

one of these shows successfully, and it seems that someone is frightened of the work involved.

"YOU were game to say what you did about the carillon last week," I was told during the week. It was true, but the carillon is a national memorial, and as such 2YA can but do little other than broadcast it." Like the southerlies, it is part of Wellington's constitution, and must go over to let listeners know it is really 2YA that is broadcasting.

I WAS glad arrangements were made for Will Bishop to broadcast again his little turn about the carillon. It is one of the finest things of its kind that has gone over the air for some time.

THERE are great possibilities ahead of the recorded talks, and their inclusion in the programmes is thoroughly justified, but danger lies in the introduction of too many talks in the evening concert. The B.B.C. have introduced them ad lib., and they become to the English listeners like advertising is to a growing section of the American listeners. They are much tilted at in the columns of English magazines. One writer sets his grouse to verse:—

OH, THOSE TALKS.

*Talk; Talk! Talk!
Till the brain begins to swim.
Talk; Talk! Talk!
Till the eyes are heavy and dim.*

*Recitals, the weather and news,
Topical talks and such themes,
O'er highbrow stuff I fall asleep,
To syncope them in my dreams.*

We Are Not Grumbling

(Continued from page 1.)

crowd—I have seen him hold spell-bound as by some magic charm every mind and eye present as they listened.

I remember one such occasion on a coalfield in the Midlands during a by-election. As Mr. L.G. stood looking down at the sea of faces upturned to him on the balcony from which he was to speak, he said, "Ha, I see I must take off my coat to this!" and suited the action to the word, and a closely reasoned speech on the coalmining situation followed. As I made my way through the dispersing crowd in the market square afterward, I listened with interest to the passing comments—all seemed deeply impressed, to the point of quiet seriousness, and I heard one young collier say to another, "Seems to me we shall have to get back to old-fashioned politics again yet." That great crowd went home to its tea that Saturday evening thinking, and when we won that election by a narrow margin, I felt I knew whose good work had done the deed.

I remember still one phrase of his that afternoon—"We never get all we want in life all at the same time."

[We regret that owing to pressure on space the remainder of this talk has to be held over till next week.—Ed.]

THE 1932 GUIDE and CALL BOOK 160 pages crammed with useful and interesting matter. On sale everywhere 2/6, or 2/10 posted. Box 1032, Wellington.

Dunedin Symphony Orchestra

4YA to Broadcast Concert

AN important musical event is scheduled for 4YA, Dunedin, on the night of July 20, when the southern station will relay from the Town Hall Concert Chamber the performance by the Dunedin Symphony Orchestra.

This orchestra—a highly efficient combination of all the best musicians in and around Dunedin, aims at presenting to the public programmes of mixed classical and popular items in an earnest attempt to increase the interest in orchestral music in that city.

Monsieur de Rose, who has been appointed conductor, was specially engaged in New York to come to Dunedin to take charge of the Octagon Theatre Orchestra. Prior to this he was in charge of some of the leading picture theatre orchestras in Canada and America, including those at the Rialto Theatre, (New York), the Strand Theatre (New Orleans), the Capital Theatres (Montreal and Toronto). While in England before the war he was conductor of the East Lancashire Symphony Orchestra.

After spending a few years in Dunedin conducting the best professional orchestras there, Monsieur de Rose went abroad, appearing in America and Europe and on the Continent. He afterwards returned to Dunedin to take over the Empire Theatre Orchestra, which he trained and conducted until the coming of the talking pictures forced the management to dispense with the services of the band.

It is interesting to note that most of the distinguished conductors of famous orchestras in all parts of the world are stringed instrumentalists. Monsieur de Rose is himself a violinist, and this accomplishment is of great benefit, as it has taught him to appreciate the technicalities which have to be observed in the string section—the most important part of the orchestra.



Monsieur B. L. H. de Rose

as a poem by Augusta Mary Holmes, who afterwards set the music to be performed to the verse. Augusta Holmes was perhaps the most famous French lady composer, writing most of her works in the United States. At the musical competitions in Paris in 1878 she was placed second to Dubois and Godard. "Andromeda" was first played by the New York Symphony Orchestra in 1921, the orchestra then being under the direction of Walter Damrosch. Since then it has been successfully performed by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, and many other leading symphony orchestras in America and Europe. With the programme given out to those in attendance at the concert in the Town Hall Concert Chamber will be presented a printed copy of the words of the poem, so for the benefit of those who cannot attend it is published on page 6.

The programme will open with a composition by the conductor entitled "Mageda, Queen of Sheba," and will be followed by the symphonic poem "Andromeda," Saint Saens' "Marche Heroique," Chopin's "Nocturne, Op. 48, No. 1," "Gypsy Rondo" (Haydn), and a fantasia from Boito's opera "Mefistofeles" will comprise the other numbers on what should prove to be a very popular programme. Vocal solos and duets will also be given by Miss Lillian MacDonald and Mr. James MacDonald, soprano and tenor respectively, the orchestra accompanying their singing.

Announcing the Announcers

THE Breslau station is the first German station definitely to have abandoned anonymity in its announcers. At the beginning of each day's

programme the names of the acting announcers are stated, with the exact hours when they are on duty. It is understood that all German stations may adopt this procedure, which has lately given announcers more freedom to develop "personality."

Australian Broadcast Reforms

British Expert's Views

THE suggestion that the wavelengths of the Australian broadcasting stations should be raised to somewhere between 1000 and 2000 metres instead of being concentrated between 200 and 575 metres was made by Captain P. P. Eckersley, formerly chief engineer of the British Broadcasting Corporation, who is now visiting Australia.

Captain Eckersley declared also that Australia's national broadcasting stations were of far too low power, and that instead of employing from 1 to 7½ kilowatts, about 50 kilowatts or more should be used.

Captain Eckersley speaks with authority. He conducted the first broadcast in Britain in 1931, and as head of the experimental section of the great Marconi Company established the first regular broadcasts in England, attending personally to the transmission, and also himself providing most of the programme. He joined the British Broadcasting Corporation at the inception of public broadcasting, and until recently was its chief engineer. To him undoubtedly credit is due that the technique of British broadcasting is the best in the world.

When every European country started broadcasting and a tangle of overlapping wavelengths ensued, it was Captain Eckersley who, through the B.B.C., drew together representatives of the nations, formed the International Radio Union, and allocated 100 wavelengths to the 28 broadcasting countries of Europe. Another of his contributions to radiocasting was the establishment of the regional scheme in Britain by means of which every listener has the choice of at least two programmes within easy reach of his set. "All this in spite of the opposition of the British Postal Department," observes Captain Eckersley reflectively. "British postal officials opposed our regional scheme, they opposed the establishment of high-powered stations, they opposed the establishment of long-wave broadcasters, and had to admit, in the end, that all these things were right."

Captain Eckersley has come to Australia on the invitation of Amalgamated, Wireless, the semi-Government national wireless organisation, to study the conditions of radio. He stated that already he could see that broadcasting in Australia has grown in a haphazard way. He considered a mistake has been made in not utilising longwave broadcasting. Experience has shown him—and everyone in Europe was now convinced—that the long waves were of fundamental importance. It was a great pity that Australia had eliminated the long waves without full investigation. It was a country of great distances and the signals of longwave stations were much stronger at a distance than those of shortwave stations.

In reply to the questions, "What about the inconvenience and expense to the public of changing back to long waves? What about the cost of buying new receivers?" Captain Eckersley stated that the reintroduction of long waves could only be made gradually. Listeners would eventually obtain new receivers to accommodate themselves to the change and they would find that the trouble was well worth while.