

# Broadcasting in Sweden

SVERIGES RADIO



*King Gustaf V*

RADIOTJÄNST

# THE ORGANIZATION OF RADIOTJÄNST

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### *Deputies:*

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## *Director-General*

YNGVE HUGO.

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HJALMAR GULLBERG, Director of the Theatre Department, HENRIK HAHR, Director of the Central Programme Department,

SVEN JERRING, First Reporter,

ERIK HJALMAR LINDER, Director of the Talks Department,

ERIK MATTSSON, Director of the Administrative and the Studie Departments,

JOHAN VON UTFALL, Director of the Technical Department.

### *Secretary:*

BO WILLNERS, Secretary General and Head of the Radio School.

## *Radiotjänst's Address*

Head Office: Kungsgatan 8, Stockholm 7, Sweden.

International Telephone: 0432



*A June evening at Skansen, Stockholm*

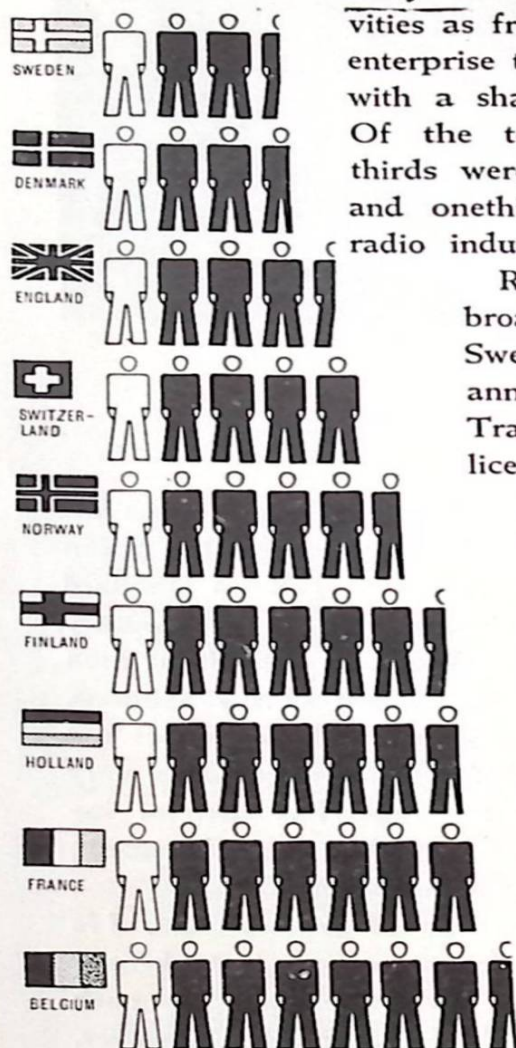
THE RADIO has developed rapidly in Sweden, as in the other Scandinavian countries. This development has been influenced by different factors, such as the general standard of culture and the widespread electrification. In a country possessing the characteristics of Sweden — a superficial area of 448,970 sq. kilometres and a population of 6.7 millions, there are, of course, many isolated people. The distances are great between the major towns and communities. This very largely accounts for the fact that the radio has been of immense importance in Sweden for spreading enlightenment, rapid information and high-class entertainment.

The business is financed by means of licence fees. No advertisements are broadcast. The fee at present is 10 kronor per annum. Only one licence fee need be paid by each household, even if there are several receiving sets. However,

an extra fee is payable for a car set. The rapid increase in the number of licences affords evidence of the importance of broadcasting as a social factor. On the 1st April 1948 the number of licences reached 1,980,785, which implies that Sweden has the highest figure in Europe for licence frequency per 1,000 inh. — a position which, as a matter of fact, the country had already reached in 1939. At present Denmark ranks second in that respect, while Great Britain comes 6th (France is No. 14).

**A**KTIEBOLAGET RADIOTJÄNST (literally, The Radio Service Company — the official title in English is The Swedish Broadcasting Organization) obtained a concession to carry on broadcasting programme activities as from the 1st January 1925. The enterprise took the form of a corporation with a share capital of 180,000 kronor. Of the total shareholdings, about two-thirds were subscribed for by the Press and onethird by representatives of the radio industry.

Radiotjänst has the sole right to broadcast radio programmes in Sweden. The corporation applies annually to the Ministry of Transport for a grant out of the licence revenues for carrying on programme activities, which also include the technical acoustic work in connection with the production of programmes (studio premises with control boards, microphones, recording apparatus and so on). The distribution of the programmes over the transmitters and the wired wireless



*The relative number of radio-  
licences in different countries.  
White figure = inhabitants  
with radiolices, black fi-  
gures = inhabitants without  
licences*



*In the heart of Stockholm — Kungsgatan 8 —, the Headquarters of the Swedish radio*



*A model of the planned new Broadcasting House*

network is a function of the Board of Telegraphs, which is directly responsible to the Ministry of Transport. The Board of Telegraphs also has charge of the collection of licence fees. The supreme management of Radiotjänst is in the hands of the Board of the Organization, which consists of a Chairman and six other regular members, as well as deputies. The Chairman of the Board is appointed by the King. Of the other members of the Board it is the prerogative of the King to appoint three regular members and deputies to act for them. The remaining three and their deputies are elected by the shareholders represented at the Ordinary Meeting of the Swedish Broadcasting Organization. Of these members, two are pressmen and one represents the radio industry. It will be gathered from this that Radiotjänst is a semi State-owned organization, in which both State and non-State interests are represented. It is generally accepted both in principle and in practice that the enterprise shall enjoy a self-determining and independent position and that no political censorship may be exercised. This position has been confirmed by the Swedish Parliament in conjunction with debates on the recommendations submitted by the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Broadcasting set up in 1943. The report of this Government-appointed Committee expresses the view that the semi-State-owned monopolistic enterprise which Radiotjänst represents should as far as possible be assured of such advantages as any private publicity enterprise enjoys, without prejudice to the selfevident loyalty due to the State.



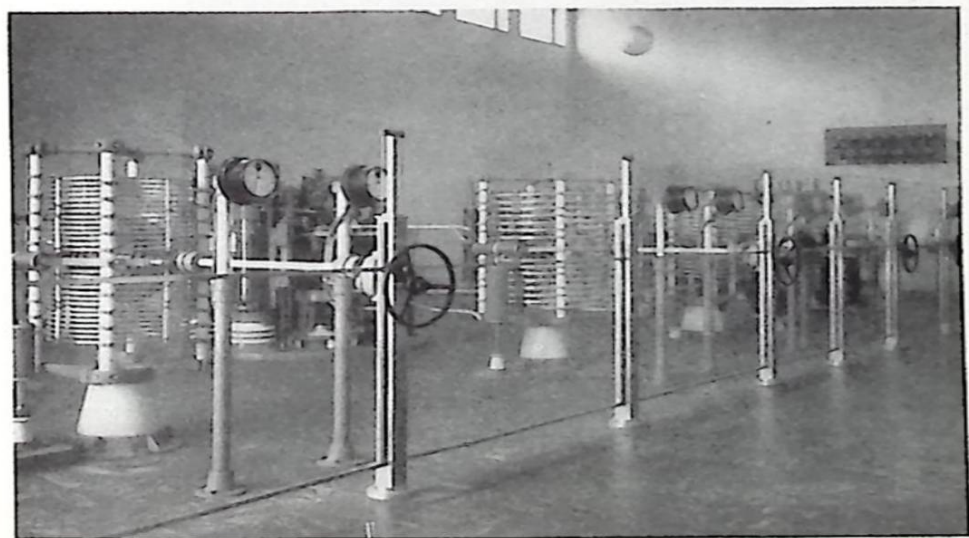
*Exterior of the broadcasting station at Falun, in Dalecarlia*

THERE IS A ROYAL COMMISSION of 24 persons for considering complaints against the Swedish radio lodged by organizations, the Press or private individuals. The chief duty of this Commission is to examine the general principles on which the programme work is planned and conducted. On the other hand, it is not the function of the Commission to have any direct say in the work of arranging and composing the programmes. That is to say, the Commission is, of course, entitled to express its opinion on delicate questions or to make public its view on disputes, though only after the programme that has given rise to them has been broadcast.

Chairman of the Commission is Jalmar Furuskog, Headmaster of the secondary school of Filipstad.

RADIOTJÄNST has as its chief executive a Director-General, who is appointed by the Board. He is assisted by a Council consisting of the heads of the Organization's nine divisions.

The Radio Director is Yngve Hugo, formerly Headmaster of the People's Highschool at Brunnsvik and well known for his valuable work in the field of adult education. He was appointed head of the Talks Division in 1931, and became Managing Director of the Corporation in 1942.



*Interior of the broadcasting station at Falun, in Dalecarlia*

ONLY ONE PROGRAMME is broadcast to listeners in Sweden. In addition, there are special short-wave programmes for listeners abroad. The transmitting period covers about 4,750 hours a year. In addition, the special short-wave broadcasts cover about 1,000 hours a year. The Swedish national programme is transmitted over 33 radio stations. A complete list of all stations is given on p. 32.

Radiotjänst has no broadcasting house at its disposal but rents the necessary premises in various parts of Stockholm. However, the Riksdag has appropriated funds for the building of a Broadcasting House in Stockholm.

Radiotjänst's provincial organization is an important body for maintaining contact between the corporation and the provinces. At present Radiotjänst has its own programme offices in Gothenburg and Malmö, and, in addition, its own agents in 28 places throughout the country. By a system of



*The Chairman of the Board of Radiotjänst, Conrad Jonsson, Provincial Governor, the Chairman of the Radio Commission, Jalmar Furuskog, and the Director of Radiotjänst, Yngve Hugo*



*Radiotjänst's provincial representatives attend a Conference*

cooperation all over the country an effort is made to give the programme as nationwide a character as possible. There is constant collaboration between the local agents and the various programme divisions at Radiotjänst headquarters. Annual conferences are held between the programme management in Stockholm and the programme agents. Moreover programme officials from Stockholm have paid regular visits to the different provincial stations in order to arrange for test and auditions and otherwise to examine on the spot the possibilities of contributing to the programme fresh items of interest.

"The radio programmes in Sweden shall be on a high cultural plane and characterized by reliability, objectivity and impartiality. They shall promote popular enlightenment and maintain public interest in the radio." These are the main points in the King's directives for the programme activities of Radiotjänst.

The composition of the Swedish radio programme is very largely drawn up on the same lines as the radio programmes in most European countries. However, a characteristic feature of the Swedish radio is that items designed to advance popular education form an important part of the programme, and that consequently it has an accepted position as an educative institution. Nevertheless, it should be observed in this connection that the Swedish radio attaches the greatest importance to ensuring that these programmes are such as can really interest



*Divine Service in Mora church, Dalecarlia*

large numbers of listeners. Strong emphasis is laid on the possibility of listeners' being able through free interviews or by lectures to get into touch with interesting personalities and people of genuine individuality even apart from ordinary cultural life — for instance the common folk in the country districts, narrators who tell about the life of the people, and so on. Further, it may be mentioned that about 50 % of the broadcasting hours are taken up with musical programmes. Items of a purely entertainment value alternate with popularly educative programmes, reportage, items of topical interest, plays, discussions and divine service. The religious items consist not only of services broadcast from churches but also

of services held in the studio, religious talks and discussions. The international exchange of programmes is being organized on an ever-growing scale. Cooperation between the broadcasting corporations in Scandinavia is particularly lively.

## IN THE MUSICAL SPHERE

the radio in Sweden, as in other countries, has exercised a revolutionary influence by broadcasting music of high value to a public that had never before become acquainted with any other kind of music than that of a transitory and casual nature.

Among other things, Radiotjänst has given domestic composers an impetus to write major work especially for the radio. One of these compositions of recent years is Hilding Rosenberg's opera-oratorio about Joseph and his brethren, based on Thomas Mann's famous novel "Joseph". This oratorio has been written in four large parts, which have been broadcast to listeners on different evenings, each performance lasting about 2 hours. With a view to spreading a knowledge of Swedish music abroad, Radiotjänst has made recordings of a number of compositions, inter alia, all the symphonies of the great Swedish composer Franz Berwald, including his *Sinfonie sérieuse* and *Sinfonie singulière*, also Vilhelm Stenhammar's Concerto No. 2 in D minor for piano and orchestra. These gramophone records are placed at the disposal of foreign broadcasting organizations free of charge.

In collaboration with the Concert Society, in Stockholm, Radiotjänst has established what is called the Radiotjänst



*Hilding Rosenberg, the composer, conducts his oratorio »Joseph and His Brethren«*



*The Swedish composer, Professor Lars-Erik Larsson*



*»What would you like to hear this evening?» Listeners themselves choose their music, which is immediately played direct from the studio*

Symphony Orchestra, comprising 80 players, who also form, when required, the Stockholm Radio Orchestra (65 players) and the Chamber Music Orchestra (15 players). In conjunction with the Orchestral Society in Gothenburg, Radiotjänst has in that city a 55-player orchestra called the Gothenburg Radio Orchestra. For all these orchestras Radiotjänst has permanently employed conductors. The State-supported orchestral societies at Gävle, Hälsingborg, Malmö and Norrköping give concerts about once a month under the aegis of Radiotjänst. Radiotjänst also has two whole-time orchestras of its own, viz. — the Radiotjänst Light-music Orchestra (36 players)

and the Cabaret Orchestra (6 players), as well as a halftime Dance Orchestra. Radiotjänst has a contract with the Royal Opera in Stockholm whereby the theatre undertakes every season to arrange for a number of broadcasts of operas — so-called studio operas — especially adapted for the radio, and also for a number of performances broadcast direct from the theatre. Further, Radiotjänst has among its permanent staff arrangers and conductors to provide lighter musical programmes. The particular function of two of the former is to make arrangements for the Cabaret Orchestra. In addition, Radiotjänst has a mixed radio choir and a boys' choir.

## THE RADIO THEATRE

is very popular, according to listener censuses that have been taken. Two or three plays are broadcast every week. Each season a consecutive series of plays is broadcast, grouped around some particular subject or illustrating the production



*Inga Tidblad and Edvin Adolphson in a radio comedy*



*Anna Lindahl and Olof Widgren in a dramatic episode in a broadcast play*

of famous dramatists. In conjunction with these performances special study material is prepared, as well as copies of the plays, which are placed at the disposal of study circles or any individual listeners who may be interested. As examples of such series may be mentioned: "The Drama of Freedom" (broadcast during the war), Eugene O'Neill's plays, Russian dramas, Plays dealing with Marriage, and Strindberg's dramas.

Reading of literary works is a regular feature of the programmes, both Swedish literature and other literature in translation, and every week there are also readings from the literature of Sweden's neighbour countries in the original languages (except Finnish). A serial story, which is broadcast twice a week, has attracted special interest. The programmes contain a fair amount of lyrical poetry. Immediately after noon has struck from the clock tower of the City Hall, the Day's Poem is recited, and budding poets are presented on the air at regular intervals.

Considerable is devoted to the entertainment programmes, which are regarded as an extremely important ingredient in the radio programmes. These entertainment features are frequently broadcast with members of the public present in the studio. They are of various types, arranged to some extent to suit different age groups among the listeners, though of course programmes are regularly presented which are intended for the entire family — items with such titles as "Saturday Evening", "In the Middle of the Month" and so on. Further, a number of programmes are put on in the nature of competitions, e. g. quizzes of various kinds, radio crossword puzzles, "The Knotty-Problem Club", etc.



*Anders de Wahl, the doyen  
of the Swedish theatrical  
world*



*From the performance of Harry Martinson's radio play  
»The Pilot from the Moluccas«*



*Gösta Knutsson, who has launched many popular ideas in the Swedish radio, here seen leading a »quiz«*



*The lively Breakfast Club reappears every Saturday morning*

**L**ECTURES AND DISCUSSIONS AND REPORTAGES on subjects with a social emphasis have an interested public. Under this heading the Swedish radio has successfully tried the method of openly and without sophistication touching upon a number of delicate subjects, such as the sex problem, the care of inebriates, conditions in children's homes. Wellknown scientist, both Swedish and foreign, are invited to give talks on their researches. The length of the lectures varies between 15 and 30 minutes. Conversations and discussions are as a rule conducted without manuscripts.



*Sten Bergman, the explorer, tells of his adventures in strange lands*

For the benefit of farmers there are special programmes, which are broadcast on Sunday mornings, and also twice a week during the early morning programmes. A special half-hour for countryfolk is broadcast on Sunday afternoons.

There are also programmes which are specially designed to promote adult education. They are drawn up in series at lang range, for which an ample body of study material is compiled and prepared.

The interest in languages is remarkably keen, notably English, though also French, Spanish and Russian. The latest basic textbook for the English course was issued in an edition of 60,000 copies.



*The well-known politician Kerstin Hesselgren*



*Ernst Wigforss, Minister of Finance*



*Head of School Broadcasting speaking with two prizewinners  
in a School-Broadcast drawing competition*

The School Radio, which is conducted in close cooperation with the Royal Board of Education, has aroused considerable interest in the schools. Nowadays, 300,000 copies are printed of the programme text book, which is placed at the disposal of schools for anyone who wishes to follow the School Radio lessons.

An experiment which the School Radio has conducted (by order of and with a grant from the Riksdag), in instruction in English by radio combined with teaching by correspondence has yielded very good results. The method is also to be tried in other connections and is expected to prove of immense value both for the School Radio and in the broadcasting of educational programmes for adults.

In the programmes for children and young people, which have been allotted more and more time and space in the radio programme in recent years, every effort is made to get the young people themselves to do the talking; in regard to



*School Radio Hour for small schildren*



*Lapp children from northernmost Sweden singing in the studio  
in Stockholm*

adolescents, not merely expressing ideas and showing special talent, but also giving intimately conducted interviews which permit the listener to make contact with an individual and a situation in a person's life.



*Christmas in the studio with Sven Jerring, the most popular voice in the Swedish radio*



*With the microphone on a crayfish angling expedition by night*

## **T**OPICAL SUBJECTS AND REPORTAGES

have their allotted place in the programme. Current news is broadcast daily from the Newspapers' Telegram Bureau (TT), with which Radiotjänst has a contract. The weather reports are sent out from the State Meteorological Institute. Moreover, there is every day a quarter of an hour's commentary on the news that is of most topical interest. Particularly the reports of newspaper correspondents working in the foreign capitals attract attention.

For the rest, the Swedish radio makes a speciality of the reportage that comes from the Swedish countryside, where persons of all categories and of every walk of life are interviewed. This is organized technically by sending out reportage cars equipped with gramophone and magnetophone recording apparatus all round the country accompanied by reporters and



*Swedish everyday life is captured by the microphone. Here a blacksmith from Jämtland, in North Sweden, is being interviewed*



*The microphone depicts the State Procession on King Gustaf's 90th birthday*



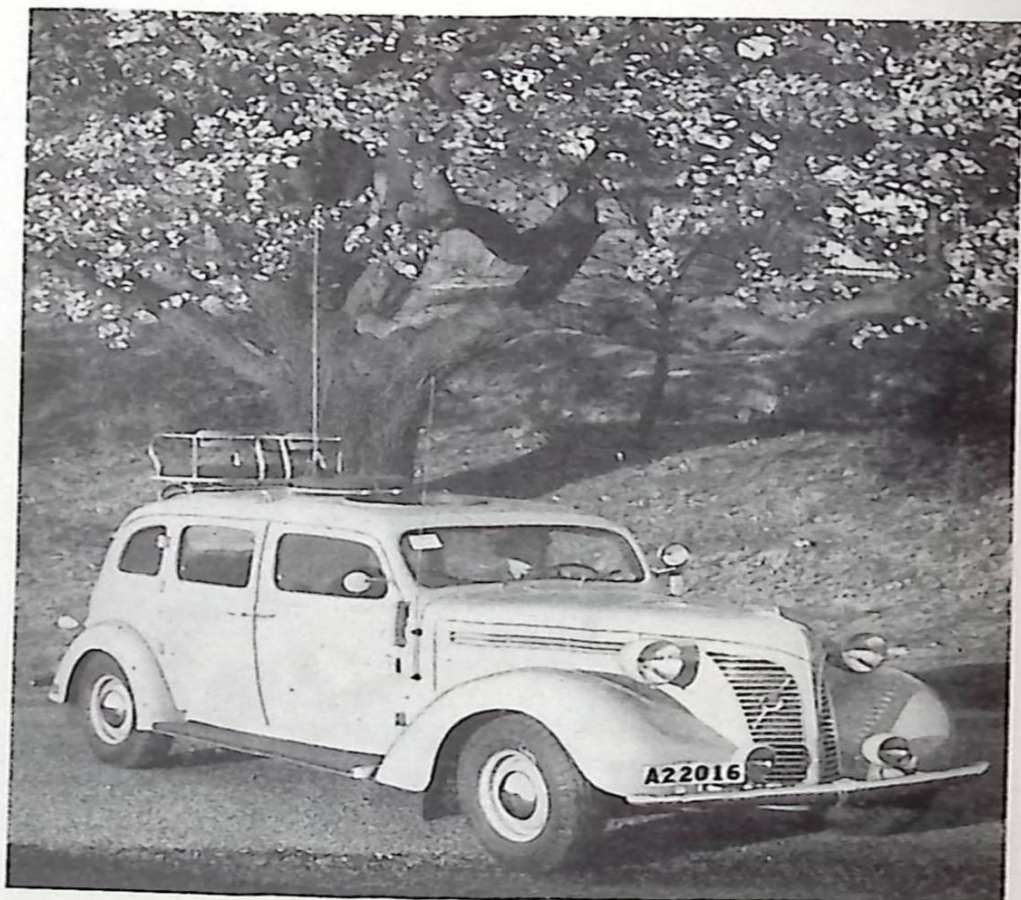
*Interview with a forest-worker in Norrland*

technicians. None of these programmes are based on manuscripts. The aim is to get ordinary people — industrial workers, farmers, fishermen, lumbermen etc. — to tell about their lives, their occupations and their ideas. By this means



*The Swedish winner of the relay race on skis at St. Moritz in 1948 is interviewed by Sven Jerring*

Radiotjänst has succeeded in tracking down singularly gifted people with a natural talent for telling a tale. These recordings are preserved in the archives and registered, so as to be always available to research students — both ethnographers and dialecticians have declared that this reportage undertaken by Radiotjänst illustrates in an unsurpassed manner the everyday life of the Swedish people and will give future generations an exact idea of how people lived, thought and spoke in days gone by.



*One of Radiotjänst's recording cars equipped, inter alia, with ultra-shortwave transmitter*



*Tage Erlander, the Swedish Prime Minister*

## POLITICS

always rally a large body of listeners. Upon the conclusion of hostilities in 1945, the pre-war political radio debates between representatives of all the political parties represented in the Riksdag were resumed. In conjunction with the municipal elections of 1946, the participation of Radiotjänst in the electioneering campaign took on, in part, a new shape,

which, to judge from a market investigation undertaken at the time, proved highly successful. The method is to be repeated at the elections to the Second Chamber of the Riksdag in the autumn of 1948. The election addresses that were usually given by the leaders of the respective parties were then replaced by radio interviews with the leading personalities of the different parties. The programmes were introduced by a Ra-



*Gustaf Möller, Minister of Social Affairs*



*A round-table discussion between eminent politicians during an election campaign*

diotjänst official, but the interviews were conducted by journalists belonging to the opposing parties.

The interest evinced by the Swedish radio in politics has further been reflected in other programmes, in which some political subject of topical interest is taken up for discussion between representatives of all the main political doctrines. In regard to these types of programme, the rule is that they are broadcast without preliminary rehearsal and without prepared manuscripts.

Great attention has been paid to the work of the Swedish Parliament, the Riksdag. For many years past, "The Riksdag Diary", giving a continuous survey of the work of the Riksdag, has been a regular feature of the Swedish radio programme. In the recent past, Radiotjänst has received the permission of the authorities actually to make recordings of Parliamentary debates on the spot. With the aid of these recordings, Parliamentary Reports are compiled, richly illustrated with authentic material. No objections whatsoever have been made in Riksdag quarters to Radiotjänst's method of editing the material.



*Radiotjänst's own programme men and announcers generally give a performance every Christmas*



*Interior of a studio at Örebro*



*A specially designed studio for plays in Stockholm*



*Even the radio celebrates the Lucia Festival in the traditional manner*

## FUTURE PROSPECTS

Radiotjänst is to have a home of its own, but owing to the difficulties of procuring materials it will no doubt be some time before building can be started. However, the Riksdag has decided upon its construction. Inter alia, three concert halls are to be built for audiences of respectively 1,000, 500 and 250.

As soon as the necessary material and financial conditions are present, the Swedish radio is to provide several simultaneous programmes. In view of the geographical character of the country, the construction of FM transmitters is impracticable. The technical difficulties are more likely to be solved by extending a wired radio network over the telephone lines. The wireless transmission will of course be retained.



*Swedish youth attending an English Summer Course*

In regard to television, there too Sweden has had to adopt a wait-and-see attitude, but the research work that is going on, especially in Great Britain, France and the United States, is being followed with keen interest by a Committee for Technical Research into Television under the Chairmanship of a representative of the Board of Telegraphs, and by another Committee which is actively functioning within the Swedish Broadcasting Organization, and is studying programme problems, as well as economic and legal questions.

Radiotjänst owns and publishes the weekly journal "Röster i Radio" (Voices on the Radio), the normal circulation of which is 185,000 copies, and in which the week's programme



*Erik Hjalmar Linder, Head of the Talks Division, confers with radio listeners*

is presented to listeners and commented upon. In addition, Radiotjänst issues books and publications in conjunction with programme series of various kinds. As from the autumn of 1948 Radiotjänst will also be compiling and publishing a monthly periodical containing extracts from the preceding month's programme.

The Swedish radio has undertaken a number of listener investigations. Firstly, inquiries have been made into the amount of interest that exists in all the items on the programmes broadcast; secondly, special investigations have been made in regard to specific programmes, e. g. the political programmes in connection with the elections; and thirdly, the habits of Swedish listeners have been examined from the sociological point of view.

*Which of these programme features are you particularly interested in?*

|                           | Women<br>% | Men<br>% | Total<br>% |
|---------------------------|------------|----------|------------|
| Light music .....         | 52         | 45       | 49         |
| Classical music .....     | 13         | 12       | 12         |
| Dance music, modern ..... | 16         | 19       | 17         |
| Dance music, old .....    | 52         | 57       | 54         |
| Discussions .....         | 29         | 43       | 35         |
| Language courses .....    | 5          | 7        | 6          |
| Radio Theatre .....       | 54         | 44       | 49         |
| Agric. programme .....    | 10         | 20       | 15         |
| Houses & Homes .....      | 41         | 7        | 24         |
| Sports reportage .....    | 12         | 46       | 29         |

## SHORT-WAVE TRANSMISSIONS TO ABROAD

Sweden possesses at present two experimental transmitters for short wave, each of 12 kW, at Motala. However, the Riksdag has decided that two new transmitters of 100 kW each shall be set up as soon as possible at Hörby, in South Sweden. On many occasions, notably during the war, foreign radio correspondents, including American, broadcast over the Swedish short-wave transmitters that were then at their disposal. News bulletins in English, German and French are broadcast daily over the Swedish short-wave.



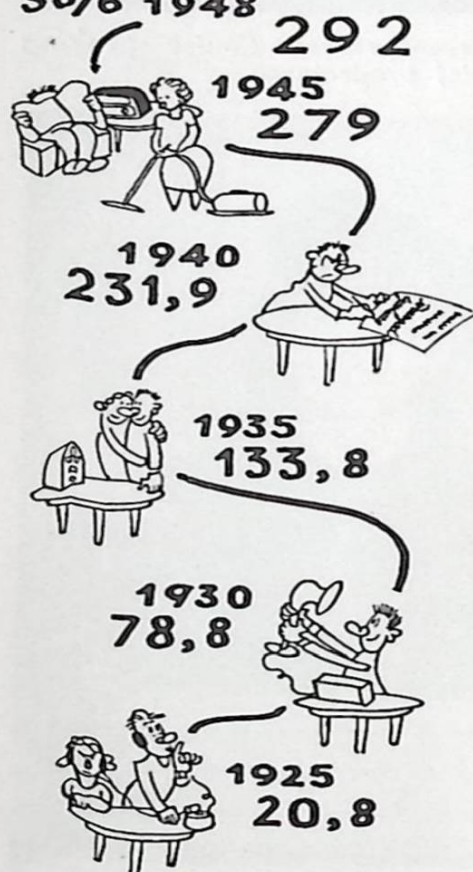
*Crownprince Gustaf Adolf and Crownprincess Louise speaking  
in a European Relief programme*



The licence fee in Sweden is 10 Swedish crowns. During the last 10 years this income has been divided between the Government, the Telegraph Administration and Radio-tjänst as follows.

| Year                      | Licence income | Radio-tjänst | Telegraph Administration | Government |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------|
| 1930 .....                | 4 657 523      | 1 530 484    | 2 152 566                | 974 473    |
| 1935 .....                | 8 019 415      | 2 398 560    | 3 129 180                | 2 491 675  |
| 1940 .....                | 14 384 983     | 3 679 995    | 5 884 561                | 4 820 427  |
| 1941 .....                | 15 260 858     | 3 953 478    | 4 848 436                | 6 458 944  |
| 1942 .....                | 16 058 450     | 4 030 000    | 5 301 564                | 6 726 886  |
| 1943 .....                | 16 803 880     | 4 650 000    | 5 411 552                | 6 742 328  |
| 1944 .....                | 17 641 833     | 5 270 000    | 5 107 572                | 7 264 261  |
| 1945 .....                | 18 239 043     | 6 210 000    | 5 041 937                | 6 987 106  |
| First 6 months 1946 ..... | 9 337 298      | 3 105 000    | 2 710 161                | 3 522 137  |
| Financ. year 1946—47 ..   | 19 074 848     | 7 360 000    | 5 680 311                | 6 034 537  |

30/6 1948

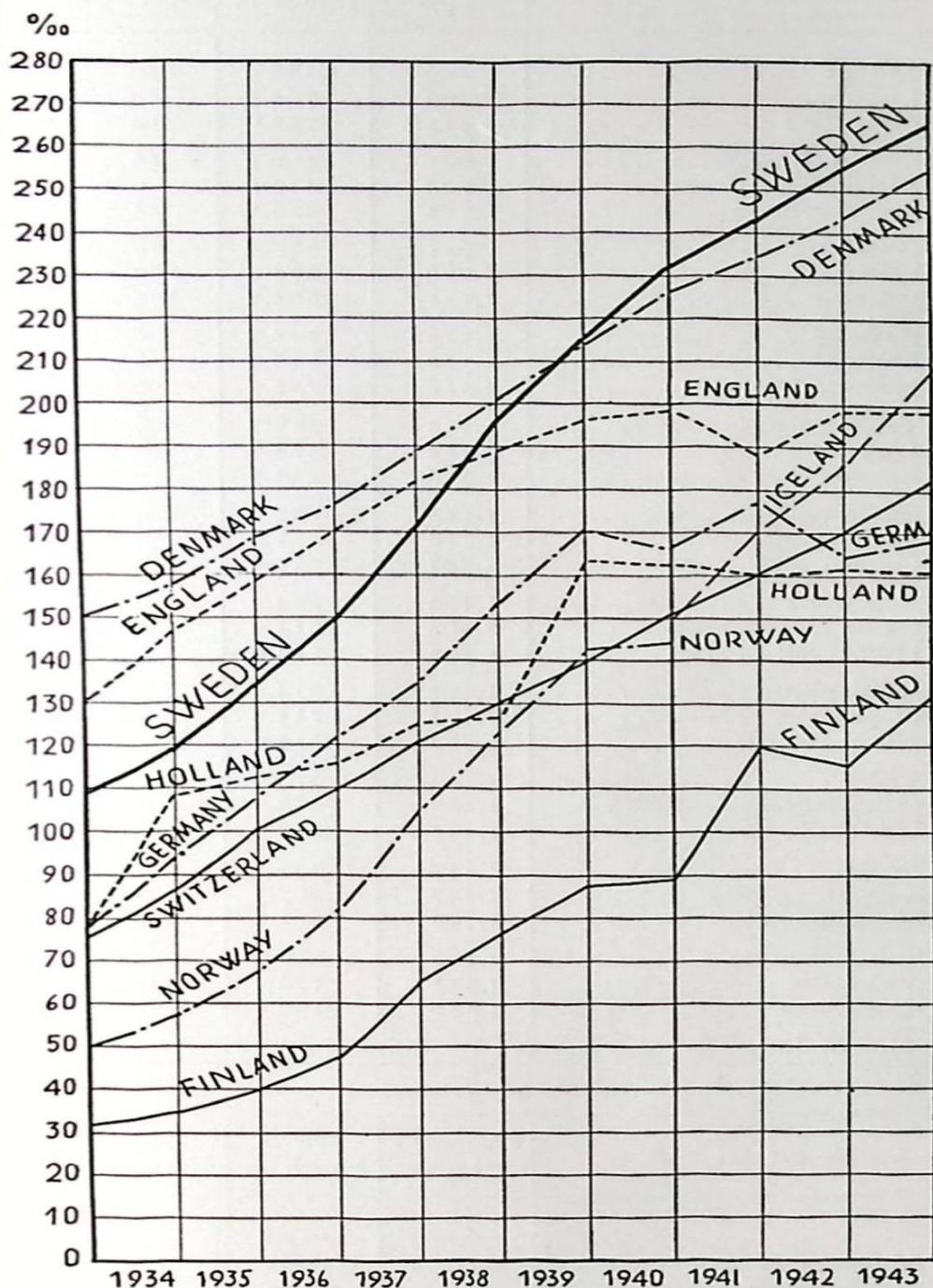


Number of radiolices in Sweden 1931—1948

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1931 .....      | 549 857   |
| 1932 .....      | 608 624   |
| 1933 .....      | 666 368   |
| 1934 .....      | 733 190   |
| 1935 .....      | 834 143   |
| 1936 .....      | 944 487   |
| 1937 .....      | 1 074 473 |
| 1938 .....      | 1 226 858 |
| 1939 .....      | 1 358 043 |
| 1940 .....      | 1 470 375 |
| 1941 .....      | 1 550 691 |
| 1942 .....      | 1 628 072 |
| 1943 .....      | 1 709 012 |
| 1944 .....      | 1 784 201 |
| 1945 .....      | 1 839 911 |
| 1946 .....      | 1 895 349 |
| 1947 .....      | 1 959 252 |
| 30/6 1948 ..... | 1 994 857 |

Number of radiolices in Sweden per 1000 inhabitants during the last 23 years

# RELATIVE NUMBER OF RADIOLICENCES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES



*The development of the number of radiolicensences in different countries*

# BROADCASTING STATIONS IN SWEDEN

## a. Long- and Medium-Wave Transmitters

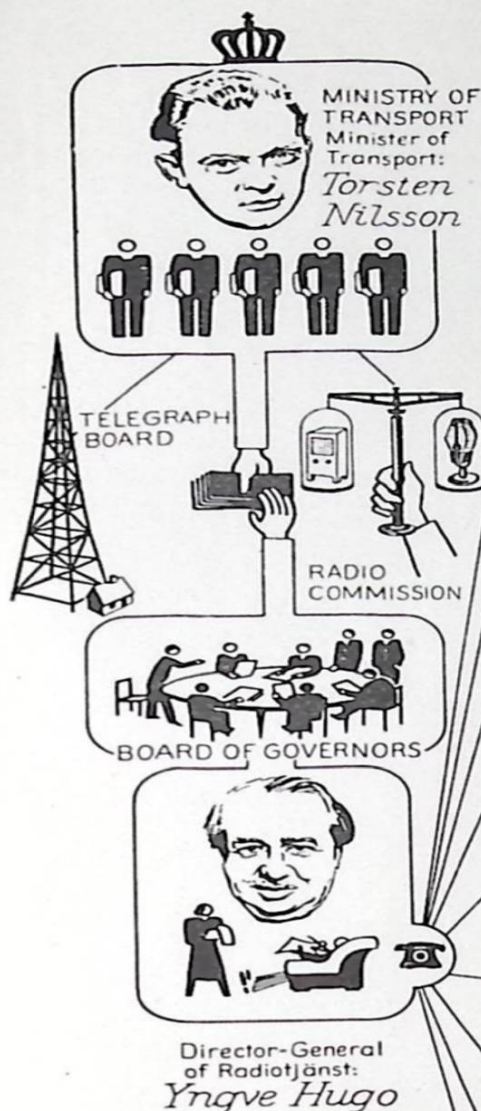
| Station            | Frequency<br>kp/s | Wave-<br>length m | Aerial<br>effect kW |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Motala .....       | 216               | 1,388.9           | 150                 |
| Luleå .....        | 392               | 765.3             | 10                  |
| Östersund .....    | 415.5             | 722.0             | 10                  |
| Sundsvall .....    | 601               | 499.2             | 10                  |
| Malmberget .....   | 704               | 426.1             | 0.2                 |
| Stockholm .....    | 704               | 426.1             | 55                  |
| Göteborg .....     | 941               | 318.8             | 10                  |
| Falun .....        | 1,086             | 276.2             | 100                 |
| Hörby .....        | 1,131             | 265.3             | 100                 |
| Karlstad .....     | 1,312             | 228.7             | 0.25                |
| Malmö .....        | 1,312             | 228.7             | 2.5                 |
| Norrköping .....   | 1,312             | 228.7             | 0.25                |
| Trollhättan .....  | 1,312             | 228.7             | 0.25                |
| Uppsala .....      | 1,312             | 228.7             | 0.5                 |
| Kiruna .....       | 1,348             | 222.6             | 0.2                 |
| Säffle .....       | 1,348             | 222.6             | 0.4                 |
| Varberg .....      | 1,348             | 222.6             | 0.2                 |
| Örebro .....       | 1,348             | 222.6             | 0.2                 |
| Eskilstuna .....   | 1,402             | 214.0             | 0.5                 |
| Gävle .....        | 1,402             | 214.0             | 0.5                 |
| Hudiksvall .....   | 1,402             | 214.0             | 1.0                 |
| Hälsingborg .....  | 1,402             | 214.0             | 0.5                 |
| Porjus .....       | 1,402             | 214.0             | 0.075               |
| Umeå .....         | 1,402             | 214.0             | 1.0                 |
| Visby .....        | 1,402             | 214.0             | 0.5                 |
| Örnsköldsvik ..... | 1,402             | 214.0             | 0.5                 |
| Uddevalla .....    | 1,411             | 212.6             | 0.05                |
| Borås .....        | 1,447             | 207.3             | 0.5                 |
| Kalmar .....       | 1,447             | 207.3             | 0.2                 |
| Halmstad .....     | 1,492             | 201.1             | 0.2                 |
| Kristinehamn ..... | 1,500             | 200.0             | 0.2                 |
| Jönköping .....    | 1,515             | 198.0             | 0.2                 |
| Karlskrona .....   | 1,530             | 196.1             | 0.5                 |

No. of long- & mediumwave transmitters: 33.

## b. Short-wave Transmitters.

| Station         | Frequency<br>kp/s | Wave-<br>length m | Aerial<br>effect kW |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Motala I .....  | 6,065             | 49.46             | 12                  |
|                 | 11,705            | 25.63             |                     |
|                 | 10,780            | 27.83             |                     |
| Motala II ..... | 9,535             | 31.46             | 12                  |
|                 | 15,155            | 19.80             |                     |

No. of short-wave transmitters: 2.



The  
Organization  
of  
Swedish  
Broadcasting



# SWEDISH BROADCASTING STATIONS 1948

-  Broadcasting station 10—150 kW
-  Short wave station
-  Broadcasting station 0.2—2 kW
-  Studio
-  Wired wireless transmitter
-  Wired wireless amplifier



0 100 miles  
0 100 200 km  
GENERALSTABENS LITOGRAFISKA ANSTALT