

Talks from IYA

The World Crisis—Some Long-Term Trends

(By Mr. W. T. G. Airey, M.A., Acting Professor of History, Auckland University College.)

THE general theme of the series is the "lag" of social and political consciousness and control behind material development. The present crisis is not so much the aftermath of the war as the result of long-term trends during the 19th century, leading to maladjustment of which the war was an episode.

No. 1: Man Conquers Matter

(From IYA, Wednesday, July 6, 7.30 p.m.)

THE 19th and 20th centuries have been marked by an unprecedented rapidity of development in the material sphere, due to the application of science to the production of wealth. This is visible in industry, transport, communication, and has been accompanied by the growth of a delicate finance system. The result is a shrinkage of the world and the intimate material interdependence of the world's people. Hence we are living in a very changed world to which our political and social thinking has not been adjusted.

Some aspects of this changed world are the migration of people. (British Commonwealth) and the migration of capital in the quest for raw materials, markets, and fields for investment—e.g., railways, telegraphs. In industrial countries there has been a growth of urban as against rural population involving new conditions of life and problems of government. In other parts the latest developments of this new civilisation have been brought suddenly in contact with (a) old and different civilisations, e.g., China, and (b) primitive civilisation, e.g., tropical Africa and the Pacific Islands.

A discussion of the methods by which this "expansion of Europe" has been carried out and of the problems that have arisen; and of the use man has made of his conquest of matter—e.g., armaments, chemical warfare.

Man in the Making

(By Mr. Gilbert Archey, M.A.)

- (1) Three Human Ancestors.
- (2) Three Races of Mankind.
- (3) Three European Races.
- (4) Three Earliest Civilisations.

No. 1: Three Human Ancestors

From IYA, Thursday, June 7, 7.30 p.m.)

THE first lecture will give an account of three stages in the evolution of the human races. The second will describe the development of the three great races of mankind, black, yellow and white—Negro, Mongolian and Caucasian, and their spread over the globe. The migration of early man into Europe, which gave rise to the three different types which now live there will form the subject of the third lecture, and the last will describe the rise of the first three great civilisations—of Europe, Mesopotamia and that recently discovered in the Indus Valley.

Half-hours with the W.E.A.

"The Individual and the Community."

THE following is an outline of a talk to be delivered by Mr. H. C. Becroft, M.A., from IYA on Thursday, June 30, on "The Individual and the Community." It is the last of a series of four talks on "Psychology To-day."

The relation of the individual to society is the root of every social problem. Individual not related to community as part to whole. This idea is based upon the assumption that the boundaries of the self are fixed. The meaning of the realisation of individuality; wrong conceptions analysed. Two trends within social psychology.

The systematic nature of mind—a crowd not the true type of collective mind. Meaning of the group mind and the general will. The laws, customs and institutions of society; historical retrospect; the situation to-day. Some reflections on social institutions.

Lectures from 4YA

Mr. Lloyd Ross, M.A., LL.B.

July 1—The Future of Prices.

July 8—The Future of War Debts and Reparations.

July 15—The Future of International Trade.

July 22—The Future Control of Industry.

Mr. George McCracken

July 29—Clan Relationships and Industrial Democracy.

August 5—Kipling and the Common Man.

August 12—William Morris and Idealistic Socialism.

August 19—Sir Harry Atkinson and Laissey Faire.

Educational Sessions

2YA Schedule

THE 2YA Educational Sessions for the next four weeks are:—

July 12—

(1) Mr. A. G. Butchers, M.A., M.Ed., LL.B., F.R.H.S.—School Clubs and Societies.

(2) Mr. Jenner and students—"The Gypsy." (Music below.)

(3) Mr. Shedden, of Newtown School—Coal-mines (1).

July 19—

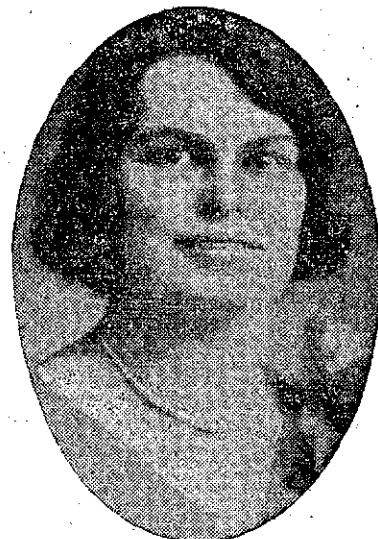
(1) Mr. S. M. Mills, Headmaster Correspondence School—Life in the Cook Islands.

(2) Mr. Jenner and students—Revision.

(3) Mr. Shedden—Coal Mines (2).

July 26—

(1) Mr. E. M. LePetit, of the Correspondence School—Impressions of London Schools.



PHYLLIS JAMES

Who is contributing soprano solos to IYA's variety concert arranged for Saturday, July 9.

—S. P. Andrew photo.

- (2) Mr. Jenner and students—"Barcarolle"—a Lesson in Compound Time. (See music below.)
- (3) Mr. W. J. Mountjoy, Jr., B.A.—The Speaking of Verse.

August 2—

(1) Mr. A. P. L. Kennedy, of Thorndon School—Apia.

(2) Mr. Jenner and students—Revision.

(3) Miss A. R. Paterson, M.A., Lecturer in England, Wellington Teachers' Training College—English Speech.

Incorrect Time Signals

AMERICAN broadcasting stations have received a sharp warning from the Federal Radio Commission not to transmit time signals received by telegraph wire even when announced as originating in the U.S. Naval Observatory in Washington. The Naval Department has informed the commission that "the rebroadcasting of Naval Observatory time signals which are transmitted over a land wire is objectionable because of the inherent time lag in the system which creates an appreciable error in the signal." The Navy authorises stations to transmit the signals if they are intercepted by radio direct.

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Imperial War Graves Commission

N.Z.'s Representative to Speak from 2ZW

WAR activities in the Great War did not cease with the cessation of active fighting in 1918. Immediately peace was declared various commissions were set up to attend the work that could be commenced only when fighting had ceased.

One such commission set up by the British Empire was an Imperial War Graves Commission, a body appointed to see that the war dead were honoured and remembered by suitable monuments given, where possible, to each individual. New

Zealand, the Dominion that gave so largely of its men, was given a representative on this Commission, Lieutenant A. W. Mildenhall.

Lieutenant Mildenhall, served on the Imperial War Graves Commission from November, 1919. For five years he was on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and here he supervised the construction of war cemeteries. He was in charge also of the building of New Zealand's War Memorial at Chunuk Bair.

In 1924 he was transferred to France and Belgium, where he supervised the construction of war cemeteries in those areas that are so well remembered by New Zealand returned soldiers.

Commencing on Saturday evening, July 2, 1932 at approximately 7.30 p.m., Lieutenant Mildenhall will talk over 2ZW (1120 kilocycles), Wellington, giving four talks on that and the three following Saturdays.

He will speak of the work that was done by the Commission of which he has been New Zealand's representative for so many years.

Many listeners have a deep personal interest in the war graves, and any correspondence sent to Lieutenant Mildenhall care of "The Radio Record" will be immediately delivered.



Lieutenant A. W. Mildenhall.