

Whither

(Continued from page 7.)

future a similar feeling may develop, abhorrent though it may seem to us here and now.

M. Siegfried, in "America Comes of Age" (214, 335), pictures world conditions in which the Dominions in these southern seas would have to turn to the U.S.A. for protection or co-operation in defence.

We are bound to recognise that the U.S.A. is one of the greatest forces in international politics to-day, and that its relative influence must increase. Its development and the policy governing it must vitally affect our own position especially as a Pacific land; we are bound to it by the strong links of a growing commerce; and we are above all conscious of the common heritage of the two countries in the English language and British traditions.

We both live for the most part in temperate regions, are largely of the same race, and of similar social structure. As Bryce has said, "the value of experiments varies with the similarity of the conditions under which any given experiment has been tried to those of the country which seeks to profit by the experiment. The more closely the two sets of conditions resemble one another, the better entitled are we to draw conclusions and attempt predictions." New Zealand therefore should feel she can benefit by America's experience, since the political and economic institutions and the social life of the two are based on old foundations of similar origin.

In many respects a New Zealander can derive more immediate advantage from a study of American conditions than from one of British, because in America as in New Zealand there is none of that mingling of old religious, social, political and dynastic rivalries and traditions that tend to modify so much the free play of economic motives in a country like England, with a social structure cemented by the ideals of generations stretching far back in the Middle Ages.

Yet, again to quote Bryce: "Not only the institutions and laws, but also the conceptions of those things which constitute the values of life are just sufficiently different to make us feel their essential likeness." It is easier for Americans to understand the minds of Englishmen than those of other foreigners; it is still easier for them to understand the minds and feelings of New Zealanders or Australians.

W.E.A. talks on

INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

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

Synopsis No. 3.—The Russian Five Year Plan (2).

To be broadcast from 1YA on Tuesday, December 8, at 7.30 p.m.

COMPETITIONS between the factories. Progress in some of the industries in Moscow. Large prizes awarded to successful factories and skilled workers. Enthusiasm of the Russian people. The effect on the health of the workers. A falling-off in the quality of many of the goods produced. The Plan retarded in the transport, building and mining industries. Examples of failure to achieve the full programme. Some industries more successful than others. Great progress in oil, electrification, and agricultural engineering. Large amount of capital invested in Plan. Some of the moral difficulties which the Soviets have to face. The Young Communist party. Progress in agriculture. Large grain farms. The "Gigant." Shortage of stock. Peasants slaughter cattle. Will the Plan succeed?

The following questions are worth considering:—

1. To what may the deterioration in quality of many goods produced under the Plan be best attributed?
2. Why should the "light" industries have proved less successful than the "heavy" industries?
3. What is likely to be the moral effect of the Plan on the Russian workers?
4. What are the merits and demerits of large-scale farming as compared with small allotments?

From the Same Stock.

AND because of these considerations we have made provision for a close study of U.S.A. history in our university. These courses are very popular with students, who feel they are all the time in contact with living issues, with problems similar to those in their own country, attended with similar conditions and working out in similar ways.

We cannot forget that the U.S.A. is the modern representative of the oldest English colonies, and that in the past it experienced stages of development similar to those in our shorter history. We feel that, in common with the other countries of the British Empire, we must understand its ideals and its ways of life if we are to work in harmony with

it as members of the great world family of nations.

Isolation, even for the smallest and most remote State, is impossible now and henceforth, and there can be no true permanent co-operation without complete knowledge. The U.S.A. is now definitely in world politics, so too, is New Zealand in a modest way. The only sane ideal in world politics is freedom for national development tempered by regard for the common good of the world under the sheltering wings of universal peace.

Now responsible statesmen of many nations have often said that the fate of the world lies in the hands of the British Empire and the U.S.A. Are they to act in rivalry or in harmony? How is this harmony to be achieved if the leaders of our two great democracies and the peoples themselves are not familiar with each other as well as with the highest social ideals that human science and philosophy can suggest?

Sympathetic Interest.

NEW ZEALAND, priding itself on its well-developed democratic Government, should feel an especial and sympathetic interest in the history of the first great republican and democratic state of the modern world which was among the first to experiment with religious liberty, manhood suffrage, and popular education, and the first to break away from the doctrine of the balance of power. The American federal form of Government appeals strongly to us as the first of its kind, as offering some hope of dealing effectively with the problem of reconciling local and central interests, as resembling a form of government similar to that which we

tried for nearly a quarter of a century (1853-76), and in some people's view as a possible model for the future constitution of the British Empire.

In American history, too, as in our own, we see social life in the making in all its stages. The tracks our two peoples have trod lie fully revealed in historic times.

A new country, not yet 100 years old, our problems like theirs have been chiefly economic—questions of land tenure, migration, taxation, control of economic forces, preservation of economic resources, standards of work and life. The exploration of the American continent, the thrilling story of pioneer life, the pushing back of the frontier of civilisation, the dependence of social status or prestige on actual achievement rather than on birth or inherited wealth, have always had a strong fascination for the minds of young New Zealanders.

The American literature of the period of expansion after the Civil War: Mark Twain, Bret Hart, Artemus Ward, Fenimore Cooper, Mary E. Wilkins, etc., made a strong appeal to our people. Though not directly concerned in the wonderful mingling of races in the U.S.A., we have been attracted by its romantic and unique character and by speculation as to its outcome. And we, just becoming conscious of the first flickerings of national feeling ourselves, should be curious to see how the American national spirit had been kindled, how it was fanned or fed, and the kind of guiding light it provides for our own future path.

[Owing to unusual pressure on space the continuation of this article has had to be held over till next week.]

3YA Children's Sessions

SOME very interesting programmes have been given during the 3YA Children's Hour recently. One that was really outstanding was provided on Saturday, November 14, by "Uncle Charlie" (Mr. Vernon Griffiths, M.A., music teacher at the Teachers' Training College) with his choir of boys. They produced "Pirate Gold," an amusing and clever operetta, the words and music of which were composed by Uncle Charlie himself.

Ad B5

Thoroughbreds JRC RADIO TUBES OF RADIO—EPINARD



Ready to prove by performance that they ARE thoroughbreds.

JOHNSONBURG RADIO CORP.
Johnsonburg - Pennsylvania

Representatives:
N. R. CUNNINGHAM, LTD.,
P.O. Box 147, Masterton.

LYRATONE MODEL 63 SUPERHETERODYNE

8

Free Airship Balloons for the kiddies
Write your nearest dealers and obtain
Balloon FREE!

DEALERS ALL OVER N.Z.

Wholesale: **CRAWFORD &
FINLAYSON LTD.**
BOX 675, WELLINGTON.

Retail: **F. J. W. FEAR & CO., LTD.**

WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON. Phone 41-446

