

October 1

4YZ INVERCARGILL 680 k.c. 441 m.

11. 0 a.m. Sunday morning programme
1. 0 p.m. Dinner music
2. 0 Debroy Somers Band, with vocal interludes
2.30 Vladimir Horowitz (piano), Tino Rossi (tenor) and Lauri Kennedy (cello)
3. 0 "Aurora's Wedding — Ballet" (Tchaikovsky), played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra
3.24 Famous artists: Paul Robeson (bass)
3.30 Medley time
4. 0 Selected recordings
6.30 Relay of Evening Service from St. John's Anglican Church. Preacher: Ven. Archdeacon J. A. Lush. Organist: Charles Martin
7.45 Gleanings from far and wide
8.15 "John Halifax, Gentleman"
8.30 Arthur Rubinstein at the piano
8.45 Coronets of England: "The Life of Queen Elizabeth"
9.12 Two Great Poles
9.30 Slumber session
10. 0 Close down

3ZR GREYMOUTH 940 k.c. 319 m.

12. 0-1.30 p.m. Dinner music
5.30 Sacred song service, conducted by the Salvation Army
6.15 Sweet music
6.30 Tunes of to-day
6.46 Carson Robison
7. 0 Harry Horlick's Orchestra, and Richard Crooks (tenor)
7.30 From Broadway: American musical comedy
8. 0 Melodies of the masters
8.30 Musical Feature: "The Buccaneers"
9.45 Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards
9. 0 Renara: Piano variations
9. 6 "Singapore Spy" (episode 17)
9.30 Golden voices of the stars
9.45 Cavalcade of famous artists
10. 0 Close down

2YH NAPIER 760 k.c. 395 m.

11. 0 a.m.-1.0 p.m. Selected recordings
2. 0-4.0 Afternoon concert session
6.30 Miscellaneous recordings
7. 0 Relay of Evening Service from Baptist Church, Hastings. Preacher: Rev. C. B. Boggis. Organist: W. Kean. Choirmistress: Miss B. McHutcheon
8.15 (approx.) Selected recordings, station announcements
8.30 Evening concert session: "Diversimento in D Major — Rondo" (Mozart)
8.38 Mischa Elman (violin)
9. 0 The BBC Choir
9.20 "Nights at the Ballet"
9.40 The Boyd Neel String Orchestra
10. 0 Close down

2YN NELSON 920 k.c. 327 m.

7. 0 p.m. Classical music, opening with "Carnaval Romain" Overture (Berlioz), played by Boston Promenade Orchestra



MAGGIE TEYTE, the operatic soprano, will be heard from 1YX on Sunday evening, October 1

- 7.30 Light opera and musical comedy selections
8. 0 Miscellaneous light classical music
8.30 Concert programme: "Rondo in A Major" (Schubert), played by Henri Temianka (violin) and his Chamber Orchestra
8.48 "Every Walk of Life"—The Clerk (episode 1)
9. 0 Light classical music
9.30 "Pinto Pete"
10. 0 Close down

2YD WELLINGTON 990 k.c. 303 m.

7. 0 p.m. Kings of the Keyboard
7.35 "Those We Love" (episode 14)
8. 0 Tit-bits: A session of tuneful favourites
8.45 "Dad and Dave"
9. 0 This week's special: "Above the Snowline," a radio play by W. Graeme-Holder
9.45 Strings: Fifteen minutes of smooth rhythm
10. 0 Close down

1ZM AUCKLAND 1250 k.c. 240 m.

10. 0 a.m. Sacred and orchestral selections
11. 0 Concert programme
12. 0 Luncheon music
2. 0 p.m. Selections from the shows and musical comedies
3. 0 Piano selections, light vocal and miscellaneous items
4.20-6.0 Piano accordion and organ selections, band music and popular medleys
6.30 Announcements
7. 0 Orchestral items
8. 0 Concert programme
9. 0 Russian and Hungarian Gipsy music
9.30 Liszt's "Concerto No. 1 in E Flat Major"
9.48 Meditation music
10. 0 Close down

CULTURE OF POLAND

Radio Pays A Tribute

AFTER the partitions of Poland in 1772, 1793, and 1795; after the dishonouring of the arrangements of the Congress of Vienna in 1815; after all these, when Poland at last regained her independence and individuality, it was a musician, Paderewski, who became her first Prime Minister.

There is something behind that simple fact. As in most countries on the continent, music and the arts have played a large part in the history of Poland. It is perhaps fitting that one of her greatest statesmen should also be a world-famous musician.

Little is known of music in the pre-Christian era in Poland. But with Christianity came religious music, and from the eleventh century many religious songs came into existence. By the sixteenth century, the music of the Church reached a high state of cultivation. The great composer of the period was Nicolas Gomolka, whose works are still performed and highly valued.

Another important composer of the same period was Nicolas Zielinski, who published in Venice a collection of over a hundred of his works.

In the field of opera, Poland followed Italy, and a royal opera-house was inaugurated in Warsaw by Ladislas IV., where the works performed were almost exclusively Italian. Then came a

that his choir performed it.

The first composer of opera in the Polish language was Matthew Kamien-ski, whose works enjoyed high favour. His operas were written at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries.

By far the greatest composer from Poland is, of course, Chopin. By birth he was half Polish, half French, and "strong sympathies with the country of his birth in the darkest period of her oppression moved him often to proud and defiant musical utterance . . ." Like that of his beloved country, Chopin's history was stormy and tragic. Ill-health plagued him early, and when he had to leave France because of the revolution that was to lead to the Second Empire, the life he led in England exhausted him, and he rushed back to Paris, there to die. He left the world a great legacy of pure loveliness in his music. As he was lowered into his last resting place, the silver box of Polish soil given to him twenty years before, when he left his native land for ever, was sprinkled on his coffin.

In our own century we have seen the brilliant Paderewski, who, besides being a magnificent pianist, helped his country through difficult years after the Great War. As a pianist, "by the possession . . . of a romantic personality, high



PERSONIFICATION of the culture of Poland is Paderewski, first musician and first Prime Minister of the republic, here caught in characteristic pose.

troubled time for Poland, with the invasions of the Swedes, Cossack risings and other disruptions of a none-too-stable peace. Yet, even among the common people, and without encouragement from the Nobles, music continued to flourish; church music went on, and the first theoretical treatise appeared in the Polish language.

In the early part of the seventeen hundreds, Polish music was finding reception in other lands; and Bach, in a letter to the council of Leipzig, mentions

interpretive qualities, and an amazing head of hair, he established a position with the crowd and with the connoisseurs without parallel since the times of Rubinstein and Liszt."

Poland has always been a land of dancers, and some of her dances which have become famous are the Polonaise, Cracovienne and Mazurka.

At 3 p.m. on Sunday, October 1, a special programme, "A Salute to Poland," will be presented from 2YA Wellington.