

the Y.W.C.A., and the second a broadcast expressing the sympathy and admiration of the women of Britain for the women of France. In October a broadcast specially directed to children, but no less interesting to adults, was given by Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth.

There were frequent talks by Cabinet Ministers of Britain. The speech by Mr. Neville Chamberlain on his resignation from the Premiership in May was broadcast, and later in the year a personal message recorded at his home. The nation was inspired by several rebroadcasts of speeches by the Right Honourable Winston Churchill. Among other British Ministers to be rebroadcast were Mr. A. V. Alexander, Mr. C. R. Attlee, Lord Beaverbrook, Mr. Ernest Bevin, Mr. Duff Cooper, Lord Cranborne, Dr. Hugh Dalton, Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Lord Woolton, and Mr. David Grenfell.

Among other outstanding rebroadcasts were talks by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Hinsley, Mr. Vernon Bartlett, Sir Neville Henderson, Mr. A. G. Macdonell, Mr. J. B. Priestley, Mr. Wickham Steed, Sir Robert Vansittart, Sir Hugh Walpole, and many others. Speeches by the Prime Ministers of Canada and Australia, and by the President of the United States, were rebroadcast.

Among New-Zealanders speaking from England were the High Commissioner (Mr. W. J. Jordan) and Mr. Hector Bolitho, Dr. R. M. Campbell, Mr. d'Arcy Creswell, Mr. David Low, Mr. Nesbitt Sellars, and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Waite.

Among the many New-Zealanders in the fighting services rebroadcast were Major-General B. C. Freyberg, Brigadier J. Hargest, and Flying Officer E. J. "Cobber" Kain.

In New Zealand the Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers broadcast as occasion required concerning various aspects of Government policy and plans, and together with the Leader of the Opposition and other members of Parliament spoke on the war effort.

At special times set aside for the purpose, talks were given designed to further the national war effort, among the subjects being Recruiting, "The Maori War Effort," "The Home Guard," "Women's War Service Auxiliary," "Farm Production in relation to the War," "National Savings," "Petrol-saving," and "Waste Salvaging."

Talks were given by Mr. Noel Coward, the distinguished playwright and actor, while he was a guest in New Zealand, and by three New Zealand naval ratings who were prisoners on the "Altmark."

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Galway broadcast a number of times, the last occasion being a farewell message at the end of His Excellency's term of office.

In general New Zealand talks, the Centennial figured largely. For example, the adult educational talks at 2YA surveyed the social and economic history of New Zealand by dialogues in which the past was reconstructed. At 3YA were discussions on the impact of European civilization upon New Zealand. The series "New Zealand Brains abroad" dealt with New-Zealanders who have distinguished themselves in the larger world.

An innovation was the broadcasting before publication of her own novel "A Surfeit of Lampreys," by Ngaio Marsh, the New Zealand author.

Tributes were broadcast on the death of eminent persons, among these being Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador in the United States; Lord Baden-Powell; Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir J. J. Thomson, two famous scientists; Sir Wilfred Grenfell, the Labrador missionary; Henri Bergson, the French philosopher; and the poets W. H. Davies and A. B. "Banjo" Paterson.

OVERSEAS REBROADCASTS.

In addition to speakers, many events of special interest to New Zealand listeners were rebroadcast from overseas. Of special note was a programme by members of the Maori Battalion in England broadcast by the B.B.C., and personal messages and Christmas greetings to their relatives and friends in New Zealand.

Other rebroadcasts were the arrival of various sections of New Zealand Forces in England, visits to camps where members of New Zealand Forces and other units were engaged or in training, and a programme by members of a New Zealand Anti-tank Battery in England, in addition to the many rebroadcasts from Britain of events connected with the war.

From Australia was rebroadcast a description of the arrival of the flying-boat "Aotearoa" at Rose Bay, Sydney, on the first commercial flight from New Zealand to Australia, and a description of the Melbourne Cup race.

BROADCASTING AND THE FORCES.

Special plans were made by the Service for keeping New-Zealanders serving with the Forces overseas in touch with their homeland. As mentioned in my report last year, the Government decided to send a broadcasting unit with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force. This unit, consisting of an engineer, an observer-commentator, and a technician, and the necessary equipment, has been in Egypt with the Forces for some months. Recordings of suitable programmes, talks, or commentaries are sent to the unit regularly by the Service, and this material is either broadcast to our Forces from a Cairo station or played over a public-address system to such of the New Zealand Forces as are in the vicinity of the unit. The unit in its turn sends by each air-mail to New Zealand talks and programmes depicting the activities of our Forces in the Middle East, and personal messages from members of the Forces to relatives and friends in New Zealand. This material has been broadcast every Sunday morning from the national stations with the title "With the Boys Overseas" and sometimes has included messages and talks by members of our Forces in England received via the B.B.C.

Arrangements have been made for a bulletin of New Zealand news to be cabled each week to the Australian Broadcasting Commission for inclusion in a special session broadcast to Canada for Australian and New Zealand airmen in training there.

Before the Second Echelon of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force left England a twenty-minute programme of matters of New Zealand interest was sent at three-weekly intervals for broadcasting by the B.B.C. to members of our Forces in England.