

2 YA Souvenir Number -- Programmes for Next Week -- All Stations

THE RADIO RECORD

Published Weekly

REGISTERED G.P.O., WELLINGTON, N.Z., AS A NEWSPAPER.
OFFICIAL ORGAN THE RADIO BROADCASTING COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.

Price 3d.

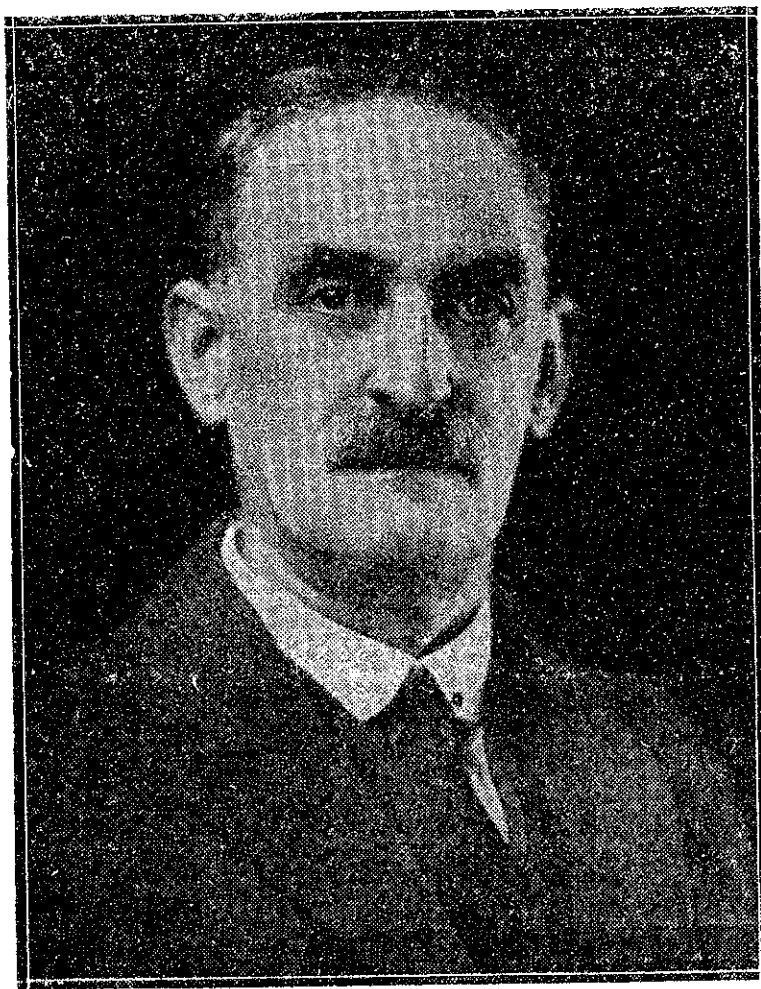
Vol. 1, No. 1.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1927.

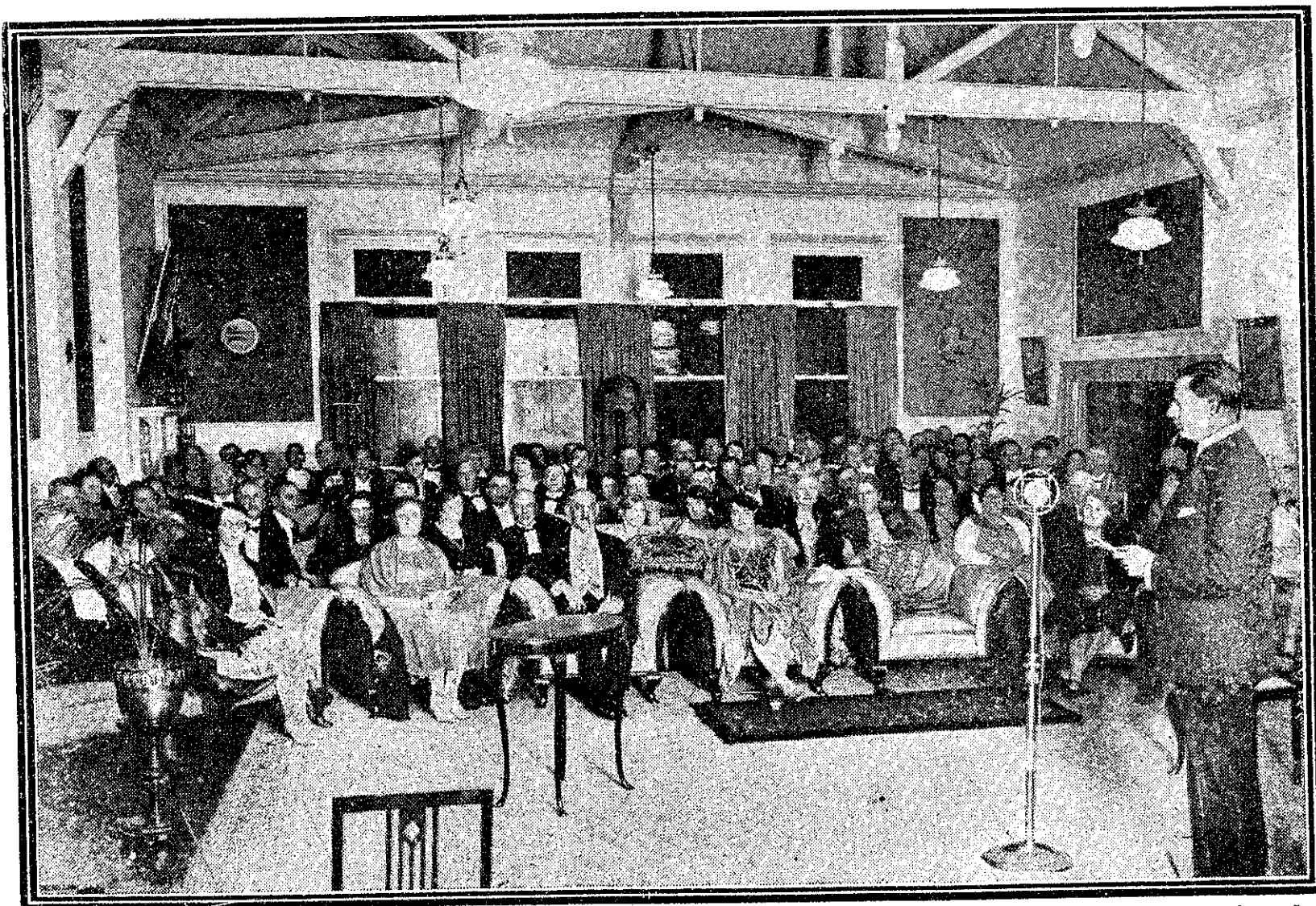
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THE RT. HON. J. G. COATES, P.C.,
Prime Minister of New Zealand.



THE HON. W. NOSWORTHY,
Postmaster-General.



Flashlight of the Prime Minister delivering his opening address at the 2YA Studio, Wellington. 2YA is the second strongest station in the Empire, and constitutes not only an important public utility, but also a vital link in Empire wireless. The opening was outstandingly successful.

2YA Put on the Air

Prime Minister Officially Opens the Empire's Strongest Overseas Station

Reception Good Throughout Dominion, the Pacific and Western America

A distinguished assemblage graced the official opening of 2YA, Wellington's new broadcasting station. The ceremony took place in the studio in Featherston Street, the accommodation being taxed to the limit, although the invitation list had been rigorously curtailed owing to the restricted accommodation. The chief officers of the Government departments and leading men in the city, with their wives, were present. Speakers had been limited to three—the Prime Minister, the Postmaster-General, and the Mayor of the city. A long programme of exceptional merit had been prepared, and the entertainment extended over nearly three hours. The function was a pronounced success. Three excellent speeches were delivered, and the concert items were rendered in a manner that was expected from such talented artists. The broadcast transmitting was carried out very successfully, for cablegrams received from islands in the Pacific and from Vancouver reported good reception, while in Australia 2FC re-broadcast part of the programme. The whole evening's entertainment was re-layed to Auckland and Christchurch, so nearly every receiving set in New Zealand heard broadcast by 2YA one of the best concert programmes that the Empire City could provide. During the evening the guests were entertained at supper, and flashlight photographs were taken of the studio, showing Mr. Coates at the microphone.

Speaking immediately after the opening band selection had been played, the Prime Minister said:—

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I find myself here to-night at the request of the Radio Broadcasting Company to open this new station. It is an event which marks an important milestone in the development of wireless in New Zealand. The station is ten times as powerful as the existing stations at Auckland and Christchurch. It is the second most powerful station in the British Empire. The great British station at Daventry alone is more powerful than the station you are hearing to-night, and this fact must be admitted to be a credit to New Zealand and to the enterprise of the company.

"One cannot but think of the amazing progress that has been made, not only in wireless, but in every branch of science, within a very brief period. People who are still young have seen changes as far-reaching in their effect as the world has hitherto been accustomed to see extended over several generations. We have seen just in

these parts few decades the emergence of the motor-car, the appearance of the aeroplane, the evolution of the telephone, the daily extended application of electricity for power and lighting, and the development of the motion pictures. When science has made these steps in the briefest space of time, one can well speculate as to what the future may hold in store.

"No Limits to Future."

"Nothing is impossible. When wireless has made such immense progress in a few brief years no limits can be assigned to its future. Even now scientists assure us that we are on the threshold of discoveries—television, for instance—by which it will be possible for persons at the opposite ends of the earth to be brought virtually into each other's presence in a fraction of a second. Probably when I am addressing by wireless a man who is 100 miles away, my voice will reach him before I am heard by those at the other end of this hall. That is because wireless, like light, travels more rapidly than sound.

"I think you will agree at the end of this evening that the Broadcasting Com-

pany is to be congratulated on the splendid programme which has been arranged for to-night. In the past a certain amount of comment has been directed at the nature and the quality of the programme for the listeners-in. There is certainly no room for such comment to-night. And one must remember, too, that the Radio Company is faced with considerable difficulty in blazing the trail for broadcasting in New Zealand. For one thing, they cannot provide such excellent entertainments as they would desire until there is a large circle of listeners-in. And then people are very naturally disinclined to install wireless until perhaps more progress has been made. So that the company is obliged to some extent to contract ahead of demand. However that may be, I am sure that it is in keeping with the sporting instincts of the people to give the company a fair spin and chance to do its work.

"It is not necessary for me to speak at any length from the point of view of the amusement, information, and education that will be carried over the air from this station to all parts of New Zealand. We are all familiar by

now with the extraordinary effect of wireless in bringing the more isolated sections of the community—the farmers and the people of the backblocks—into touch with current events. Nor is its usefulness by any means confined to the lighter side of life. In the days of the future it will be possible by short lectures to bring all sorts of important information into the possession of the man on the land. I hope, for instance, that before long arrangements will be made for the broadcasting of weather forecasts and reports that will be serviceable in connection with many phases of work, forecasts that will reach those concerned more rapidly than can possibly be the case through the newspapers.

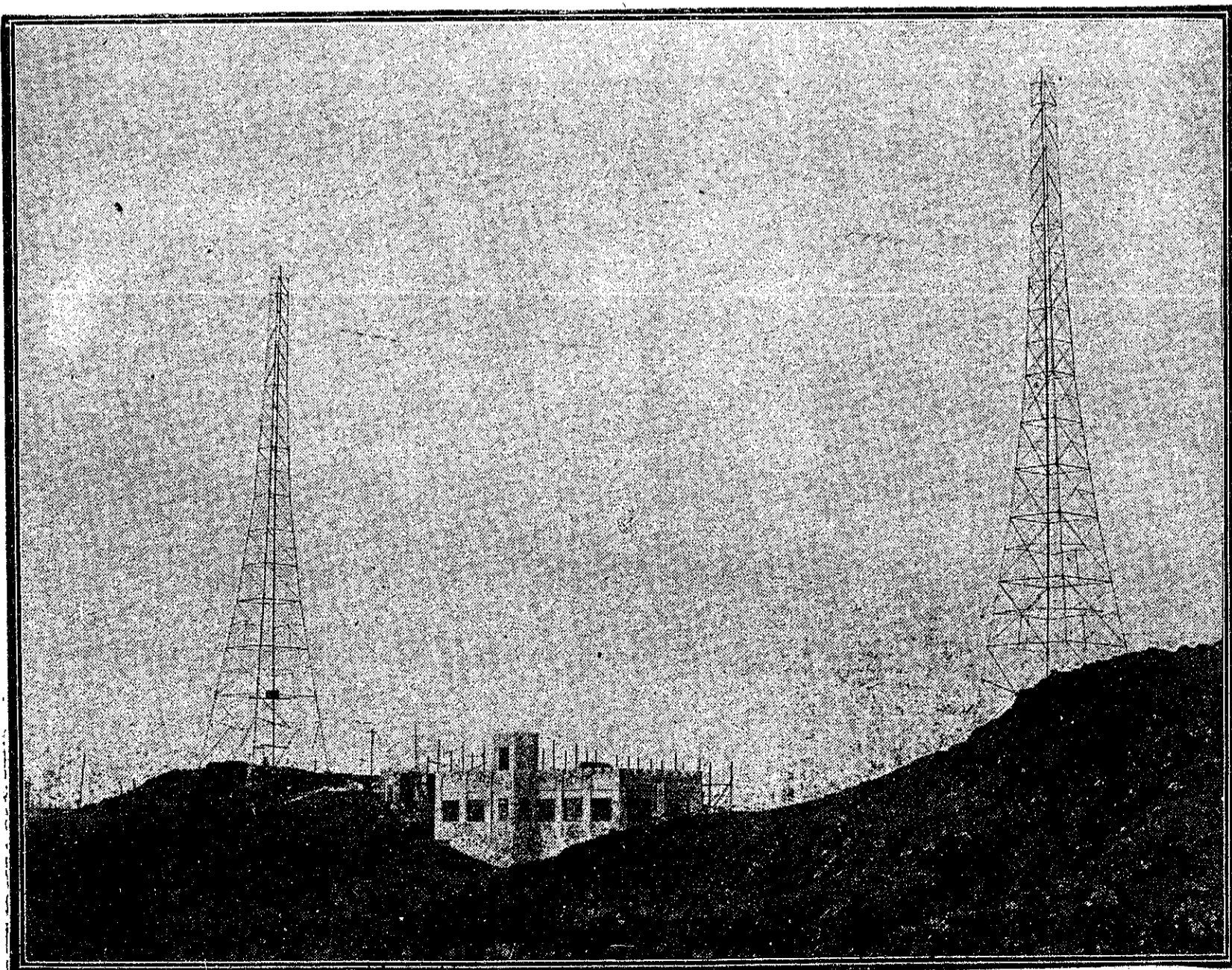
Value in Time of Crisis.

"But there is another, and larger, aspect to which I desire to call your attention, and it is one that induced Government to assist to some degree in the establishing of this station. You will note that the station is capable of communicating with any part of New Zealand, by day or by night. At night it can speak with ease to the Pacific Islands and Australia. All

must realise what a great advantage it will be when we have to face a national crisis. We will never lack the most direct means of contact with all parts of New Zealand, and we will be brought much closer than ever to our sister Dominions across the Tasman, and our dependencies in the Pacific. From this point of view the station is more than a pleasant means of passing the time.

It is ready, should the time ever arrive, to become part of our national equipment. If it is not equal to actual personal contact, it is, at any rate, the next best thing.

"A recent English writer has expressed the opinion that those who are responsible for the control and direction of broadcasting hold the most important place in the country. 'It is,' he said, 'my firm conviction that the office of director of the London station is second in importance to no other office in the Kingdom. Its power with the community is incalculable. That exercised by the Prime Minister, and his Government,



View of 2YA, Wellington, in its commanding site on Mt. Victoria, 600 feet above sea level. The site is admirably suited for broadcasting, not being screened by surrounding hills.

With Fullest Success

is almost a little thing in comparison. That is what the writer says: it is not my considered opinion.

"I need not stand any longer before you and the admirable programme which has been arranged for this evening. It is, perhaps, feasible, although one hesitates to make any definite promise on such a point, that on some future occasion the proceedings of Parliament may be made audible throughout the country. In such a case it would be needless for me to remind you that listeners-in would have, at least, the advantage of being able to switch off at a moment's notice. That is a privilege that none will wish to take advantage of in connection with to-night's programme.

"In declaring this station open, I congratulate the Broadcasting Company on its achievement, and I hope that 2YA will give pleasure to countless numbers of listeners in the towns and country districts for many years to come."

A GREAT ADVANCE

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S PROPHECY.

The Postmaster-General's remarks were as follow:-

"For the third time within twelve months, I have the privilege and pleasure of addressing the wireless listeners of the Dominion at the opening of a new broadcasting station. In August last, when I officiated at the opening of the Auckland station, it was considered that a great advance had been made in having such an up-to-date broadcasting station as 1YA. The wonderful results of the opening of that station were soon apparent. The number of licenses increased from 4400 to 9000 by the end of October, and to over 18,000 on March 31 last. To the opening of the Christchurch station, of course, is due some of the credit for this great increase in the number of licenses. Although the Christchurch station, was not officially opened until February, the company actually made use of the plant on September 1 last year. When I spoke to you at the official opening of that station, I remarked on the wonderful increase in the number of licenses since the Auckland station went on the air, and forecasted that the new Wellington station would give another great impetus to broadcasting. I repeat that forecast to-night, and will add, since hearing of the very fine results of the tests already made by this station, that this little Dominion now has stations of which every reasonable person may be proud.

"We are here to-night to assist at the opening of the third station erected by the company, a station which, despite assertions to the contrary, is the most powerful broadcasting station in the Southern Hemisphere. That is something to be proud of.

Little Sympathy With Complaints.
"I just wish to make one or two very brief remarks about the agitation that has been taking place in certain quarters. Although this is the first occasion

for a long period on which I have addressed you about broadcasting matters, I should like to say that I have not been neglecting my duties as Minister in charge of this great service. I have been watching the position very carefully, and have analysed every complaint that has been made, and I have called for reports from my departmental officers and from the company. I say at once that, with the majority of the complaints, I have little sympathy. It has been explained repeatedly that these new stations were being built as quickly as the material could be obtained, and yet certain sections of listeners have not hesitated to criticise what they describe as unreasonable delay.

"In regard to the quality of the programmes: I have, on different occasions, had the finances of the company looked into, and have satisfied myself that everything is in order, that there has been no unnecessary expense in administration, and that the company gave as good a service as I could expect in the circumstances. The expense of erection the stations has been much greater than was anticipated, and to enable the erection of this big station the Government has assisted the company to the extent of a loan of £15,000, realising that a really big station is now a national necessity.

"When you read that some person with the non de plume of 'Fed-up,' or something equally expressive, is tired of the programmes, don't forget to appreciate the point that public opinion is not unanimous on every point. Some prefer lectures, some classical music, some jazz, and it is certain that in no country is broadcasting popular with all. Now that you have a choice of stations, I can only advise you to 'tune in' for the items you prefer, and leave the others to those who like them. There is every prospect now of better programmes, and if the expected influx of new subscribers eventuates, we can look forward to many excellent programmes in New Zealand. Listeners have been joining up at the rate of 250 a week for some time, but I anticipate that this figure will be doubled next week.

"The Prime Minister has already told you something about 2YA. I should like to say how pleased I am, as Postmaster-General, that this high-power station is now available for the work for which it is intended. It has been said that the chief function of broadcasting is to transmit music for the entertainment of listeners. I am prepared to assert, however, that that time has passed, and that this wonderful product of science is equally intended to function as a medium for the dissemination of education and of news. The tests already made prove that 2YA has a daylight range over the whole Dominion, and that it will be possible to supply to the people in the backblocks full reports of the markets, weather reports, Press news, lectures, and other information. It is not only those in the backblocks and the city listener who will benefit by the opening of this station, but also the dweller in the distant Pacific

Islands and in far-off countries, who will be able to listen to 2YA, and thereby learn something about our wonderful country.

Greetings to Pacific Islands.

"I desire to send a message of greeting to listeners in the outlying portions of our fair Dominion, such as Samoa, which I had the pleasure of visiting a few weeks ago, and to those in Rarotonga and other Islands in the Pacific Ocean, toward whom the Government of this country has responsibilities. I hope that they enjoy to-night's concert, and that the reports of reception at distant places will be sent along in order that we may judge the effectiveness of the transmission.

"I have very great pleasure in congratulating the company on the opening of this wonderful high-power station, 2YA, which has been established for, and will carry out, very important work in this country."

CONGRATULATIONS OFFERED

The only other speech on the programme was by the Mayor (Mr. G. A. Troup), who extended his congratulations to the company on the completion of the new station. It was a great achievement, and merited all the success the enterprise of the promoters deserved. He paid a warm tribute to the splendid design, and solidity of work, of the new station, the construction of which was commenced only in January last. The work was pushed on so well that the installation of the plant was commenced in May, and the entire job had now been completed—in record time. A suitable building had also to be found for the studio in the city, and had to be equipped and furnished. He regretted that the thousands who were listening-in that night were not able to see in themselves what had been done in connection with the new studio, which, it was unanimously agreed, was the last word in artistic furnishing and refinement. The environment would surely inspire artists to give of their best.

The citizens had reason to be gratified with 2YA, which was one of the most up to date stations in the world, and certainly the most powerful south of the line. Its voice would be heard, not only over New Zealand, Australia, and the scattered islands of the Pacific, but would sweep the western States of America. The plant and buildings had involved an outlay of about \$27,000, and no better investment, from the national point of view, was conceivable. The time was at hand when the greatest preachers, singers, musicians, and orators, would have the world in their audience. Nor was the end in sight. To adopt a scriptural phrase: "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the mind or heart of man to conceive the wonders, the miracles, that in the future would be unfolded."

WIDESPREAD REPORTS OF SATISFACTORY RECEPTION

SOME LOCAL FADINGS IN DOMINION

Thanks to far-seeing preliminary arrangements on the part of the Post and Telegraph Department, prompt advice was received from overseas points, as to the reception of 2YA. By courtesy of the Secretary of the Commonwealth Post Office, and of the Pacific Cable Board, reports promptly came to hand from various points, so that shortly after the supper adjournment announcements were made as to the quality of transmission, and the reception being experienced.

The Pacific Cable Company: "Have just received information from Vancouver and West Vancouver that broadcasting heard very good at times. Static very bad all night. Selection 'Aloha Oe' very distinct, also two National Anthems at end."

Cox, Cape Beale, reported: "2YA continuous from 12.35 till 3.45 a.m. (Canadian time) Receiving conditions exceptionally bad, but 2YA came through static and interference with fair strength and good modulation."

San Francisco: "Three private radios report hearing 2YA"

Nine: "2YA heard last night on loud speaker, using four valves."

Suva: "Opening speech and musical programme from 2YA received with splendid volume. Congratulations."

Suva: "Received chimes. Excellent strength, excellent modulation, slight fading, speeches and items very clear. Wishes and congratulations from Fiji."

Apia: "Wellington station good and strong; every word in speeches easily distinguishable. Rarotonga reports very strong and excellent. Papeete very clear."

Suva: "All items very distinct and reception excellent."

Fanning Island: "C. R. Dalley reports 2YA coming through very loud and distinct. Mr. Coates's speech very clear, also musical items."

Melbourne: "Following reports received relative to 2YA, Wellington. Strength up to good loud-speaker, fading marked, modulation excellent. Sydney: Good loud-speaker, successful rebroadcast by 2YC, slight fading, no distortion. Hobart: Very distinct, good loud-speaker, fading and distortion at times. Brisbane: Loudspeaker strength modulation good, little or no fading."

NEW ZEALAND REPORTS.

Avanui and Kaitia: "Prime Minister's speech very strong, clear, and steady. Since then other items decreased in strength, but clear, with occasional periods of slow fading."

Dunedin: "9 p.m. radio 2YA being received at great strength all over Otago and Southland, but all reports agree pronounced fading every few minutes. Speech very clear, and reproduction of all tones excellent."

Hamilton: "Volume much greater than Auckland; modulation good; apparent occasional fading, but more probably variation in output; selectively good."

Taumarunui: "Radio 2YA, all classes of sets here state reception coming in strong; slight fading twice during Prime Minister's speech; other items very clear. Motor audible throughout, but does not impair clarity."

Palmerston North: "Broadcasting Taihape reports good reception; Prime Minister's and Postmaster-General's speeches received clearly, some fading experienced at regular intervals for about ten seconds. Reception double 1YA's strength."

HEARD ON A CRYSTAL.

Napier: "Except for cycles of fading transmission very good. Station heard on crystal set at Napier."

Christchurch: "Reports from North and South Canterbury and also from Greymouth indicate that fading at times is general. The volume is good, as is also modulation, except at fading period. During last fifteen minutes of first portion of programme fading was decreasing."

Gisborne: "General satisfaction with 2YA. Fading noticeable, but otherwise reception clear and strong."

Whangarei: "Mr. Isherwood reports modulation perfect, slight atmospheric fade, also slight generator hum; reception excellent, with great volume. Mr. Shepherd reports Prime Minister and Postmaster-General's addresses both heard here distinctly, also musical items notwithstanding occasional fading; generator hum very noticeable through speech modulation inclined to blasting."

Tauranga: "Reports from three stations, reception good, volume good."

Rotorua: "Dr. Duncan, of Rotorua, reports reception of 2YA volume much greater than Christchurch. Tone good, faded bad during speech. Dynamo hum present."

1YA, Auckland: "Reception splendid. Prime Minister's speech came in with perfect clarity."

Russell, Bay of Islands: "Mr. C. F. Baker, Russell, Bay of Islands, while congratulating 2YA, reports as follows: Volume immense, modulation very good, clarity excellent, fading very slight"

SOMEBODY WASN'T PLEASED.

And, just to show that everyone can't be pleased, we publish this. There may be more to follow:-

"Save for the dreary speeches and preponderance of classical items, the programme was an excellent one."



An attractive view of the ladies' lounge, showing the spaciousness and charm of the select furnishings. As an outcome of the taste shown throughout the atmosphere of the rooms is most harmonious and pleasing.

THE NEW ZEALAND Radio Record

Official Organ the Radio Broadcasting Company of New Zealand, Ltd.

(By Arrangement)
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Printed Tuesdays to permit of effective distribution before the week-end will full copyrighted programmes for the succeeding week. Nominal date of publication Friday.

LITERARY MATTER.

All literary matter and contributions must be addressed to the Editor. If the return of M.S. is desired, enclose Id. stamp.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Rate of Subscription: Single copies, 3d.; Annual Subscription (if booked), 12/6, post free; nominal rate, cash in advance, 10/-, post free; special immediate offer for prompt acceptance, 7/6, post free, paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Schedule of Advertising Rates available from all advertising agents in New Zealand, or write: "Advertising Manager," Box 1032, Wellington.

Advertisements requiring setting should be in hand not later than Friday of each week to ensure publication in succeeding issue. Stereos and blocks, providing space has been arranged beforehand, can be accepted up to midnight Monday.

No responsibility is accepted for blocks, stereos, etc., remaining unclaimed after last use, beyond a period of three months.

A. J. HEIGHWAY,

Managing Editor,

"The N.Z. Radio Record."

P.O. Box 1032,
WELLINGTON.

WELLINGTON, JULY 22, 1927.

This paper is established with the object of serving the needs of the public in relation to broadcasting. There has been a definite demand for fuller information in relation to the activities, plans, and policy of the Broadcasting Company, and in particular for forward knowledge of the programmes to be given. There is need, also, for a comprehensive and widely-distributed national radio journal, from which prospective listeners may derive knowledge of the delights of radio, and so be induced to join the ranks of enthusiasts and thus add to the general strength of broadcasting.

Arrangements have been made with the Radio Broadcasting Company to give in each issue the programmes to be broadcast from all stations for the week following. Publication will be made in Wellington on the Tuesday of each week, with the idea that the journal will reach listeners, even in distant corners of the Dominion, before the week-end, and so permit all to have at command full knowledge of the programmes for the ensuing week. This will be of outstanding importance as the company's policy in relation to types of programmes is developed.

From the explanation given in an interesting article dealing particularly with programmes, which appears elsewhere in this issue, it will be seen that the company has given close study to the programme problem, and has reached the general conclusion that to give the maximum of satisfaction it will be necessary to adopt in part the system of special types of programmes, night by night and day by day, from each station. It will thus be possible for a backblock listener, with a selective set, to follow night by night from the various New Zealand stations the particular class of programme that appeals to him. The programme service of the "Radio Record" will, therefore, be of outstanding importance and value to all radio enthusiasts.

In addition to this feature, however, our columns will serve the useful purpose of putting on record the cream of the educational matter embodied in the lectures that have been, and will be, put on the air. The editor-announcer of the company, in a special interview elsewhere, outlines, so far as is possible at this stage, the company's conception of the function that broadcasting can serve in the educational and informative field. We believe that the company will receive the support anticipated from the leading public men of the Dominion, and that there will be provided in this field a service of outstanding merit. Already there has been experienced a demand for a permanent record of some of the outstanding lectures that have been broadcast. We will incorporate these into our columns, and so give listeners and readers a permanent record of the thought-provoking lectures and addresses that will be part of their bill of fare.

Further, to round out our service to the radio community, we will incorporate a comprehensive range of technical articles. Some of these have already been arranged for. They will cover a wide field, being designed to serve the beginner, the enthusiastic amateur, and the advanced and experienced experimenter. By thus keeping all classes in close touch with developments a distinct service can be rendered.

Then we wish to serve as a meeting-ground for listeners in general. Broadcasting cannot succeed without the fullest co-operation between the listening public and the company providing the service for their delectation. The broadcasting service has been passing through an evolutionary stage. The ground-work has been done, the foundations laid, and the superstructure reared. A certain polish will necessarily have to be imparted to the Broadcasting Company's organisation before the fullest perfection can be attained. It is necessary for listeners to appreciate the difficulties under which the company has operated. Not only has it been necessary to procure the actual broadcasting machinery, but it has been necessary to select and train the human machinery for the work to be undertaken. No one more frankly admits than the broadcasting authorities themselves that perfection has not been attained, and that the service of the past has not met either their own ideals or the desires of listeners. It has simply been the best that could be provided in the circumstances. The circumstances have now improved and advanced to a stage which will permit of a steady programme of improvement. It has been better, the company has felt, to concentrate on the job rather than the issue of a multitude of excuses. Therefore, the company has endured past complaints substantially in silence. For the future, complaints as to technical efficiency will, or should be, completely absent. Complaints as to the quality of programmes, if all plans and expectations are realised, will be a disappearing factor; and we anticipate there will be a concentration of effort to use to the fullest degree, and for the highest good of the community, the

tremendous instrument for good offered by the broadcasting service. This service will cover commercial purposes, educational purposes, and artistic purposes. Listeners must recognise that their requirements are comprehensive and all-embracing; that just as a newspaper serves all classes, so broadcasting must serve all classes; that what interests one depresses another, but that both are entitled to the service they desire.

In that spirit of service this journal is instituted. It will offer a meeting-ground for all points of view in relation to radio. Where criticism is deserved, and is made in the constructive sense without rancour or bias, it will receive full hospitality and courtesy, in our columns. Special space will be devoted to listeners' leagues, so that their desires may be met to the fullest extent. It will be only by mutual co-operation and mutual understanding that the common desire will be attained, and in that spirit we are satisfied our issue will constitute a definite service and that we will receive a welcome reception.

Inside the Station

A landmark? Yes, certainly, but something more—far more. Though visible for many miles, an impressive object on the height of Mt. Victoria, this attribute of 2YA's transmitting station pales into insignificance when compared with that intangible and mysterious power whose giant arms will extend over the earth, east and west, north and south, simultaneously overtaking a sunset and greeting the dawn of a to-morrow.

And added impressiveness is given to that power, which can be used for the weal or the woe of people, by a visit to the transmitting station. One might expect to see great throbbing engines and whirling flywheels, which one is inclined to associate with power. But there is nothing of the sort. There is a motor-generator and a mass of intricate mechanism enclosed in a wire cage. Save for a slight hum, all is quiet. But all the time this delicate machinery is sending out a power that can be detected and collected by sensitive instruments almost halfway round the world.

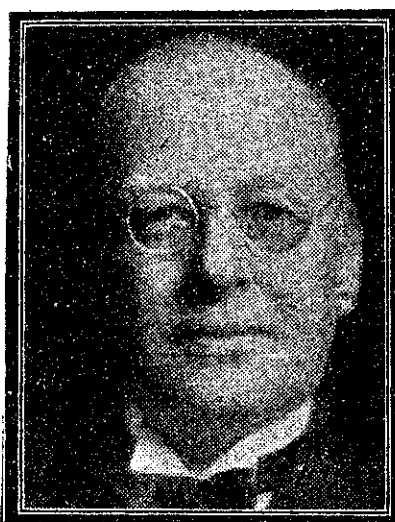
The transmitting station on Mt. Victoria, overlooking the City of Wellington, is a white, ferro-concrete building, its battlemented parapet giving the impression of an old-time castle, and adding to the apparent strength and solidity of the structure. Soaring skyward are the two steel lattice-work towers, 175 feet apart. They carry the aerial, the distributing centre of those waves of radio energy which sweep the whole of New Zealand, Australia, the Pacific and its islands, the Western States of America, and other lands. The aerial is about 750 feet above sea-level.

At the transmitting station the thing which strikes a visitor first is the amount of window space. The walls are almost all plate-glass, and the partitions which divide the interior into rooms are plate-glass in steel frames. From the entrance door a corridor runs across the middle of the building. This acts as an insulator and keeps the sound of the motor generator set away from the transmitting plant. The room this occupies is almost half of the whole floor space. The cunning and complicated mechanism which makes wireless telephony possible is housed in a great cage-like structure, on the front of which there are numerous meters, levers, wheels, and push-buttons, besides three windows, which enable the operator to keep a careful eye on the valves and on all other vulnerable parts of the machinery.

Company's High Standard

MR. DAVIES'S VIEWS

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME



MR. JOSEPH DAVIES,
Station Director of 2YA.

"I think this must be one of the best studios in the world," said Mr. Davies, station director at 2YA, when showing a "Radio Record" representative around the premises. "I have seen a good many, but I have not seen one that is so well appointed, and with such a splendid transmitting plant. I think New Zealand is very well served with radio stations."

"You want to know how this station is going to be run, do you?" he said, in reply to a question. "Well, it is going to be something more than a local station. It is going to be a national station. It will speak for New Zealand. My opinion of wireless is that it is the greatest power for amusement and education known to-day. It is a great utility, and it can provide great entertainment. Let us not take only one view of it, and use it for only one purpose. It is human nature to look at a thing from a personally interested point of view. The particular thing one looks at in a newspaper often decides one's judgment on the journal. It is the same with music, moving pictures, sport, war-and-broadcast programmes. Radio, like a newspaper, has to cater for every taste. The question of whether broadcasting is an entertainment



MRS. JOSEPH DAVIES,
Hostess at 2YA Opening.

or a utility is likely to provide as vexed a debate as the hoary town v. country issue. Some will look at it one way, and some another. I am going to try to look at it from all viewpoints, and to provide a service which will merit the good opinion of the public. That is the bedrock of the whole radio structure, and the key-stone of the New Zealand system is 2YA.

We have here one of the most perfect plants in the world, and we intend to provide the best programmes that Wellington can produce. Of course, we will not

please everyone. I hardly need say that; but, if we provide a service of a high standard, educational, and with as much variety as possible in the way of entertainment, I think public approval will be gained and kept.

The Sporting Side.

"Already a departure has been made with the complete organisation of the sporting portion of the company's service. That has met with wonderful approval. The letters and telegrams which have poured into this office supply the proof. The sporting will not encroach on the service provided for the non-sport-loving public. Would not even a sport-bater (if there is such a person) have enjoyed the broadcast of the Ranfurly Shield match?"

The Musical Side.

"As to the musical side of our service, the Broadcasting Company has arranged to secure the advice of an expert, so the public can be assured of the quality of the vocal and instrumental music which will be broadcast. Everyone who offers his or her services will not be heard from 2YA. The standard of this station will be high, and it will be an honour to sing here. I should explain that every accepted singer must have a 'radio voice.' Many talented singers whose voices charm great audiences in a concert hall have not a 'radio voice,' and it is only fair to them that they should be told so before they are 'put on the air.' That is why auditions are arranged beforehand."

Country User Lags Behind.

"In New Zealand something like 80 per cent. of the listeners have crystal sets, and these are, of course, in the vicinity of the stations, particularly in Auckland and Christchurch. The valve sets are distributed round the country, with a few hundreds in each of the large towns. The country folk of New Zealand are singularly backward in regard to radio. A receiving set is no longer a luxury or a plaything, but a necessity to the man out-back. From the point of view of business, the radio news service is of vital importance. In this respect the service from 2YA is intended to be specially good."

From the point of view of entertainment, broadcasting may go a long way to stay the drift into the cities, and may re-establish the happy family life in homesteads. The interests of the farming community are to be well looked after by 2YA.

"Broadcasting is still in its infancy. Its definite place in modern life has still to be settled. Only time will do that, just as it has done in other things that are necessities in present-day civilisation. Every new invention has to find its own niche in life, perhaps displacing something else, but more often causing simply a readjustment; and all for the benefit of mankind. One has only to consider electricity in its many forms, the internal combustion engine (on shore, in the air, and at sea), moving pictures, etc. In the last fifty years these three have revolutionised life to a degree that the discoverers and inventors did not dream of. What has the next fifty years in store? No man can say. This we do know: we do not know all about electricity yet. Human knowledge of this great science is as yet of an elementary nature, great and wonderful as that is."

No Prophecies.

"As to what programmes will develop into I would not attempt to prophesy. Broadcasting is only still in its infancy—at about the stage printing was after the first type were invented. Already many novel variety turns have been broadcast, but the present stage in the development of radio necessarily limits it in its scope of offering dramatic entertainment. We are appealed to wholly through the medium of hearing, and as the motion picture made its demands for the construction of plays to conform with its limitations, so the radio makes its demands. For those with the ability, a new art, that of writing for radio audiences, is opening up. This new art will develop. In the meantime, 2YA will endeavour to provide an entertainment of a high class and as varied as possible, something in which the people will find pleasure and not a little profit."

This station will be heard by a great many millions of people outside New Zealand, perhaps by more outside than in, and what is broadcast has to be of a standard that will bring credit to this Dominion.

Dealers in radio plants report an increasing demand of late for receiving sets. Many of the dealers have good window displays, but we make the suggestion that an exhibition by various firms of the various types of receiving sets, a sort of Radio Olympia, just as the motor-car dealers periodically have, would give a greatly increased impetus to sales. With the opening of 2YA the time should soon be opportune for such a united display, with the necessary newspaper publicity. These remarks are not meant specially for Wellington. They are appropriate to all the cities and the towns. A boom is now setting in in broadcasting and the dealers should be prepared to make the most of the opportunity.

HOME CONSTRUCTORS

Write for our Illustrated Catalogue of Radio Parts.

DE FOREST VALVES
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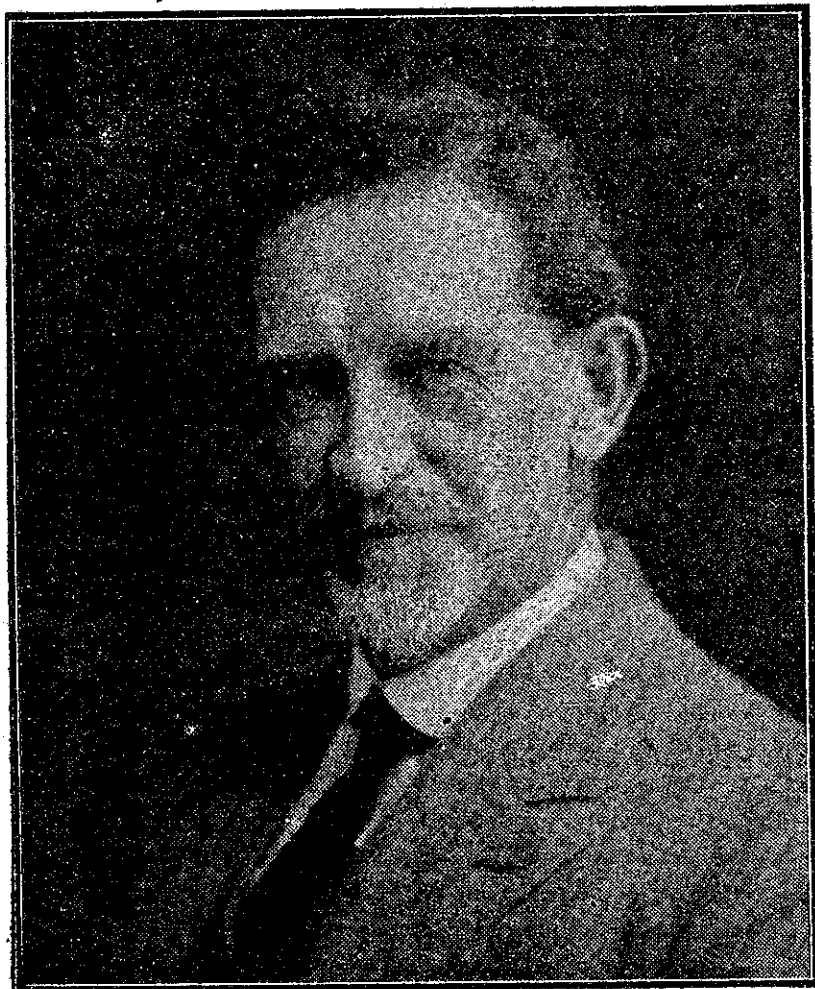
INTERNATIONAL RADIO CO., LTD.,
FORD BUILDINGS,
WELLINGTON.

A Policy of Progress

A talk with Mr. John Ball, 2YA's new editor-announcer, shows that in him the Radio Broadcasting Company have chosen one who is likely to give good service in the development of the company's policy of news, education, and entertainment. Trained in the school of journalism—than which there is none better for the development of the spirit of service without self-seeking publicity—Mr. Ball possesses now a judgment which can be exercised definitely to the welfare of the listening public. One of the main planks of the future policy is the development of a series of talks from the Dominion's best students and leaders of thought.

It is through the co-operation of others and the use of their talents, says Mr. Ball, that he hopes to assist to make 2YA, Wellington's splendid super-power broadcast station, what its enterprising founders desired that it should become—the Dominion's foremost medium for the widespread dissemination of the highest form of pleasurable and profitable entertainment and instruction.

The fundamental purpose of radio is to radiate happiness, to broadcast "something more of the joy of life into the homes of the people. Here we shall do well to heed Shakespeare's exhortation, "For the love of laughter, hinder not the humour of his design." The very catholicity of broadcast service demands that the God-given gift of humour, in its manifold forms of expression, shall make impersonal radio, like poor Yorick, "a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy,"



never so happy as when radiating light and laughter throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Nevertheless, while humour and mirth-giving entertainment must have its due place in the programme, and music, song, and story constitute the predominating feature, there was, it would be agreed, ample scope for the supply of some more solid fare. Not the least important part of his duty as Editor-Announcer will be to endeavour to satisfy this yearning. Do not be alarmed, you whose fancy runs along the line of mirth and melody and the light fantastic. There is no thought of overwhelming you with an avalanche of dour and dull discourses clothed in abstruse academical verbiage. Nothing of that kind is contemplated. Not in that way can the gateways of Art and Science and Literature be opened acceptably to the popular mind; not in that way will it be possible to make attractive to the fire-side circle the mysteries of the star-spangled heavens, the intricacies of the world's economic problems, or the so little understood difficulties which cumber the highway of our own national development.

What was in mind to begin with were simply brief "popular talks" by competent and acknowledged authorities on subjects of more or less vital interest to every class of the community.

To that end the company earnestly appealed for the co-operation of every man and woman who was capable of rendering to their fellows this service of inestimable worth. It was a service which could be given with but a minimum of personal sacrifice on the part of the giver, but which in the giving will mean much to many thousands of recipients—just a series of short "talks" or lecturettes of not more than from ten to fifteen minutes' duration given, say, once a fortnight.

It was almost impossible to place a limit to the number and variety of subjects eminently suitable for a broadcast "talk," or to conceive of any subject within the wide range of human knowledge and experience whose authoritative exponent would lack an appreciative audience. In the State Departments, among our great educational institutions, in the wide field of commerce and industry, among those whose vocation it is to care for the spiritual and moral well-being of the community, aye, and even within the privacy of the home life of the city, are those well qualified to do this great, yet simple, thing for the good of their country.

Already citizens of the highest standing have shown a readiness to respond to the call, and one of the first to face the microphone at 2YA for the benefit of the people among whom he has laboured with honourable distinction for the greater part of a long and wonderfully useful life will be a gentleman whose name is held in veneration from one end of the Dominion to the other, and whose scholarly attainments are probably unexcelled by the most brilliant scholars in any part of the Empire. That many others will follow his praiseworthy example is certain.

SPORTING BROADCASTS

EPOCH-MARKING WEEK

2YA CAUSES A SENSATION

July 9 to July 16 will long be remembered by the sport-loving people of New Zealand. The broadcasting stations set a record that week which may stand for some time. Three days of racing, two Association football Test matches, and the Ranfurly Shield match were broadcast.

It was truly an eventful eight days. What made it more notable was, of course, the manner in which 2YA burst into the radio life of New Zealand. The new station made a sensational debut, and no one who heard the broadcast of the Ranfurly Shield match will ever forget it. It was a memorable affair. Wherever there was a loud speaker in any town or village in New Zealand people congregated. They gathered in homes, in hotels, in the streets in front of radio shops, and fairly revelled in the happenings at Solway Park. They laughed with the crowd over the goat and the fox terriers, and worked themselves into a high state of excitement in unison with the cheering and enthusiasm of the spectators as the game progressed. It was one of the most remarkable happenings in the history of radio in New Zealand.

The difficulties under which the announcer worked only served to add zest to the proceedings. When the crowd moved forward to the touch-line he, still surrounded by people, had to remain behind with the microphone. The cheering throng around him raised a terrific din, but always his voice, calm and imperturbable, came through, detailing in his inimitable way incidents in the game and the general run of the play.

"Make 'Em Sit Down."

That listeners were thrilled and tense with excitement was shown in several telegrams which he received urging him to make the crowd sit down! "I've just had a fight with one man—I'll get my breath back in a moment," said the narrator laconically on one occasion as he resumed his droll description of what he could see was happening and of what he thought was happening.

On the Inside.

Apart from the listeners who heard the broadcast, the staff of 2YA will not soon forget the day when the big station was first put "on the air." It was somewhat in the nature of an endurance run for the plant. Listeners little knew the anxiety of the Broadcasting Company's officials that whole afternoon, because if there is anyone who knows how merciless the public is over a disappointment in regard to an entertain-

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This issue, and the next, of "The N.Z. Radio Record," will reach you without charge. Thereafter it will be on a low subscription rate.

Act now, and secure our special concession of 7/6 per annum. See page 15. P.O. Box 1032, Wellington.

ment it is a broadcasting company official. Somewhat prematurely, the public had been led to expect the broadcast, and therefore must have it. So 2YA went "on the air."

As the levers were pulled the buttons pressed, and the regulating wheels turned to make the necessary adjustments, the operators felt as if they were saying "Good-bye, and the best of luck" to a new airship sent off on a trial flight. But soon telegrams began to arrive proclaiming how well the broadcast was being received throughout New Zealand. How those first telegrams were appreciated! As time went on they poured in, the messenger boys bringing them down in lots of six or eight at a time. It was a splendid tribute to the Broadcast Company's efforts to cater for the sport-loving people of New Zealand. It is a matter for comment that so many listeners should have seen fit to spend ninepence (at least) on telegrams of encouragement to the Broadcast Company.

Credit to P. and T. Department.

The Broadcast Company does not lay claim to all the kudos for the success of the broadcast. It is proud to divide the honours with the P. and T. Department, which provided and maintained such a perfect connection between Solway Park, at Masterton, and 2YA. The officials of the Department were obliging in the extreme, and to their efficiency the public and the Broadcasting Company are indebted.

Scoops for Newspapers.

A number of newspapers, equipped with wireless, used the broadcast report. The journal which featured the match most was the Christchurch "Star." By relays of reporters it was able to publish in its sports edition a four-column report of the match. The "Star" thus referred to the broadcast—

"The greatest wireless stunt in the history of New Zealand was successfully put over by the new Wellington broadcasting station, 2YA, this afternoon, when a description of the Ranfurly Shield match was broadcast. For three hours the Wellington station held a land wire from Masterton, where the match was played, and put on the air one of the most thrilling descriptions of a football match yet heard. Station 2YA Christchurch rebroadcast the Wellington station, and crystal

NEWS, EDUCATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

CAPABLE ELOCUTIONIST FOR AUCKLAND

Recognising the importance of correct English diction in announcing, the Radio Broadcasting Company has secured the services of Mr. Culford Bell for 1YA. An elocutionist of Dominion reputation and a master of the language, Mr. Bell has ideal qualifications for the position.

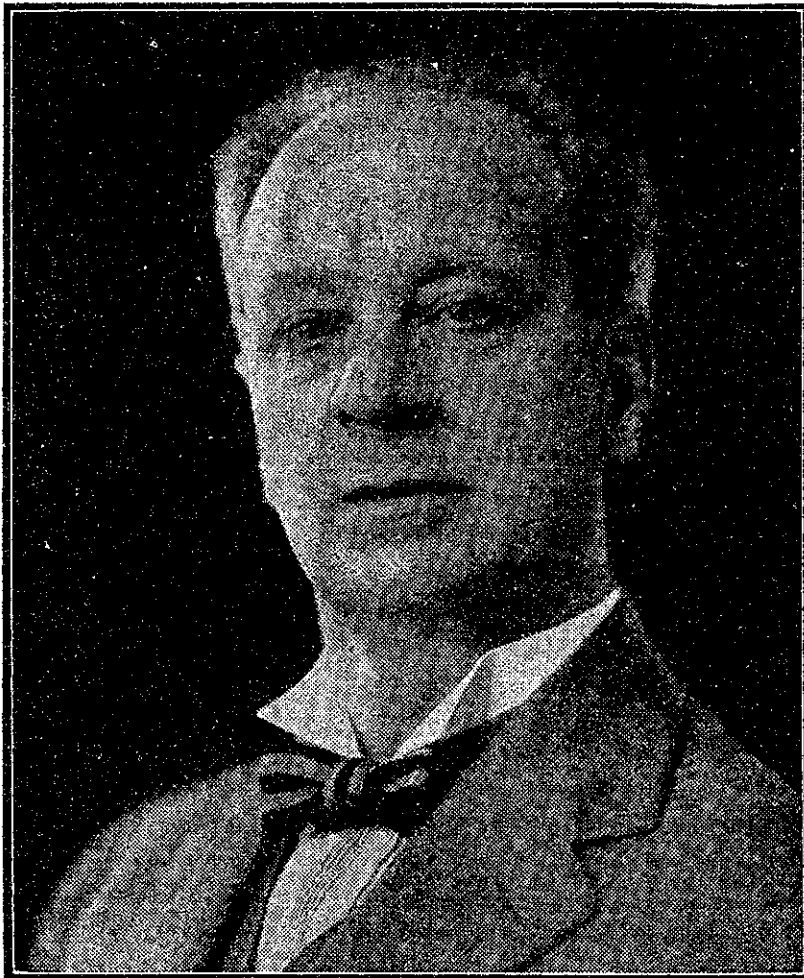
During the last 20 years Mr. Bell's voice has been heard in nearly every part of New Zealand, but it is safe to say that during the brief time he has been announcing at 1YA his voice has already been heard by more people than ever heard it before.

Mr. Bell was born in London. He received his education and training in elocution and voice production under Professor H. J. Andrew, at the London Polytechnic and Brixton School of Music. He spent five years in the United States and in Canada, and after a short stay in Sydney he came to New Zealand about 20 years ago. He commenced teaching elocution, and soon became one of the busiest and best-

known teachers of speech training in the Dominion. He has adjudicated for practically every competitions society in New Zealand, a number of the societies inviting him back several times. Early this year Mr. Bell moved to Auckland, and quickly built up a large connection there.

Mr. Bell is a firm believer in the advantages of radio to the general public, and he is convinced that it can be made of inestimable benefit to everyone, and particularly to young people. Approached by the Broadcasting Company, Mr. Bell saw in the position of announcer the opportunity which would be opened to him to spread the love of English literature, and he, therefore, consented to carry out the duties at the microphone of 1YA.

The new announcer realises that broadcasting should be a powerful medium in speech training and in spreading the music of the spoken word, which he considers is no receiving enough attention to-day. Mr. Bell will give lectures at regular intervals.



MR. CULFORD BELL, ANNOUNCER 1YA.

set users were able to hear the account.

"A magnificent record of a magnificent game magnificently described. So excellent was the description that listeners all over New Zealand were thrilled. . . . Mr. Allardye certainly added to an already great reputation."

Hearing Better Than Seeing!

Further comment, in the form of a sub-leader in the Feilding "Star," is worthy of publication:—

"Some Feilding people travelled across the island on Saturday to see the fight for the Ranfurly Shield. Some hundred of Feilding people sat or stood in Manchester Square and heard not only a minutely detailed description of the play of the rival teams but heard the shouts and comments of the great crowd as plainly as if they had been on the playing ground itself. Indeed, Feilding folks were more favoured per medium of the radio than the spectators in the crowd, for the announcer told more than the crowd could know or see, because he was in a better position and knew the players. The bringing of the big football match right here in Feilding

was a great achievement in wireless and a splendid triumph for the new broadcasting station just completed on the top of Mount Victoria, Wellington. There was no annoying static, the spoken words, the shouts, the criticism of the crowd and the cheering were as distinct in Feilding as in Masterton. What next? In another decade a Feilding crowd will probably see the Ranfurly Shield match actually being played in Wellington—per medium of television."

Backblock Appreciation.

One of many correspondents expressed himself in the following manner:—"It was such a great treat for us in the backblocks to be able to follow the match, as we were able to do by your broadcasting on Saturday."

Another correspondent makes this tribute: "Coming from Britain but a short time ago, where I had some slight experience with the B.B.C. and hearing the many relays which they instituted, I can honestly say that yours of the 9th was equal, if not superior, to the general broadcasts given from places of interest in the Old Country."

BOOST! BOOST!

HELP YOURSELF AND NEIGHBOUR, TOO

WHY NOT APPLY THIS AUSTRALIAN ADVICE HERE?

Every person getting pleasure out of a broadcast receiver should be a booster for broadcasting. The hours and hours of entertainment and mental stimulus afforded by the broadcasting stations every night deserve a better fate than merely to be enjoyed and forgotten until the next evening. They should be passed on to one's neighbours, who, in all probability, could they only be brought to realise the very real joy that may be got out of a broadcast receiver, would wonder why they hadn't taken it up sooner.

Bigger and better broadcasting is the ideal everybody has, but it is wholly dependent upon the number of license-holders. The same ideal is without a doubt as common to the broadcasting companies as it is to the listening-in public.

But to achieve this under the present system there must be more licenses, greater interest—the work of popularising radio must be taken up wholeheartedly by individuals as well as organisations promoted by business interests. The personal recommendation always carries greater weight, and every man who feels that he is getting real benefit out of broadcasting owes it to himself and to his neighbour to see that the latter may also benefit.

Let the slogan be "Boost Radio." Individual effort in this case must ultimately mean greater enjoyment for everybody.

The Erection and Installation of 2YA

Comprehensive Survey of Equipment by Station Engineer

(By MR. J. M. BINGHAM, Assoc. M.I.R.E.)

The new broadcast station 2YA, just completed, marks another milestone in the progress of the Radio Broadcasting Company, Ltd. It is only a matter of eight months or so since the company decided to erect a high-power station in the neighbourhood of Wellington, and immediately following this decision the first matter to be given consideration was a selection of a suitable site for the transmitter. With this end in view a certain amount of exploration work was done before the present site on Mount Victoria was finally decided upon. There has been some criticism levelled against the company for having erected the new station in close proximity to Wellington city, but the selection of the present site was made only after due consideration had been given to the requirements of the type of station to be installed.

Factors in Situation.

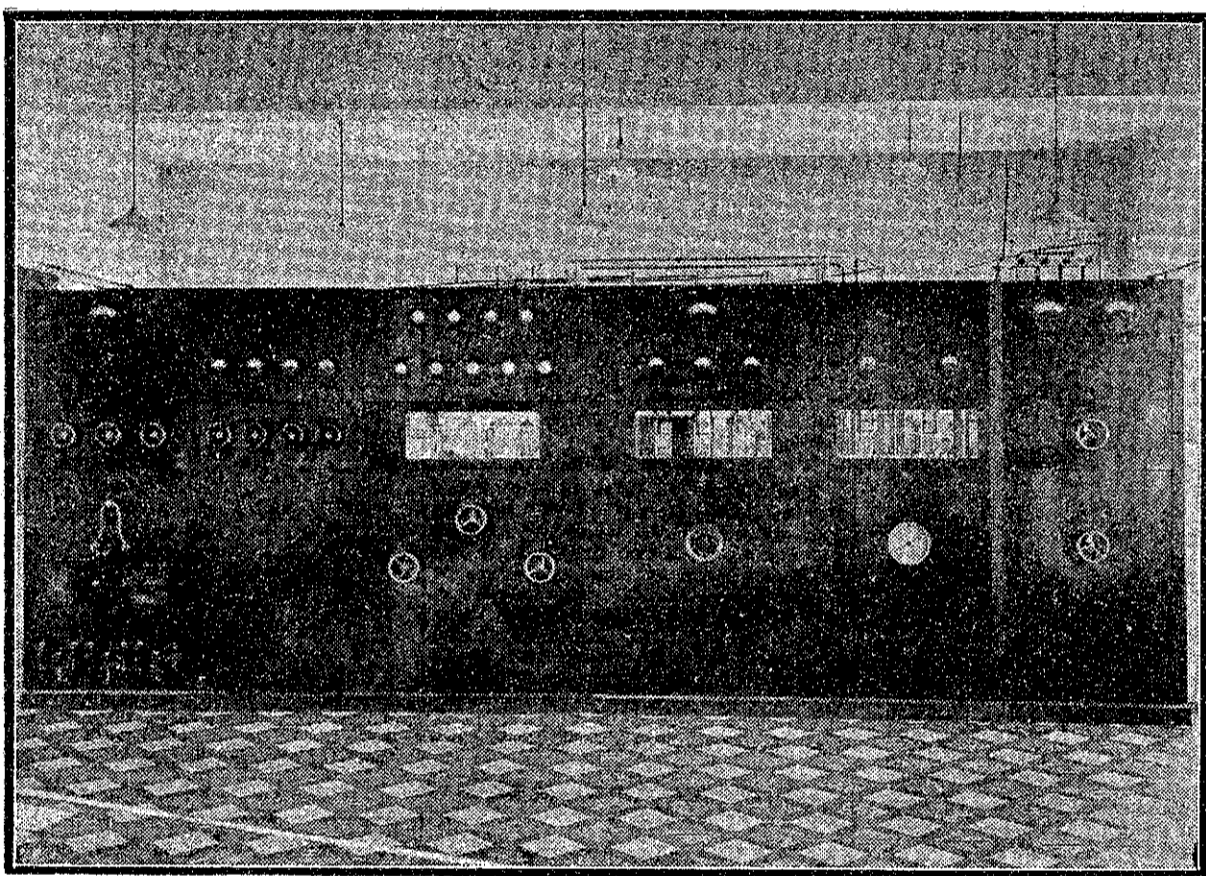
First and foremost was the question of "getaway." It was obvious that in a hilly location such as Wellington, it was not possible to place the station in a valley, owing to the screening effects of the surrounding hills. The station, therefore, had to be high up. Then there was the question of land-line communication. The studio from which the artists were to broadcast would be situated near the heart of the city, and in order to have the land-lines connecting the studio with the station as free as possible from interference and other defects, the distance had to be as short as possible. Then again it was inadvisable to use up val-

building were laid out approximately in the middle of the strip of land on the ridge of the hill. Anchor blocks were set in for the towers, which had previously been ordered, and which were to be similar to one of the towers at 3YA. Work proceeded apace, but when the building was partly completed it was found necessary to make alterations to the original design owing to the fact that certain details of the sizes of the equipment to be supplied were found to be incorrect. Meantime the equipment arrived, and in order to facilitate assembly a galvanised iron shed was erected and the equipment stored therein. About this same time the tower material arrived, and as the anchor blocks were already in position, the work of erecting the towers was also put in hand. This work

stand the hurricane conditions likely to be encountered in the exposed location of Mount Victoria. All tower material is of steel, hot galvanised and arrived in bundles drilled and marked ready for erection. The accuracy with which the tower manufacturers did their work can be gauged from the fact that both the towers fitted together like a mecano set without the necessity for drilling or drifting. The towers as completed stand 154 feet high from base to cap, and have a spread at the base of 28 feet. Each of the anchor blocks for the legs of the towers is designed for over 25 tons uplift, and as the towers themselves are designed to withstand a wind pressure of 120 miles per hour, together with an aerial pull of 1500lb., a value considerably in excess of anything likely to be encountered in

grammes are to be broadcast is situated in the city, a distance of approximately two miles from the transmitting station. The furnishings of the studio are described elsewhere, but apart from this there are many technical points which have to be taken into consideration. To facilitate the easy working of the programmes, it was considered necessary to have two studios, one large and one small, with facilities for changing from one to the other instantaneously. To do this, it was necessary to make certain structural alterations to the building. As now finished, the control room is placed between the small and large studios and the control operator has an uninterrupted view into both studios through large plate-glass windows. In the control room is placed the amplifying and monitoring equipment, by means of which the control operator has absolute control over the volume level of the signal to the station on the hill, as well as checking up apparatus for the purpose of comparing the actual item as put into the line with the same item as broadcast from the station. In the control room also is another panel for selecting the particular microphone in use or for changing over for announcements or to outside relays. The necessary batteries for this apparatus are contained in a small room in another part of the building, together with the charging arrangements.

The sounding properties of the two studios is a matter which also had to be considered. To obtain good quality reproduction, it is necessary to keep down the reverberation time, of the room to about one second. It must be remembered that reverberation is not echo. A small echo is desirable, as it gives a pleasant ring to the item and is



An interior view of the transmitting plant, showing some of the valves used.



back building sites and yet easy access had to be obtained from the city. Directional effects, water supply for the valves, and other details had to be looked into, and in all these respects the Mount Victoria site came nearest to the ideal.

Negotiations for purchase of the land required were immediately put in hand, levels were taken, and plans for the building were prepared. Excavations were made and the foundations for the

had to be done piecemeal, as it was impossible to do any tower erection on windy days and windy days were more often the rule than the exception.

Towers Very Satisfactory.

A word here about the towers may not be amiss. The towers supplied were manufactured by the Canadian Bridge Company, of Toronto, Canada, and were specially designed to with-

Wellington, the safety of the structures is practically assured.

While the towers and building were in the course of erection, the engineers were busy with the assembly of the various units of the radio equipment, and as soon as the building was ready the assembly work had reached a stage where the various units could be moved in and erected in position. A skid-way was constructed between the assembly shed and the main building, and one fine day all the equipment was moved in. The actual installation then commenced, and the whole of the work from the initial assembly to the final tuning up was done by the writer with one assistant.

Adjusting the Plant.

When the power was first switched on, it was found that there were certain minor defects in various portions of the apparatus. These points were soon rectified, however, and the plant worked in a highly satisfactory manner. The transmitter equipment is located in a room approximately 25 feet by 30 feet, while a separate room 25 feet by 12 feet houses the various water pumping machinery, and motor generators for grid bias, high tension and filament lighting. The valves used in the transmitter are water cooled, and in connection with the water system is a series of radiators and expansion tank which are placed in a louvered house on the roof of the main building. All inter-unit wiring is in galvanised run conduit in ducts beneath the floor level. These ducts also contain the water supply pipes to the valves.

The aerial system consists of a 4-wire flat top T aerial with 200 feet top measurement and cage down lead. The wires in the top are spaced approximately seven feet and each terminates in a string of four 50,000 volt strain insulators. The lead-in comes through the roof almost immediately above the transmitter through a 110,000 volt lead-in bushing. No counterpoise is as yet erected, and although full provision was made for this arrangement in the original layout of the station, it is doubtful if its erection would increase the efficiency of the station in any way. The ground system, which consists of a fan-like arrangement of buried earth wires, has proved highly satisfactory, and on measurement it was found that the whole aerial-earth system had a radiation resistance of approximately 24 ohms at 420 metres.

The Studio and Layout.

The studio from which the pro-

more in accordance with what a listener would actually hear if the artists were performing on the stage of a large auditorium. Reverberation, however, is more or less persistence of small echoes and has to be to a large extent eliminated for best quality. In the case of the studios at 2YA it has been accomplished by arranging thick felt pads of predetermined sizes on various parts of the walls, these pads, of course, being covered with a suitable material to harmonise with the scheme of furnishings. In addition to these pads, there are a few curtains suitably placed. Care had to be taken not to overdrap, as otherwise everything would sound dead and unnatural, and yet excessive reverberation had to be eliminated. The small studio has been treated in a like manner, but the reverberation time has been kept down here to a somewhat greater extent than in the large studio owing to the fact that it will be used for an entirely different class of item.

From start to finish the utmost attention has been paid to detail in all parts of the arrangements, both at the studio and at the station, and in conclusion, the writer wishes to express his indebtedness to various gentlemen and departments which have rendered every assistance, particularly the officials of the Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington City Council, and the Public Works Department.

A correspondent writes: "As a humble crystal set listener of a few days' standing, I had read the correspondence in the papers on radio programmes, and so paid my license fee in fear and trembling, and was heavily snubbed by the clerk from whom I inquired whether the results were satisfactory. You will be glad to know that these fears are now completely allayed and disposed of."

When the wave-length was changed some time ago the company was deluged with complaints. The first to send his protest conveyed it in the following telegram: "Rotten squeal all night on new wave."

A correspondent makes the following suggestion: "Provided that your programmes could be otherwise filled, there would be very few who would regret if concert items were cut down, say to half the time. Even though one is not directly interested in the subject matter, any talk is worth listening to if the speaker has a reasoned message to give."

2YA'S OPENING

THE FIRST PROGRAMME

Right o'clock. Chimes—Wellington General Post Office Clock.
Band March—"The Red Shield" (Gohin)—The Salvation Army Citadel Silver Band.
Official opening address by the Right Honourable J. G. Coates, Prime Minister of New Zealand.
Soprano solo—"Laughing Song" (Manon Lescant, Auber)—Miss Myra Sawyer.

Address by the Postmaster General, the Honourable W. Nosworthy.
Instrumental Trio (violin, piano, cello)—"Trio in B flat" (Schubert)—Miss Ava Symons, Messrs. Gordon Short and George Ellwood.

Address by His Worship the Mayor of Wellington, Mr. G. A. Troup.
Bass solo—"Prologue from I. Paggiacci" (Leoncavallo)—Mr. W. W. Marshall.

Violin solo—"Ballade and Polkaise" (Vieuxtemps)—Mr. Leon Jules de Mauny.

Contralto solos—"The Silent Vale" (Stevenson), "Hills of Donegal" (Sanderson)—Miss Nora Greene.

Band selection—"The Army of the Brave" (Marshall)—The Salvation Army Citadel Silver Band.

Instrumental trio (violin, piano, cello)—"Theme and Variations" (Tchaikowsky)—Miss Ava Symons, Messrs. Gordon Short and George Ellwood.

Tenor solo—"The Old Spinnet" (Squire), "Passing By" (Turcell)—Mr. William Renshaw.

Band patrol—"Jamie's Patrol" (Sydney Dacre)—Wellington Municipal Tramways Band.

Maori songs—"Pokare Kare" (Maori), "Waiata Maori" (Alfred Hill)—Miss Christina Young (soloist) and Petone Maori Variety Entertainers.

Hawaiian Steel Guitar Trio—"Kamiki March" (Smith), "Hawaiian Islands March" (Smith)—Mr. J. W. Goer and Party.

Vocal duet—"Oh, Fairy Wand, Had I Thy Power" (Wallace)—Miss Myra Sawyer and Mr. W. Boardman.

Violin solo—"Necturne in E flat" (Chopin-Sarasate)—Mr. Leon Jules de Mauny.

Bass solo—"Aria from Ernani" (Verdi)—Signor Lucien Cesaroni.

Band selection—"Gems of Harmony" (Smith)—Wellington Municipal Tramways Band.

Contralto solos—"My Ain Folk" (Lemon), "The Night Nursery" (Arncliffe)—Miss Nora Greene.

Flute solo—"Bravura" (Lorenzo)—Signor A. P. Truda.

Bass solo—"The Calf of Gold" (Gounod)—Signor Lucien Cesaroni.

Band march—"Dawn of Freedom" (Rimmer)—Wellington Municipal Tramways Band.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

"2YK CLOSING DOWN"

"GOOD-BYE, EVERYBODY!"

AN ADIEU TO LISTENERS.

Station 2YK, having played its part, gracefully bowed and retired from the Wellington radio stage on Wednesday evening last.

When the session concluded, the announcer, Mr. Drummond, on behalf of 2YK, bade farewell to the station's unseen audience. On behalf of the Broadcasting Company he thanked the artists who had so freely given of their talent. Many of the artists had come long distances, often in bad weather, so as not to break faith with the public. Though the station, owing to its inadequate transmitting plant, had not been able to do full justice to the artists, their efforts had been fully appreciated by the great majority of listeners. These artists had provided many enjoyable entertainments for the people, and on behalf of the company he thanked them for what they had done.

Mr. Drummond's remarks struck a responsive note among listeners, a number of whom rang up and expressed their appreciation of the way in which the staff had carried on, the many excellent entertainments provided (especially the studio concerts), and of the Wellington artists who had so generously given of their talents.

Mr. Drummond carried the flag of 2YK for eighteen months, and his announcing met with general approval. Listeners will be pleased to know that his voice will continue to be heard on the radio, for he will act as assistant announcer at 2YA. Mr. Drummond's vocation permits only of part-time employment at the station. As a graceful act and a tribute to his past services, Mr. Drummond was asked by the Broadcasting Company to carry through Saturday evening's official opening. It was a compliment which he had well earned, and it was an honour which he appreciated. Mr. Drummond was one of the first in Wellington to take up broadcasting. It was in 1920 that he first became interested, and he has been an enthusiast ever since. His experiences at transmitting stations from the time he sent out messages with a five-watt plant till he announced for a 5000-watt plant would fill a book.

"Everything was very distinct, the bagpipes especially. I am pretty Scotch myself, but I have always said that the bagpipes want to be heard from quite a long way off. Well, from here (North Auckland) to Christchurch is just about right when the pipes are about 50 yards from the microphone."—Extract from a correspondent's letter.

?

U.D.L.

What are these Letters?

They stand for the firm which stocks all RADIO PARTS and ACCESSORIES, both WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

LOOK: LOWER PRICES.

BRITISH "COSSOR" VALVES	13/6
"PILOT" CONDENSERS, from	9/9
"PILOT" ILLUMINATED DIALS	11/-
"BROWNING DRAKE" KITS.	
BRITISH CRYSTAL SETS.	

TO "SELECT" 2YA—CHOOSE U.D.L.

SOLE AGENTS FOR:—"PILOT" ELECTRIC CO.; "ACME" WIRE CO.; RUNZEL LENZ CO.; LESLIE F. MUTER AND CO.; CENTRAL RADIO LABORATORIES (CENTRALAB); RAY-O-VAC BATTERIES; HOOSICK FALLS RADIO CO.; BEEDIE METER CO.; WM. J. MURDOCK CO.; "COSSOR" ENGLISH VALVES (AND OTHERS).

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Expert Describes the Plant

Intense interest is being evinced on every hand in the opening of 2YA, the Dominion's new high-powered broadcasting station, and it is certain that a wave of development will start from this point which will carry broadcasting forward to an era of expansion and service which will have a far-reaching effect on the country. In the following article Mr. Keith H. Thow, the expert appointed in connection with the installation by the Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd. (formerly Western Electric Co., Ltd.), gives an interesting and full explanation of the plant and its capacity.

The Plant.

The microphones, speech input equipment, and the radio transmitter used at 2YA, the new Wellington station, were all designed and built by Messrs. Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd. (formerly Western Electric Company, Ltd.).

The manufacture and testing were carried out at the company's works at Hendon (London, N.W.). During his stay in England for the Dominion Premiers' Conference, the Right Hon. Mr. J. G. Coates visited the company's works to inspect the equipment, and expressed his appreciation of the high quality of the transmission.

With the exception of the meters and a few of the valves the whole of the equipment is British made, and is a fine example of the very latest radio-engineering practice combined with the highest quality of workmanship, finish, and materials.

The whole equipment from the microphone to the aerial is designed to give the greatest possible faithfulness of transmission of speech and music frequencies, extreme stability of wavelength, and high efficiency. That it attains these ambitions is indicated by the following:—

(1) Curves taken in the laboratory show that absolutely faithful reproduction is obtained up to at least 80 per cent. modulation, using audio frequency inputs varying from 35 to 9000 cycles. Above 80 per cent. and up to 100 per cent. modulation the distortion is so very slight as to be quite unnoticeable on a receiving set.

(2) A three hours' carrier stability test on 351 metres (i.e., 854 kilocycles), with readings taken every 15 minutes, showed a maximum variation of only 50 cycles—which is less than .006 of 1 per cent.

(3) When delivering 5 K.W. of unmodulated carrier to the aerial the equipment requires from the supply mains approximately 32 K.W. at a power factor of 80 per cent.

The Microphones.

Two types of microphone are used—the "double-button carbon" type and the "condenser" type. In each of these the diaphragm, only one-thousandth of an inch thick, is stretched radially to such a degree that its natural or resonant frequency is higher than 7000 cycles per second, i.e., almost at the upper limit of music frequencies. This tension on the diaphragm reduces the efficiency somewhat, but this defect is amply compensated by the extra faithfulness obtained and the high "gain" of the speech amplifier enables the feeble output of the microphone to be amplified to a level suitable for operating the radio transmitter. The condenser microphone is even less efficient than the carbon one, so much so that its output requires an extra stage of voltage amplification before being fed into the ordinary speech amplifier.

This apparently serious drawback is, however, completely nullified by the fact that this microphone gives perfectly faithful reproduction without any of the hiss due to carbon microphones.

The speech amplifier forms parts of the speech input equipment (located at the studios), the various components of which, in the form of panel units, are mounted on a three-bay vertical iron rack. All panels are of steel and metal dust covers, which serve also as screens, and protect the apparatus mounted on the panels.

The Panels.

The various panels, with brief descriptions of their functions, are as follows:—

(1) Volume Indicator Panel.—This consists of a valve detector which rectifies a small but definite portion of the output of the speech input amplifier. The rectified current is measured by a direct current galvanometer mounted upon the gain control panel. The input (from speech input amplifier) is controlled by means of switches, which enable a standard deflection of the galvanometer to be obtained in any part of the volume range.

The volume indicator is used in conjunction with the gain control for maintaining the output of the speech input amplifier at the correct level.

(2) The Signal and Control Panel is provided to enable any one of a number of different relay lines to be selected, and to carry the apparatus necessary for communicating with the studio.

(3) The Speech Input Amplifier consists of three stages, the first being voltage amplification, and the second and third power amplification. Normally the plate voltages are 130 volts for the first two stages and 350 volts for the last stage, but provision is made for running all three stages on 130 volts, if desired. Grid bias for the first stage is obtained by using the potential drop across a small resistance in the filament circuit, but batteries supply grid bias to the second and third stages. The panel is equipped with meter jacks, enabling currents in the plate and filament circuits, and also in the microphone buttons to be checked.

(4) The Gain Control Panel carries two 24 step potentiometers and the galvanometer associated with the volume indicator panel. The two potentiometers are connected in a special manner, in the grid circuit of the

second valve of the speech input amplifier and by means of them the output can be varied in steps of two over a range of 96 transmission units. The two potentiometers are operated jointly to obtain the coarse adjustment and either one of them independently to obtain the fine adjustment.

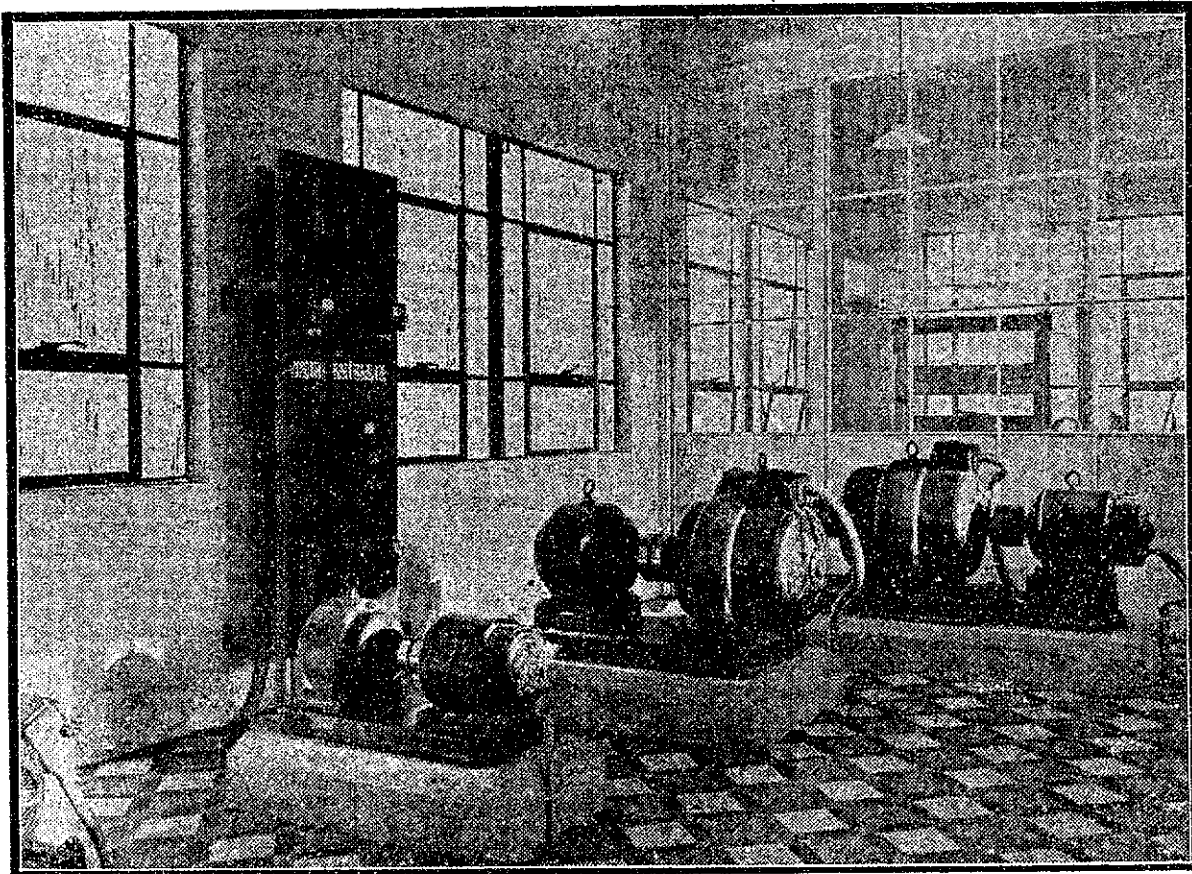
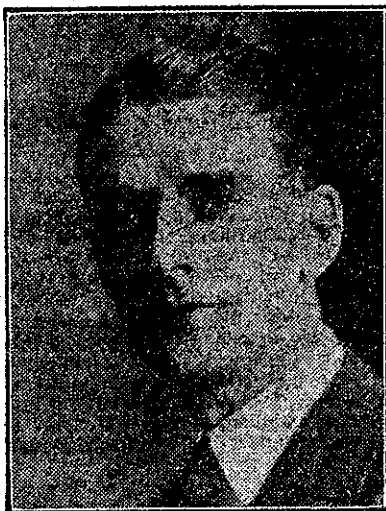
(5) Meter Panel.—The meter panel carries the following instruments:—

Ammeter, reading 0-4, for measuring filament currents.

Milliammeter, reading 0-100, for measuring plate and microphone currents.

Milliammeter, reading 0-5, for measuring plate currents.

Two plug-ended cords are provided, one associated with the ammeter and one with the milliammeters for plugging into the appropriate jacks on the various panels. To eliminate the possibility of injuring the milliammeters the plugs are of different sizes, so that only the proper instrument can be brought into circuit. A key is provided for reading the current on the low scale milliammeter, the high scale instruments being normally in circuit as soon as



Front view of the transmitting plant, showing the six units as follow (from left to right):—A.C. Power Unit, D.C. Power Unit, Oscillator-Modulator Unit, Rectifier Unit, Power Amplifier Unit, and Tuning Unit.

the plugs are inserted in the jacks.

(6) Radio Receiving Panel.—The radio receiving panel, together with the associated aerial, enables a number of loud-speaking receivers in various parts of the premises to be operated and enables the programme to be monitored "on the air." The circuits comprise a detector and two stages of audio-frequency amplification. Resistance capacity coupling is used between the detector and the first amplifier and transformer coupling between the amplifier valves. The last stage is choke-capacity coupled to the output.

Rheostats for adjusting the filament currents and jacks for measuring the plate and filament currents are provided. A coil holder for accommodating plug-in coils and a variable condenser for tuning are also provided. The volume level of the output is controlled by means of a potentiometer connected in the grid circuit of the second valve.

(7) Monitoring Amplifier Panel.—This panel enables the output to be monitored either by means of the radio receiver or at the output terminals of the speech input amplifier, the desired point being selected by the operation of a key.

Filament rheostats and jacks for controlling and measuring plate and filament currents and a potentiometer for regulating the output are also provided on this panel.

The Amplifier.

The output from the speech input amplifier is fed to the land line connecting the studio and radio transmitter at a fairly high volume level. This is done to reduce the proportion of line noise to signals. On arrival at the transmitter the volume level is reduced to a suitable value by means of a non-inductive resistance shunted across the line. It is then passed into a 50 watt speech amplifier valve which further amplifies it before it is fed to the modulator valve.

The Carrier Wave.

A special feature of this equipment is the generation and modulation of the carrier wave at low-power. This low power modulated wave is subsequently amplified by means of two stages of power amplification, the second stage feeding the aerial with 5 k.w. of unmodulated carrier. It is important to note that with 100 per cent. modulation the peak output may rise to nearly 20 k.w.

The carrier is generated by means of a 50 watt valve using a specially stable form of Colpitts oscillator circuit, furnishing the stability of wave length being

ensured by the use of a "master separator" valve interposed between the master oscillator and the first modulated high frequency amplifier.

In the output circuit of this master separator valve is included a non-inductive potentiometer which regulates the feed to the modulated high frequency amplifier. This high frequency amplifier is choked-coupled to the modulator valve so that modulation is accomplished by means of the Heising or constant current method. The output from this modulated high frequency amplifier is transferred by means of a special interstage circuit to the grids of four 250 watt air cooled valves in parallel which constitute the first stage of power amplification. The output from this stage feeds the final stage comprising two 10 k.w. water cooled valves operating in parallel. The inter-stage circuits used throughout are specially designed for maximum efficiency and capacity coupling is used to eliminate harmonics. In each case the coupling capacity is shunted by a non-inductive resistance which forms a stabilising load on the preceding valves and also assists in matching the impedances of the plate circuit of one stage with the grid circuit of the next stage.

Source of Power.

The filament supply for the water-cooled power amplifier valves and both plate and filament supplies for all air-cooled valves are provided by motor generators. A 250 volt generator supplies grid bias to all valves, the different voltages being obtained by means of fixed potentiometers. Grid bias to the modulator valve is however supplied by a continuously variable potentiometer.

The 10,000 volts plate supply for the final stages is obtained from a 3-phase single wave rectifier operating in conjunction with a high voltage step-up transformer, a smoothing choke and a bank of smoothing condensers. These condensers are connected in series parallel to give a total capacity of 3.2-3 microfarads. The connections between each condenser in a series bank are made by means of 5 ampere fuse wire, which blows in the event of a breakdown in any one condenser, thereby protecting the remaining two in the bank.

High resistances are shunted across the condenser bus-bars to equalise the load and also to discharge the condensers when the plant is shut down.

As the filaments of the rectifier valves are at the full high-tension voltage above earth potential they are lighted from the mains by means of step-down transformers. The windings of these transformers are insulated for 30,000

volts R.M.S. The plates of the water-cooled valves are practically at earth potential, so that no special precautions have to be taken to insulate them. The plates of the amplifiers are, however, at 10,000 volts above earth potential. The cooling water from the circulating pump is fed directly into the anode jackets of the rectifier valves, which are connected in series and thence through rubber hose coils to the anode jackets of the amplifier valves (also in series). The outlet water from the latter being carried through another hose coil to the cooling radiators are thence back to the circulating pump. The length of the water column in these hose coils is sufficient to provide an insulation resistance to earth of approximately one megohm.

As will be seen from the accompanying photograph, the radio equipment is arranged in the form of six panel units with a frontage of 18ft. 6in. An expanded metal cage or enclosure 10ft. 6in. deep and the same height, namely, 6ft. 6in., as the panel units, encloses all the high voltage apparatus. The motor generators and circulating pump are located in a separate room.

Protective Devices.

Protective devices and alarms are provided for automatically shutting down the station in the event of a fault developing and for indicating the location of such a fault, as follows:—

- Fuses and all circuits.
- A gate switch which automatically cuts off the 800, 1600, and 10,000 volts supplies when the gate is open.
- Water pressure and water temperature indicators to remove all

three phases and the neutral point of the secondary of the high voltage transformer to protect the insulation in the event of high voltage surges. Current limiting resistances are provided in series with the spark gaps.

(j) A time delay relay to give a delay of 20 seconds in order to allow the filaments of the valves in the oscillator-modulator unit to warm up before the high voltage is applied.

(k) An overload relay in the earth side of the 1600 volt supply to remove the high voltage from the anodes of the valves in the oscillator-modulator unit in the event of an over-load.

(l) Fuse wires connecting to the bus-bars the individual condensers that make up the 10,000 volt smoothing condenser, to isolate any condenser in the event of it breaking down.

The safety of the personnel is adequately ensured by the above safety devices and by the fact that the front panel is absolutely "dead."

The Panel Units.

From left to right the panel units are as follow:—

(1) The Alternating Current Power Unit.—This carries all the relays, contactors, fuses, etc., associated with the motors and rectifier and also an oil switch for connection to the incoming power mains. The overload relays and their associated current transformers which are included in the leads to the primary circuit of the high voltage transformer are also included in this unit. A voltmeter is provided, which in conjunction with a six position switch enables the voltage of each phase of the incoming mains to be measured and also the voltage across the primary of each of the three rectifier filament lighting transformers. The latter voltages can be regulated between limits by means of rheostats connected in series with the supply. Two push button switches on the front panel serve to operate the contactors which start the motors and switch power on to the rectifier unit.

(2) The Direct Current Power Unit.—Contains the voltmeters field rheostats, time delay and overload relays required by the four D.C. generators. A push button switch in conjunction with time delay relays completes the field circuit of the 1600 volt generator.

(3) The Oscillator Modulator Unit.—Contained in this unit are the Master Oscillator, Master Separator, Speech Amplifier, Modulator and modulated high frequency amplifier valves and also the first stage of power amplification. The interstage circuits comprising inductances, tuning and coupling condensers and load resistances, are also included in this unit. The top front panel carries nine meters which indicate the currents at every important point in the circuits.

(4) Rectifier Unit.—This contains the water-cooled rectifier valves and their filament lighting transformers. The front panels carry the R.H.T. voltmeter and also three rectifier plate-current meters.

(5) Power Amplifier Unit.—The two 10 K.W. valves with their associated hose-coils, radio frequency chokes, stopping condensers, anti-singing coils, neutrodyne condenser etc., are contained in this unit.

(6) Tuning Unit.—This contains the closed circuit and aerial tuning inductances together with the necessary tuning and coupling condensers and the aerial series condensers. The latter are shunted by a non-inductive high resistance to provide the leakage path to earth for any static charge collected by the aerial. A small monitoring rectifier valve is also included in this unit.

The circuits used in this equipment are the very latest radio engineering practice and are probably quite new in Australia and New Zealand. The special features are efficiency, stability of wave length, faithfulness of transmission and freedom from harmonics.

An artificial aerial comprising variable inductance capacity and resistance is mounted on the smoothing condenser rack, to enable tests and adjustments to be made without radiation, and consequent interference, from the outside aerial.

Printed and published for the New Zealand Radio Publishing Company, at their registered office, Dominion Avenue, Wellington, by Archibald Sando, of 47 Freyberg Street, Lyall Bay. FRIDAY JULY 22, 1927.



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STATION 1YA, AUCKLAND.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

7.15 to 7.45 p.m.: News and reports.

8 to 11 p.m.: Chimes.

Relay of overture from Strand Theatre, Mr. Eve Bentley conducting.
Soprano solo—Miss D. Richardson, "Poor, Wandering One," from "The Pirates of Penzance" (Gilbert and Sullivan).
Baritone solos—Mr. F. Baker, "Nirvana" (Adams), "Ruben Ranzo" (Coates).
Mezzo-soprano solos—Mrs. W. Leather, "A Spirit Flower" (Lipton) and "June Music" (Trent).
Tenor solos—Mr. W. Leather, "The Kerry Dance" (Molloy) and "At Dawning" (Cadmán).
Soprano solos—Miss A. Richardson, "Faery Song," from "Immortal Hour," and "Lullaby" (Scott).
Baritone solo—Mr. F. Baker, "Chip of the Old Block" (Squire).
Duet—Mr. and Mrs. Leather, "A Night in Venice" (Lucantone).
Weather report and interval.
Relay of Click-Clack Cabaret Orchestra, under Mr. Walter Smith.

SUNDAY, JULY 24.

6.55 p.m.: Relay of church service from St. Matthew's Cathedral. Preacher: Archbishop Averill, of Auckland. Organist: Mr. Phillipot.

8.30 p.m.: Special recital by St. Matthew's Choir.

9 to 9.30 p.m.: Lecture. Recital from studio.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

6.30 to 7.15 p.m.: Children's session—Aunt Betty.

7.30 to 7.45 p.m.: Talk by Mr. Mahoney on "Wireless."

8 to 10 p.m.: Relay of overture from Majestic Theatre. Mr. F. Mumford, conductor.

Chorus—Ponsonby Baptist Church Choir, "Let the Hills Resound" (Richards).

Soprano solo—Mrs. Collier, "The Pipes of Pan" (Monckton).

Instrumental trio—Miss Wilkinson, Messrs. W. Adams and C. Kemp, "Londonderry Air" (Kreisler).

Soprano solo—Miss Tibbett, "The Great Awakening" (Kramer).

Chorus—Ponsonby Baptist Church Choir, "O Peaceful Night" (German).

Bass solo—Mr. C. Peace, "Thank God for a Garden" (Del Riego).

Cello solos—Mr. M. Adams, "Liebestraum" (Liszt) and selected.

Recital—Miss Collier, "L'Envoi" (Kipling).

Contralto solo—Mrs. Kersey, "Melisande."

Chorus—Ponsonby Baptist Church Choir, "Angelus," from "Maritana" (Wallace).

Duet—Messdames Collier and Kersey, "Nocturne."

Weather report and interval.

Cornet solo—Mr. Keene, "Star of Bethlehem" (Adams).

Recital—Miss Collier, "Mariot."

Baritone solo—Mr. Williams, "Perfect Day" (Jacobs-Bond).

Chorus—Ponsonby Baptist Church Choir, "A Spring Song" (Pinsuti).

Tenor solo—Mr. Brodie, "Absent" (Metcalf).

Soprano solo—Mrs. Collier, "My Prayer" (Squire).

Recitals—Mr. W. F. Williams, "A Parable" (Lowell) and "The Fatherland."

Chorus—Ponsonby Baptist Church Choir, "Across the Bar" (Sampson).

Violin solo—Mr. O. Kemp, "Serenade" (Toselli).

Contralto solo—Mrs. Kersey, "Salaam."

Chorus—Ponsonby Baptist Church Choir, "The Long Day Closes" (Sullivan). Conductor of choir: Mr. W. J. Williams. Accompanists: Miss M. Wilkinson and Mr. Bert Evans.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

7.15 to 7.45 p.m.: News and information.

8 to 10 p.m.: Chimes.

Relay of music from Prince Edward Theatre. Mr. Geo. Poore, conductor.

Chorus—New Lynn Glee Club, "Soldiers' Chorus," from "Tannhauser" (Wagner).

Soprano solo—Mrs. Pollock, "Good-bye" (Tosti).

Monologue—Mrs. Hendry.

Duet—Mrs. Hendry and Mr. Morrish, "Whispering Hope."

Piano solo—Miss D. Binns, "Andante—G Rondo."

Chorus—New Lynn Glee Club, "Old Virginny."

Humorous selection—Mr. Roberts, some humour.

Quartet—Messdames Young and Lewis, Messrs. Morrish and Edney, "Moonlight on the Lake."

Contralto solo—Mrs. Marshall, "When the Heart is Young."

Violin solos—Miss M. Richardson, "Liebeslied" (Kreisler) and "The Rosary" (Nevin).

Humorous song—Mr. Duncan.

Chorus—New Lynn Glee Club, "Old Mother Hubbard."

Weather report and interval.

Relay from Prince Edward Theatre.

Monologue—Mrs. Hendry.

Chorus—New Lynn Glee Club, "O Who Will O'er the Downs."

Duet—Mrs. Young and Mr. Morrish, "Lullaby Time."

Piano solos—Miss D. Binns, "Etude, Opus 10, No. 10" (Chopin) and "Nocturne, Opus 37, No. 1" (Chopin).

Quartet—Messdames Young and Marshall, Messrs. Morrish and Colledge, basso profundo.

Contralto solo—Mrs. Marshall, "The Homeland of My Heart."

Humour—Mr. Roberts, some humour.

Violin solos—Miss M. Richardson, "Farewell to Cucullain" and "La Traviata" (Verdi).

Chorus—New Lynn Glee Club, "John Peel."

Soprano solo—Mrs. Young, "Hail! Caledonia!"

Baritone solo—Mr. Edney, "Chip of the Old Block."

Chorus—New Lynn Glee Club, "Comrade-in-Arms."

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

Quartet—Lyric Four, "Mother Goose Medley."

Humour—Mr. Alan McElwain.

Trio—Miss Alma McGruer, Mr. Arthur Ripley, and Mr. Ernest Thomas, marriage scene from "Romeo and Juliet" (Gounod).

Tenor solo—Mr. Herbert Richards, "The Devout Lover."

Violin—Miss Margaret Stoddart, "Chanson."

Quartet—Lyric four, "Fireside Melodies."

Soprano solo—Miss Alma McGruer, selected.

Bass solo—Mr. Ernest Thomas, "Myself When Young" (Lehmann).

Trio—Miss Alma McGruer, Mr. Ripley, and Mr. Thomas, "Holy Angels" (Gounod).

Humour—Mr. McElwain, further humour.

Quartet—Lyric Four, "Volga Boat Song" (Moussorgsky).

Violin solo—Miss Margaret Stoddart, selected.

Tenor solo—Mr. Ripley, "Molly Bawn" (MacMurrough).

Duet—Messrs. Richards and Thomas (tenor and baritone).

Soprano solo—Miss Alma McGruer, selected.

Quartet—Lyric Four, "Afton Water" (Hume).

Relay of music from Rialto Theatre Orchestra, under Mr. Henry Engell.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

6.30 to 7.15 p.m.: Children's Session.

7.15 to 7.30 p.m.: News and reports.

7.30 to 7.45 p.m.: Talk on "Motoring," by Mr. Geo. Campbell.

8 to 10 p.m.: Chimes.

Relay of concert from Messrs. John Court, Ltd.

Orchestra—Dixieland Internationals, "For My Sweetheart" and "Mary Lou."

Song—Mr. Clyde Howley, "It's Too Late to be Sorry, Now."

Orchestra—Dixieland Internationals, waltz medley.

Trio—Messrs. J. Stites, J. Riley, and V. Wilson, "The Rosary" (Niven).

Weather report and interval.

Orchestra—Dixieland Internationals, "Drifting and Dreaming" and "I'd Climb the Highest Mountain."

Trumpet solo—Mr. V. Wilson.

Humorous monologue—Mr. C. Howley, "Serial Story."

ROUND THE STATIONS

NEXT WEEK'S ITEMS

REVIEW OF ATTRACTIONS

Next week full evening sessions will be observed by 2YA, except on the Wednesday, which will be a silent day for the station. The programmes indicate that 2YA is getting into its stride, for much talent of a high standard has been engaged, a review of the coming attractions will show. Some excellent speakers and interesting lectures are being arranged. One recital to which lovers of Dickens will look for is to be given on Monday.

DICKENS RECITALS.

Mr. Clement May, an elocutionist who has recently arrived in New Zealand, and proposes settling in Wellington, has been engaged by 2YA for a series of recitals. The first is to be given on Monday, July 25. Mr. May is a great student of Dickens, and on Monday he will deal with Uriah Heap, Micawber, and Nell's grandfather. Mr. May presents his recitals in a manner peculiarly fitting for the microphone, to which he is no stranger. While in Australia he had an engagement for some time with 3LO, averaging three nights a week.

TALKS ON MUSIC.

Mr. F. Douglas Tayler, Supervisor of Musical Education for the New Zealand Government, delivered the first of his series of addresses on Tuesday evening. The title of that lecture was "Music and Happiness." The next talk will be on "Music and Sorrow." This will take place on Tuesday, August 2. The succeeding addresses will be entitled: "Music and Work," "Music and Dancing," and "Music and Pictures."



MISS MYRA SAWYERS.

Miss Sawyers was one of the vocalists at 2YA on the opening night, and further enhanced her reputation. She possesses a very pleasing soprano voice and the items which she sang were a veritable treat. She uses her voice to excellent advantage. Miss Sawyers has previously sung for choral societies, notably in Christchurch and in Hastings, where she scored distinct triumphs.

GLIMPSES OF PARLIAMENT.

It is not the privilege of everyone to be able to visit the House of Representatives, to listen to the debates and to be able to get an insight into how the country's business is conducted. Undoubtedly the people who "see most of the game" are the observant newspaper men in the Press Gallery. One of these gentlemen is to give a series of addresses at 2YA. He is Mr. Wheeler, who has been 20 years in the Press Gallery, the longest of any correspondent. Mr. Wheeler's first address will be looked forward to with interest.

ALLAN WILKIE TO TALK.

The service at the Taranaki Street Methodist Church will be broadcast by 2YA on Sunday evening, July 24. The Rev. Clarence Eaton is the preacher, and Mr. Temple White organist and choir-master. During the service special sacred songs will be sung.

At 8.15 on Sunday evening, after the church service, there will be a relay of music by the Port Nicholson Silver Band. After that will follow fifteen minutes with Shakespeare, by Mr. Allan Wilkie.

Saxophone solo—Mr. J. Riley, "Berceuse de Jocelyne" (Godard).
Orchestra—Dixieland Internationals, "Ho, ho! Ha, ha! Me, too!" and "She Knows Her Onions."
Trombone solo—Mr. J. Stites—"Chanson Triste" (Duparc).
Vocal—Dixie Quartet.
Orchestra—Dixieland Internationals, "Rigolette" (Verdi).

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

7.15 to 7.45 p.m.: News and information.

8 to 11 p.m.: Chimes.

Relay of overture from Strand Theatre. Mr. Eve Bentley, conductor.

Vocal—Masked Duo, popular numbers.

Contralto solos—Miss W. Lingard, "Sunshine and Cloud" (Loehr) and "Mother Machree" (Ball).

Baritone solo—Mr. L. Stewart.

Soprano solos—Miss B. Poulton, "Michael's Flute" (Balfe) and "A Garden of Dream Birds" (Calverley).

Contralto solo—Miss N. Lingard, "There is a Green Hill" (Gounod).

Baritone solos—Mr. L. Stewart.

Vocal—Masked Duo, popular numbers.

Weather report and interval.

Relay of dance music from the Dixieland Cabaret by the Internationals, under Mr. Clyde Howley.

STATION 2YA, WELLINGTON.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

2.30 p.m.: Broadcast description of University v. Old Boys Rugby match at Athletic Park. Mr. T. Fletcher, announcer.

8 p.m.: Chimes, Wellington G.P.O. clock.

Studio Orchestra—"Dance Fantastique" (Reynard).

Humorous song—Mr. Douglas Stark, "I'm 94 To-day" (Fyffe).

Siffleur—Mr. E. T. Feeney, "Beneath Thy Window" (Di Capua).

Banjo trio—Mr. J. T. Goer and party, "Tattoo" (Grimshaw) and "Harley Foot Waltz" (Skinner).

Humorous song—Mr. G. L. Sweetapple, "Lazy" (Smith).

Novelty Duo—Berthold and Bent, "Southern Blues" (Palackiki) and "Some-time" (Fiorite).

Humorous song—Mr. Douglas Stark, "There's Somebody Waiting for Me" (Lauder).

Royalty Trio—Ambassadors' Trio, "Red Riding Hood" and "Too Late to be Sorry Now." Mr. Frank Andrews at the piano. "A Bird's-eye View of My Old Kentucky Home."

Weather report.

Studio Orchestra—"Edelweiss" (Fourbie).

Siffleur—Mr. E. T. Feeney, "When Lights Are Low" (Fiorite) and "The Naughty Waltz" (Levy).

Humorous song—Mr. C. L. Sweetapple, "Water Scenes" (Grey).

Banjo Trio—Mr. J. T. Goer and party, "Lancashire Clogs" (Grimshaw) and "Lullaby" (Stavropole).

Novelty Duo—Berthold and Bent, "Kilima" and "Hilo March."

Studio dance numbers.

SUNDAY, JULY 24.

6.55 p.m.: Relay Taranaki Street Methodist Church. Preacher: Rev. Clarence Eaton. Organist and choir-master: Mr. H. Temple White.

During the service the following will be rendered:—Contralto solo, "O Rest in the Lord" (Mendelssohn), by Miss Nora Greene; tenor and bass duet, "Crucifix" (Faure), Messrs. Frank Bryant and Len Daniell; anthems, "Sanctus" (Gounod), "As Torrents in Summer" (Elgar); organ solo, "Prayer and Cradle Song" (Guilmant).

8.15 p.m.: Relay Port Nicholson Silver Band.

Lecture—Allan Wilkie, "Fifteen Minutes With Shakespeare."

MONDAY, JULY 25.

8 p.m.: Chimes, General Post Office clock.

Studio Orchestra—"Butterfly Waltz" (Lora Evans).

Soprano—Miss Mary Shaw, A.R.C.M., "Softly Sighing" (Weber).

Flute solo—Mr. Claude N. Tucker, "Wind Amongst the Trees" (Briccialdi).

Baritone—Mr. W. Goudie, aria, "Bois d'Epais" (Lully).

Vocal duet—Mrs. L. A. McAlister and Miss Joy Sutherland, "Venetian Song" (Poster).

Cello solo—Mr. Ralph Chandler, "Priore" (Squire).

Tenor—Mr. Roy Hill, "An Eriskay Love Lilt" (Kennedy).

Contralto—Miss Nellie Taylor, "When All Was Young" (Gounod).

Studio Orchestra—"Reconciliation" (Peren Fletcher).

Elocution—Clement May, "Characters in Dickens."

Soprano—Mrs. Mary Shaw—"Del Vi Emi Vicin" (Mozart), "Non Tarda" (Figaro).

Flute solo—Mr. Claude Tucker, "The Nightingale" (Donzon).

Baritone—Mr. Goudie, prologue from "Pagliacci" (Leoncavallo).

Studio Orchestra—"Coronach" (Edgar Barrett).

Vocal duet—Mrs. L. A. McAlister and Miss Joy Sutherland, "Night of Stars," "Night of Love" (Offenbach).

Cello solo—Mr. Ralph M. Chandler, "Abenlied" (Chopin).

Tenor—Mr. Roy Hill, "Her Voice" (Schumann).

Contralto—Miss Nellie Taylor, "O Love From Thy Power" (Saint-Saens).

Studio Orchestra—"Serenade" (Haydn Wood).

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

8 p.m.: Chimes, General Post Office clock.

Studio Orchestra—"Pierette" (F. H. Fowles).

Programme by Hataitai School Orpheus Society.

Three-part songs—Choir (a) "Ye Banks and Braes," (b) "Wild Rose." Lecturette, with illustrated numbers—William Armstrong, "Sterndale Bennett." Illustrated numbers—(a) "Lento Sostenuto, Opus 33, No. 10,"

"Moderato Semplage, Opus 33, No. 1," (b) "Impromptu Canon," by choir, (c) "May Dew," H. Marnier, A. Farey, double trio.

Solo and chorus—Harold Cathie, "In a Monastery Garden." Lecturette, with illustrated numbers—James Osborne, "Canon"—(a)

"Bubbling and Splashing" (Purcell), (b) "Five Bells of Osney" (Old English), (c) "Summer is i-cumen-in" (13 Cent.).

Humorous folk-song—Ron. Bell, Noel Cathie, James Osborne, and choir, "King Arthur."

Studio Orchestra—"Told at Twilight" (Huester).

Recitation—Nancy Williams.

Part-songs—Choir, (a) "Under the Greenwood Tree" (McLeod), (b) "Sky-lark's Song" (Mendelssohn).

Solo—Miss N. Davies.

Lecturette—Ian McGregor, "Pictures in Music," (a) "Slumber Song," (Lithuanian part-song), (b) "Drink to Me Only" (Beethoven), (c)

"Vesper Hymn." Soloist: Miss N. Davies. Accompanist: Miss Mavis Tolan. Conductor: Mr. A. A. Kirk.

Studio Orchestra—"By the Tamarisk" (Eric Coates), "Pleading" (Morceau de Concert), (Haydn Wood).

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

8 p.m.: Chimes.

Band selection—Wellington City Citadel Silver Band, "Gems from Mozart" (Mozart, arr. Hawkins).

Pianoforte—Bandsman K. Thirkettle, A.T.C.L., "Concert Paraphrase" (Verdi, arr. Liszt).

Quartet—Lyric Quartet, (a) "As Mountains Roll" (Meble), (b) "Go, Ask Papa" (Perkes).

Cornet solo—Bandsman N. Goffin, "Because."

Tenor solo—Harry Phipps, "Ailsa Mine" (Newton).

Band selection—Wellington City Citadel Silver Band, "Norwegian March" (Ostby).

Bass solo—W. Birr. Brown, "The Drum-Major" (Newton).

Euphonium solo—Bandsman Allison, "The Village Blacksmith" (arr. Hawkes).

Quartet—Lyric Quartet, (a) "Two Roses" (Merren), (b) "Pussy in the Well" (Herbert).

Week - All Stations - July 23-29

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Band selection—Wellington City Citadel Silver Band, "Songs of Britain" (arr. Marshall).
 Tenor solo—G. M. Howe, "Like Stars Above" (Squire).
 Dulcimer selection—Bandsman Whyte, "Scotch Airs" (traditional).
 Band selection—Wellington City Citadel Silver Band, "Discipleship" (arr. Coles).
 Quartet—Lyric Quartet, (a) "Calm, is the Sea" (Phipps), (b) "Lucky Jim" (Parkes).
 Bass solo—Will Goudie, "Old Barty" (Grant).
 Pianoforte—Bandsman K. Thurkettle, "Perpetual Motion" (arr. Coles, Weber).
 Band selection—Wellington City Citadel Silver Band, gems from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul's" (arr. Hawkes).

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

8 p.m.: Chimes. Wellington General Post Office clock.
 Studio Orchestra—Edelweiss Gavotte" (Toubie).
 Soprano solo—Mrs. W. M. Holland, "My Ships" (Barratt).
 Clarinet—Mr. W. Currie, "La Militaire" (Raymond).
 Baritone—Mr. R. S. Allwright, "The Village Blacksmith" (Werner).
 Instrumental—Mr. G. Benny, "Saxophone Fantasia" (Rosebrook).
 Contralto—Mrs. W. J. Coventry, "The Arrow and the Song" (Salte).
 Cello—Mr. R. Walpole, "Phantom Melody" (Ketelby).
 Tenor—Mr. J. Duffy, "The Sea Gypsy" (Head).
 Studio Orchestra—"Soiree" (Zamecnik).
 Elocution—Mr. E. Gardiner, "Umpteen Serial Picture" (anon.).
 Weather report.
 Studio Orchestra—"Serenade" (Haydn Wood).
 Soprano—Mrs. W. M. Holland, "The Little Brown Owl" (Sanderson).
 Clarinet—Mr. W. Currie, "Sparkling Dewdrops" (Blancheteau).
 Baritone—Mr. R. S. Allwright, "The Old Black Mare" (Squire).
 Instrumental—Mr. Geo. Benny, "Saxophone" (Wiedoeft).
 Contralto—Mrs. W. J. Coventry, "Soul of Mine" (Barnes).
 Cello—Mr. R. Walpole, "Chanson Triste" (Tschalkowsky).
 Tenor—Mr. Jas. Duffy, "Lolita" (Buzia Peccia).
 Elocution—Mr. C. Gardiner, "Desert Love" (anonymous).
 Studio Orchestra—"Pizzicato Arabesque" (Fanchetti).

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

8 p.m.: Chimes.
 Instrumental—Studio Orchestra, "Yellow Butterflies" (Loeb Evans).
 Xylophone—Mr. L. Wilkins, "Adoration."
 Songs at piano—Mr. Billy Hart, "Meadowlark" (Fissitt), "Wait Till Tomorrow" (Tom Swift).
 Concertina—Mr. R. M. Stratmore, "Medley of Scotch Airs."
 Bird and animal imitator—Mr. W. Vermont, bird and animal imitations.
 Instrumental—Kali's Hawaiian Trio, "Waiona Waltz" (Alon).
 Humorous song—Mr. J. Wilkinson, "There's a Catch in it Somewhere" (Western Hill).
 Banjo-mandolin—Mr. L. Mills, "La Margarite Waltz" (Monk).
 Instrumental—Studio Orchestra, "Eastern Romance" (Haynes).
 Songs at piano—Mr. Billy Hart, "Looking at the World Through Rose-coloured Glasses" (Steiger).
 Weather report.
 Xylophone—Mr. L. Wilkins, "Idolising" (Adrahanson).
 Concertina—Mr. R. M. Stratmore, imitations on concertina.
 Bird and animal imitator—Mr. W. Vermont, bird and animal imitations.
 Instrumental—Kali's Hawaiian Trio, "Hilo March" (Will Patty).
 Humorous songs—Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, "My Word, You Do Look Queer" (Western Hill).
 Instrumental—Studio Orchestra, "Snowflakes" (Thiele).
 Relay of the Black and White Cab Band Orchestra, from the Mokoia Hall.

STATION 3YA, CHRISTCHURCH.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

6.30 p.m.: Children's session, by Uncle Jack.
 7 p.m.: Close down.
 7.15 p.m.: News and reports.
 7.45 p.m.: Close down.
 8 p.m.: Chimes. Relay of orchestral selections from Everybody's Picture Theatre Orchestra, under direction of Mr. W. J. Bellingham, F.S.M.
 Piano duets—Misses Dorothy Johnson and Muriel Johns, (a) "I'm Telling the Birds" (Friend), (b) "Oh! If I Only Had You" (Friend).
 Mouth-organ solos—Mr. George Chennels, (a) "Scenes That Are Brightest" (M.S.S.), (b) "Sing Me to Sleep" (Green).
 Vocal duet—Miss M. Johns and Mr. J. B. Johns, "Where My Caravan Has Rested" (Lohr).
 Ukulele trio—The Honolulu Trio, "Hawaiian Melodies" (M.S.S.).
 Entertainment—The Joyous Trio.
 Mouth-organ solos—Mr. Geo. Chennels, (a) "Pretty Pond Lilies" (M.S.S.), (b) "Popular Medley" (M.S.S.).
 Vocal solo—The Happiness Boy, "When the Sergeant-Major's on Parade" (Longstaffe).
 Piano duets—Misses D. Johnson and M. Johns, (a) "Because I Love You" (Berlin), (b) "For My Sweetheart" (Donaldson).
 Ukulele trio—The Honolulu Trio, popular hits (M.S.S.).
 Relay from Liberty Picture Theatre Orchestra.
 Relay of jazz dance music from the Caledonian Hall, by arrangement with Mr. Reg. Stillwell.

SUNDAY, JULY 24.

6.30 p.m.: Relay of evening service from Sydenham Baptist Church. Preacher: Rev. J. K. Archer.
 Special sacred items will be given from the church after service.
 8.30 p.m.: The following musical items will be given from 3YA studio:—
 Piano solo—Miss Essie Pollard, (a) "The Prophet Bird" (Schumann), (b) "Capriccio Scherzo" (Mendelssohn).
 Tenor solos—Mr. Frederick Martin, (a) "There is a Green Hill Far Away" (Temple), (b) "Gallilee" (Evans).
 Piano solo—Miss Bessie Pollard, (a) "The Prophet Bird" (Schumann), (b) Tenor solo—Mr. Frederick Martin, "If With All Your Hearts" from "Elijah" (Mendelssohn).
 9 p.m.: Close down.

MONDAY, JULY 25.

6.30 p.m.: Children's session—Uncle Sam.
 7.15 p.m.: News and reports.
 7.30 p.m.: Talk on "Toc H Movement," by Rev. P. Leonard, D.S.O.
 8 p.m.: Chimes. Studio concert by Band of 1st Canterbury Regiment, under Lieutenant C. H. Hoskin, assisted by vocal soloists.
 March—Band, "The North Star" (V. Turner).
 Bass solo—Mr. A. P. Taylor, "Crown of the Year" (Martin).
 Mezzo-soprano solo—Miss Ruby Clark, "I Thank Thee" (Bohr).
 Selection—Band, "Drake Goes West" (Sanderson).
 Baritone solo—Mr. Hori Thomas, "Vulcan's Song" (Gounod).
 Mezzo-soprano solo—Miss Nellie Billcliff, "Rain Song" (Curran).
 Fantasia—Band, "Patriotic Memories" (G. Hawkins).
 Bass solo—Mr. A. P. Taylor, "Mine Enemy" (O. Rudd).
 Cornet solo—Bandsman L. MacKay, "Star of the North" (Greenwood).
 Mezzo-soprano solo—Miss Ruby Clark, "The Rosary" (Nevin).
 "Valse de Triumphe"—Band, "A Paean of Victory" (Francois).
 Baritone solo—Mr. Hori Thomas, "Port of Many Ships" (Keel).
 Mezzo-soprano solo—Miss Nellie Billcliff, "Birth of Morn" (Lioni).
 Selection—Band, "The Arcadians" (Moncton).
 Interval.
 March—Band, "Raparaha" (Lithgow).
 Bass solo—Mr. A. P. Taylor, "Rolling Down to Rio" (German).
 Selection—Band, "Beauties of Heatherland" (Douglas).
 Mezzo-soprano solo—Miss Ruby Clark, "Sing! Break into Song" (Mallinson).
 Baritone solo—Mr. Hori Thomas, "Trade Winds" (Keel).
 Waltz—Band, "River of Pearls" (Rimmer).
 Mezzo-soprano solo—Miss Nellie Billcliff, "I'm Longing for the Spring" (Morris).

AUCKLAND NOTES

BISHOP AVERILL "ON THE AIR"

Archbishop Averill, of Auckland, will be the preacher at St. Matthew's Cathedral on Sunday, July 24, when the service will be broadcast by IYA. The week-end concert at IYA will be contributed by Mr. F. Baker, Mr. W. Leather, Mrs. W. Leather, and Miss D. Richardson. Some very popular songs will be sung.

Ponsonby Choir.

Opening with an overture from the Majestic Theatre, Tuesday night's concert at IYA looks like a very attractive programme. It will be provided by the Ponsonby Baptist Church Choir, assisted by other artists. A very diversified programme of solos, duets, choruses, recitations, and instrumental items will be submitted for the delectation of listeners.

Mr. Mahoney will continue his talks on "Wireless" at IYA on Monday. The New Lynn Glee Club will be responsible for portion of the programme.



MR. F. BAKER.

Mr. Baker is a popular singer, who has been frequently heard from IYA.

at IYA on Wednesday evening. Among others items, the club will sing "The Soldiers' Chorus" from "Tannhauser" and "Old Virginny." Mrs. Pollock (soprano) will sing Tosti's "Good-bye." Mrs. Hendry will be heard in monologues, and Mr. Roberts in some humorous items. Solos, duets, quartets, and instrumental items go to make up a capital programme.

JOHN COURT'S CONCERT.

Following an half an hour's concert at Messrs. John Court, Ltd., Dixieland Internationals will supply the programme for IYA on Friday. The orchestral items and the vocal items should provide a very jolly evening. Mr. C. Howley will contribute a humorous monologue.

The Masked Duo (always popular artists at IYA), Miss N. Lingard (contralto), Miss B. Boulton (soprano), and Mr. L. Stewart (baritone) will provide an hour's entertainment on Saturday evening.

CHRISTCHURCH

AN INTERESTING WEEK

A very happy and bright hour's programme will be given by 3YA on Saturday evening. Some popular artists are contributing, namely, Misses Johnson and Johns, Mr. George Chennels (mouth organ), the Honolulu Trio (ukulele), the Joyous Trio, and the Happiness Boy. There will also be a relay of music from Everybody's Theatre, and from the Caledonian Hall.

The Rev. J. K. Archer will be the preacher at Sydenham Baptist Church on Sunday evening, July 24, when the service is to be broadcast. After that will follow a number of musical items from the studio, the contributing artists being Miss Bessie Pollard and Mr. Frederick Martin.

On Monday, Uncle Sam will take the children's session at 3YA. Uncle Jack will, as usual, talk to his many nieces and nephews on Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

A talk on the "Toc H" movement will be given by the Rev. P. Leonard, D.S.O., at 3YA on Monday.

Monday's concert at 3YA includes a number of items by the band of the First Canterbury Regiment, under Lieut. Hoskin. Some splendid talent will be heard in the vocal items, artists who are contributing being Mr. A. P. Taylor (bass), Mr. Hori Thomas (baritone), Miss Ruby Clark (mezzo soprano), and Miss Nellie Billcliff.

For the studio concert at 3YA on Wednesday, a programme of a high class has been prepared, containing vocal and instrumental music, while Mr. J. R. Lester will give two of his popular elocutionary items. The vocalists include Miss Daisy Pearce and Miss Eileen

(Continued on page 10).

Selection—Band, "Gipsy Love" (Lehar).
 Mezzo-soprano solo—Miss Nellie Billcliff, "Stay With Me, Summer" (Morris).
 "Fantasia Pastorale"—Band, (a) "Rural Wedding" (Cope), (b) march, "Our Battalion" (Rushworth).
 10 p.m.: Close down.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

6.30 p.m.: Children's session, by Uncle Jack.
 7 p.m.: Close down.
 7.15: Addington Stock Market reports and news and reports.
 7.45 p.m.: Close down.
 8 p.m.: Chimes. Relay of orchestral selections from Strand Picture Theatre Orchestra, under direction of Mr. Harry Ellwood.
 Bass solos—Mr. Charles Hawkins, (a) "The Deep, Cold Sea" (Petrie), (b) "Nancy Lee" (Adams).
 Mezzo-soprano solo—Miss Daisy E. Pearce, "A Memory" (Thomas).
 Cello solos—Miss Charlotte Carter, (a) "The Heart Bowed Down" (from "Bohemian Girl"), (b) "Minuet" (Squire).
 Tenor solo—Mr. T. G. Rogers, "The Holy City" (Adams).
 Mezzo-contralto solos—Miss Eileen Noble, (a) "Voci di Donna" (from "La Gioconda" (Ponchielli), (b) "Fairy Tales of Ireland" (Ireland).
 Rev. B. Dudley, F.R.A.S., talk on "Comets."
 Piano solo—Miss E. Lancaster, first movement, "Pathétique Sonata" (Beethoven).
 Bass solo—Mr. Charles Hawkins, "The Midshipmite" (Adams).
 Comic recitation—Mr. J. R. Lester, "The Girl on the Stairs" (Harris).
 Relay from Strand Theatre.
 Mezzo-soprano solo—Miss Daisy Pearce, "The Song of Thanksgiving" (Allitsen).
 Tenor solo—Mr. T. G. Rogers, "Soft and Pure" (from opera, "Martha"), (Flotow).
 Cello solo—Miss Charlotte Carter, "Berceuse de Jocelyn" (Godard).
 Mezzo-contralto solos—Miss Eileen Noble, (a) "I Sometimes Think" (from "Persian Garden" (Lehmann), (b) "Turn Ye to Me" (traditional Scotch).
 Bass solo—Mr. Charles Hawkins, "Bells of the Sea" (Solman).
 Piano solos—Miss E. Lancaster, (a) "Intermezzo" (from "Othello"), (Cole-ride-Taylor), (b) "Mazurka" (Chopin).
 Mezzo-soprano solo—Miss Daisy E. Pearce, "The Singers" (Stark).
 Tenor solo—Mr. T. G. Rogers, "The Dove" (Welsh air), (Roberts).
 Comic recitation—Mr. J. R. Lester, "One of the Awkward Squad" (M.S.S.).
 Relay from Strand Theatre. Close down.

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

7.15 p.m.: News and reports.
 7.30 p.m.: Lecture, arr. by Canterbury Progress League—"Domestic Orchards and Their Control," by Mr. D. Hogg.
 8 p.m.: Chimes. Relay of orchestral selections from Crystal Palace Picture Theatre Orchestra, under direction of Mr. A. J. Bunz.
 Baritone solos—Mr. F. Penfold, (a) "My Old Shako" (Trotiere), (b) "The Devout Lover" (M. V. White).
 Tenor solos—Mr. Gregory Russell, (a) "The English Rose" (German), (b) "Come, My Life's Delight" (Rosenbloom).
 Contralto solo—Miss Mildred Russell, "Che Faro" (Gluck).
 Clarinet solo—Mr. Lionel Boulton, "Thistle Down" (Novelette).
 Soprano solos—Miss Blanche Atkinson, (a) "The Night Nursery" (Arundale), (b) "The Smoking-room" (Arundale). (songs from "The Little White House").
 Vocal duet—Miss Mildred Russell and Mr. Gregory Russell, "Farewell to Summer" (Johnson).
 Flute solo—Mr. Ronald Boulton, "Caprice" (Graceful Dance), (Lemmone).
 Relay from Crystal Palace.
 Bass solo—Mr. F. Penfold, "The Free Road" (Haydn Wood).
 Soprano solos—Miss Blanche Atkinson, (a) "All Night Long I'm Dreaming" (Schumann), (b) "Dedication" (Ditson).
 Clarinet and flute duet—Messrs. Lionel and Ronald Boulton, "Serenade" (Titl).
 Tenor solos—Mr. Gregory Russell, (a) "At the Mid-hour of Night" (Cowan), (b) "Inter nos" (MacFadyen).
 Contralto solos—Miss Mildred Russell, (a) "Silent Noon" (V. Will), (b) "Night" (Rimsky-Korsakoff).
 Clarinet and flute duet—Messrs. Lionel and Ronald Boulton, "Lucia (Valse Espana), (Bertram).
 Relay from Crystal Palace. Close down.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

Scottish Night.

7.15 p.m.: News and reports.

7.45 p.m.: Close down.

8 p.m.: Chimes.

Relay of orchestral selections from Everybody's Picture Theatre Orchestra, under direction of Mr. W. J. Bellingham, F.S.M.
 Bagpipes solos—Mr. W. Angus Macintosh, "Highland Airs" (Old Scotch), (M.S.S.).
 Contralto solos—Mrs. D. W. Stallard, (a) "Angus Macdonald" (Rocckel), (b) "Loch Lomond and You" (Drummond).
 Piano solo—Studio pianist "Mazurka" (Leschitzki).
 Tenor solos—Mr. Russell Sumner, (a) "Annie Laurie" (Scott), (b) "Bonny Mary of Argyle" (traditional).
 Baritone solos—Mr. Arthur Macdonald, (a) "Scotland, My Ain" (Chuter), (b) "The Blue Bonnets Are Over the Border."
 Violin solo—Miss M. McDonald, selected.
 Bagpipes solos—Mr. Angus Macintosh, (a) "Bonnie Ann" (M.S.S.), (b) "Miss Drummond of Perth" (M.S.S.), (c) "Sleeping Maggie" (M.S.S.).
 Contralto solo—Mrs. D. W. Stallard, "Afton Water" (Hume).
 Piano solo—Studio pianist, selected.
 Baritone solos—Mr. Arthur Macdonald, (a) "The Standard on the Braes o' Mar," (b) "Will Ye No Come Back Again."
 Vocal duet—Miss Bessie Stallard and Mr. D. W. Stallard—"Oh! Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast" (Mendelssohn).
 Violin solo—Miss M. McDonald, selected.
 Tenor solo—Mr. Russell Sumner, "Hail, Caledonia" (traditional).
 Contralto solo—Mrs. D. W. Stallard, "Doon the Burn" (air by Hook), (Moffat).
 Violin solo—Miss M. McDonald, selected.
 Baritone solo—Mr. Arthur Macdonald, "The Cameron Men" (M. Campbell).
 Bagpipes solos—Mr. Angus Macintosh, (a) "Scotch Waltzes" (M.S.S.), (b) "Maori Melodies."
 Baritone solo—Mr. Arthur Macdonald, "Auld Lang Syne" (A. Bruce).
 10 p.m.: Close down.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

6.30 p.m.: Children's session, by Uncle Jack.
 7 p.m.: Close down.
 7.15 p.m.: News and reports.
 7.45 p.m.: Close down.
 8 p.m.: Chimes. Relay of orchestral selections from Grand Picture Theatre Orchestra.
 Baritone solos—Mr. Charles Harroway, (a) "Medley of London Street Songs" (Hewitt), (b) "Keep on Hoping" (Maxwell).
 English concertina solo—Mr. E. W. Heald, "American Eagle March" (Souza).
 Comedy monologue—Mr. S. E. Heggan, "The 11.69 Express" (Bagnall).
 Tenor solo—Mr. Leslie Stewart, "That Old-fashioned Irish Mother of Mine" (Von Tilzer).
 English concertina solo—Mr. E. W. Heald, "Collection of Scotch Airs" (M.S.S.).
 Baritone solo—Mr. Charles Harroway, "Little French Baby" (Grant).
 Burlesque—Mr. S. E. Heggan, "My Past Life" (Desmond).
 Tenor solo—Mr. Leslie Stewart, selected.
 English concertina solos—Mr. E. W. Heald, (a) "The Lost Chord" (Sullivan), (b) "When You and I Were Young, Maggie" (Butterfield).
 Relay from Liberty Theatre Orchestra.
 Relay of jazz dance music from Kashmiri Cabaret, by Les Grunmitz Orchestra.
 10 p.m.: Close down.

(Continued on next page).

NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMMES, CONTINUED

(Continued from page 9).

STATION 4YA, DUNEDIN.

SUNDAY, JULY 24.

3.30 p.m.: Relay of service from First Church of Otago. Preacher: Dr. E. N. Merrington. Organist: Dr. V. E. Galway.
8 p.m.: Studio concert.
9 p.m.: Close down.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

3 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.: Afternoon concert. Town Hall chimes.
His Master's Voice recital.
Address by Miss M. Puechegud on "Interior Decoration."
Studio items.
"Book Talk," by Mr. H. Greenwood, librarian of Dunedin Athenaeum.
His Master's Voice recital.
7 p.m.: Town Hall Chimes.
Children's session—Aunt Diana.
7.30 p.m.: News service.
8 p.m.: Studio concert, by the St. Andrew's Street Church of Christ Concert Party.
8.45 p.m.: Address by Pastor W. D. Moore, "Superstitions." Details not yet available.
9 p.m.: Relay from His Majesty's Theatre. Boxing match between Leckie, of Dunedin, and Carroll, of Wanganui.
10.15 p.m.: Close down.

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

7 p.m.: Town Hall chimes.
Request gramophone concert.
8 p.m.: Studio concert and orchestral items, conducted by Mr. Chas. Parnell, relayed from Empire Theatre; programme not yet arranged.
8.45 p.m.: Address on "History of Motor-cars," by "Gargoyle."
10 p.m.: Close down.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

3 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.: Afternoon concert.
Town Hall Chimes.
His Masters Voice Recital.
Afternoon tea music from the Savoy.
Humorous reading by Mrs. I. W. Cowie.
Studio items.
Social notes.
Music from the Savoy.
His Master's Voice recital.
7 p.m.: Town Hall Chimes.
Children's session—Aunt Diana. News and markets.
8 p.m.: Studio concert.
8.45 p.m.: Address, under auspices of the W.E.A.
9 p.m.: Relay of dance music, by Ern Beacham and his orchestra, from the Savoy.
10 p.m.: Close down.

CHRISTCHURCH NOTES
CONTINUED

Noble, Mr. Charles Hawkins (bass), and Mr. T. G. Rogers (tenor). Miss Charlotte Carter is an 'celloist whose playing is sure to please.

FOR ORCHARDISTS.

"Domestic Orchards and their Control," is the title of a lecture to be given by Mr. D. Hogg, under the auspices of the Canterbury Progress League.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT COMETS?

Those strange travellers of the heavens, comets, will be the subject of a talk by the Rev. R. Dudley, F.R.A.S., at 3YA, on Wednesday, July 27.

CONCERT PROGRAMME.

In the concert programme which is to be given by 3YA on Thursday evening, there are a number of artists whose voices are always welcome. Mr. F. Penfold, a fine baritone, will be heard in "My Old Shako" and other popular songs. Mr. Gregory Russell, whose tenor voice has previously been heard at 3YA, is sure of an appreciative audience. He will be associated with Miss Mildred Russell in a duet, "Farewell to Summer," and that lady will also sing several solos. Miss Blanche Atkinson is another soprano singer, and clarinet and flute items will be given by Messrs. Lionel and Ronald Boulton.

A NIGHT FOR THE SCOTS.

"A bra' Scottish nicht" (as far as music is concerned) has been prepared for 3YA on Friday. Thrilling Highland bagpipe music and heroic and sentimental songs will be sung by some of the best artists in Christchurch. Mrs. Stalard, who has sung before the microphone in Australia, and who recently contributed some old-time favourites for 3YA, to the delight of all listeners, will sing some of the most popular of Scottish airs. Mr. A. Macdonald, now well known, although a new artist at 3YA, will sing six stirring songs in which his fine baritone voice should be heard to great advantage. Mr. Russell Sumner, a delightful tenor vocalist, will sing "Annie Laurie," "Bonny Mary of Argyle," and "Hail! Caledonia!" Mr. Angus Macintosh will supply the bagpipe music. Altogether, the concert will appeal to everyone who claims any association with the "land of brown heath and shaggy wood."

DUNEDIN

INTERESTING LECTURES

Another of Miss Puechegud's extremely interesting lectures will be broadcast by 4YA on Tuesday, July 26. It will be on "Interior Decoration." Miss Puechegud is an authority on her subject, having studied architecture and accumulated a wonderful knowledge of wallpapers, paints, stains, and enamels. This talk will be given at the afternoon session.

BOXING MATCH.

A description of a boxing match, between Leckie, of Dunedin, and Mark Carroll, of Wanganui, is to be broadcast by 4YA on Tuesday, from 9 p.m.

"The History of Motor-cars" is the subject of "Gargoyle's" address at 4YA on Thursday evening.

WHAT IS A PERFECT PROGRAMME?

There are certain aspects of the programme problem which are worth review. This problem is directly occasioned by the universality of broadcasting, and the need for appealing to widely divergent tastes at the same time.

In the first place, an essential difference must be recognised between a broadcast entertainment and a musical, theatrical, or operatic entertainment—or one of any other nature that is personally attended. In attending an entertainment the public, first of all, choose where they shall go, and, naturally, select that entertainment which will offer them the greatest amusement. They go to a specific hall to hear specific things or to see specific things, and they choose the entertainment that their tastes dictate. Thus the musical concentrate upon a classical entertainment or a jazz revue, as they prefer; the religious go to church or a revival meeting, as the opportunity presents; and the boxing fan attains his delight beside the 24-foot square.

Compare that position with radio. Radio is asked to produce a programme which will satisfy all tastes. It is an impossible demand. Of the scores of entertainments ruling throughout a city in any one evening, how could a composite programme be compiled which would give universal satisfaction if broadcast to a miscellaneous audience of 20,000 listeners? Imagine, for one moment, the audience of a religious revival transferred by magic to the boxing ring—and the boxing fans in turn plunged into the mystic atmosphere of a prayer meeting. Would each be satisfied? How, then, can radio, which must appeal to all classes of the community, on any one evening present a programme which will satisfy all tastes through the ear alone?

A Psychological Impossibility.

There is thus a psychological problem which makes it impossible from the outset for broadcasting ever to present a "perfect programme," satisfactory at one and the same time to all tastes. In addition to the actual composition of the programme itself, there are two other aspects which must not be ignored. There is first the fact that broadcasting at best is a mechanical reproduction, depending on the sense of hearing alone; whereas other senses assist the ear in the interpretation of emotion at an ordinary concert or theatre. Secondly, in broadcasting there is always the possibility of atmospheric disturbance and external interference with the quality of reception.

mixed programme of items to suit all tastes. This would be comparable, say, to inflicting upon an average individual, in one evening, five minutes of a scientific address, five minutes of a religious service, five minutes at a boxing tourney, five minutes at a Shakespearean recital, five minutes at a classical revue, five minutes at a musical masterpiece, five minutes at a jazz cabaret, and five minutes at a Salvation Army repentance form. Contemplate the experience! Only an experienced newspaper reporter would survive! The mental conflict and variety of emotions would make such a programme utterly distasteful to all and produce universal dissatisfaction. That extreme case gives point to the company's actual experience in the much slighter change involved in including in the same programme classical music and jazz music. If classical music is broadcast, and then a jazz item or two introduced, the emotional listeners remember only the jarring effects of the jazz items, and express themselves forcibly and eloquently thereupon; but altogether neglect to refer to their enjoyment of the classical selections and of the Broadcasting Company's obligations to cater for all tastes. Obviously, therefore, the composite programme, covering in itself an appeal to all varieties of taste, is ruled out because, in trying to please all, it would please none.

The alternative is the provision of special programmes for each type, or allied types, at one session; and for another type at a later session. Thus each can select their own period and concentrate upon it, and neglect that other programme from which they will derive no pleasure, but which will afford their neighbour his measure of delight. Under this arrangement of programme a single type or limited types of listener can be catered for at one session, and other types at later sessions at one station, and alternate with a different type of programme each night at each of the company's stations. For instance, just as a crude example, the "highbrow" programme might operate from Dunedin on Monday night, from Christchurch on Tuesday night, from Wellington on Wednesday night, and from Auckland on Thursday night; while simultaneously "lowbrow" and "medium-brow" programmes

THE MUSICAL SIDE

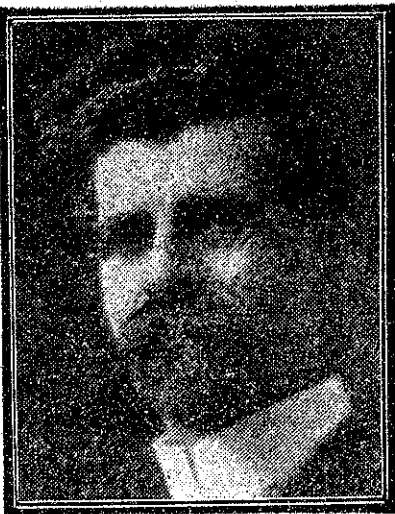
PROGRAMMES OF 2YA

MR. TEMPLE WHITE AS ADVISOR.

The Broadcasting Company has secured the services of Mr. Temple White, the well-known musician of Wellington, to be musical advisor for 2YA.

Mr. White is known throughout New Zealand as a conductor and as an adjudicator at competitions. He is conductor of the Royal Wellington Choral Union, the Wellington Harmonic Society, and the Wellington C.T. Male Voice Choir. He is organist and choirmaster at Wesley Church, and is an ex-president of the Society of Musicians.

Recognising the importance of the new station and the widely increased circle of listeners, the company naturally desires to make the programmes of as high a standard as possible. Hence the engagement of a musician of Mr. White's standing in the Empire city. He will advise as to talent



and in all matters relating to higher musical activities, and the possibilities of radio from a musician's point of view. It is now recognised that the opportunity of playing and talking to thousands upon thousands—soon hundreds of thousands—provides extraordinary possibilities.

Mr. White is of the opinion that there is talent in New Zealand which compares favourably with talent in Australia, and that there is sufficient to provide attractive programmes without undue repetition, although, he says, a good artist is always sure of a hearty reception.

Wellington was to be congratulated on possessing such a magnificent broadcasting station, said Mr. White when chatting to a "Radio Record" representative regarding his intentions and hopes in respect to the music which is to be broadcast from 2YA. He aims to make the musical portion of the programme of a very high standard, for he realises that radio can do much to foster among the people the love of good music. The very best music can be brought right into the homes of the people, whether they live in the East End or the West End of a city, or whether they live in the far backblocks.

Mr. White said he wished to make it clear that it was not his intention that the musical portion of the programme should cater exclusively for the critical musician. "An endeavour will be made," he said, "to suit all tastes; and certain evenings will be devoted to particular aspects of music, so that listeners will be able to select the programme that makes a special appeal to them."

"It is intended," Mr. White continued, "as the organisation becomes more complete, to give evenings devoted to chamber music, folk music, operatic music, etc., and several very unique and interesting features will be introduced from time to time."

"Undoubtedly broadcasting is in its infancy, and the possibilities are limitless," added Mr. White. "It is destined to play a very important part in education and in ministering to the artistic elevation of our people. Thanks to the various mechanical devices of recent years, music has been brought more intimately into the lives of a great number of our population, and now, with the development and perfection of broadcasting, music will be brought into the homes of a still greater number. Indeed, it is likely that in a comparatively short time every home will be equipped with its radio receiving set, and who can measure the educative and artistic influence which will then be exerted, particularly on the younger members of the community?"

"It is feared in some quarters," said Mr. White, "that with the increasing popularity of broadcasting the future of the concert artist will be seriously jeopardised. But may it not prove that many promising artists will be brought out from seclusion and obscurity? The public having heard and appreciated an unseen singer, is it not likely that there will be a desire to see the said singer in the flesh?"

"With the completion of 2YA, the super-power station, the opening of new and elaborately appointed studios, the appointment of a musical advisor, the necessary staff and elaborate equipment, much will be expected by listeners. But perfection in programmes or in transmission must not be looked for immediately. For some time, until the organisation is complete, and the necessary adjustments made, there will probably be weaknesses. But listeners can be assured that every effort will be made to ensure that every type of programme, whether designed to appeal to the cultured musician or to the person who claims no knowledge of music, but who enjoys a 'tune,' will be of a high standard."



THE ELLWOOD TRIO.

Miss Ava Symons, Mr. George Ellwood, and Mr. George Short, known as the Ellwood Trio, make a combination that is ideal. Miss Symons has long been recognised as a violinist of outstanding ability, a strong player with fine technique. Mr. Ellwood is a 'celloist of first rank with exceptional technical flexibility. Mr. Gordon Short is a brilliant pianist. The trio invariably provides an entertainment of rare merit and musical distinction. They contributed to a programme at the opening of 2YA.

tion experienced by the receiving set. These two features, supplementary to that difficulty presented by the actual composition of the programme, add to the problem of giving perfect satisfaction.

The Concert Goer Selects His Entertainment.

Unlike the concert, where people of the same temperament are gathered together and by their responsiveness and feeling encourage the artist, Radio is compelled to reach its unseen audience over a variable distance and without the reciprocating response of contact. Not only is the audience unseen and unresponsive, but it comprises all types of individuals and all individual varieties of types. What is the predominating type of listener in no one can say, for the great majority of listeners do not express their feelings in writing. What is the most popular item in a newspaper? No one can say. It must cover all tastes and meet all wants. Further, with a broadcasting programme, listeners frequently switch from one station to another throughout the evening. In the case of crystal sets, owners necessarily lose some items through sharing the earphones with others. From both these causes the average listener fails to get a complete presentation of any one programme.

Alternative Methods.

Recognising the difficulties, it may be suggested that there are two methods by which the ideal programme might be reached. One would be to give a

could be taking the air from other stations. On this method a listener-in could, in effect, choose his programme night by night from any station.

Efforts to Arrange a Method.

It is not the purpose here to attempt any classification of the types of individuals comprised amongst the listeners, or the types of programmes that it will be necessary to give them to achieve the maximum of satisfaction. All that is desired is to convey some indication of the essential difficulties, from the psychological point of view, of covering all tastes. This problem will be solved only by exhaustive experience and inquiry into the wishes and desires of listeners, and interpretation of their wishes by a psychological expert. Even plebiscites of listeners to not give all the information desired, as they are subject to momentary influence. A good example of this was secured recently in Sydney, where, on a listeners' plebiscite, wrestling came second in popularity, because a particularly interesting bout had been broadcast a few days previously. It would be wrong, however, to imagine from that vote that there was a keen public demand for nightly descriptions of wrestling matches! Probably the next vote in the same locality would place orchestral music or singing in first place. With the assistance, however, of popular taste and psychological experts, an effort will be made to devise programmes on broad lines that will meet the public wishes.

2YA

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Amongst the Listeners

This is the Listener's Corner. It is available for reports of receptions from individuals; the correspondence of Leagues of Listeners and reports of their proceedings; constructive criticism or suggestions for the betterment of radio in general and the consistent improvement of the service that broadcasting can render in our community life. We wish this page to be the meeting-place of listeners and officials for the better understanding of points of view and the problems of others. It is a "Service" page, and we invite you to make use of it. Address all communications: Editor, "Radio Record," P.O. Box 1032, Wellington.

CANTERBURY LISTENERS' LEAGUE

The Canterbury Listeners' League was formed as the outcome of a public meeting held in Christchurch on May 31 last. This meeting was convened by two public spirited gentlemen, enthusiastic wireless men; Messrs K. M. Gresson and D. C. W. Cosgrove.

The Mayor of Christchurch, the Rev. J. K. Archer, presided and explained the objects of the meeting. At this meeting it was decided to form the Canterbury Listeners' League and a provisional committee was set up to go into the matter of framing a constitution and bring down same at a later date. This committee was comprised of Messrs K. M. Gresson, A. D. Ford, D. C. W. Cosgrove, M. Wright, L. Slade, H. B. Alleyway, and W. Green.

After the above committee had carried out its work, which by the way entailed some labour, a further public meeting was held on June 22 last, when ex-Councillor A. McKellar presided in the absence of the Mayor. The rules drawn up by the sub-committee were adopted with slight alterations and an election for officers was held.

One of the most important rules adopted at this meeting was that only holders of a current radio license could enrol as members of the league.

It was suggested that every listener be enrolled in the same manner as Auckland, but this suggestion was defeated. The Canterbury Listeners' League therefore is composed of licensees only and in any future dealing with the Government or broadcasting companies, their views must carry greater weight than if the league was composed of a mixture of licensees and unlicensed listeners.

As an appreciation of the public spirit displayed by Mr. K. M. Gresson in being one of the first to bring about the formation of the league, he was unanimously elected first president. Mr. B. J. Bell was elected vice president, and this appointment met with universal approval of all listeners, especially the children. Mr. Bell is the original "Uncle Jack" of New Zealand and his voice is well known throughout New Zealand. "Uncle Jack" of 3YA is loved and appreciated by thousands of children in this Dominion and hundreds of adults also regularly enjoy his splendid bed time stories for children, which have been and still are a regular weekly part of the broadcast from 3YA.

Mr. Bell is to be congratulated on the fact that he does this work for the love of the children, and although he has been at it every week now for a long time he receives no remuneration for his splendid work. No wonder the listeners of Canterbury applauded loud and long when his name was proposed as vice president of the league. It is needless to say he was elected unopposed.

Mr. H. V. P. Brown, well known amongst New Zealand amateurs as one of the pioneers of short wave transmission, was elected treasurer. Mr. A. D. Ford, a former city councillor of Christchurch, was elected hon. secretary and the following committee were appointed for the ensuing twelve months:—

Messrs R. A. McLellan, R. Sargeant, J. B. Bobbly, H. B. Alleyway, W. J. Green, M. Wright, L. A. Morrison, D. C. W. Cosgrove, R. M. B. Brownrigg, G. N. Hill, T. A. Austin, and E. W. Smith.

The committee up to the present have held only one meeting, when it was arranged that a demonstration of a twelve valve combination should be given some time about the middle of July.

Another important motion agreed to was that the broadcasting company be approached with a view of getting relays broadcasted from Australia, so as to enable crystal set holders to hear overseas stations.

The committee are hoping for success in this direction, and if successful the crystal owner will be more than compensated for his annual subscription which is 1s. and juniors under 18 years 6d. per annum.

Although the Canterbury Listeners' League has only been in existence one month, it has started to make good progress.

The committee of the Canterbury Listeners' League advises every licensee, never mind where he lives, to join up with some Listeners' League.

It is only by the formation of Listeners' Leagues backed up by a large membership that the licensee who finds the 30s. fee per annum, can make his demands in the proper quarters with some knowledge that his requests through his league will be heeded by the powers that be; whether a Government Department or a broadcasting company.

Radio has made rapid strides in Canterbury. Situated as 3YA station is on the flat plains of Canterbury its note reaches well all over the Islands, both North and South.

Cheap crystal sets get good reception at New Brighton, Sumner, and even as far north as Kaiapoi.

Station 2YA, whose opening we are celebrating, when testing recently was heard on crystal sets in Christchurch. So far it is not known how far south of Christchurch crystal reception can be had but even from Wellington to the Canterbury city is a satisfactory feat.

PALMERSTON NORTH RADIO CLUB

This club was formed on July 9, 1924, with a small membership, which has gradually grown, until there are now forty members, although this is very small for a town the size of Palmerston. However, the enthusiasm for the work is present, just the same.

The first secretary was Mr. B. Hunter, who was followed by Mr. J. Johnson, and during this time many meetings were held and interesting lectures given. Besides a successful Radio Exhibition, demonstrations have been given also.

The club built its own 5-watt broadcasting station, and this was operated by Mr. Kyle and Mr. Johnson.

The next step was the establishing of the present 50-watt station, 2ZF, which is a private station run entirely by the club. This station has been on the air four nights a week since November, 1926, and many reports have been received from all over New Zealand.

The studio, although small, is well draped and furnished, and contains a piano and gramophone.

The station is situated on the top of Collinson and Cunningham's buildings, Broadway.

The members hope to be able to raise enough money to install landlines to various places of entertainment shortly, and an energetic ladies' committee is also working to help towards this.

A children's session is now conducted every Monday by Uncles Ken and Jim, and an early musical session has been started also.

On May 29 and June 5 the club, in co-operation with Mr. W. A. Waters, successfully relayed the New York station 2XAF for over two hours, and then, on the morning of June 3, relayed PCJJ, Holland, which is claimed to be a record.

The club has broadcast quite a number of studio concerts organised by local artists.

The recent meetings of the club have been very large, and it is hoped this will continue.

The station 2ZF is on the air Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Thursday nights each week, and reports will be appreciated. The club officials are:—

President, A. H. Wright; committee, K. Collins, C. Lawson, S. Eustace, C. Penny, S. Childs; treasurer, F. J. Swindell; secretary, I. N. Leet; operators, L. Hansen, K. Lane, R. Tanner.

All the work in connection with the station is given free by the operators and announcers.

ROTORUA

The Rotorua Radio Club opened their new club room on the 13th instant with a full house of enthusiastic members. After a general discussion on radio matters the members listened-in to items—musical and otherwise—from New Zealand and Australian stations.

The reception was particularly clear, and on the whole, the programme from the New Zealand stations (1YA and 3YA) were of better quality than usual. It has been noticed that programmes have improved during the past fortnight, and it is hoped that the Broadcasting Company will not fade away in this respect, but continue to increase their efforts towards a still higher standard of efficiency: a matter that all listeners are out to claim as a just right for their fees.

Last week Mr. J. M. Prentice, "Uncle Jack," late announcer to the 1YA station, visited Rotorua as the guest of our club. We found him a man of distinction and charming personality, and, during the social gatherings in his honour, he displayed a versatility of knowledge—both entertaining and educative—which amazed the members of the club. Undoubtedly "Uncle Jack" is a man of many parts, and a man whom it was an honour to entertain.

AUCKLAND

The Auckland Listeners' League was formed by a few Auckland radio enthusiasts, and the first general meeting was held on June 2. The league was incorporated, and everything put into legal shape. The following were the officers elected:—President, A. C. Jacob; vice-president, G. McB. Salt; secretary, Trevor W. Stringer; treasurer, C. Knowles; and the following committee: Messrs. C. W. Brandon, G. T. Jones, A. A. Hintz, R. D. Sangster, C. M. Taylor, E. T. Drayton, and one representative of the radio dealers, to be appointed by the Dealers' Association. Mr. H. Nimis was subsequently appointed under this head.

The first work of the league was to endeavour to co-operate with the Broadcasting Company. The league also asked for a conference with the company re the Prentice question, but the company refused to discuss the matter.

In an effort to effect improvement, the executive, after a great deal of discussion and inquiry into the English system, definitely adopted board control on the English basis as its policy, and called a public meeting. Over 650 people were present, and resolutions were passed:—(1) urging the Government to assume immediate and complete control of broadcasting on the basis similar to that now obtaining in Great Britain; and (2) expressing regret at the loss of the services of Mr. J. M. Prentice to broadcasting in

New Zealand, and a desire that his services should be retained in Auckland.

At the conclusion of the meeting the executive was cheered, and the policy of the league met with the approval of every person present. Rotorua, North Taranaki, Nelson, Hastings, Stratford, and Palmerston North have all joined Auckland in its policy, and Wellington is doing all it can for the same cause. Considering that the A.L.L. was formed only six weeks ago, the membership of just on 1800 is a wonderful response, and applications for enrolment continue to pour in. Besides the public meeting, interviews have been held with Mr. McNamara, Ministers and M.P.'s, the Prime Minister, etc., and the Auckland executive is working hard to gain the objective of its 1600 members.

(1) While busily engaged in organising the first comprehensive broadcasting scheme introduced into New Zealand, involving the construction of three, and the organisation of four, stations, the company has not had the time to devote to conferences with clubs, but has now been able to appoint a special liaison officer to co-operate with listeners' leagues and radio clubs in all parts of the Dominion, and, if desired, attend meetings.

(2) The Prentice question was not open for outside review. (3) The Wellington Society is not supporting the Auckland policy, having deferred consideration. See their report.—Ed.]

WELLINGTON

Last Monday evening a general meeting of the Amateur Radio Society of Wellington was held in the Dominion Farmers' Institute Conference Hall. The president, Mr. J. H. Owen, occupied the chair, and about three dozen members and others were present.

The executive's endeavours towards the formation of a Dominion Listeners' Council were endorsed. There was a desire expressed that all the New Zealand radio bodies would affiliate immediately the rules were ready to be approved by the various bodies.

A motion that the meeting endorse the executive's aims towards the broadcasting service being taken over from the Broadcasting Company and placed under a Board of Control somewhat similar to the English system met with opposition. It was pointed out that the members of the British Board were all appointed by the Government, and this was not thought desirable. Another suggestion was made that the Broadcasting Company be given a chance to make good and that consideration of the matter be deferred for three months. Eventually the meeting decided to defer consideration of the proposal of a National Board of Control until the formation of the Dominion Listeners' League's Council had been completed. This decision was a marked rebuff to the executive, which had already made the setting up of a National Board of Control a basic plank in their case on the occasion of their recent conference with several members of Parliament. The National Board of Control had been submitted by the Wellington Society's executive as a panacea for all the ills of the broadcast service. On Monday evening the members practically told the executive to "lay off" the National Board of Control agitation in the meanwhile. Then again, the Wellington executive had heartily endorsed the Auckland League's agitation for State control. Apparently the Wellington Society's executive and the rank and file of the members are out of tune with each other so far as the urgent need for pushing the State control case is concerned. "It can wait" was the dictum of the meeting.

The meeting agreed that the society again urge upon the Broadcasting Company the necessity of engaging the services of a competent expert radio engineer from overseas to supervise the technical side of the broadcasting service in New Zealand.

It was also decided "That in order that the transmission of programmes

from 2YA, 1YA, 3YA, and 4YA, New Zealand broadcast stations, may be received by listeners with a minimum of distortion, it is absolutely necessary that competent musicians be engaged to attend to the monitoring at each station."

THERE ARE OTHERS!

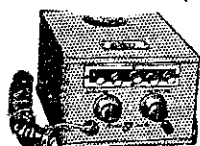
A LISTENER'S VIEWPOINT

THE COMPLEXITY OF PROGRAMMES.

We are all apt to regard broadcast programmes from our own narrow point of view. The man or woman who dotes on dance music grumbles because there is not enough dance music included in the programmes, the listener who worships the twanging melodies of the Hawaiian steel guitar demands more space in the programmes for his pet items. And so it goes on right through the whole gamut of broadcast entertainment. A broadcast audience is unlike any other, the members of this audience pay for a certain entertainment service, and they expect to obtain complete pleasure from it. A theatre audience comprises people who can attend or stay away, just as they desire. They are not compelled to bestow their patronage. Simply, there is no compulsion for payment to the theatrical company. With a broadcast audience it is quite different; the listener is compelled to pay for the entertainment whether he or she likes the bill of fare or not. Very well, it is only logical, then, that the listener should feel that he or she must obtain the fullest enjoyment possible from the broadcast programme. Shall we grant this? Yes. It is quite a reasonable aspect of the case.

But there is a circumstance which places a broadcast audience in quite an anomalous position—utterly different to that of a theatre audience. For example, a person who delights in listening to dance music, and does not appreciate pianoforte solos, is not likely to pay to hear Paderewski, or a Dickensian recital. Even if that person decides to try a change, and goes to hear Paderewski or a Dickensian recital, he cannot upbraid the management of either entertainments on the basis that he, or she, does not enjoy piano solos or the recitals of excerpts from great authors. The broadcast audience represents those who pay, by compulsion, for many phases of entertainment which provide no enjoyment for various sections of this audience. This must be accepted as a simple, incontrovertible fact.

The broadcast director recognises this at the outset, and, sensibly, does not hope to please everyone all the while. He, however, aims to cater for each particular taste in direct proportion to its importance. He recognises that his audience comprises the widest and most comprehensive range of tastes possible in a civilised country. Various methods have been devised in other countries to ascertain the popularity, in their relative degree, of the various kinds of items which are embraced in a broadcast service. Newspapers have printed coupons to be filled in by the listeners, who are required to indicate their choice of the various types of broadcast items in the order of choice—a kind of preferential voting. As these coupons are printed in several days' issues of the newspaper, those who show the most persistence in forwarding the coupons back are apt to carry the day as against those who have less time or opportunity to vote so often. This is, therefore, not an ideal method of gauging the various tastes in their relative proportion. If each licensed listener were restricted to one vote, and a large proportion of licensed listeners actually recorded their votes, then the broadcast director would have a substantial basis on which to compile his programmes so as to please each section of the listeners in their due proportion. This, no doubt, would not eliminate the person who complains that there is too much high-class music and not enough jazz, or, on the other hand, the person who growls that there is too much jazz and not enough classical music. Let us regard the matter from a less selfish, or self-centred, outlook. Under our present complex social system we all have to make sacrifices for the common good of the community, and the same applies to broadcast listening. We should remember the other fellow. If a classic item bores us, or a jazz number annoys us let us make allowances for the other fellow who is relishing what is disliked by us.



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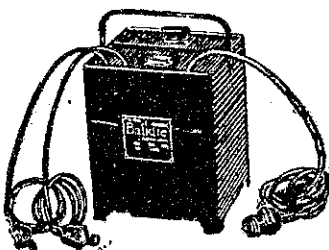
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Evolution and Policy of the Broadcasting Coy.

Essential Facts Recalled--Original Commitments Heavily Exceeded--Building of Organisation Steadily Advances

Hitherto, in the stress of doing the job of building plants and an organisation capable of putting satisfactory programmes on the air, the broadcasting authorities have not been able to talk as much about their plans and activities as may have been thought desirable by eager listeners. One result has been that a certain amount of misconception and incomplete appreciation of facts has developed. The expression of this has, if anything, served to delay recognition of the interest to be derived from broadcasting, and has thus reacted upon the public and the trade generally. With the opening of the new high-powered station 2YA and the issue of this souvenir number, the opportunity is presented for traversing some of the views and statements that have been put forward—notably in the form of recent representations to Parliament—with a view to giving readers a complete view of the facts of the situation.

One of the initial and major points stressed to the members of Parliament by way of complaint was that broadcasting constituted a "monopoly." From the nature of things and the facts of the scattered population of the Dominion, no other method of control but a monopoly would provide a basis for satisfactory service. Obviously only by concentration of the whole broadcasting effort into one channel is success likely to be achieved; hence the charge of monopoly is in itself futile.

HOW BROADCASTING BEGAN.

It will be of interest, however, to review the facts relating to the entry of Messrs. Goodfellow and Harris into the business, as much of the publicity indulged in seems to be directed against them personally. The interest of Mr. Goodfellow in radio had a very early origin. He quickly perceived the value of an efficient broadcasting service to the rural population as being a medium by which they could be provided with an increasing participation in the amenities of culture and civilisation.

As the head of a large dairying company, drawing supplies from every corner of the South Auckland Province and in direct touch with some 8000 homes, containing approximately 50,000 people, Mr. Goodfellow recognised the desirability of adding to their comfort and enjoyment of life by providing them with the opportunity of enjoying radio.

Nearly four years ago, therefore, with a view to providing this service, Mr. Goodfellow asked Mr. Harris to make a full investigation into the cost of installing a moderate sized plant at Hamilton, as the capital of the South Auckland area, and permitting the suppliers of his dairy company to enjoy the news and musical service contemplated to be provided from Hamilton.

Mr. Harris accordingly went very deeply into the matter and compiled a full and comprehensive report. This was submitted to the Government in the form of a request that the rights should be granted for the erection of a small plant at Hamilton. The Department, however, advised, in reply, that it could not see its way to grant provincial rights, as it desired that the broadcasting rights over the whole Dominion should be controlled by one company. The idea accordingly was then dropped by Mr. Goodfellow. Negotiations were then begun between the Government and another syndicate in respect to the acquisition of Dominion rights.

DISSATISFIED WITH DELAY.

It will be remembered by the older listeners-in that that position obtained for some little time, and in the course of it, as time went on and little progress was made towards the standard desired by the public, a good deal of public indignation was created. As Mr. Goodfellow was desirous of providing the service originally contemplated

for his own area, he therefore approached the Government again, with a view to being permitted to go on with his own scheme for the South Auckland Province, pending the satisfactory settlement of the Dominion-wide problem as between the Government and the syndicate.

The Government's reply was that they could not entertain any sectional allocation of broadcasting rights, and they in turn suggested that Mr. Goodfellow should interest himself in a full scheme for covering the whole Dominion.

After giving the matter full consideration, Mr. Goodfellow, recognising the urgent desire of the public, and particularly of the rural interests, for a broadcasting service, decided to act and go ahead on the full scheme.

THE BASIS OF CONTRACT.

Mr. Goodfellow had already offered, in connection with his own proposition, to put a satisfactory station at Auckland, and the Government's suggestion was that, if he would agree to put a further station in the South Island, they would deal with him and with Mr. Harris. From that point the negotiations proceeded, and it was ultimately agreed that Messrs. Goodfellow and Harris would personally undertake to order forthwith two first-class approved half-kilowatt plants for erection at Auckland and Christchurch. They also undertook to form within 30 days a company to comply with the other requirements of the Government. It will thus be seen that the fact that Messrs. Goodfellow and Harris are now associated with the scheme is due to the fact that no other interests would touch the proposition at the time when the opportunity presented itself under the conditions suggested by the Government, and laid down by the Right Hon. J. G. Coates, when Postmaster-General, as the Government's policy when delivering a policy speech at the opening of the Dannevirke Post Office. The main question, it is understood, upon which difficulty was later experienced between the Government and the syndicate referred to was the question of term or period—a contract of 10 years being desired by the syndicate. The shorter term of five years was accepted by Messrs. Goodfellow and Harris, and a contract entered upon. Under this contract they were to order forthwith stations for Auckland and Christchurch, and purchase the old existing stations from the traders holding them and operate them, until such time as these two new stations were erected and working; subsequently, if called upon by the Department, they were to erect two further half-kilowatt stations at Wellington and Dunedin.

PROTRACTED NEGOTIATIONS.

In connection with the taking over of the old stations, the company found itself in the position that, while it had to accept the price fixed by the Chief Telegraph Engineer, in the event of being unable to agree with the owners of the plants, the owners were under no such obligations in their turn. No delay was experienced in settlement with the Dunedin and Christchurch owners, although some difficulty was encountered in reaching finality in the case of Auckland and Wellington, as the owners could not see their way to accept the arbitrator's award.

This occasioned a delay for which Messrs. Goodfellow and Harris were in no way responsible, but for which the public indulged in a good deal of criticism.

The traders were, of course, quite justified in asking the fullest price they could for their property. They had carried the pioneering burden, and were justified in endeavouring to recoup their outlay, more particularly as in some cases the financial burden had been shared by only a few individuals, although in others dealers had combined to share the cost of operating station. Messrs. Harris and Goodfellow felt that the owners should be fully compensated for their property and the service they had rendered listeners, but they on their part had entered into heavy commitments for a short term, and under conditions which made the old plants no use to them once the new ones contracted for were installed and in service. The

compulsory purchase of these old plants was therefore a legacy from the past not of their seeking, but it is mentioned now as a phase of the development of broadcasting which it is necessary not to overlook in a complete presentation.

MODERN PLANTS ORDERED.

Now, has the company carried out the obligations entered into? Although cheaper plants have been available, the company from the start adopted the policy of purchasing the very best equipment offered by the world's markets. Some delay occurred in the arrival of the first two plants while the question of royalties was argued as between the company with whom the order had been placed and other parties that felt themselves interested. To secure delivery in the peculiar circumstances, which were imposing a definite disability upon the New Zealand public, the good offices of the New Zealand Government were invoked, and eventually their representations yielded the desired result. This delay again was a commercial legacy outside the control of the Broadcasting Company; but from the solution of those difficulties the listener is benefiting to-day, and future developments may show just how much has been gained by the satisfactory solution of those problems at that time.

THE NEW STATIONS BEGIN.

The Auckland and Christchurch stations were, however, duly erected, and immediately established a new standard for broadcasting in New Zealand. At that stage the company, under its agreement with the Government, could have taken the course of closing down the obsolete stations in Wellington and Dunedin, because the agreement had stipulated that a satisfactory station should be provided in each island and others opened duly at the request of the Government, if and when the fees warranted such a course being taken.

The company, however, did not choose to exercise its rights under the agreement, but instead, continued to give listeners in the Dunedin and Wellington areas the fullest service possible within the capacity of the plants available, although such services were really ahead of the revenue and involved the company in substantial loss.

GENESIS OF 2YA.

Immediately the Auckland station was finished, and before the Christchurch station had been officially opened, the company, by request of the Post and Telegraph Department, went into the question of the Wellington station. Without hesitation with respect to the restrictions under its agreement for a half-kilowatt station, the company ordered and has erected a five-kilowatt station, ten times the size of that called for under the original proposition, and larger and more modern, and on a higher scale in every way, than any other station in the Southern Hemisphere.

RADIO SOCIETY'S REQUEST EXCEEDED.

After the company had actually ordered the five-kilowatt plant, and were awaiting particulars of its delivery in order to give definite publicity to its action, a meeting of the Wellington Radio Society was held, at which a resolution was passed stating that it was not desirable that a station of less power than 2½ kilowatt should be provided for Wellington. This society, therefore, in view of its wishes being exceeded to the extent of a plant being provided more than double the power desired, should have been fairly pleased at the position conferred upon its members by the installation of such a powerful station. It is curious to note, however, from recent utterances, that the solicitor of this society takes exception to the company being granted an extra term of 18 months in consideration of its action in undertaking responsibility for such an expensive and important plant, far beyond original commitments.

The new station at 2YA has involved the company in an additional expenditure of £20,000 beyond what they would have had to undertake to be in line with the other stations, and, to all fair-minded men, it would seem perfectly right that, in view of such a heavy extension of its financial obligations, the company should be granted the extension agreed upon.

That extension, however, does not exceed the statutory limit of five years, and simply serves to make a new starting-point for the company as from the period of ordering the big high-power station for Wellington.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE.

Some quite inaccurate statements have been in circulation in regard to finance, and, therefore, it is desirable to emphasise the exact position, which is:—

(1) That the revenue received from listeners has been returned to them in the running of the existing stations and the supply of programmes.

(2) All capital expenditure has been met out of capital provided by the company.

The total capital commitment of the company now amounts to nearly £50,000, and that is the amount of capital that Messrs. Harris and Good-

fellow have provided, or made themselves responsible for, in fulfilling their obligations.

All statements suggesting that inadequate finance has been provided by the company are incorrect.

In further satisfaction of those who may be apt to be misled by the amount of publicity given in certain sections of the Press to these unwarranted statements, it may be mentioned that, under the agreement with the Government, a limit is placed upon the dividends that may be paid, and that limit is 7½ per cent. interest, plus tax, upon the money employed.

DISSEMINATION OF PROGRAMMES.

Before proceeding to deal with further points in relation to programmes, etc., it may be helpful if a general review of the business aspect of the position is engaged in. To the listener the programme is everything: it is his means of determining the appeal of wireless to him, and upon it he bases his judgment. To put the programme into his home, however, the company must have two things: first, the operating plant, to put the programme upon the air and make it carry; and, secondly, the organisation, to feed that programme through the plant and to the listener. Three distinct stages of the business must therefore be recognised: First, the plant and its operation; second, the organisation and administration both of the plants and the programmes to be broadcast; and, thirdly, the programmes themselves and their appeal to listeners.

From the business point of view the company has been concentrating so far mainly upon the satisfactory establishment of the first two points, while maintaining as good a standard of programmes as possible for the satisfaction of listeners on the third point. The reason for this is simply that it was recognised as being poor business to, in effect, "put good wine into old skins."

The stage has now been reached, however, when the business foundation has been well and truly laid, and a forward movement in the third phase will be possible.

THE COST ASPECT.

In this connection, however, it is advisable to emphasise the financial aspect. The actual cost of mechanically operating broadcasting stations is greater than the general body of listeners realise. For half-watt stations of the calibre of Auckland and Christchurch, operating, maintenance and business charges, without any allocation whatever for talent, royalties and copyright, approximate £8000 annually for minimum efficiency. These essential charges are heavily increased in the case of a high power station, like the new Wellington one.

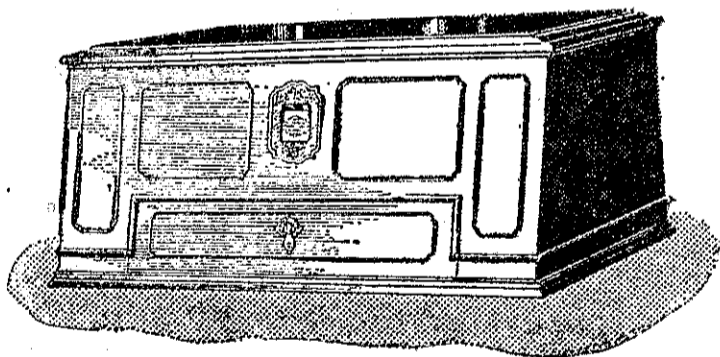
These figures show very clearly that there is not the margin available for talent and the provision of high-class programmes from the company's present revenue that the listening public has been led to assume by certain propaganda.

The fairness of expecting annual charges to be met by annual income will be appreciated by most; and it is therefore to the credit of the musical and elocutionary talent of the Dominion that the position has been recognised, and so much voluntary assistance given over the past two years in the matter of gratuitous service. A distinct debt of gratitude must be acknowledged in this connection to performers. It is regrettable, but necessary, that a definite limit has been inevitably imposed upon the standard of fees. This has doubtless occasioned some disappointment in circles which had been led to expect that broadcasting would constitute a gold mine for talent. In the nature of things this cannot be, and a brief comparison in this connection between New Zealand and British conditions will be illuminating. Britain has a total of over 2,300,000 licensed listeners, with a fee of 10s. New Zealand has a present total of about 20,000, with a fee of 30s., of which 25s. is available for broadcasting administration. The standard of fees payable to performers in Britain, despite the very much greater income available, is not very much in excess of the general average ruling in New Zealand. Much the same comparison may be made between New Zealand and Australia. In the case of the larger Australian centres, their stations are situated in heavily-populated areas, which means an income in one case of approximately £60,000 for one station, compared with the income of approximately £24,000, upon which New Zealand is required to operate four stations—and it is only now that New Zealand has grown to this figure. These figures alone indicate quite clearly that, in the nature of things, New Zealand has been compelled to rely upon a degree of gratuitous service, and the need for that will only vanish as income steadily mounts with the popularisation of broadcasting. The creation of a precedent of unduly high fees for talent in the early stages of radio would unquestionably have involved the whole service in insuperable difficulties.

THE PROGRAMMES.

With this introduction to the general programme question, another view may be secured of the complaint that "the improvement of programmes had been promised for two years, but nothing had been done." This statement, as

BREMER TULLEY



Counterphase Eight

The SET THAT RECEIVED 27 AMERICAN STATIONS IN ONE EVENING.

THE SET THAT RECEIVED NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

THE SET THAT GIVES DAYLIGHT RECEPTION FROM AUSTRALIAN STATIONS.

THE SET THAT WILL GIVE YOU SATISFACTION.

THE SET YOU WILL ULTIMATELY BUY.

READ what one of our Clients has to say about the "COUNTERPHASE EIGHT"

TAIHAPÉ, 12/3/27.

"With regard to the reception of Canberra Broadcast on the Counterphase Eight: The items were picked up by Mr. Taihape. He commenced listening in about 11.45 a.m. and picked up 2BL (Sydney) immediately. He heard them describing the Federal Hall and the position of the different statesmen. The band and procession announcing was heard quite clearly, and then the Duke's opening speech, followed by a bugle call. They listened to Sydney all the afternoon. Since then, Mr. Taihape says, he can get Sydney any afternoon he tries. I have heard the set on one occasion, and New York and Chicago were just as clear as 1YA, Auckland. Mr. Taihape says he picked up 27 American stations the first Sunday night he tried the set. I would not be surprised if he picks up London with the results he is getting."

Barnett's Radio Supplies, Upper Octagon, Dunedin.
Brehaut Bros., Stafford St., Timaru.
Hillman Bros., Alfred St., Blenheim.
Mack's Radio Ltd., 70-77 Kent Tce., Wellington.
F. H. Jellyman, Ltd., New Plymouth.
M. Ramson, Whakatane.
Radio House, Victoria Street, Hamilton.
Geo. Rickard and Co., Kaikōhe.

G. T. Gillies, Thames St., Oamaru.
J. L. Small, Colombo Street, Christchurch.
G. Page and Sons, Ltd., Hardy St., Nelson.
Davy's Electrical Supplies, Union Street, Hawera.
D. A. Morrison & Co., Wanganui.
Farmers' Union Trading Co., Te Puke.
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made to the members of Parliament, is neither fair nor correct.

Everything humanly possible has been done to provide good programmes.

The company regularly receives an enormous number of letters from listeners-in. Of these letters 98 per cent. are complimentary and express appreciation of the general fare provided.

A significant fact in regard to the condemnatory reports is that most of them appear in newspapers under the protection of anonymity. There is ample evidence to suggest that a proportion of these newspaper criticisms emanate from those who have been disappointed either in the failure to be included in the programmes through inadequate talent or artistry, or because of unsuitability of the proposed contribution, for some reason or other—frequently because it offends the rule against propaganda. The enforcing of this rule in regard to propaganda and advertising is compulsory upon the company under its license,

but the necessity of observing it has upon occasions compelled the company to give offence to those who have sought to profit by the publicity value of broadcasting. In thus protecting the public interests in the spirit of the agreement entered into with the Government on behalf of the public, the Broadcasting Company has necessarily made some enemies

ATTITUDE OF PROPAGANDA.

These newspaper attacks have been borne in a spirit of silent tolerance, the company, feeling itself rewarded by the full knowledge of what it has done, and is doing, for the public and a fairly intimate knowledge of the source and intent of the propaganda made against it. On some occasions, when the propaganda has been particularly vicious and misleading, replies have been made.

But it seems to be a characteristic of human nature for more publicity to be given to complaints than to replies to them.

It is quite recognised that some listeners and correspondents are genuinely concerned to help with constructive suggestions, to which not the slightest exception can be taken. The company is as concerned as any listener to rectify any defects that might exist, and steadily improve the service, but it is to be recognised that the country as a whole in broadcasting must walk before it can run, and the plants must first be built and the organisation perfected before the full benefit can be given to the programme to be broadcast. It is, of course, obvious that it is the programme that the listener wants; but that programme must be reticulated satisfactorily to his house, just as any other service. The listener must therefore remember that it is not only the cost of the programme that counts, but the heavy and recurring cost that the company has to carry in, as it were, providing the high-powered gun with which to shoot that programme so that it will be available to every house and every listener within measurable range.

BROADCASTING IS DIFFERENT.

In connection with the programme, too, it is to be remembered that it is a comparatively simple matter to put a good programme on in a hall; but it is quite a different proposition to broadcast that concert so as to make it available for reception in every house within hundreds of miles. The capital outlay involved in the artists' talent will be readily recognised, but it is very small in relation to the permanent cost of providing the machines and the organisation to put that concert on the air and into the home. It is very certain that none of the confirmed critics appreciate the intricacy and magnitude of the organisation required in this work.

MINOR POINTS.

Some of the minor points mentioned in criticism may now be dealt with. It is first alleged that the company is understaffed. That is freely admitted. It is understaffed, and everybody in connection with the Broadcasting Company has been working a large amount of overtime gratuitously for the past two years in order that the fullest amount of money possible may be available for providing programmes for the benefit of the listener-in.

In connection with the transmission, it can definitely be denied that this has been unsatisfactory. As a matter of fact,

a particularly high standard of efficiency has been maintained and in point of actual practice, the plants have been operating with efficiency over a wider circle than similar plants are normally expected to operate overseas.

In connection with the earlier plants that have been installed, the company paid for an overseas expert to supervise and instruct the staff in their proper maintenance and operation, and has also made a similar arrangement in respect of the new five kilowatt station in Wellington. The result of this policy has been that the transmission from the New Zealand stations is satisfactory, as hundreds of letters—some from as far afield as the back-blocks of Australia—demonstrate. In connection with some investigations made by the Post and Telegraph Department, it was proved that local defects were due to howlings emanating from improperly regulated machines, or to the topographical and atmospheric conditions of the Dominion itself. It is fair to point out here that, owing to the narrow strip of land which constitutes New Zealand, probably 70 to 80 per cent. of the total power output goes to waste over the sea, and is non-revenue-earning, thus making it even more difficult for the company to get monetary results that accrue to

other stations more favourably situated in populated areas.

NOW READY FOR ADVANCE.

In conclusion, it may be said, by way of summary, that the company from the outset set before itself the very highest ideals of satisfactory service, but it recognised that these ideals would only be attained by the provision of satisfactory plants for broadcasting of programmes, an efficient organisation for feeding the plants and securing the programmes, and thirdly, the building of a high standard in the programmes themselves. These points have been taken in order, attention being concentrated upon first things first. That stage is passing. The plants have been provided, the foundation of organisation has been built, and the superstructure largely perfected. There comes now the third stage of programme improvement. Much has already been done along these lines but more unquestionably remains to be done. The company freely admits that it has been compelled by circumstances to cut its coat according to its cloth, but with the attainment of freedom to concentrate energies upon the third phase, the listening public can rest assured that the programmes will be brought to the fullest standard of efficiency attainable by the talent within the country, and in line with the general standard of efficiency aimed at in all phases of the company's organisation.

THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR

CHILDREN IN RADIO-LAND

BEDTIME STORIES

When we see the children absorbed in the bedtime stories of Uncle Jack, we grown-ups repress a sigh. They are in a new world, one that we never knew when we were young. These young folks are living in Radioland.

Radioland? We never heard of Radioland in our young days and there was no Uncle Jack to admit us through the magic door to that wonderful place where the only grown-up who ever treads the golden pathways is the radio postman. Children now-a-days live in another world, enticed there by that modern Pied Piper, Uncle Jack. Just as the children did in Hamelin, "all the little boys and girls with rosy cheeks and flaxen curls" respond to Uncle Jack. We grown-ups can never know the pleasure of being a niece or a nephew of Uncle Jack, of hearing our names coming out of the air, of listening to Uncle Jack's kind words—sometimes of advice, sometimes of praise and sometimes of admonition—and to receive presents by the Radio postman. A letter to Uncle Jack with a request to be allowed to join the radio family is all that is required. Without being a member of the family one can never fully enjoy the real glamour of Radioland. But all the same, there is a lot of pleasure in it for us grown-up folks.

I wonder if we could have a peep into Uncle Jack's mail bag? What thousands of letters he must receive! And what interesting ones. We are sure his young correspondents—but they are not all young, for many parents write too, when they have important things to say to Uncle Jack—will not mind us seeing their letters.

Here's one envelope, obviously addressed by a child to whom a pen is a difficult instrument to handle. The address, half printed, half written, covers the whole face of the envelope. But there is no mistaking whom it is for. It contains the usual request: May I join your radio family?

What an assortment of letters! Some are written on small notepaper in the neatest script and some are on sheets of foolscap, the lettering large enough to fill up the space between the lines. Some are written in ink, some in pencil. Many are the first letters that the writers have ever penned, and very commendable efforts some of them are, too. These first letters are an honour to Uncle Jack. Kisses are plentiful. Sometimes half a page will be filled up with crosses.

Some of the young listeners are of a precocious nature, as can be seen from the following excerpts:—

"I am writing on behalf of my little brother, who will be five on the 15th of this month, and who is a great wireless enthusiast."

A child of ten writing says:—
"I have a baby sister named Gwennie, eighteen months old, who dances when she hears the music over the wireless."

Another girl writes:—
"Our baby Susie is four years old and she listens in with great interest to the bedtime stories. To-night she joined in the chorus of 'Bye, Bye, Blackbird' with great glee, and she wants to know if you will sing her favourite song 'Don't Bring Lulu' next time. In fact, she called out to-night, 'Please Sing Lulu' and couldn't understand getting no reply."

There is a note of disappointment in these letters:—

"I wrote to you but I did not hear my name called out."

"I was not listening in when you answered my letter, but when I got to school one of the girls in my class told me all about it. Her name is Mary, too."

There are frequent references to school, its pleasures, its advantages, and its drawbacks:—

"I do wish I did not have to go back to school and learn new sums. Still, if we did not go to school, we could not write to you, could we?"

"I think it is time to do my homework now. Well, good-night, with love and best wishes."

"We have a new headmaster, and he does not believe in giving us homework, so we think he is just all right."

Could Uncle Jack ignore such an innocent hint as this? But probably the child's parents do not approve of her eating chocolate:—

"You seem to have lots of chocolate. I would like to write again and get you to send some by wireless."

Two of many fervent appreciations:—

"I think the bedtime story hour is lovely"

"We wish you would have a bedtime story every night"

The radio postman was glad to have this assurance:—

"We have a Fox Terrier dog, but we keep him on the chain, so that the radio postman will not be afraid to come in."

But this was very disconcerting. If there is one dog more than another that the radio postman fears, it is a Japanese Pug:—

"I have a little Japanese Pug pet dog, and his name is Billie. Will you please warn the radio postman to be careful if he comes to our house?"

Now we come to letters from parents, whose expressions of gratitude are based on diverse reasons:—

"He loves to hear Uncle Jack telling

his bedtime stories. In fact, it is the only time he is really good."

"It is lovely to watch little Jimmy's face when he is listening in. What great pleasure you do give. It's worth paying twice the license fee."

"Please excuse this rather untidy letter, but my boy was that anxious to write you. We have only had the wireless on about three weeks, and enjoy the talks to the children as much as they do."

"As a constant listener-in of your children's stories, I wish to congratulate you on your children's entertainments, which are enjoyed by thousands of kiddies, and makes the possession of a receiving set a pleasure"

"I wonder if you know how much the older folk enjoy listening-in to the bedtime stories and hearing of all the 'Radio' children who write to you. My word, Uncle Jack! What a lot of kisses you get sent. Can you explain how it is?"

"We had great fun last time the Radio postman called. You forgot to say first where the parcel was put, so they had a great hunt all over the house and were greatly excited when they found it."

The bond of personal interest:—

"Little ——— had the misfortune to break his arm at school last week, and he thinks Uncle Jack ought to know about it."

"Your few words to my son did

more good than a dozen bottles of tonic and I cannot find words to express my appreciation."

Advice from Uncle Jack carries much weight:—

"He is a good boy, but he forgets to clean his teeth without being reminded, so if you would please give a word of advice—which he enjoys when given to others—it may help to make the occasion nicer. May I thank you ever so much, and accept from us all our appreciation of all that is done for the children. We enjoy the sessions almost as much as the children do."

These troublesome scooters:—Recently Uncle Jack had to send a scooter up north of Christchurch. Now, scooters are very awkward things to send by wireless, and this one somehow fell off twice on the way. It caused Uncle Jack a lot of trouble, but he was persevering and it landed eventually at the foot of the aerial mast. That incident explains why the little boy mentioned in this letter is anxious about the safe transit of the scooter he wants Uncle Jack to send him.

"On Saturday is Jimmy's birthday. He is wanting you to send him a scooter, and he is awfully worried that it might get caught coming along because he says Uncle Jack might not give it a big enough push, and it might get caught on the wires by Kaiapoi."

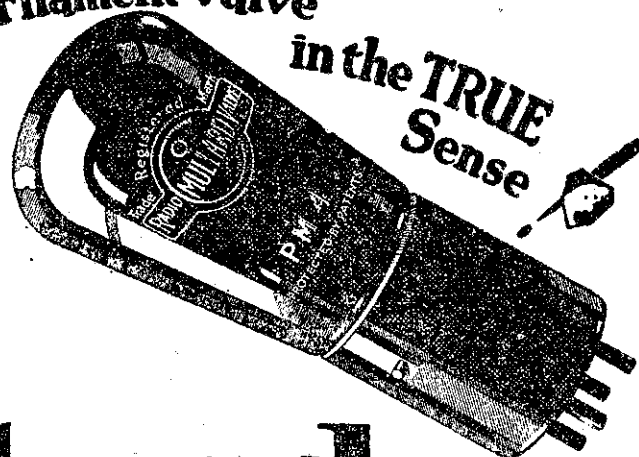
This scooter got through safely, and no doubt Jimmy's faith in the virtues of carrier waves is firmly established.

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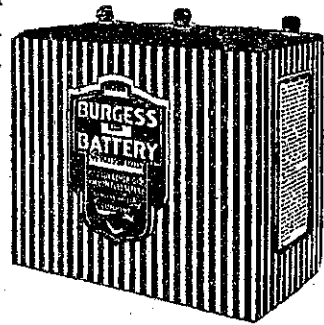


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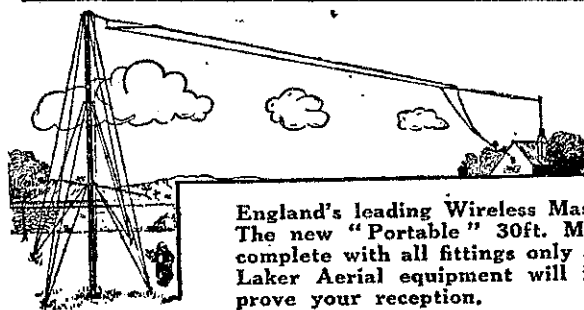
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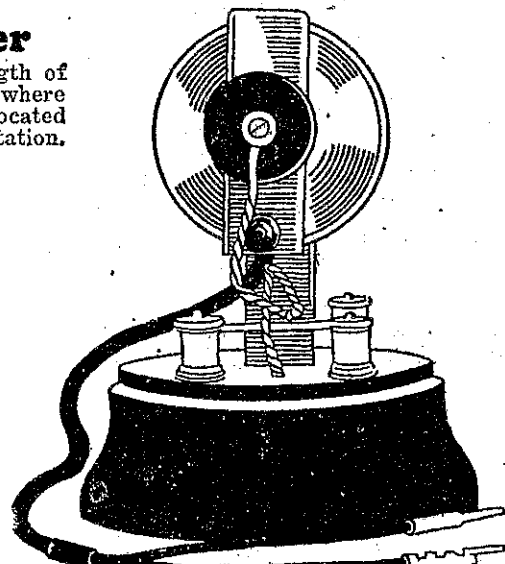
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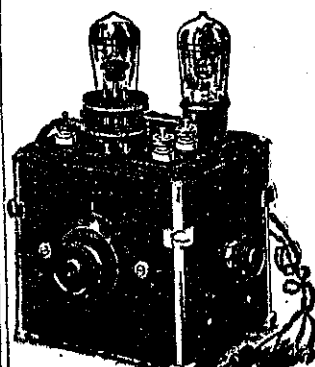


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The Children's Corner

By "ARIEL"

DEAR LITTLE PEOPLE,—There couldn't possibly be a paper without a children's corner, could there? It would be just too dull for words, so I think we are going to have this corner all to ourselves, just to play in, with no one to interfere. I want you to get heaps of fun and happiness from them. Now shall we start a Household Zoo?—and shall we make it a wireless zoo, dealing with some of those funny things that call on us sometimes over the air? The three pictures on this page will show you the kind of animals that prowl round every house! They were drawn by Reginald Palmer, an English artist, for his zoo, and I am sure we can make a lovely collection of our own, if we try.

What do you think a "howler" looks like? We hear him quite a lot these days. He always seems to be hovering about when we are "listening-in." Capture him if you can, and draw him for the zoo. Write a verse about him, and use smooth-surface paper and Indian ink for your drawings, if possible. I will give a prize of 5s. for the best drawing and verse. Send them in by August 10. I am expecting to see some weird and wonderful creatures quite soon. I do wonder who is going to get the prize.—Your pal, ARIEL.

STATIC SPARKS

American (to Englishman): I have a wireless set—only a crystal one—but I can hear my wife singing in Canada. Englishman: That's nothing! I've heard my wife stirring tea in China, and it's only a tea-set.

Elderly Movie Patron: No, my dear, I never can remember what pictures I have seen. They go in one eye and out the other.

Our New Zealand railways are said to issue thousands of tickets every year. You wouldn't think so, judging by the fuss they make when you happen to lose one!

"My brother is so strong that he tore up a pack of cards with one hand the other day."

"That's nothing. My brother is far stronger." He tore up the street with his feet.

Maiden Aunt: And what's brought you to Auckland, Billy? Country nephew: I came to see the sights, so I thought I'd call on you first.

Little Girl to Little Boy: Do you believe there is a devil? Little Boy: No, of course not; it's like Santa Claus—only father.

The family were having an outing at the zoo. Stopping in front of the monkeys' cage one of the little boys said to his mother, "Oh, ma, doesn't that monkey look like father?" "Hush, Bobbie," said his mother, severely; "how can you be so rude?" "But, ma," protested Bobbie, "the monkey didn't hear me."

"What on earth are you wearing all these coats for?" asked the neighbour.

"Well," was the reply, "I'm going to paint my barn, and the directions on the paint-can say, 'For best results put on three coats.'"

From a school examination: Q: "What did Wolfe do at Quebec?" A: "The wicked beast made war on little 'Red Riding Hood'."

An old labourer had seen a telephone line being constructed along the roadway, and, being told "You can send stuff anywhere in the world with it," he replied: "Well, now, I'll send me boy, Dinny, in Cork, a pair of shoes." These he hung over the wire, and the following morning found a pair of old ones in their place. "What a wonderful invention!" he exclaimed; "he's got the new shoes and sent his old ones back for repairs."

The teacher told the class the Equator is an imaginary line running round the world. The boy told his mother that there was a menagerie lion running round the world.

Mike, the new nightwatchman at the university had observed someone using the big telescope. Just then a star fell. Well! exclaimed Mike, that feller is sure a crack shot!

Conscientious father: "Now, my son, tell me why I punished you?" "That's it," blubbered the boy, indignantly. "First you pound the life out of men, and then you don't know what you've done it for."

"Excuse me, sir, but would you mind moving your portmanteau from the gangway? I can hardly find room to stand." "Move my portmanteau!" gasped the man. "Those, sir, are my feet!" "Is that so? Then perhaps you would pile them one on top of the other."

SHALL WE START A WIRELESS ZOO?

These sketches were drawn by Reginald Palmer in his Household Zoo. Shall we start a Wireless Zoo? We all have howlers these days. Draw me a "howler" and send it in with a suitable verse. The best sketch and verse will receive a prize of 5/-. Entries close August 10.



THE WURRIE.

In every house, in every town,
A Wurrie wanders up and down.
Now, I am sure if people tried,
To keep the Wurrie just outside
Their big front doors—or let him wait
Beyond the kitchen garden gate,
They and their houses would be twice
As happy—and three times as nice.
Once let him in, he's here and there,
Upstairs and down, and everywhere.

Avoid the Wurrie if you can;
He's good for neither child nor man.



THE NITEMARE.

They say he only comes at night,
When everyone's in bed;
Just here and there, and now and then.

To scare some sleepy head,
And I've been told that Nitemares
call
On children who stay up a
Great deal later than they ought,
And eat cold ham for supper.

You see the Nitemare here at play,
He doesn't look so bad by day.



THE APOLLERGY.

This very queer Beast
Is hard to explain,
Yet he's seen in most houses
Again and again.
He's offered to folks
Who are 'peevish' or offended
And when he steps in,
Why—the matter is ended.
He's truthful, and hates
Tarrydiddles or "twisters,"
And he waits on small boys
Who are rude to their sisters.

LIMERICKS

There was an old man of Nantucket,
Who kept all his cash in a bucket.
His daughter named Nan,
Ran away with a man,
And as for the bucket, Nan "tuck" it.

There was a young fellow named Paul,
Who went to a fancy dress ball;
He thought he would risk it,
And go as a biscuit—
A dog ate him up in the hall!

A young man while dining at Kew,
Found a fine fat mouse in his stew.
Said the waiter, "Don't shout
And wave it about,
Or the rest will be wanting one, too."

Tourist: "I say, guide, are we near the Niagara Falls yet?" Guide: "Quite close, sir—when the ladies stop talking you will be able to hear the roar."

A TONGUE TWISTER ..

A tooter, who tooted a flute,
Tried to tutor two tooters to toot.
Said the two to the tutor,
"Is it harder to toot, or
To tutor two tooters to toot?"

"WHAT AM I?"

My first is in cake, but not in yeast;
My second is in bishop, but not in priest;
My third is in window, but not in door;
My fourth is in chimney, but not in floor;
My fifth is in August, but not in June;
My sixth is in knife, but not in spoon;
My whole is a well-known native flower.

Answer next week.

JACK FROST: WINDOW-PAINTER

I know a lot of painters. Some are tall,
Some short, some bald, some have a
bushy mane.
But the painter that I like the best of all
Is Mister Frost, who paints my win-
dow pane.
Most other pictures come in colours
bright,
And half the time you don't know
what they mean;
But Mister Frost, with nothing but plain
white,
Paints me a balmy, palmy, tropic scene.
Each winter (if it were not for the cost)
Off to some balmy, palmy isle I'd
flee;
And then, one morning, thanks to Mr
Frost,
The balmy, palmy island comes to me.

—Oliver Herford.

ACCEPT THIS—SPECIAL OFFER NOW!

This initial 2YA Souvenir number of "The N.Z. Radio Record" and also the next issue, to be made next week, is being sent to all licensed listeners and dealers in the Dominion (saving mischance) free of charge as an introduction to the service to be rendered by this journal.

Thereafter, as from August 1, the "Radio Record" will be issued weekly at the low annual subscription rate, postage free, of 10/- (12/6 if booked).

SPECIAL OFFER OF 7/6 RATE.

As a special introductory offer, however, to induce the largest possible number of subscriptions in the shortest period of time, a concessionary rate of 7/6 per annum for immediate acceptance is submitted.

In addition to the full programmes of all Dominion stations for the week following issue the "Radio Record" will embody:—

- (1) The cream of the educational matter broadcast;
- (2) A full range of technical articles;
- (3) Comprehensive notes of the careers and personalities of artists and others "put on the air";
- (4) Records of the desires and activities of the various Radio Societies and Listeners' Leagues;
- (5) Further, special sections will be progressively developed catering for the women and children who, as the mainspring of home life, will appreciate the most fully the boon of radio in bringing the world into the home.

The journal will be conducted to fulfil in every way the demand of the listening public for a national radio journal, embodying the fullest range of practical and technical information relating to radio as affecting New Zealand.

We confidently ask for your support and your co-operation in thus furthering the usefulness of Broadcasting. The journal will be conducted fairly and impartially with but one object—the popularisation and furtherance of the cause of the fullest efficiency and service from radio broadcasting.

7/6 Per Annum

Payed in Advance

Fill in this Coupon NOW and save 2/6

The "Radio Record,"
P.O. Box, 1032.
Wellington.

Please enter me as a subscriber to the "Radio Record" (published weekly) under your special introductory offer of 7/6, post free, for twelve months from August 1, 1927. I enclose postal notes accordingly.

Name.....

Address.....

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Ordinary future Rates—

10/-, post free, paid in advance.
12/6 (booked) per annum.

2 YA Studios Set High Standard of Comfort and Efficiency

Wellesley Club Converted with Admirable Taste

The new Radio Studio is a triumph of artistic conception guided by taste and judgment. The rooms have been happily adapted for broadcasting and the decorative scheme is particularly bright and suitable in that it enhances the sense of space and dignity, which characterise the whole apartment.

The wide stairway gives access to the smoking lounge, which is softly lighted by a large leadlight window. The carpeting is blue and fawn Axminster, and the settees and armchairs are of fawn moquette, with cushions in blue and fawn velvet, while the smokers' chairs are fumed oak with hide seats. There is a most attractive oak settee, with a high back just at the head of the stairway.

The Grand Studio.

The Grand Studio, opening off the smoke lounge (as do the auxiliary studio, grand lounge, and offices) is an extremely well-proportioned interior. The simple lines and carefully-blended colours together create an atmosphere of refinement and comfort. Mulberry, blue and gold, are the predominating notes of colour; the windows being curtained with mulberry taffeta, while the upholstery is of blue and gold repp. Cushions and lampshades are gold, and the mulberry effect is repeated in panels on ivory walls. These panels have valuable acoustic properties—they are padded with three layers of felt for this purpose, and their plainness is relieved by small oval and round pictures of New Zealand scenery. The floor covering is blue and fawn Wilton carpet, the furniture, palm stands, and Steinway piano are rosewood. Low fender stools and beaten brass fittings complete the fireplaces.

Auxiliary Studio.

The auxiliary studio will be used in conjunction with the larger studio to avoid delays in changing from item to item. The furniture is Ivory Reed Loom, with blue and rose silk shadow tissue. It has oatmeal walls, and the ceiling has rose-coloured padded panels of chenille, with a lavender and grey surround extending down into the frieze. An outstanding feature is the large plate-glass windows in each room, which give an uninterrupted view throughout.

The control room, with apparatus and switchboard, has plate-glass windows on either side, enabling the operator to see what is going on in either room.

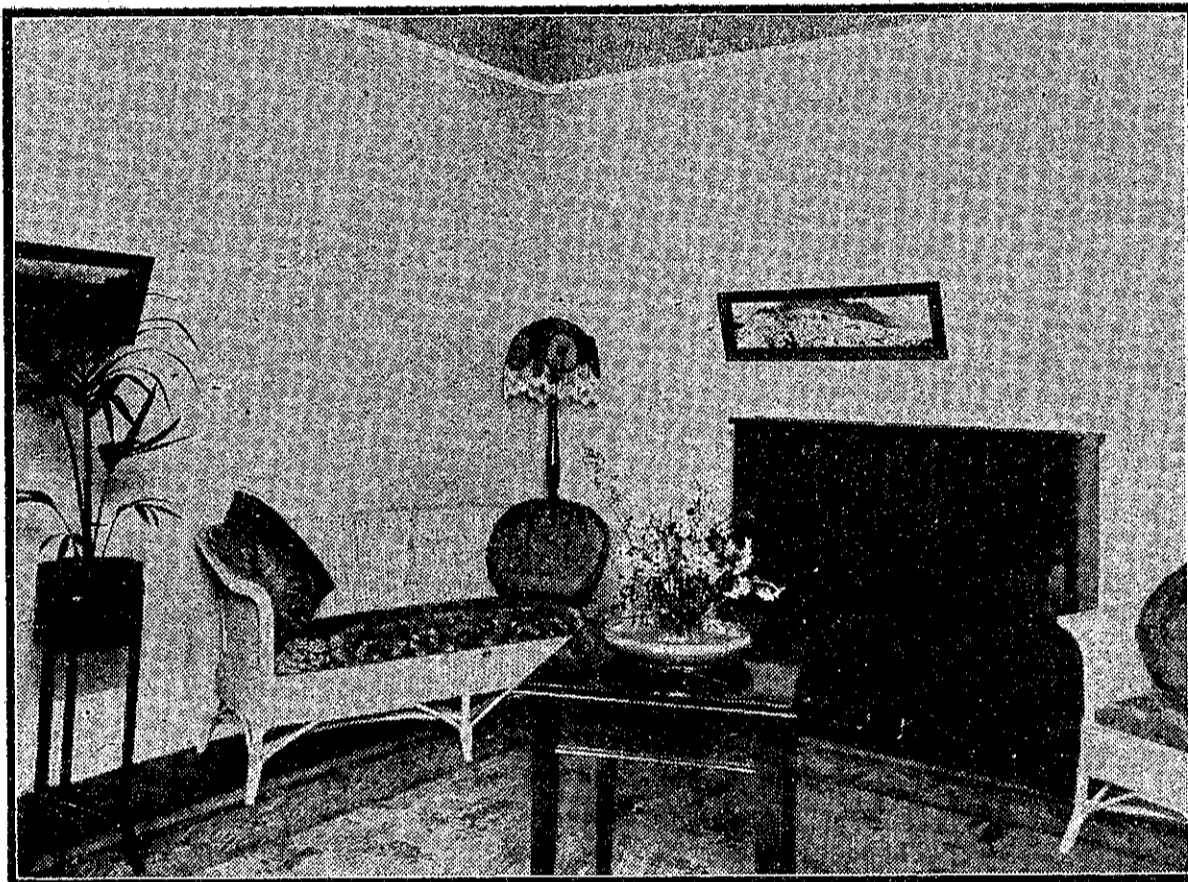
A Charming Room.

The grand lounge has a charm of its own. Here the colour scheme is rose, mauve, and grey. The Axminster carpet is grey, with a black and rose border; the walls are stippled in grey and blush rose, and the ceiling is an intermingling of rose, blue, and lavender. The window curtains are rainbow taffeta in the same blend of colouring. The woodwork is ivory enamel, and the hearth kerbs and firescreens are oxydised silver. The furniture is rosewood in Sheraton style, with striped rose and grey satin brocade. A touch of black is repeated in the cushions. Pictures of New Zealand and a large bevelled mirror in an oxydised silver frame adorn the walls. Here and there are rosewood standard lamps, with rose-coloured shades—a loud speaker is installed, and a telephone is to hand.

The Radio Broadcasting Company may be held to have been fortunate in being able to secure the old Wellesley Club buildings, in Featherston Street for the purposes of its studio. The large and spacious rooms have been happily adapted for broadcasting purposes, and the amenities of the artists contributing the programmes. Where the billiard balls formerly clicked there is now a gloriously spacious and handsome studio. The supplementary rooms and offices are equally well balanced in service and design, and earned the highest praise from the large audience of guests on the opening evening.



The Wellington Salvation Army Citadel Silver Band which played brilliantly at the opening of 2YA.



This is a corner of the handsome smoking lounge provided for the convenience of artists and friends. It is splendidly furnished in harmony with the whole suite, and creates a fine atmosphere.

Altogether, a delightful room in which to spend an evening.

The lighting throughout the studios is indirect, supplemented by standard lamps and wall brackets. A choice piece of pottery here and there, a bronze statuette in a corner, or a bowl of golden wattle, are a few of the details that go to complete a carefully-thought-out decorative scheme.

BROADCASTING IN U.S.A.

STATIONS THAT HAVE INTERESTED ME

(By "Traveller.")

Almost anyone in the United States can obtain a license to run a broadcasting station, and they do not pay their performers, expecting them to perform for nothing—for the sake of the advertisement!

At one hotel at which I stayed, there was actually a broadcasting station on the premises. A very beautiful station too, made of glass, one side looking into a luxurious and exquisitely panelled ballroom, the other over-looking the wave-beaten shores of Lake Michigan.

Much of interest did I find looking around this station, most interesting of all, perhaps, being the (to me) novel way the announcer had of introducing the programme items:—

"Station XYZ calling. Is everybody happy? Our hotel orchestra will now play the fox-trot 'Don't Darling—Don't!'"

Or:—

"Everybody's happy here! Mr. Upjohn Upjohns, the famous baritone from Colorado Springs will now sing 'Dearest, To-night!'"

And, how's this for advertising? A notice, hanging on the wall, read:—

"This station has in fifteen days received 170,699 pieces of mail from its listeners."

"Pieces of mail!"

America! Publicity! Gee!

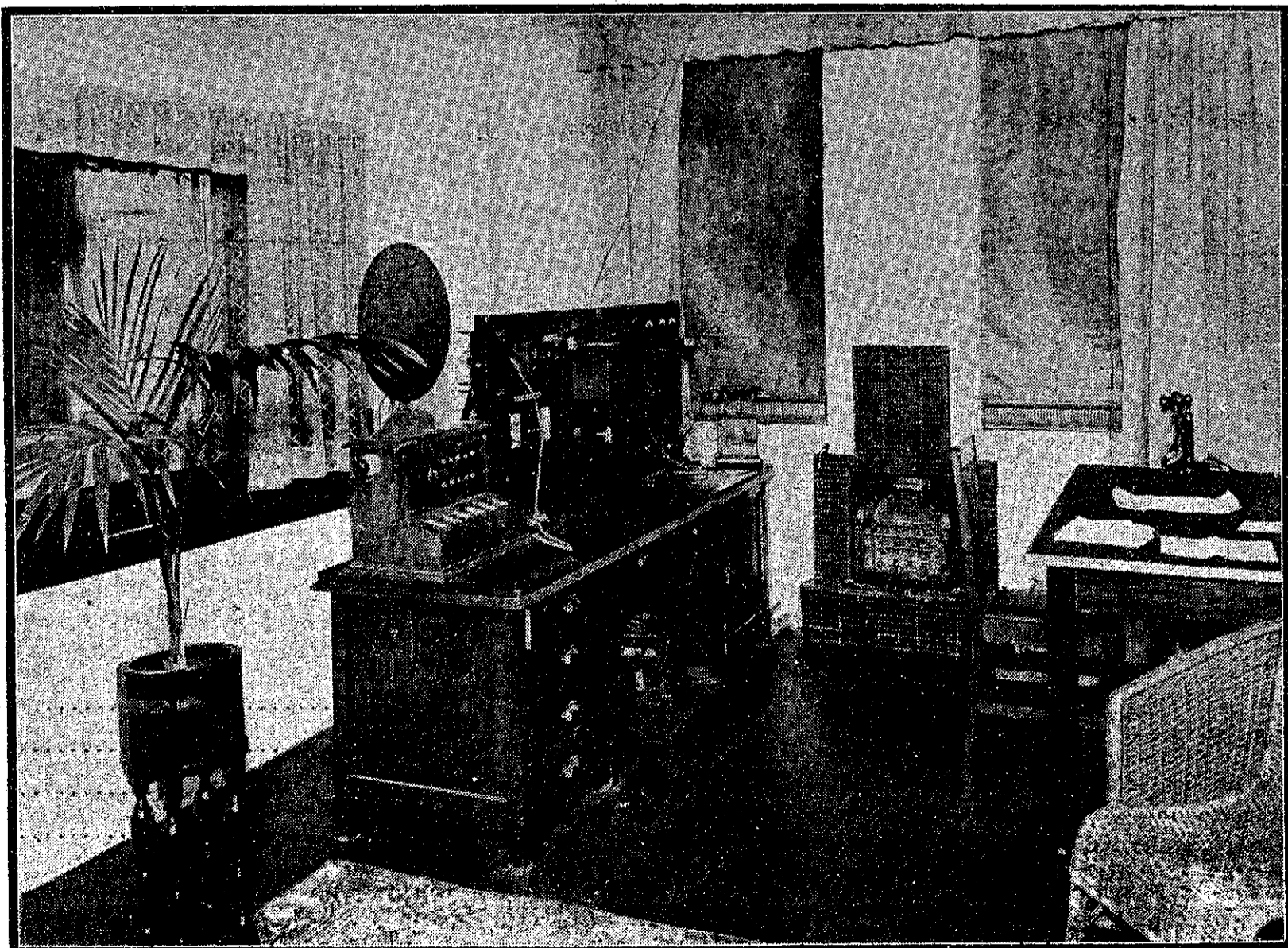
An interesting station is the Rocky Mountains Station, near Denver, Colorado.

"KOA, Denver. Perhaps this highest situated broadcasting station in the world, for the town of Denver itself is a mile above sea-level."

At this station, unlike most other American stations, they plan and print their programmes in advance, instead of merely engaging the artists, and then, when the time comes for their appearance, asking them what they will sing or play.

And, were you, dear reader, one of the fortunates who listen-in to "KOA," Denver, there would be no excuse if you could not speak almost any language under the sun, for really, without joking, they run a very fine series of language lecture courses from this station. Text books are even supplied to listeners to facilitate their following the remarks by Professor Shagbetti Spaghetti in Spanish, or Senor Macaroni Macaroni in Italian, and Madame Olga Petrominski Novokovloff in Russian.

No excuse would you have whatsoever. America! Publicity! Gee!



View of the mechanism of the Control Room. Placed between the Grand Studio and the Auxiliary Studio, the operator in this room is enabled to see all that transpires by large plate-glass windows, commanding both sides. The whole suite is fitted with loud speakers, so that all may hear without being in the actual studio.