

Here Comes The 1942 Apple Contest

THIS year's apple crop is now ready for the market, and this means not only that there will be plenty of apples for all the family, but also that the 1942 Apple Campaign is about to be launched, and that there is big prize money to be won. Listeners will remember the success of the 1940 and 1941 Apple contests conducted by the CBS: perhaps you enjoyed the fun of a Telephone Quiz or a Scavenger Hunt; you may even have been one of those happy Apple Brides of 1941 who enjoyed a holiday at the Campaign's expense.

The first of this year's Apple Contests will be launched by the ZB stations on Saturday, March 14, at 8 p.m., and they promise to be as entertaining and successful as any in the past. Details will be announced next week. The proceeds are going to the National Patriotic Funds, but the prize money will go to—you?

Note: In order to make way for "The New Apple Programme," the feature "Air Spy" will be heard from the ZB stations at 7.15 p.m. instead of at 8 p.m.

BOOK REVIEWS

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vince the most confident tyro that terrible though (in his mind) all radio plays heard on the air are, they cannot be dashed off in an odd moment of yearning to write a radio play. This is the correct attitude of mind in which to commence writing your radio play. Given that "literary spark," which the author mentions in his first chapter, you are fairly well armed to venture forth in search of acceptances from hard-boiled readers in the production departments.

Naturally enough in a book which makes no claim to be exhaustive there are some pertinent points which have not been mentioned. For instance, it would have been helpful to say something of the available markets for radio plays and the probable monetary rewards for acceptable stuff. The author, too, could with advantage have commenced his chapter on the adaptation for radio purposes of original novels, stories, or stage plays, with the firm injunction, "First catch, *legally*, the original work you wish to adapt." It is surprising how many budding authors proceed with the adaptation of works of other authors oblivious of the legal rights possessed by the copyright owners. Nothing could be more galling to a young writer who had spent tedious hours making a radio adaptation of a novel or play by another author than to find that the broadcasting authorities would like to accept his adaptation for production, but cannot do so because the copyright owner of the original work had already disposed of the rights of adaptation, or did not wish to part with them.

It is well to stress too in any book on radio writing that as radio plays are

LONG LIVE THE RED ARMY!

First Broadcast In N.Z. By Soviet Citizen

TO mark the 24th Anniversary of the Red Army (February 23) the Commercial Broadcasting Service prepared a special programme originating from 2ZB, of which the highlight was a message to Russia in Russian by a Soviet citizen, Mr. Arseny Lissienko. This, the first broadcast in New Zealand by a Russian citizen, was followed by a translation of the greeting in English by Miss Inna Lissienko, and then a sixteen-minute talk for New Zealand listeners.

Greeting to Russia

Here is a free translation by Miss Lissienko of the greeting sent by her father to her fellow-countrymen. He spoke for approximately one minute.

Dear Brothers; Heroic defenders of our beloved Fatherland; Glorious warriors of our Red Army,

To-day a small group of Soviet citizens in distant allied New Zealand has the happiness of greeting you over the air, across the oceans and seas. We send you our feelings of limitless devotion, love, respect, and pride for your heroic feats, for your severe blows to the Fascist hordes that have dared to invade our country. Together with the freedom-loving and allied New Zealand we express our firm assurance of the final destruction of Hitlerism and Fascism. Long live U.S.S.R. and its heroic Red Army! Long live the leader of the peoples of U.S.S.R.—Comrade Stalin! Long live the unity of the freedom-loving peoples of Britain, United States and U.S.S.R. who rose to fight Fascism. The enemy will be destroyed. Victory will be ours.

Address to New Zealand

The address to New Zealand was too long to quote in full, but we quote some of the more typical passages from it, taking a little liberty with Miss Lissienko's English:

"To-morrow, the 23rd February, is Red Army Day—a day celebrated by all the peoples of the U.S.S.R. Twenty-four years ago, just as in our own times,

written to be spoken, they should before submission, be read aloud with a critical ear by the author. In this way lack of plausibility in the dialogue or phrases likely to be difficult to speak can be detected. If the present author read aloud the specimen scripts he includes in his book, he must have dozed momentarily when on page 16 he asks his compeere to speak of smoke pouring in a "dense seemingly solid pall." A small thing perhaps to a silent reader, but this sibilant-sodden stuff can be treacherous indeed for a compeere whose dentures no longer fit like the proverbial glove.



ARSENY and INNA LISSIENKO, who broadcast in the ZB network programme commemorating the 24th Anniversary of the Red Army of the U.S.S.R.

the German army stood at the approaches to Leningrad, occupied the Ukraine, reached the Don, and even occupied part of the Caucasus. Twenty-four years ago the Soviet Union faced a most difficult military and political problem. . . .

"The Red Army's first cadres were just being formed from the separate units of armed workers—the so called Red Guard. And meanwhile Soviet Russia, short of clothes, boots and food, its transport disorganised and its economy destroyed, was surrounded by a ring of enemies. And among these enemies there moved an inexorable German military machine occupying one region after another, shooting anybody who dared to resist, and taking away the last supplies of food from the starving population. . . . Now this inexorable German machine is on the same road, but it has forgotten one thing. In 1918 there was in its way only a half-organised, half-starved, and internally-disturbed young Soviet Republic. To-day it is met by a buttress of the mighty Union of Soviet Republics with its completed and perfectly trained Red Army. . . .

Questions And Answers

"Why has the resistance of a number of armies in Western Europe collapsed with such rapidity while the army of the Soviet Union in spite of the gloomiest forecasts by military authorities, has not only withstood but has itself begun to defeat the so-called unconquerable German army? Why haven't the Germans taken Moscow and Leningrad when they have been at the very gates of these two cities? Why have they started to run backwards?

"The answer involves a short walk back into history. In 1918 the units of the Red Army had different calibre rifles, bad equipment, insufficient military specialists who could be depended on. But the civil wars raging on all the borders of the Republic made the young Red Army into a perfect military machine. By the end of the civil wars the Red Army contained over five million warriors made strong and united on the field of battle. When these wars began it had about 30,000 officers of the old Tsarist army acting as specialists. By the end of the war it had formed its own cadres of officers who now number over 130,000, and many of these are known all over the world to-day—Voroshilov, Timoshenko and Budenny were all heroes of the civil wars and the re-organisers of the present military machine. . . .

"The staff of the Red Army is to-day deeply-read in military history and theory. It is entirely free of what might be called a Maginot ideology. In addition, the extremely high spirit of self-sacrifice, love of its Socialist fatherland, and its blood ties with the masses of the people have given the Red Army an internal friendship and unity which explains its high morale. The warrior of the Red Army knows what he is fighting for. He knows also that he is fighting not only for his own country and his own people but for all those people in the world who are seeking to destroy Fascism. . . .

"Long live the brotherly fighting unity of Britain, U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. Long live the great family of people of the U.S.S.R. Long live the great and heroic Red Army!"