

buildings, history is recorded.

The Alabaster tombs of Crusaders remind us of the reality of a period of English history that in a history book appeals to one merely as an amusing story. Durham Cathedral is especially rich in history, as are the ancient Northumbrian castles and abbeys, all of which can record a tale of centuries of troublous times. Bamburgh Castle stands high on the cliffs overlooking the sea, and was first built in Saxon times as a military stronghold, in association with the religious occupation of Holy Island, which lies close by.

Incidentally, and coming to much more recent times, it was from Bamburgh Lighthouse that Grace Darling set out single-handed to rescue a shipwrecked crew.

Alnwick Castle, in the same vicinity, is the ancient stronghold of the Percies, and though it has been altered and modernised, there it stands, not as a ruin, but as a live and vigorous survival of ancient glories.

No other country is so endowed with these lasting witnesses in stone of the life and development of England from early times.

The Universities.

THE Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are another integral part of England and of the spirit of England. In them is embodied an ancient atmosphere and tradition which is permanent and unalterable, and which can be felt and perceived very easily by the duller observer. And yet these age-old institutions have a life and activity which gives a lead to the world in modern philosophical and scientific development. Moss grows on the walls of the college and chapels, but inside those buildings there is vigorous life.

The hills and valleys, villages, churches and country homes are that pleasant part of England which we like to think of and picture in our minds and yet to the majority of people in England these things play no part whatever in their lives, for the real life of England is in the great industrial towns where men and women are occupied in a struggle for existence—rather a grim struggle at the present time, with few of the pleasant things of life coming their way.

SORE THROAT?

Pulmonas
INVALUABLE PASTILLES
for



QUICK RELIEF

W.E.A. talks on

INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

By the REV. W. G. MONCKTON, M.A.

Synopsis No. 2.—The Russian Five Year Plan.

To be Broadcast from 1YA on Tuesday, December 1, at 7.30 p.m.

EVENTS in Russia after the Revolution. The collapse of the factories. The attitude of the peasants toward Communism. Economic conditions in Russia following the war. The New Economic Policy. Growth of private trade. The attitude of Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin. The great electrification scheme. Failure of this scheme. Attempt to increase the output of metals. The attempt unsuccessful. Russia facing bankruptcy and starvation.

Unsuccessful attempts by Russia to float foreign loans. Russia compelled to create capital for herself. Efforts to gain enthusiastic support for the Plan. Propaganda throughout Russia to stimulate the enthusiasm of the workers. The Plan launched. The original estimates. Competition between factories. Various opinions of different observers. Are the workers slaves? Growth of population in Russia. The lack of skilled workers. Will the Plan succeed? The great expense involved and the great strain imposed on the workers. Efforts to make a Four Year instead of a Five Year Plan. The interest of the Plan to students of the attitude of the worker to the machine.

The following questions are suggested for discussion:—

1. Was the economic collapse of Russia due mainly to the War or to the Revolution?
2. What substitute could be suggested for the Five Year Plan?
3. Can you arouse public enthusiasm to save a country from economic collapse as readily as you can save a country from danger of invasion? If not, why not?
4. How does the Russian nature differ from the Anglo-Saxon?

Hard Times.

IT is difficult to estimate the true conditions when one is merely a visitor and a looker-on, but I was able to form some impressions of the effect of bad times upon the people of England at the present time. In my hospital days in London I came in close contact with slum life, and I am convinced that in spite of the slump, conditions of living have greatly improved in the last ten years.

The dole secures people from want and in many cases enables them to live more comfortably than when they were in work, especially when several members of the family are in receipt of help. Moreover, slum areas are gradually disappearing and the population is moving further out into the suburbs, into decent, well-built, healthy homes.

These improved conditions have been secured only by the expenditure of vast amounts of State and municipal funds, and as we all know, the burden has been too great for the country to bear.

There is no doubt that dole funds have been lavishly expended, and that the dole itself is an evil, though a necessary one; but it is clear that the

whole attitude of the State toward the poorer classes has become far more humanitarian in recent years; and it is now a recognised responsibility and duty of the Government to attend to the welfare of the masses; 50 years ago this could not be said.

England's Greatness.

THE greatness of England depends not on her parks and gardens and countryside, but on her staple industries, on coal, iron, steel, wool, cotton, shipping. All these industries are experiencing bad times, and people say that none of them can ever regain their former prosperity. But a wise man will not believe these prophecies. The economic position is so vast and complicated that no one can say with authority what is going to happen.

But in the case of wool at least, it would seem that the English people have deliberately done their best to hand over the industry to the foreigner.

Bradford for many years has taught the world its own perfected system of weaving, and has actually set up woolen mills in all parts of the world, which have enabled the foreigner to

weave his own cloth and become independent of Yorkshire.

Strange are our business ways, and methods, and beyond the understanding of our shrewd foreign rivals, but a comforting fact remains that the finest cloth is still produced in England, and the world must still depend on her for the best material.

[The English tradition is well maintained in New Zealand, where we turn out certain types of cloth equal to any in the world.]

English technical skill, thoroughness and honesty are the factors that will restore to England her foreign trade. The greatness of England, however, is something finer and deeper than mere commercial prosperity—it is made up of those things that are the character of England and of her people. In these troublous times one feels that England's foundations are deep enough to weather storms that would destroy other nations. There is a rock-like stability that has existed from the earliest days of her national life. There is a strength, a courage, and a serenity written on her countenance that gives one confidence that to-day, as in the past ages of her history, she will stand firm and unshaken through all her difficulties.

Holland and the Dutch

A THOUSAND years ago Holland was little more than a collection of sandbanks and dunes that lay at the mercy of the sea, and that offered no hospitality and a very meagre means of subsistence to human beings who were hardy enough to make such a place their home. By infinite skill, patience and courage, the Dutch have gradually converted a sea-swept, barren waste into a rich country that supports many millions of people. They boast of great cities and an industrial and artistic development that has spread its influence over Europe, and, in fact, all over the world.

The Dutch had not only to create a country for themselves out of almost nothing, but they have had to hold it and fight for it, particularly against Spain in the 16th century. The history of these times is a stirring one. Great men rose up to help the Dutch (Concluded on page 10.)

GOOD JOBS FOR RADIO EXPERTS!

The modern radio is a long way ahead of the simple sets that almost anyone could make, consequently, there is a great demand from Radio Manufacturers, Dealers, Shipping Companies, and the Government for MEN WHO KNOW. The I.C.S. RADIO COURSE was planned to meet present-day demands. We train you for REAL success in Radio. Write for illustrated literature and full particulars.

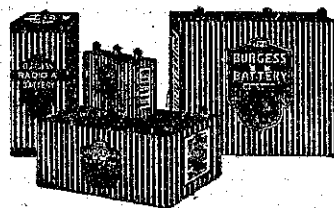
The International Correspondence Schools (N.Z.), Ltd.,
1822 WAKEFIELD ST., WELLINGTON.

RADIO GOODS What to Buy and Where

BURGESS RADIO BATTERIES, All Radio Dealers.

LOFTIN-WHITE AMPLIFIERS Stewart Hardware Ltd.,
Courtenay Place, Wellington.

MULLARD VALVES All Radio Dealers.



**BURGESS
RADIO
BATTERIES**