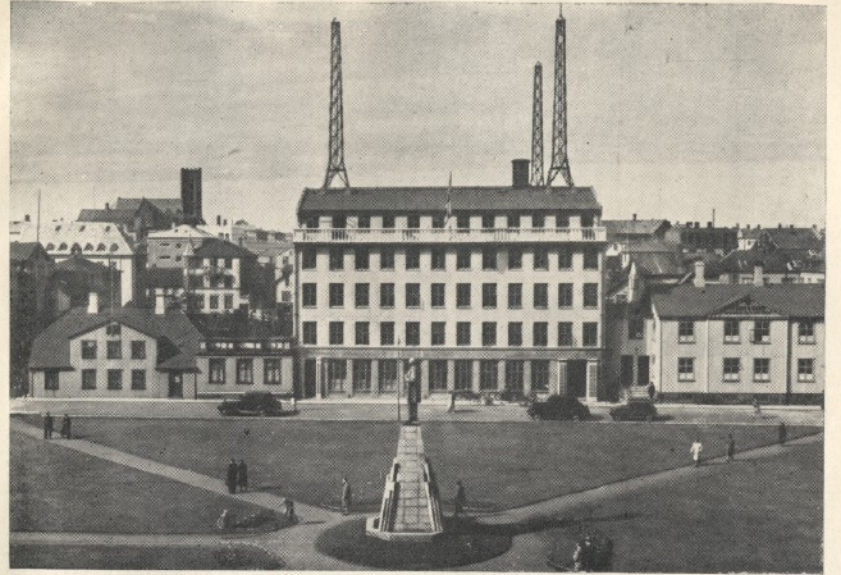


BROADCAST IN ICELAND



ICELAND STATE BROADCAST SERVICE
REYKJAVÍK — ICELAND

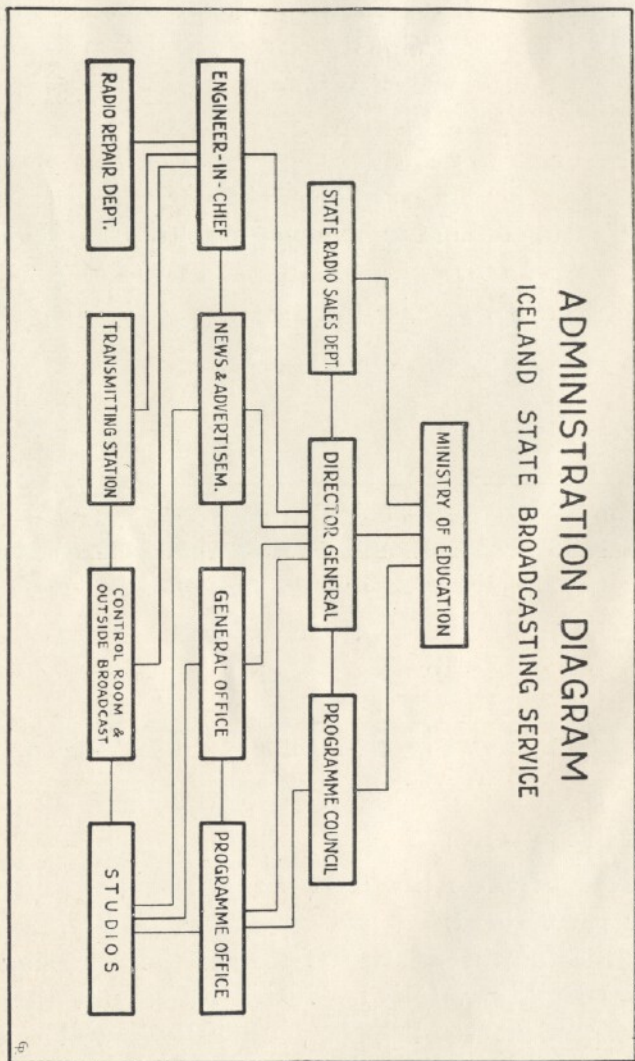


The Telephone and Broadcast Building in Reykjavik

BROADCAST IN ICELAND

CONSTITUTION:

The Iceland State Broadcast Service was established in the year 1930. Its offices and studios are in Reykjavik, occupying the fourth and fifth floors of the Telephone and Broadcast Building. It is conducted entirely by the State, as an independent establishment, culturally as well as technically under the control of the Ministry of Education. It is



directed by a General-Director. The programs are supervised by a Program Council, consisting of seven members, chosen for a period of four years at a time, three of whom are elected by the Parliament, three elected by the listeners and a chairman appointed by the Minister of Education.

The Iceland Broadcast has its own news service, a radio-repair department and a monopoly sales department for radio receivers. The chief-engineer supervises the transmitting stations, control rooms and the radio-repair department.

TRANSMITTERS:

Station	M.	Kc/s.	Kw.
Reykjavik L. W. Transmitter	1442	208	100
Reykjavik S. W. Transmitter TFJ .	24.52	12235	7
Eidar M. W. Relay Transmitter . .	488	615	1

A long wave transmitter of 100 Kw. aerial power is operated at 9 km. distance from Reykjavik. The aerial is supported by two 500 ft. insulated steel masts. A special cable connects it to the studios in Reykjavik. The wave-length is 1442 meters.

A medium wave relay transmitter is under construction at Eidar, in the eastern part of Iceland. The aerial power will be 1 Kw. A high quality receiver, with a heart shape diagram aerial, picks up the programs from the long wave transmitter at Reykjavik and directs them through cable to the relay transmitter 600 meters away, which retransmits them.



Aerial Masts — Reykjavik L. W. Broadcaster — Height 500 ft.



Panel: L. W. Transmitter (100 Kw.)



Panel: S. W. Transmitter (7 Kw.)

Special programs are broadcast through TFJ, a 7 Kw. short wave transmitter at Reykjavik, which belongs to the Iceland Telegraph and Telephone Administration. The wavelength is usually 24,52 meters.

Listeners reports have been received from all over the world, although the greatest number of them come from North-America and Great Britain.

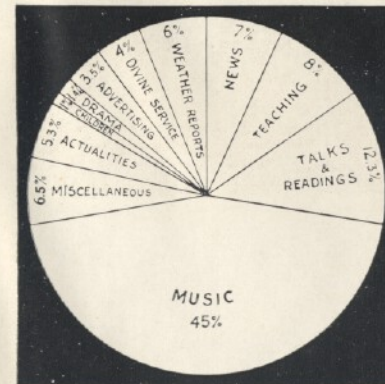
LICENCES:

In the year 1930, when the service commenced, there were practically no radio-listeners in the country, but on the 30th of June 1938, there were 14,780 registered listeners in Iceland. The licence-fee has from the beginning been 30 crowns a year.

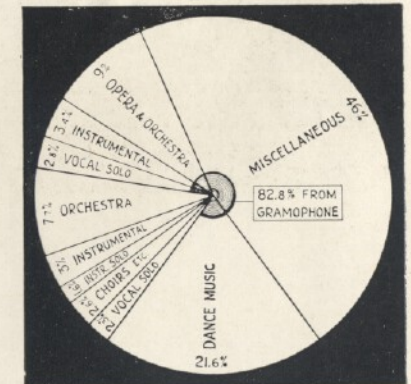
PROGRAMS:

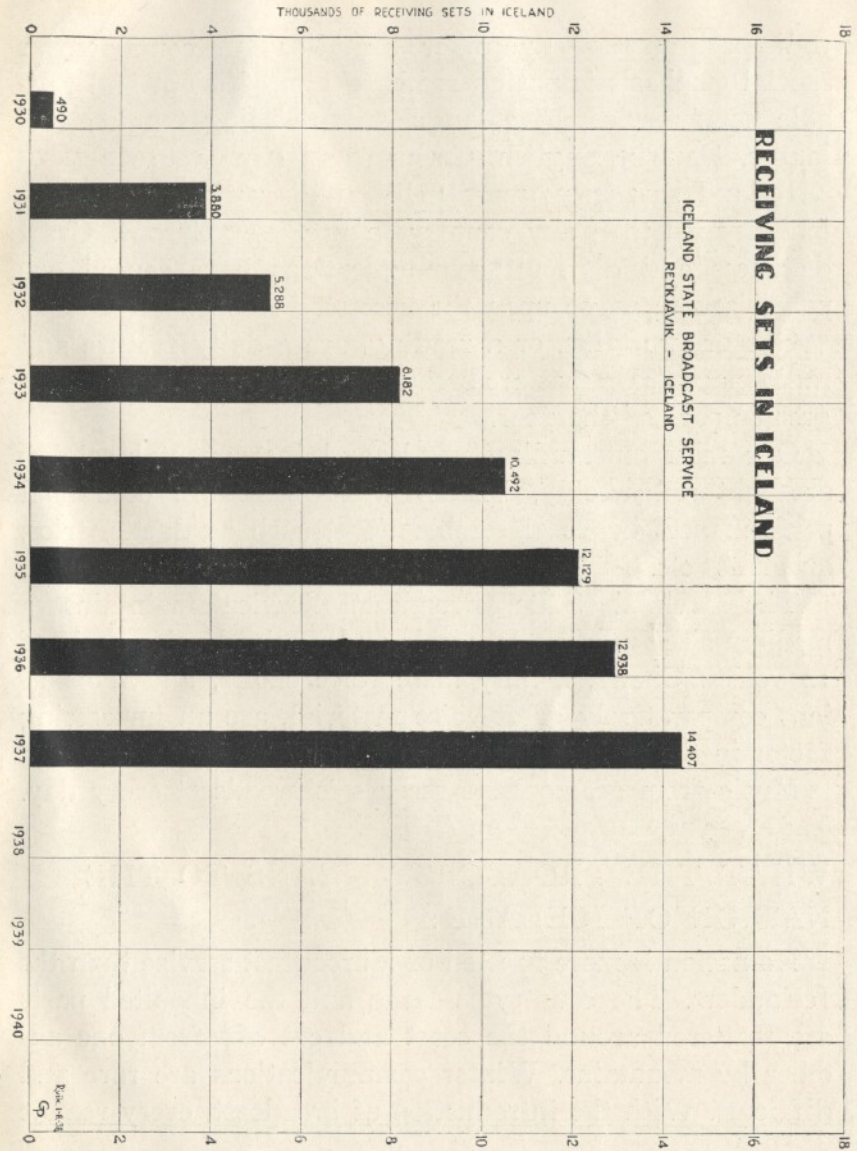
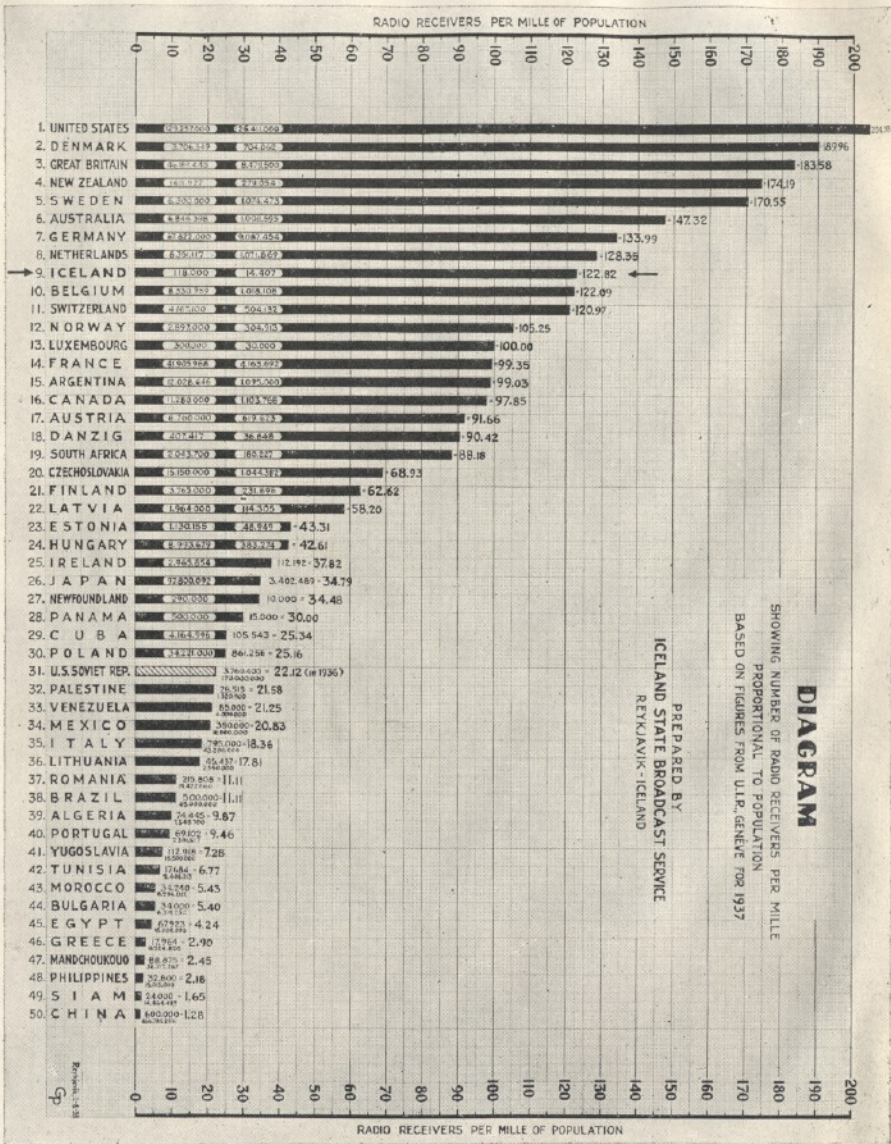
There have annually been about 2400 broadcast-hours. The programs have been of a similar arrangement as the

PERCENTAGE - RATIO OF ENTIRE PROGRAM SERVICE - 1937



PERCENTAGE - RATIO OF MUSIC BROADCAST - 1937





radio-programs of the other Scandinavian countries. A special emphasis is put on rendering an efficient and reliable news service. Five languages are being taught: Icelandic, Danish, English, German and Esperanto.

Iceland broadcasts more political discussions and election disputes than any country in northern Europe. Great distances and difficult communications have caused our politicians to agree upon the necessity of such broadcasts.

One or two talks, or a reading, are a daily feature and radio plays or dramas are broadcast once a week, during the greater part of the year.

Our most outstanding vocal- and instrumental soloists are featured weekly, besides what there are occasional performances by vocal combinations, such as duetts, trios, quartetts etc.

The Iceland State Broadcast Service maintains a medium size orchestra ensemble and a mixed voice choir of 12 voices. Choirs, mainly male voice choirs, and the nations comparatively great voice material, are an impressing factor in the artistic life of the nation.

Music from gramophone records is broadcast every day.

WHAT THE BROADCAST MEANS TO THE NATION OF ICELAND:

No nation is more in need of a broadcast service than the Icelanders. The country is large and the inhabited parts are scattered around the coast and cut off from one another by mountains. Winter communications are rare and difficult. With the introduction of broadcast, every remote



Corner of Studio

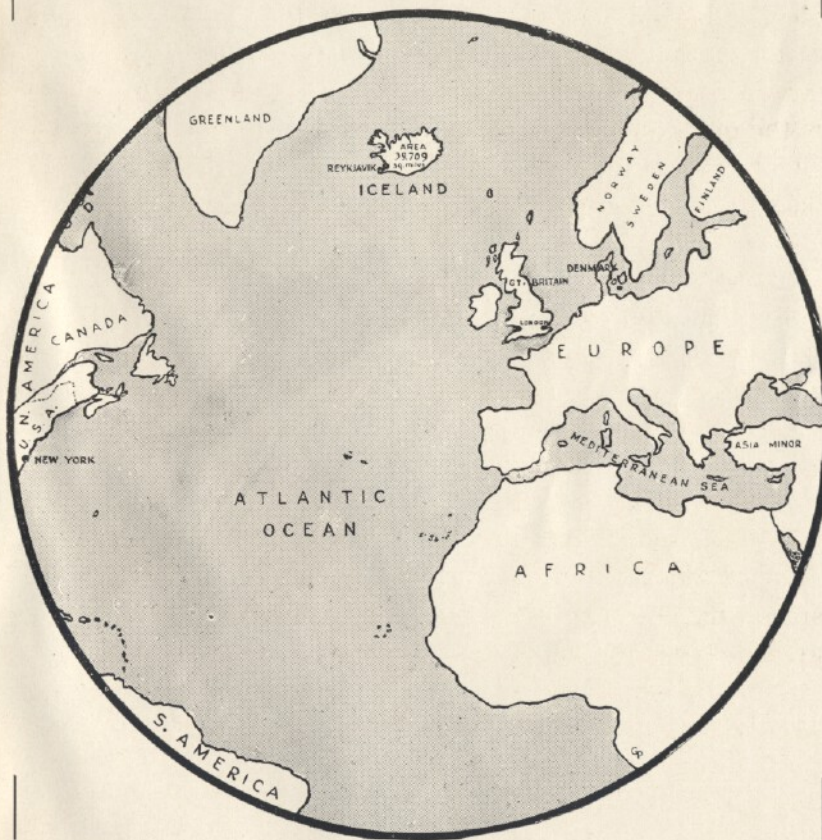
valley has been brought much nearer to the high tide of civilization. The broadcast of weather reports in three languages, and of missing ships and boats, has been a most efficient means to safeguard life on the sea around the coast of Iceland. Hence the broadcast service is of the utmost importance to the industries of the country, the educational- and cultural life of the nation, and plays an important part in acquainting it abroad as well as locally. It is the quickest and most effective means of communication, which has bridged great distances, increased the knowledge of the most remote districts and urged cultural co-operation.

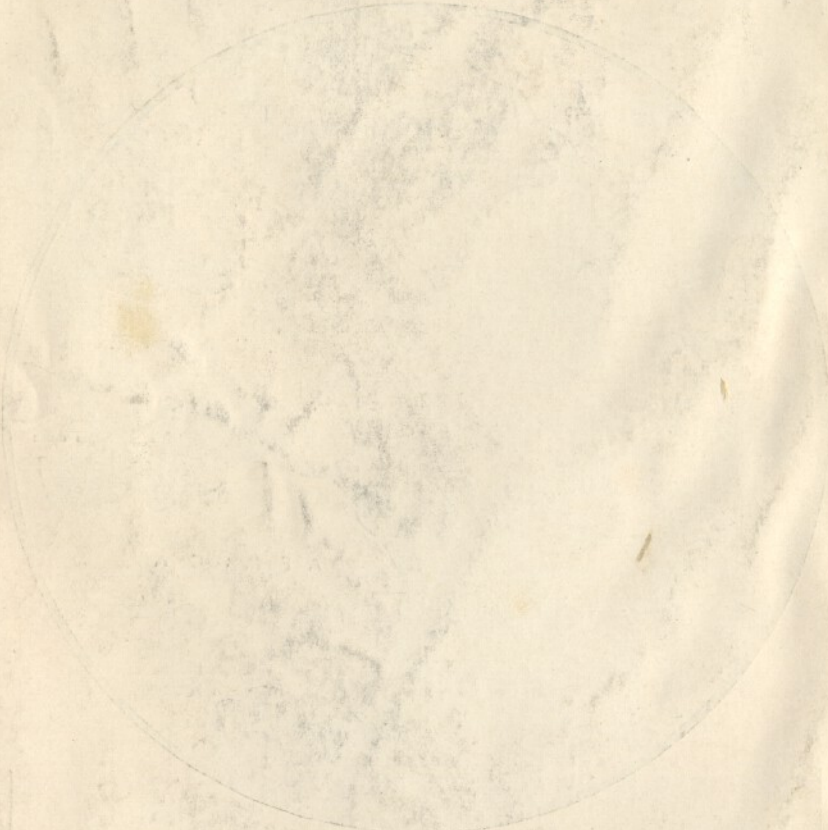
From early times it has been a national custom in Iceland, that, during the darkest winterdays the families in the rural parts of the country, would gather in the living quarters with their handwork, while one would read aloud from the old Sagas, or some other literature of general interest. This custom was abating somewhat, through changed conditions, but now the Iceland Broadcast Service has — to some extent — re-established it, by its so-called "Kvöldvaka" (evening-reading) one evening a week, besides what the entire program of the Broadcast Service aims at increasing the happiness and independence of each home and to farther unite all the Icelanders into one national family, stronger and happier than before.

ICELAND STATE BROADCAST SERVICE

JONAS THORBERGSSON
GENERAL DIRECTOR

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF ICELAND





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