

A number of school choirs were broadcast.

Among overseas artists to broadcast were Peter Dawson, Dorothy Helmrich, and Ignaz Friedman. Peter Dawson and Ignaz Friedman, jointly with the N.B.S. Orchestra conducted by Andersen Tyrer, gave successful public concerts arranged by the Service in aid of patriotic funds.

There were 52 broadcasts of complete operas from recordings.

*Plays and Feature Programmes.*—In addition to many serials and feature programmes, 104 major dramatic productions were broadcast, including works by Galsworthy, Moliere, Clifford Bax, Victor Hugo, F. Armstrong, H. R. Jeans, and many plays by the New Zealand playwright, W. Graeme-Holder.

Of the 304 scripts considered, 226 were accepted, 106 being by New Zealand authors. Special presentations included "Cavalcade of the United Nations," "Three Years at War," and "A Memorial to Michael Joseph Savage." The last-named programme was broadcast on the day that the memorial to the late Prime Minister was unveiled at Bastion Point, Auckland. Productions were recorded for presentation each week in the school broadcasts under the titles "Adventures in History," "Legends of Umbopo," "Tales by Uncle Remus." Recorded B.B.C. feature programmes were broadcast, including "The Stones Cry Out," "Great Parliamentarians," "Regimental Flash," "His Majesty's Ships."

*Light Music, Variety, and Bands.*—Variety programmes from the best overseas recordings and by local artists and combinations were broadcast. Community sings were broadcast and special sessions of dance music by New Zealand players from studios and cabarets. Various bands, including that of the R.N.Z.A.F. and bands from military camps, were broadcast, and variety concerts arranged by the Service for the forces were relayed from military camps.

*Outside Broadcasts.*—Many relays of events of national interest were carried out, including the laying of the foundation stone of a training centre in Wellington for disabled servicemen by His Excellency Sir Cyril Newall; the opening of a Women's Services Club in Wellington by Her Excellency Lady Newall; receptions throughout the country to Brigadier-General P. J. Hurley, the United States Minister to New Zealand; receptions to the Netherlands delegation to the Tasman Ter-Centennial celebrations; funeral services for the Honourable H. T. Armstrong, late Minister of Public Works; and the unveiling of the memorial to the late Prime Minister, the Right Honourable M. J. Savage at Bastion Point, Auckland.

*Parliamentary Broadcasts.*—The proceedings of the House of Representatives were regularly broadcast, with strict observance of wartime restrictions relative to matter not available for broadcasting.

The national observance of a minute's silent prayer at 9 p.m. during the chiming of Big Ben was recognized by the members of the House standing while the chimes were broadcast in the Chamber.

*Religious Broadcasts.*—From the main centres morning and evening Sunday services were broadcast, also devotional services each morning and a short evening wartime prayer service each Wednesday. Special intercessory and other services were broadcast and public meetings arranged in connection with the campaign for Christian Order. The National Day of Prayer was recognized by the broadcasting of services and special programmes. The broadcasting of the chimes of Big Ben at 9 p.m. each evening for the observance of silent prayer was continued. The thanks of the Service are due to the Central Religious Advisory Committee and to the local Church Committees for their valuable co-operation in the arrangement and conduct of religious broadcasts.

*Broadcasts to Schools.*—The broadcasts to schools during 1942-43 were organized on a national basis. Policy is determined by a Committee representing the National Broadcasting Service, the Education Department, and the Educational Institute, and the programmes are organized by this Service.

During 1942 there were three half-hour broadcasts to primary schools each week. In 1943 the programme has been extended to four half-hours per week.

Owing to the paper shortage booklets were not supplied to pupils, but a music booklet was issued to teachers in both years. In 1942-43, 856 schools, representing approximately 60,660 pupils, listened to these broadcasts.

During 1942 the French programmes recorded in 1941 were repeated and booklets issued to pupils. A new set of lessons and a new booklet have been prepared for 1943. One hundred and seventy secondary schools and 7,634 pupils listen to these broadcasts.

The Education Department's Correspondence School broadcasts a weekly session to its pupils throughout the country.

*Women's Sessions.*—Talks specially designed for women covered housekeeping and travel, the bringing-up of children, literature, and the war effort. Weekly talks on the "Home Front" were introduced to advise women on difficulties created by the war, beginning with price fixing and stabilization. The Association for Country Education (University of Otago) again presented sessions for the benefit of housewives. New Zealand women were also kept informed of conditions affecting women in Britain. Popular talks were given regularly on health in the home, prepared by the Department of Health. The daily session "For My Lady" has included serial dramas and many programmes on great musicians, singers and composers.

*Sporting Broadcasts.*—Sporting broadcasts were continued, though on a restricted scale. A number of matches between units of the forces were broadcast. The club and representative Rugby matches broadcast numbered 123. Cricket matches, racing and trotting meetings, and other sporting fixtures were also covered.