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cast for the BBC. Her appearance with the Orchestra will be at Auckland on August 14.

Doris Veale, recently returned after seven years in London, has been on the staff of the Royal Academy of Music and has been accompanist to the London Philharmonic Choir and the Croydon Philharmonic Society. As a solo artist she has performed at the L.C.C.'s Music Appreciation Concerts and on the Commonwealth Artists' programme of the BBC. She will perform with the Orchestra at Christchurch on May 13.

Ernest Jenner, the Christchurch pianist, will be well known to most New Zealanders. He is a frequent broadcaster, and conducts music appreciation sessions in the Broadcasts to Schools. He will play at the Christchurch subscription concert of July 10, at which half of the programme will be of John Ireland's music. Christchurch at the time will be holding a festival of that composer's music.

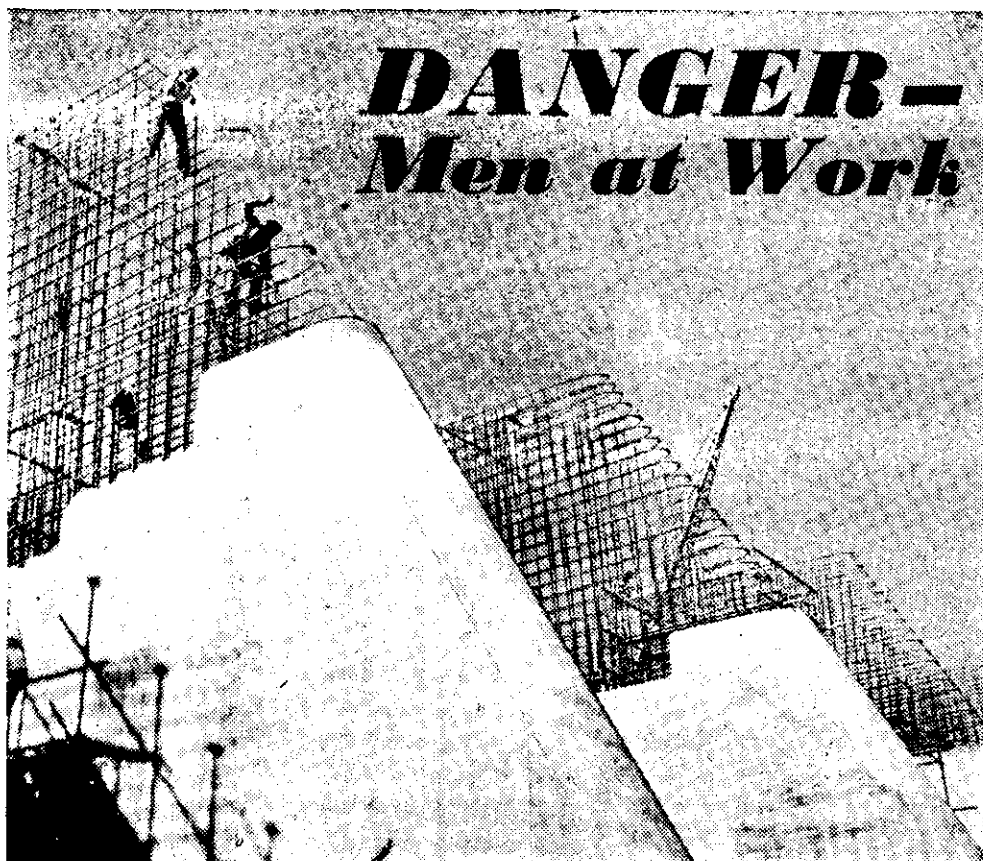
Jocelyn Walker, of Wellington, a former Royal Academy student, has appeared previously with the National Orchestra, as has Julie Clarke, of Christchurch, a 16-year-old, who made her debut during this year's Promenade series. Jocelyn Walker will perform with the Orchestra at New Plymouth on April 12, and Gisborne on April 27, while Julie Clarke will be heard at Palmerston North on April 14, Christchurch on September 9, and Dunedin on September 13. Cara Hall will play at Auckland on October 12, and at Wellington on November 6.

Vincent Aspey is leader of the National Orchestra and the Vienna-born Francis Rosner a member of it. Maurice Clare, formerly leader of the Boyd Neel Orchestra, has toured extensively in this country. The violist Eric Lawson is also a National Orchestra member. He was formerly a member of the Liverpool Philharmonic and Halle Orchestras. Vincent Aspey will perform with the Orchestra as soloist at Hamilton on August 10, and Timaru on September 16, Francis Rosner and Eric Lawson at Hastings on April 29, Wellington September 25, and Christchurch on October 28. Maurice Clare will be heard at Auckland on August 12. Winifred Styles will appear at Auckland on June 3 in the course of Auckland's Music Festival, and Andrew Gold at Christchurch on July 8, and Dunedin on July 14.

The Australian soprano Linda Parker and tenor Ronald Dowd, who appeared at several National Orchestra concerts last year, will be appearing at Auckland on October 14, Wellington on October 20, and Christchurch on October 26.

Many of the works to be performed this year will be making only their first or second appearances. Among those mentioned by the conductor, Warwick Braithwaite, as being of special interest are Walton's Symphony, Stanford's Irish Symphony, Dvorak's Symphony No. 2 in D Minor, and his "Othello" overture, and the Sibelius Symphony No. 6 in D Minor. At Christchurch on July 8 and Dunedin on July 14, the Orchestra will give an entirely Russian programme consisting of works by Rimsky-Korsakov, Tchaikovsky, Balakirev and Moussorgsky. Andrew Gold, who will be soloist on each occasion, will sing Russian operatic arias.

Listeners who intend travelling in order to hear the pianist Solomon should note that since the announcement of his performances a few weeks ago his programmes have been amended. He will now give Beethoven's Concerto No. 5 ("The Emperor") at Wellington on April 3, and Brahms's Concerto No. 1 in D Minor at Auckland on April 8.



## DANGER—Men at Work

*And the end is that the workman shall live to enjoy the fruits of his labour; that his mother shall have the comfort of his arm in her age; and his wife shall not be untimely a widow . . .*

—P. H. Juhnke

**N**EW ZEALAND'S labour force of something over three quarters of a million is plagued, like that of every other country, with an ever-increasing number of accidents. They are caused by overturning tractors, exploding boilers, mushrooming tools, ineffective machinery guards, and the kind of fatigue or carelessness which leads to dropped cases and a multitude of other slips, stumbles and falls, mechanical and human. Many of them are impossible to prevent, but a large percentage are probably avoidable.

The extent of this accident rate, particularly in industry, has created a good



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deal of concern in recent years among industrial and government organisations, which lose millions of man-hours annually because of it. This concern led to the formation, on January 1 last, after three years of negotiation, of the National Safety Association of New Zealand, a voluntary and non-profit-making organisation. An outline of its aims, and a summary of the present accident situation, is being given in a series of five talks from YA and ZB stations. They are being heard this week from 1YA and 1ZB, and start in other centres as follows: Christchurch, March 15; Wellington, March 29; and Dunedin on April 12.

The series is entitled *Safety in Industry*, and it will begin with a talk by Ian Matheson, of the Workers' Compensation Board, who is chairman of the National Safety Association. The four succeeding talks will be by H. Botham, a safety consultant with wide industrial experience both in New Zealand and overseas, who is the Association's manager. Each talk is about three minutes long.

In an interview with *The Listener* last week, Mr. Botham explained what his organisation was setting out to do, and how he hoped it would be done. He dates official interest in the accident problem from the formation of the Workers' Compensation Board in 1950, when the Board found that one of its main responsibilities was the reduction of the accident rate in industry. The Board found that in New Zealand one person was fatally injured every three working days, and that three persons were permanently disabled every working day. Furthermore, the annual number of compensatable accidents exceeds 35,000, and these cost industry about £8,000,000 a year and result in the loss of about two and a quarter million working days a year. They also found, Mr. Botham said, that a vast number of unrecorded accidents, far in excess of the number eligible for workers' compensation payments, occurred each

year, and that the loss of productive capacity from this source was incalculable.

"Overseas, in England, Canada, Australia and the United States, much has been done to cope with the accident problem," Mr. Botham said. "But in New Zealand we are lagging behind. These countries showed us from their experience that many of the causes of accidents cannot be controlled by legislation, but are influenced by subtle human attitudes and feelings. We realised that voluntary effort and a recognition of accident prevention as an essential in sound business management could do much to help any official attempt to cope with the problem. And that is why the National Safety Association was formed. Our aim is the promotion of safety education and accident-prevention techniques. Our executive council includes representatives of the Federations of Employ-

ers, Manufacturers, Farmers and Labour, the Institute of Management and the Workers' Compensation Board."

"Could you give us some practical examples of how you hope to reduce accidents?"

"We have worked out a detailed plan of action for the next two years," Mr. Botham said. "First of all we want to form voluntary industrial safety groups in the main centres to carry out our ideas on a local or regional basis. We want to set up safety committees in firms that don't already have safety officers, and to organise safety training courses and national safety conferences. In England and America they have run these courses for many years, usually lasting for three weeks. We will explain such things as the interpretation of legal requirements, health welfare, the principles of guarding machines, ventilation and personal safety devices. Here we will probably run two-week courses, and we hope also to do much to help apprentices and other young people entering industry. We also hope to do a good deal in the way of safety promotion through the use of films, pamphlets, posters, radio scripts and so on to make people more safety conscious than they are at present."

Mr. Botham said that in July he hoped to give a further series of radio talks on the problem of safety from accidents, and that he also hoped to promote a series of statements and slogans which could be broadcast in such programmes as the "Music While You Work" sessions, which were widely listened to in factories and other sections of industry. He said that the National Safety Association did not intend to confine its activities to industry, but was concerned in all aspects of safety from accidents throughout the country.