

Among important items of news broadcast from the House was that by the Right Hon. the Prime Minister announcing the appointment of Sir Bernard Freyberg as Governor-General Designate of New Zealand. The reading of the Budget by the Minister of Finance, the Right Hon. W. Nash, was broadcast from all main stations.

The national observance of a minute's silent prayer at 9 o'clock each evening continued to be recognized in the House by members standing while the chimes of Big Ben were broadcast in the chamber.

During the year the South African Broadcasting Corporation and the Australian Broadcasting Commission both sent representatives to study parliamentary broadcasting and other broadcasting activities in New Zealand, and it is interesting to note that parliamentary broadcasts are to be introduced in Australia in 1946.

*Religious Broadcasts.*—Relays of Church services each Sunday morning and evening, broadcast devotional services each week-day morning, and the observance of a silent-prayer period during the chiming of Big Ben at 9 o'clock each evening were continued.

Devotional services were extended to include broadcasts from Station 4YZ, Invercargill, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and a number of thanksgiving, anniversary, and other special services were broadcast. The wartime prayer service broadcast on Wednesday evenings was discontinued after the end of the war.

A memorial service held on the Sunday following President Roosevelt's death was relayed from St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Wellington.

The Service is indebted to the Central Religious Advisory Committee and the local Church Committees for their continued assistance and for their co-operation in the mutual effort to make religious broadcasts as effective as possible.

*Broadcasts for Schools.*—The general policy for these programmes is determined by a committee representative of the New Zealand Broadcasting Service, the Education Department, and the New Zealand Educational Institute. The programmes are planned in detail by the Service on a national basis.

The broadcasts to schools of two hours and three-quarters per week comprise music appreciation, singing, rhythm for juniors, literature, history through literature (dramatized), and talks on news, social studies, nature-study, and science. The number of schools listed to receive booklets as at the 31st March, 1946, is 1,403, an increase of 160 on last year's figures.

During the year two booklets were compiled and published. The musical booklet contained songs to be taught in the session, and the general booklet included outlines of the year's schemes in social studies, literature, music appreciation, and rhythm for juniors. The French booklet, compiled and published in 1945, is still in use. The music and general booklets were made available to teachers only, owing to the restrictions on newsprint, and the French booklet was issued to schools in the ratio of one to every two pupils.

A new venture has been the introduction of news talks for the Broadcasts to Schools Session. Twenty-nine of these were prepared and broadcast.

Special talks were added to programmes in connection with Anzac Day, Empire Day, Arbor Day, and the Children's Book Week.

Two half-hourly sessions weekly, arranged by the Education Department's Correspondence School were broadcast. These included talks on physical education, music, travel, &c.