

SHORTWAVE HIGHLIGHTS

THE Canadian Broadcasting Corporation beams two transmitters each Sunday evening to Australia and New Zealand with a special programme for the Pacific area. These stations are being heard at very good strength just now, and carry a very interesting programme. The transmitters are: CHOL (11.72 mc/s., 25.60 metres) and CHLS (9.61, 31.22) and are heard between 8.45 p.m.-10.30 p.m.

The programme schedule is as follows: 8.45 p.m., Listeners' Corner; 9.0, News and Local Commentary; 9.15, Canadian Chronicle; 9.30, Prairie Schooner; 9.45, Cross Section; 10.0, Stories of Yesterday and To-day; 10.15, Report from United Nations.

Another service broadcast from Canada is given by the United Nations transmissions, which are heard daily (except Monday) from 3.0 p.m. until 3.30 p.m. from CKCS (15.32 mc/s., 19.58 metres), and CKNC (17.82, 16.83). This programme opens with United Nations News and follows with the UN review "The United Nations To-day."

KZRH Manila

A RATHER interesting programme—interesting in that it is the only shortwave broadcasting transmission heard locally which carries advertising material—is that of KZRH Manila. Each evening when GVZ closes down, the "Voice of the Philippines" (on 9.64 mc/s., 31.12 metres) is heard rebroadcasting the programme presented by the local Philippine station. A little interference occasionally mars the reception of this transmission in the early evening, but interference usually decreases as the programme continues.

(continued from previous page)

their ancestors of the Fleet had probably never seen them. We looked for old camps with these bones in the ovens and, mainly on the east coast of the South Island, found many of them. We calculated that these should reveal the relics of these unknown earliest people. The most exciting finds were near Blenheim where, in 1939, a 13-years-old pupil of a small country school unearthed the actual skeletons of the Moa-hunters themselves. The Moa-hunters were seen to be true Polynesians, just an earlier wave of the Maori people from Tahiti and Raratonga. They buried their dead with water-bottles made from moa eggs and they wore necklaces of beads and pendants cut from moa bones. Few traces of the Moa-hunters have yet been found in the North Island but enough to prove that they lived there as well.

Mr. Duff ends his story by saying that Maori culture, as we knew it, developed in the North Island and was the result of efforts of the mixed descendants of the Moa-hunters and the Fleet to adapt themselves to the new and vastly different environment of New Zealand. The Maoris became the most numerous, the most artistic, the most vigorous and most formidable of the Polynesian peoples.

The final episode in this series will be broadcast on July 27.

NEW ZEALAND LISTENER, JUNE 25

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