

HE Nirom began broadcasting in the Netherlands Indies on March 31st 1934. Until then only a few local stations had been in operation in the bigger cities, the cost being defrayed by contributions paid by the members of the local radio-societies. These societies still exist.

The Nirom started originally with four stations; in less than eighteen months, however, twenty stations were operating, while at the beginning of 1937 the number of transmitters amounted to 24, namely 5 highpower archipelago and 12 local transmitters for Western and 1 archipelago and 6 local transmitters for Oriental programs. The 17 transmitters which broadcast the program for Europeans get their modulation from the Batavia keystation by means of telephone lines, the total length being 650 miles or 1200 kilometers.

The stations at Sourabaya, Bandoeng and Semarang also have full studio equipment; when important events, taking place in any of these towns, or when special items, which can emanate only from these points, are transmitted, all the stations can



10.000 Watt Transmitter Tandjong Priok near Batavia

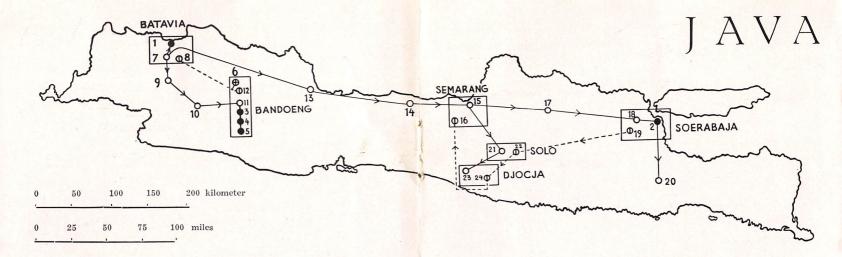
be switched over to one of these three studios. For instance, Batavia broadcasts from 18.00 until 20.00. From 20.00 until 20.30 Bandoeng is keystation, whilst from 20.30 until 22.30 Sourabaya, with a special feature, operates as keystation. This necessitates a switch-over of six line amplifiers at exactly the same time. This operation takes only a few seconds and is effected unknown to the listeners.

The 7 transmitters which have to broadcast the oriental programs are divided into two sections. Sourabaya gives modulation to 4 stations. Batavia or Bandoeng provides the remaining three. Both sections can be coupled together to give certain important programs to all 7 transmitters. The total length of telephone lines for these two circuits amounts to 400 miles or 750 kilometers.

Owing to unfavourable atmospherics existing in the tropics, no wave-length above 200 meters can be used. The long distance stations use wave-lengths below 100 meters, local stations between 100 — 200 meters.



High Tension- and Engine Room 10.000 Watt Transmitter



Long distance stations

Nr	Call	Station	Frequency in kc	Wave-length in meters	Power in watts
I.	YDA	Batavia	3040	98.68	10.000
	(between	00.30-07.00	G.M.T. on	6040 kc or 2	19.67 Meters
2.	YDB	Soerabaia	9610	7410 31.20	40.49.000
1	(between	00.30-07.00	G.M.T. on	15.300 kc or	19.61 Meters
3.	YDC	Bandoeng	15150	19.80	1.500
4.	PLP	Bandoeng	11000	27.27	1.500
5.	PMN	Bandoeng	10260	29.24	1.500
6.	PMH	,, (native)	6720	44.64	1.500

The long-distance stations YDA, YDB, YDC, PLP and PMN are on the air:

Weekdays: GMT 03.30-07.00, 9.30-15.30 (Sat. 16.30),
23.00-00.30.

Sundays: GMT 00.30-07.00, 4.30-15.30.

PMN ,, ,, (except Saturdays) 15.30-16.30 GMT.

PMH broadcasts oriental programs only. Weekdays: GMT \$\omega\$.30-16.00 or 16.30.

Sundays: GMT 02.30-06.30, Q.30-16.00 or 16.30.

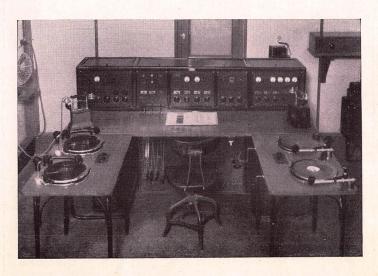
(19.00 E.S.T. (New York) = 00.00 G.M.T. = 07.30 Javatime).

Low power local stations

Nr	Call	Station	Frequency in kc	Wave-length in meters	Power in watts
7.	YDA2	Batavia	2385	125.78	150
8.	YDD3	" (native)	1585	189.27	100
9.	YDA ₃	Buitenzorg	1640	182.93	25
10.	YDA ₄	Soekaboemi	1550	193.55	25
II.	YDA ₅	Bandoeng	2415	124.22	150
I 2.	YDD2	" (native)	1630	184.05	150
13.	YDA6	Cheribon	2870	104.53	25
14.	YDA7	Pekalongan	3270	91.74	15
15.	YDB ₂	Semarang	2450	122.45	150
16.	YDE ₃	,, (native)	2710	110.7	25
17.	YDB ₄	Tjepoe	1615	185.76	15
18.	YDB7	Soerabaia	1530	196.08	150
19.	YDE ₄	,, (native)	3158	95.00	150
20.	YDB6	Malang	1570	191.08	25
21.	YDB5	Solo	1595	188.09	25
22.	YDE2	Solo (native)	2500	120	25
23.	YDB3	Djokja	1660	180.72	25
24.	YDE5	,, (native)	2350	127.6	25

The Nirom guarantees to broadcast a program of sufficient audibility to be heard throughout the Netherlands Indies. The most powerful transmitter is the Batavia Archipelago transmitter. At Bandoeng two directional transmitters distribute the program to Sumatra, Borneo and Celebes; PMN on 29 metres (10260 kc) directed NW to Sumatra and Borneo; PLP on 27 metres (11000 kc) directed NE to Borneo and Celebes; all other stations use a non-directional antenna. Great technical difficulties have been surmounted in order to carry the Nirom programs all over the fast area of the Netherlands Indies, which is about the same as that of the United States of America. The area of all the Islands, not including the intervening seas, equals that of England, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Portugal and Switzerland.

The areas where good audibility had been proved were declared "Nirom Territory" by the Government, and listeners in these areas have to subscribe accordingly. October 1st 1936 the whole Netherlands Indies were within Nirom-territory.



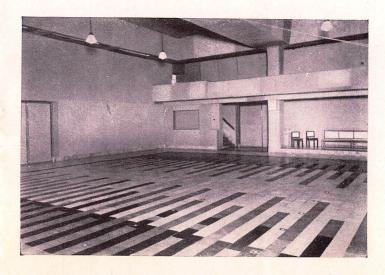
Central controlroom Batavia.

Whenever big features are broadcast in Holland or other European countries, for example international matches, these items are broadcast by the wellknown Dutch round-the-world station Phohi or by the government-transmitters at Kootwijk (Holland). The Nirom than operates a modern receiver station near Batavia, and relays the European program via all its transmitters. Listeners pay the Nirom a fixed amount per month. This subscription, payable at the local Post Office, is an adjustable one, and decreases as the number of listeners increases.

April 1934 (5000 listeners) 3 guilders Jan. 1935 (10.000 listeners) 2½ ,,

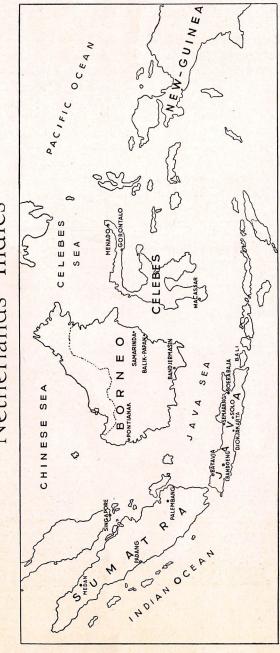
Jan. 1936 (24.000 listeners) 2 ,,, Jan. 1937 (40.000 listeners) 1½ ,,

The Norm program is controlled by a Committee of 14 members. They hold office for two years. Ten members are elected by registered listeners. Two are appointed by the Government, and the remaining two members are the general broadcasting manager of the Nirom and his assistant.



Concert-Studio at Soerabaia,

Netherlands Indies



New-York - San Francisco is 2363 miles or 4400 kilometers India from East to West is 2770 miles or 5100 kilometers miles or 2200 kilometers Amsterdam—Berlin—Moscow is 1183

kilometers

009

300

miles

400

200