

Supremacy !

handled by the Reichs-Rundfunk-Gesellschaft as "roof company"; it also supervises broadcasting finance in its entirety and represents the broadcasters in all common causes. The task of the regional stations is to create the programmes; each of them is assisted by a political supervisory committee and a cultural council. Problems connected with programmes—and presenting themselves to all companies alike—are handled either by the programme committees or by the Reichs-Rundfunk-Gesellschaft, according to their nature. School broadcasting is administered by a central office in co-operation with the regional stations. The ultimate responsibility for broadcasting as a whole is laid upon the Broadcasting Commissioner attached to the Postmaster-General's Department in Berlin.

Germany's broadcasting problems are much the same as New Zealand's. They include the completion of the network of high-powered stations, the elimination of interferences with reception, the possibilities of synchronisation and of ultra-short-waves, and television. Germany has also gone into the question of making recordings of outstanding broadcasts, but in this field she has not progressed as far as Great Britain which is now distributing recordings of big broadcasts to all parts of the world.

Considerable care has gone into school broadcasting, in which the German authorities have co-operated very closely with the educational experts. Every second school in Germany to-day is in a position to complement and vivify the usual instruction with special broadcasts. In order that the fullest use may be made of educational talks, listening groups have been formed in many places, in which communal listening is followed by discussion, under adequate direction, of what has just been heard. An innovation of recent days is the move by the Government to avail itself of broadcasting for pronouncements of especial significance. That Hitler and his associates have made considerable use of radio recently is a well-known fact. Germany has experimented widely with relays by means of telephone,

German Questionnaire Sent All Over World

THE following are the details of a questionnaire that was sent to all parts of the world by the German Shortwave Station, Broadcasting House, Berlin:—

On which wavelengths do you receive the German Shortwave Station?

Do you listen to this station regularly, or only occasionally?

State quality of reception

(1) Generally:

(2) On what wavelength and at what hours is your reception best in: (a) Spring; (b) Summer; (c) Autumn; (d) Winter.

What stations do you receive better than the German Shortwave Station?

Make, type and year of your receiver:

What type of aerial do you use?

Are you bothered by local interferences, such as from electrical apparatus, motors, etc.?

Are you bothered by interferences from other stations?

(a) Broadcasting stations (locality, wavelength). (b) Telegraphic stations (locality, wavelength).

Do you find our time-schedule convenient?

What items of our programme interest you most?

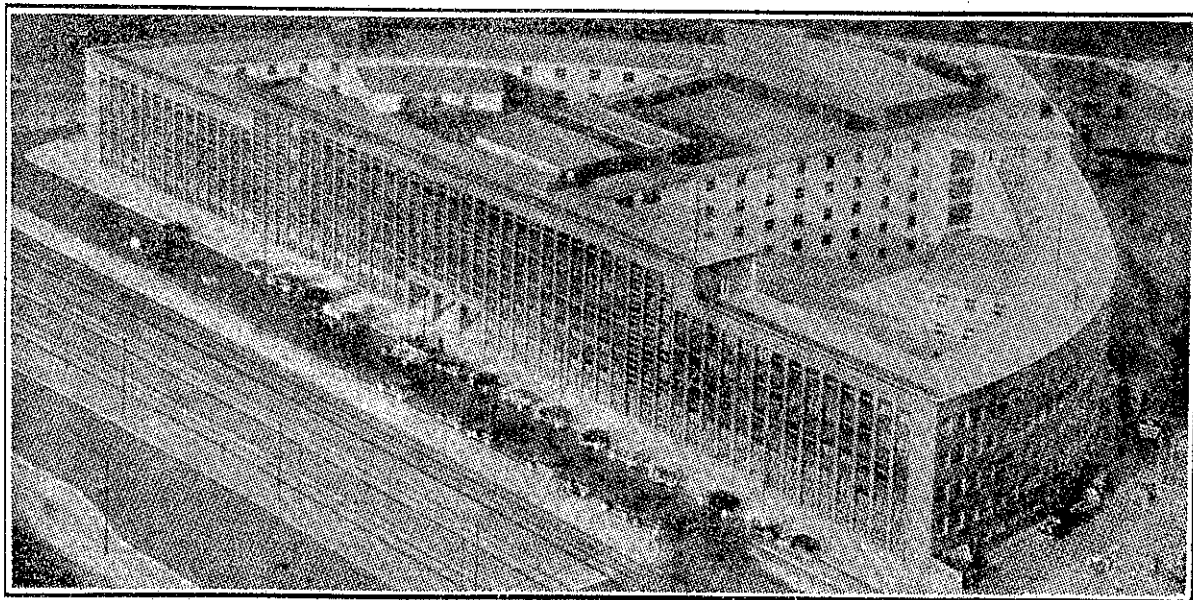
Is our programme schedule being reprinted or mentioned in local papers or radio magazines, and in which?

Do local stations rebroadcast our programmes, and which?

Are arrangements made for reception of our broadcasts by groups of listeners or larger audiences? If so, where?

and irreproachable programmes—from the technical point of view—have been broadcast from different parts of the country. For instance, "Tristan," which was performed recently at Bayreuth, was rebroadcast by 2000 stations all over Europe.

The shortwave broadcasts heard in New Zealand come from Broadcasting House in Berlin (reproduced on this page), with occasional link-ups to Hamburg, Leipzig, Frankfurt and other places for the broadcasting of symphony concerts and plays.



Germany's Broadcasting House, situated about two miles from the heart of Berlin. It is from this building that the shortwave broadcasts are sent out for Australia and New Zealand.