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## Open Microphone

visor of Women's Programmes for the Commercial Division of the NZBS, has left the Service to be married to Dr. W. G. Goddard, of Australia, a specialist in Oriental languages. She will be succeeded by Elsie Lloyd, of 2ZB. "I've



JESSIE McLENNAN

loved every minute of my broadcasting Miss McLennan told me the other day. "I couldn't have been associated with a better group of women. It's all nonsense to say that women can't work together. Numbers of new personalities came into radio during my period and I have watched them grow up in the job and become accomplished radio people. That is one of the nicest memories I shall take away with me. This very busy woman added: "If I had been satisfied to do one of the three things I'm attempting to do at this moment—leave my job, get married and leave New Zealand — I would be finding it easy; but doing all three simultaneously is making life rather hectic." Jessie McLennan, who is now about to go abroad, joined the NZBS in 1939. She has held the post of Supervisor of Women's Programmes for the Commercial Division since 1948.

Elsie Lloyd has been on the staff of the NZBS for 11 years, and in charge



ELSIE LLOYD

[ESSIE McLENNAN, Super- of 2ZB's Women's Hour since its inception. Before coming to New Zealand she was a school teacher in England. She is a member of the committee of the Wellington Repertory Theatre and an amateur producer, and she is also one of the original members of the Wellington Thespians. Her advice on theatrical affairs, and particularly on how to apply stage make-up, is often sought by aspiring amateur actors, and she has frequently lectured on the sub-

> BLUE TANGO," Epsom, Auckland, asks for information about Leroy Anderson, American composer, and the publication of his photograph, Although Leroy Anderson is one of the younger musical set in America, he already has behind him some years of musical activity and a considerable output. He

## DOUBLE-BASS

was born in VIRTUOSO OF THE Cambridge, Massachusetts. of well-to-do

ents, who gave Leroy an education as thorough as it was wide. He soon became immensely popular with teachers and fellow pupils through his talent for improvisation on the organ and piano. After Cambridge, he enrolled at Harvard and graduated M.A. in 1929-30. Later he studied the double bass, an instrument which seems to mean more to Bostonians than anybody else, for the Boston Symphony Orchestra's conductor, Koussevitsky, who died in 1951, became a virtuoso of the double bass. Eventually Leroy Anderson's proficiency on this instrument won approval even from the famous conductor. Anderson became Director of the Harvard University Band and also accepted an appointment as tutor in the division of music at Radcliffe College, a position which he held from 1930 to 1932. In the same period he was organist and choirmaster of the East Congregational Church, Milton Massachusetts. Then the unpredictable Anderson resigned from these positions and joined the New York National Guard, in which he served until 1940. During this period he composed two works, Jazz Pizzicato and Jazz Legato. From 1943 until 1945 Anderson was in the U.S. Army Intelligence. On demobilisation he went back to music, made a name as an orchestral. conductor, and acted as guest artist for many symphony orchestras. One of his best-known compositions is Chicken Reel, played by the Boston Pops Orchestra conducted by Arthur Fiedler, Sorry, "Blue Tango," no photograph is available.

BROADCAST television, as distinct from the closed circuit system shown in Wellington two years ago, was demonstrated to about 100 people—guests of the Wellington firm of Collier

## TELEVISION DEMONSTRATED

and Beale, makers of the apparatus, in conjunction with H. W. Clarke, N.Z.,

Ltd.-the other afternoon, P. C. Collier opened the programme and introduced two local entertainers, who appeared on the screen. Their items were followed by shots of Wellington scenery taken from the studio windows and accompanied by a commentary explaining difficulties met in televising this type of programme. Then came a cartoon televised first by projecting the image on to a screen in the studio and subsequently photographing it from the

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