

Radio Stations between 1937-1941.

In the beginning of the Second World War there were 64 radio stations broadcasting programmes in Central Europe. As regards the energy of broadcasting, the largest stations were the German station of Herzberg and the Roumanian station of Brassó /150 kw/. Stations over 100 kw energy of broadcasting were Leipzig, Liblice, Prague, Vienna and Budapest, each having an energy of 120-120 kw. The number of the broadcasting stations is not the largest in the most densely populated areas, but in the culturally advanced ones, in the borderlands of the language boundaries. Thus on the Saxonian-Bohemian frontier, on the German-Czech-Polish language boundary of Upper Silesia, as well as in the Austrian, Slovakian and Hungarian corner around Vienna.

To the east of the line of Beograd-Nyiregyháza, in almost half of the mapped area altogether 15 broadcasting stations are to be found. However, to the west of this line, and to the north of the Székesfehérvár-Graz line 34 stations are to be found. /In hardly more than one-fourth part of the map/.

/Source: Nomenclature des stations de Radiodiffusion. Bern, Bureau de l'Union International des Télécommunications, 1937. 1940./

Country	Number of radio subscribers in thousands by regions.					One subscribe per 1000 inhabit.
	1925	1928	1932	1935	1937	
Austria	186	325	493	527	594	88.0
Poland	-	120	310	374	677	19.8
Czecho-Slovakia	17	238	472	694	928	61.1
Hungary	17	169	322	340	365	40.4
Roumania	-	15	89	100	163	8.4
Jugoslavia	1	18	57	57	97	6.4
Bulgaria	-	-	-	9	17	2.7
Combined:	221	885	1.743	2.111	2.841	26.8
Germany	780	2.235	4.168	6.182	8.168	121.7
Italy	.	51	.	431	625	14.6
Soviet-Union	.	.	.	2.323	3.760	21.7

Foreign Trade.

Central Europe had been divided by the boundaries of 1919/20 into much smaller political territories within customs frontiers than it was before. This resulted in the fact that a major part of the commodity exchange carried out in inner trade changed to foreign trade, as the goods had to pass state boundaries in many places where formerly were no boundaries at all. Consequently a rapid increase in foreign trade was to be expected after the First World War.

However, this was not the result. The different states shut themselves off from each other and made efforts to change the old natural commercial routes artificially, or even abolish them completely. The purchasing power of the population diminished through the stagnation in agriculture of the agrarian states, and through the stagnation and decline of industry in the industrial ones. This led to the decline in foreign trade as well. Neither those Central European states which made a political alliance with each other /little entente/ tried to find close economic contacts with one another.

Only in the postwar period, about the middle of the twenties of this century started a considerable trade between the states of Central Europe. The first regular commercial contracts date from this period.

The development of this exchange trade had been soon restrained by the economic world's crisis. The small states provoked by politics faced each other as enemies and diminished their mutual exchange trade to the minimum. Each of them tried to meet his demands rather from other places than from the immediate neighbourhood, and to find markets for his surplus of goods in remote countries. They surrendered themselves by this economically to the European Great Powers; either to the one, or to the other.

RADIO BROADCASTING STATIONS OF CENTRAL EUROPE BETWEEN 1937—1941

