

Lloyd La Beach. Broadcast coverage was also provided for the Provincial and Dominion Tennis Championships, the Wilding Shield and Nunneley Casket matches, and the New Zealand Amateur Athletic Championships.

Miscellaneous sporting broadcasts enabled listeners to hear the farewell to the New Zealand Cricket Team, and interviews with prominent sportsmen who visited New Zealand during the period.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

National policy governing religious broadcasts is determined by the Central Religious Advisory Committee, which represents the national bodies of all churches broadcasting regular services. In the four main centres there are, in addition, local church committees whose main function is to decide how national policy can best be adapted to meet local requirements. The service acknowledges with appreciation the work of these committees and the co-operation received from them during the past year.

Relays of church services every Sunday morning and evening, broadcast devotional services each weekday morning, and the observance of a period of silent prayer during the chiming of Big Ben at 9 o'clock each Sunday evening were continued. The regular services were supplemented by a number of special broadcasts. These included Anzac Day and Battle of Britain commemoration services, the Christmas Services of the Nonconformist churches in Auckland and combined churches in Dunedin, "Carols by Candlelight" ceremonies in several centres, the relay of a sacred operetta, "While Shepherds Watched," a United Nations Day service in Christchurch, and a College Foundation Day service in Nelson.

Religious services broadcast in Maori during the year included one from St. Joseph's Girls' College Chapel, Greenmeadows, and a Maori welcome and service tendered at Omahau Pa to the Bishop of Aotearoa, the Right Rev. F. A. Bennett.

BROADCASTS TO SCHOOLS

The general policy for the Broadcasts to Schools is determined by an Advisory Committee representing the Education Department, the New Zealand Education Institute, and the Service. The programmes, two and three-quarter hours each week, are worked out in detail by officers of the Service. They are graded to cover a wide range in age and attainment, for the needs of country schools, where many ages and grades are assembled under one teacher, must always be kept in mind.

Programmes presented during 1948 were related to such topics as musical appreciation, social studies, book reviews, the news, literary appreciation, nature study, and French and singing lessons. The major social study programme for the year was entitled "New Zealand in the Making." Part of this programme was prepared by officers within the Service and part by outside writers and consultants. Other social study programmes were entitled "What is the Law?," "This is our Town," and "What shall I be?" Special talks commemorating Anzac Day and Arbor Day were added to the programmes. From the results of a questionnaire issued in October it appears that both teachers and pupils prefer dramatized programmes which present material in a way that is not possible in the class-room. As a result, the programmes for 1949 will be written in dramatic form wherever possible.

Four booklets, to be used in conjunction with the programmes, were issued during the year—a General Booklet for Teachers, a Music Booklet containing the songs used in the singing lessons, a Pupils' Booklet, and a French Booklet for Post-primary Pupils. The Pupils' Booklet was twice the size of that issued in 1947 and included notes on music appreciation which had been previously published in a Post-primary bulletin issued by the Education Department. This booklet was available in class sets for pupils in Forms I and II in the ratio of one to every two pupils.