DX NOTES

AFTER midnight, the broadcast band gradually begins to clear of Australian stations, and that is the time to start looking for Eastern broadcasters. Japan has many stations, most of which are pleased to receive and verify reports. The United States Armed Forces Radio Service operates several stations in Japan, which are known as the Far East Network. Most powerful is the Tokyo transmitter which, after a wandering existence, has settled on 810 kilocycles. One of its relay stations. Camp Sandai, is heard on 1450 kcs. from about 12.10 a.m., when the Tasmanian 7DY Derby closes for the night, and after 1.0 a.m. Nagoya on 1270 kcs. and Osaka on 1390 kcs, are usually well received. There are many other relays, but most are too low in power to be received regularly. All of the stations broadcast the same programmes, but on the quarter and half-hour local announcements, such as weather forecasts, are heard. Reports should be sent to the network chief engineer at Tokyo. Nippon Hoso Kyokai, roughly the Japanese equivalent of the BBC, has many stations, which relay two main programmes. The two key stations are at Tokyo—JOAK on 590 kcs. and JOAB on 690 kcs. JOAK is well received after 1.0 a.m., and JOAB, which uses

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in New Zealand to line the road from Christchurch to Dunedin with trees that no one would mutilate or destroy.

TO ask where the sheep go in Queensland is as useful as asking where the flies don't go. It is not at present necessary for them to go anywhere to escape the eyes of travellers, since the grass is yellow and knee-high, and even calves

ellow and knee-high, and even calves disappear in it when JULY 12 they lie down. In any

case, a hundred sheep usually have from five hundred to a thousand acres to hide in. It is the story of our Mackenzie Country over again, with heat and drought substituted for wind and cold. I can't pretend to know how long such conditions will last here, but it is not merely a question of water. Ninety-five per cent of the sheep and cattle in Queensland are pastured on native grass. Necessarily the total is not large-half as many sheep and only a million more cattle than New Zealand runs on a sixth of the territory. But I have been long enough here already to see the signs of a change. Professors at the University are joining with the experts and field officers of the Department of Agriculture to point out that Queensland can't continue in 1954 with the methods that were good enough in 1900. It is impossible to read the newspapers, particularly the weeklies and special supplements produced for farmers, without noticing how often, and in how many different ways, graziers are being urged to make better use of the knowledge they already have and to give more generous assistance to the research workers who are adding to that knowledge. Again, it is our own story with the telling trailing a little behind ours. The walls of Jericho seem stable enough in the meantime, but they will sooner or later crumble and fall before these loud trumpetings of science. It is, however, clear that one of the reasons why visitors see fewer sheep than they expect to see is that fewer sheep than they believed Queensland to possess have ever been here.

(To be continued)

100 kilowatts, often breaks through 4KQ Brisbane on the same channel, even before the Australian closes, NHK relay stations which put in good signals include JOIL Sapporo (570 kcs.), JOBK Osaka (670 kcs.), JOBB Osaka (830 kcs.), JOQK Niigata (850 kcs.), JOLB kcs.), JOHK Sendai (890 kcs.), JOHB Sendai (1000 kcs.), and JOHB Sendai (1000 kcs.) all NHK stations should be sent to the Chief of the International Section, Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, Tokyo. Verifications are colourful cards. Since the war, Japan has taken to commercial broadcasting in a big way. The programmes, apart from the language, are much the same as anywhere else, and copying information for a report is not difficult. Best of the commercials is JOKR "Radio Tokyo," on 950 kcs., which is the loudest signal from Japan most mornings. It has English broadcasts at 3.0 a.m. JOQR (1130 kcs.), Tokyo, JONR (1010 kcs.), Osaka, JOFR

kcs.), Osaka, and JOHR (1230 kcs.) Sapporo, are also well received.

Around the World

Reception on shortwave is at its peak during daylight and signals from all parts of the world are being heard. BBC signals are very strong in the 25-metre band to 11.15 a.m., and in the 31 and 41-metre bands until signing off at 3.0 p.m. Reception falls off after dark, but stations in the Pacific and Far East still provide good signals.

Canada: The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will have a special Empire Games transmission to New Zealand from 7.30 to 8.0 p.m. on July 31, August 1 and August 3 to 8, probably on 5970 kcs. (50-metre band) and 9630 kcs. (31-metre band).

metre band).

North Borneo: This is a new country to start broadcasting on short-wave. Radio Sarawak, a low-powered station at Jesselton, took the air on June 7. On 4870 kcs. (60-metre band) the station opens at 10.30 p.m., and broadcasts in English for one hour, Local language programmes follow. The station broadcasts again in English for 15 minutes before closing at 1.45 a.m.



