

"N.Z. Radio Listeners' Guide."

Greatly Appreciated by Readers.

WE are glad to say that very marked appreciation is being expressed by readers in connection with our annual publication, the "N.Z. Radio Listeners' Guide." This book, issued on the 1st of May, is meeting with an exceptionally strong demand. On all sides praise is being extended for the completeness of the explanations given in its pages of all phases of wireless. Particular pains were taken in the compilation of the book to simplify technical terms to the greatest possible extent, in order that beginners in radio should be able to derive the highest benefit. This objective has been met, as booksellers report that comment on the part of buyers is that the Guide is indispensable to the beginner, and greatly simplifies his understanding of it.

The following are a few extracts from letters received by us:—

"IN praise for your 'Radio Guide,' of which a copy I bought last week, I cannot say too much. I used it in making this booster, for in your paper the correspondent said use fifty

turns of No. 18 wire. Having no No. 18 wire but a lb. of No. 24 d.c.c. I consulted the table in the 'Radio Guide.' Thanking you and wishing you every success."

"I have purchased a copy of the 'Listeners' Guide' which I think is a very fine piece of work."

"I have yet only glanced through the 'Guide' and consider it even better than last year, and that is saying a great deal."

"I have a copy of your latest handbook which I wouldn't be without for worlds."

"I must say that the 'N.Z. Radio Listeners' Guide' is worth its weight in gold; it is a first-class book for all interested in wireless—everything is simplified to the last degree. The glossary of wireless terms is what was badly wanted by the amateur like me. Trouble-tracking is also a boon. When reading the 'Record' or radio journals it is a great deal easier to follow as one understands by referring to the

Lecture from 1YA

AN alteration from the published programme for 1YA has had to be made, in that the lecture to be given at 7.40 p.m. on Thursday, May 23, on "Confectionery," will be delivered by Mr. C. M. Browne.

Education by Wireless

Economics for Listeners-in

THE W.E.A. series, broadcast from Station 4YA, on "Why Incomes are Unequal," will be continued on Tuesday, May 28, when the causes of inequality of income derived from work will be discussed.

Most of us who receive incomes in New Zealand do so as the result of the performance of certain pieces of work. We are wage-earners of salaried officials, or working on our own account, receive an income which, though more variable than wages or salary, is equally a payment for the performance of labour. Probably in New Zealand, as elsewhere, the biggest incomes are those received by owners of property, and to them we shall turn our attention next week, but the inequalities of incomes derived from work are also obvious and demand an explanation. Unfortunately we have not yet got in New Zealand a complete statistical statement of the differences in individual incomes. The results of the inquiry which was included in the last census (1926) have not yet been published in full, and the unfortunate confusion, or perhaps fear of the tax-collector, which led some people to return themselves as having no income, when in fact they were by no means dependent on the charity of others, will make it a little difficult to interpret the results when they are published. We already know enough, however, both from statistical inquiry and from general observation, to be certain that very wide variations exist here among current wage and salary rates. In 1927 the average weekly earnings of male employees engaged in factory production was £4 9s. 6d., but the award rates for specific industries varied from 78s. for bakers' labourers to 145s. for hotel chefs. It is difficult to get detailed information about other incomes, but no one doubts that the average income of doctors and lawyers is much above that of even skilled artisans, while the incomes of the most fortunate or the most skilful professional men are certainly very large. The average income of employers again is certainly substantially greater than that of their employees. Of 40,535 married male employers, at least 14,214 or 35 per cent. of the whole returned themselves at the last census as in receipt of an income of £7 or more per week, while of 154,127 married wage-earners (which here includes persons with salaries) the proportion was only 10 per cent., or 15767.

Is Inequality Inevitable?

CRITICISMS of inequality are frequently met with the objection that it is futile and utopian to aim at absolute equality of incomes, because if such a condition were established, even for a moment, it would immediately be upset as a result of differences in skill, in industry and conscientiousness, in physical strength and intellectual alertness. To some extent this is no doubt true, but the criticism is misleading if it suggests that differences in incomes from work can be ex-

plained only or even mainly by reference to these qualities. An industrious carpenter usually earns more than a lazy one, a conscientious doctor more than his rival who shows himself careless of his patients' interests. But we are more interested in discovering why there are such differences between the average earnings of various groups of workers than in explaining the differences which exist within the groups.

Lawyers and Watersiders.

WHY does the average waterside worker earn so much less than the average lawyer? The simple, though not perfectly complete answer is, because waterside workers are so much more plentiful than lawyers. If we wish to improve the economic position of waterside workers, in comparison with the economic position of lawyers, the best way to go about it is to increase the scarcity of waterside workers.

How can this be done? The only way is to open up other channels of employment for men who are now waterside workers, or for men who, as things now are, would tend to move into that employment. This at once suggests one of the most important causes of existing inequalities. It is unlikely that any very marked differences will be observed at any one time between the wages paid, say, to plumbers in different parts of New Zealand, for, if there were, plumbers would quite quickly move from that part of the country where their wages were low to the part where they were high. Why cannot we move in the same way from the watersiding industry where wages are low to the legal profession where earnings are high? The answer is again obvious, that the legal profession demands training and experience which the waterside worker does not possess. But why does this not merely postpone the transference? The man who is a waterside worker today may be unable to change his occupation, but why he should not give his sons the training and education which will enable them to receive the higher incomes which are customary in the professions?

The Importance of Care in the Selection of Parents.

IN very rare cases of course he does, but such cases are so rare as to attract an altogether disproportionate share of public attention. Usually the expenses of training are so great that the chances of a poor man's son training for work which is well paid are definitely less than those of a rich man's son of the same standard of inherent capacity. This is true even in New Zealand with its generous public provision for education. The number who surmount the barriers here is no doubt rather larger than in the Old World, but that does not prove that the barriers do not exist. Unequal distribution of income in one generation is itself an important cause of still more unequal distribution in the next generation.

RADIO LISTENERS' GUIDE.

1929-30 Edition now on sale, has been well received and repeat orders are coming in rapidly.

The "Guide" is of more than passing interest—it is AN AUTHENTIC REFERENCE WORK that can be called upon to answer all those questions that trouble the amateur wireless enthusiast.

Secure Your Copy Now!

(Available from dealers and booksellers at 2/6 or 2/9 Post Free from the publishers.)

(Postal Coupon for Country Readers.)

"N.Z. Radio Listeners' Guide, 1929-30."

"RADIO RECORD,"

P.O. Box 1082, WELLINGTON.

Please post me immediately.....copy [ies] of your 160-page illustrated reference work "The N.Z. Radio Listeners' Guide, 1929-30" at 2/9 per copy post free. I enclose herewith postal notes for..... (Add exchange to cheques).

Signed.....

(Write address clearly).....