

## Rugby Broadcasts

(Continued from page 3.)

owe a duty to their sporting fraternity. The original meaning of the word sport is gradually fading into the background. "We are pushing the question at our annual meeting." "A member of the Wellington R.U. was one of the 40 Maoris and pakehas who listened to my set and prior to the broadcast was expounding his reasons for withholding the broadcasting of the matches. However, no one showed greater elation when it was announced that the station would pass over to the stadium than he." A secretary of a very prominent provincial union writes:—

"As you know I have been against broadcasting, considering that it might affect the gates in a small town. But now I am converted, and after Saturday, am willing to pay an extra fee to know that the company would guarantee a report of the bigger matches, in football and boxing."

That radio is a good advertisement is born out in the following letters:—"As the result of to-day's description we shall see the return contest in Dunedin." "I was so much impressed by the first broadcast that I made all arrangements to see the Wellington match, but 'something slipped' and I was unable to get over. Because of your broadcast a big crowd went from here." "I have never seen a fight, but now when the opportunity offers I shall be an onlooker." "Who would be content to listen in when they could be there in person? Not even a Scotsman."

There are touches of humour among the letters. Listeners will remember Mr. Aldridge said that he was very cold. Not a few sympathised with him; one man wished he could have been closer to offer him a whisky. Another hopes that in Dunedin a hot-water bottle will be provided. A correspondent describing the enthusiasm at his home, says: "I was afraid someone would upper-cut the loudspeaker." An offer comes from Kohurutui, suggesting that if Mr. Aldridge wants a variation in his sport there is plenty of pigshooting to be had there. "Just let me know."

### The Position As It is.

IT appears that the union has not realised fully the position. They are a sporting body who represent the sporting fraternity. This great section of the public are demanding the broadcasting of the matches they cannot attend. Are the delegates going to refuse?

The argument that the smaller unions will suffer appears not to be supported by the unions themselves, who feel that their members would do better listening to the description. The request that the company should pay for the privilege is not logical. The popularity of certain sports bears witness that broadcasting is a means of advertisement and does not spoil the attendances. New Zealand is the only country where broadcasting is at all advanced in which broadcasting of sporting events is prohibited and must we let our visitors, the Englishmen, leave our shores with the impression that radio broadcasting, one of the premier sciences of the day, is being smothered? To refuse to broadcast the matches is anything but complimentary to the Englishmen when the Australian games were broadcast, and rebroadcast, some twelve months ago. Since then radio has advanced.

### Correspondents' Views.

IN an appeal to the New Zealand Rugby Union to grant permission to the Radio Broadcasting Company to broadcast the matches played in New Zealand by the English team, Mr. R. Leslie Jones voices a number of familiar arguments in support of the proposal. Mr. Jones expresses the opinion that the matches played by the visitors in metropolitan areas will be witnessed by "capacity gates," but that thousands will not be able to proceed to the point where the various matches are to be played, and only radio can give those unfortunate yet willing enthusiasts a chance to follow the games.

The matter is of national importance to New Zealand," says Mr. Jones, "and is not now a question of E.S.D. between the Rugby Union and the Broadcasting Company; the matter is definitely one of public importance, public duty, and public sportsmanship.

I suggest that permission be granted the Broadcasting Company forthwith, and that an appeal be made by the Rugby Union to listeners throughout New Zealand to forward a donation (even if only 1/-) to the Rugby Union's accident fund; and that a definite appeal, to be known as the 'Listeners' 1/- Fund' be started right away, wide publicity to be given to same, and the company to give its assistance to the 'appeal' by broadcasting information concerning same from each of the YA stations in New Zealand. Donors could forward their 1/- in stamps to a central address, preferably the local offices of the various Rugby unions. This fund would produce hundreds of pounds from satisfied listeners throughout the Dominion. . . . To the New Zealand Rugby Union I would say, show that the union is composed of 'sports,' and 'do unto others as you would have them do unto you.' To each member of the New Zealand Rugby Union I would further say you are delegates to-day, but you won't always be a delegate; and the day may come, quite soon in fact, when each of you may feel grieved to think you denied your own New Zealanders the right, privilege and expected opportunity of hearing per medium of radio the progress of the tour of the English Rugby team."

INTERFERENCE can often be lessened by using a different earth.

THE true cause of fading is atmospheric variations at a great distance from the surface of the earth, and consequently variations in the strength of a local station's transmission are not properly described as fading.

HOWLING is usually due to one of the batteries running down, to the use of a too big reaction coil, to bad spacing of components or wiring, or to the use of an unsuitable grid leak, fixed condenser, or battery eliminator.

## Esperanto

(Continued from page 5.)

"many" or "made" or "care" or "want" or "steward." English gives eight different sounds to the one letter "a," Esperanto only one. Hence it is so much easier to learn to pronounce Esperanto words than English.

(b) The English sign "e" is the second of the five, being pronounced almost like the "e" in the word "sell," not like the "e" in "he" or in "her" or in "clerk" or in "pretty." English has five ways of pronouncing "e," Esperanto only one.

(c) The English sign "i" is the third of the five, being pronounced like the "i" in "police" or the "i" in "mice."

(d) The English sign "o" is the fourth of the five, being pronounced like the "aw" in "law," not like the "o" in "hot" or in "cold" or in "wolf" or in "women" or in "whom" or in "son" or in "button" or in "lost" or in "hero." English gives at least nine different sounds to the one letter "o," Esperanto only one.

(e) The English sign "u" is the last of the five, being pronounced like the "oo" in "pool."

Besides these five vowels, in Esperanto there are also 23 consonantal signs, each representing only one sound. In English we have 25 different

consonantal sounds, spelt in 166 different ways. But of the consonantal signs in English, four, CJQX, are redundant, i.e., they are not wanted at all. The Esperanto consonants are written as in English, but pronounced as an "o" ending:

Thus B is BO (baw), D is DO, K is KO, P is PO. R is RO, and so on. Twelve of these consonants require special attention, and I hope to deal with that next time. Meanwhile it is interesting to note that the recent official commission which westernised the Turkish alphabet for the new Turkish Republic finally adopted an alphabet which is built up on very similar lines to that of Esperanto.

Grammar is perhaps a somewhat dull subject to some. So, for the benefit of those who have kindly kept on listening to me so far I will conclude with the following short story, entitled

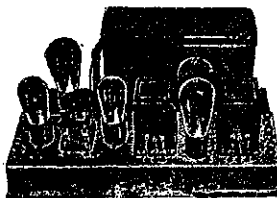
### UNCONSCIOUS REFORM.

Vicar (to village reprobate): I am pleased, John (mi estas kontenta, Johano) that you have turned over a new leaf (ke vi tion albonagis). I was glad to see you (mi gojis vin vidi) at our Temperance Hall last night (ce nia Sobrec-Halo hierau vespere).

John: "Cu Tie mi estis? Is that where I was?"

Good-bye, ladies and gentlemen, Adiau, Samideanoj, adieu.

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