

# THE NEW ZEALAND Radio Record

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Managing Editor,  
"The N.Z. Radio Record,"

P.O. Box 1032,  
WELLINGTON.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1927.

## THE FADING TEST.

In this issue "Megohm" gives a preliminary survey of the reports sent in by our readers, and promises further comparisons and analysis. We are particularly pleased to note that he anticipates being able to draw some conclusions of value from the reports. For that result we will be indebted to the enthusiasm and care of our readers in sending in their records, in such number and fullness. We extend to all who took part our very deepest thanks for their co-operation, and our assurance that we desire to "secure the facts," which will permit of all knowing the best means to adopt to secure the best transmission and the best reception.

## TRAINING THE "BLOOPER."

An article elsewhere in this issue calls attention to the growing difficulty that listeners in metropolitan centres are experiencing through the inefficient operation of neighbouring sets. The ranks of listeners are continually being increased by newcomers, and it is natural enough that these newcomers should require a period of practice before attaining proficiency in the manipulation of their dials. Newcomers, too, are attracted by the glamour of distance, and tend to search for stations beyond their immediate capacity. In thus striving, they tax their set beyond its capacity, and cause radiation, and consequent interference, to neighbouring listeners. This inexperience on their part is becoming quite a nuisance, and calls for definite measures to effect remedy. In the first place, it is the duty of every listener to learn to efficiently handle his set. With the simplicity that now characterises most modern sets, this is a comparatively simple matter, provided the advice of technically experienced listeners is sought and closely followed. For our part, recognising the position, we hope to give service to intending listeners and the newly-joined recruit by instituting a column for the special guidance of these classes. This will be conducted by a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers, who fully appreciates the problem, and will undertake to give the best possible assistance and guidance to new set owners. Valuable as this will be, however, it will not altogether displace the need of practical demonstration by technically experienced operators. We would therefore make a double-barrelled appeal; first to the recruit, to seek experienced advice, and secondly to experienced listeners, to give that advice as freely and liberally as possible in the general cause.

Another factor in the situation is said to be the composition of the programme and the inclusion of talks in the 8 to 10 session. The argument is that, where music makes a universal appeal, a talk on any set subject immediately narrows the appeal to those who are interested in either the speaker or the subject. The immediate effect, therefore, is that those who are not interested in the subject immediately seek to swing over to another station, and by possibly straining their sets to secure reception, create radiation and interference which disturbs those who do not remain upon the home station. The remedy proposed for this phase of the evil is the rearrangement of the programme and the restriction of the 8 to 10 session of entertainment, and the concentration of talks in the period prior to 8 o'clock. This is the course advocated by a not inconsiderable section of listeners, and it is undeniable that there is some weight in the argument. On the other hand, it is only a minor phase of the trouble, and we do not see that the mechanical inefficiency of a section of listeners should deprive those who wish to hear interesting talk from the opportunity of doing so at the most convenient period of time, and the time most convenient to the generally expert class who give these talks. The main cure lies in the attainment of efficiency on the part of the general body of listeners.

## THE COUNTRY LISTENER.

The question of Sunday services and their nature has lately been given some prominence in our columns. The same subject has been exciting interest in Australia, where quite a warm controversy has raged in radio circles upon the point of Sunday's programme being maintained on the basis of exclusively religious services, or enlarged to include secular music. The suggestion has been made here that the narrower standard should apply, and that nothing but church and religious items should go on the air on Sunday. A correspondent in this issue eloquently advocates the cause of the farmer listener, and that advocacy has our sincerest sympathy. We look to country listeners as the biggest potential field for the development of a radio service. They are the people who deserve the fullest possible consideration, and who will derive the greatest proportionate good from the maximum development of which wireless broadcasting is capable. The point is made by our correspondent that, on present arrangements, the farmer's opportunity for listening to satisfactory entertainment is limited by his vocation and the times he can devote to listening. We know it to be the policy of the Broadcasting Company to give the most attractive service possible to all listeners, and particularly to develop a programme in nature and time which will appeal to country listeners. We believe the time will come when an increased Sunday service can be given, and for our part, although we have every respect for the day and its associations, we think the greatest good can be done and satisfaction given by a judicious broadening of the programme to include high-class items of entertaining and musical value in sessions apart from the actual services themselves.

## 4YA STUDIO

## RENOVATIONS COMPLETED

The builders, the paperhangers, the painters, and the upholsterers, have been and gone, leaving 4YA like a new studio, and a credit to Dunedin.

The place has been entirely renovated. There are swing doors where there were no doors before. There are new carpets and new furniture, and through big plate glass windows the lobby looks into the lounge, lounge into the studios, and studios into lobby. All is now lightsome and cheerful; a well ordered studio.

The renovations make 4YA a thoroughly up-to-date studio which will be a delight to the broadcasting artists of Dunedin. The whole place has been furnished with great taste. The colour scheme of the lounge is rose pink and blue. One studio is in pale green and fawn, and the other in apricot and mauve.

The first of the regular Saturday night concerts was broadcast from the studio on Saturday, October 8, to the evident satisfaction of all listeners in Dunedin and Otago.

## FOR 2YA

## SERIES OF RECITALS

BY MR. A. STANLEY WARWICK.

In continuation of their policy of engaging the best artists available, the Radio Broadcasting Company of New Zealand, Ltd., have arranged for Mr. A. Stanley Warwick, the well-known elocutionary teacher and adjudicator, to give a series of recitals of works by well-known writers on Monday evenings at 9 o'clock, commencing on October 10. Besides being well-known as an adjudicator, Mr. Warwick is recognised as one of the Dominion's leading recitalists, having toured New



Zealand on several occasions. In Australia Mr. Warwick was well-known as the first registrar for the State Conservatorium of Music, Sydney, having been associated with Mr. Henri Verbrugghen. In 1920 he came to New Zealand to adjudicate at the Wellington Competitions, and has remained here since that time, with the exception of a visit to Ballarat Competitions as adjudicator in 1925. Mr. Warwick is well-known for his ability to find new material, and, while not neglecting the classics, his programmes will embody many pieces that are not generally known.

## CANTERBURY LISTENERS' LEAGUE

A meeting of the committee of the above league was held on Wednesday evening, Mr. J. H. Gresson presiding. Correspondence was received from various sources, complaining about the nuisance caused by howling valves. The committee discussed the matter fully, and decided to endeavour to ask several listeners to try and track the offenders, and report same.

The "Canterbury Radio Journal" was appointed the official organ of the league.

The secretary reported that on the day that Parliament was to receive the new Customs Tariff, he had wired 2YA asking them to obtain the information concerning the alteration, if it could be done, and broadcast it in the evening. 2YA was successful in obtaining this, and acted on the suggestion. The news was broadcast, and was greatly appreciated, not only in Canterbury, but all over the Dominion.

The secretary's action was approved, and the committee of 2YA commented upon, a letter of thanks being sent to them.

The general improvements in broadcasting, within the past 12 months, was commented upon, and the committee would like to impress on all listeners that they should support the league, to the fullest extent, if they desire an avenue through which to place their grievances and troubles before the Government or the broadcasting company.

Herbert H. Frost, former President of the Radio Manufacturers Association of the United States, who has been making a study of radio conditions in Europe, in reporting his survey of conditions abroad showed European broadcast programmes to be of excellent quality. England, he said, was still in the crystal-set stage because the high power used by their broadcasting stations made multiple-valve sets, such as are common in the United States, unnecessary.

## INTEREST IN SHORT-WAVE WORK

### A USEFUL LOG FROM MR. SELLENS

Interest in short-wave reception from overseas is steadily growing, and we hear on all sides of enthusiasts who have either installed, or are proceeding to instal, short-wave sets in order to reach out and take advantage of the growing service of overseas stations. By courtesy of Mr. F. W. Sellens, Northland, Wellington, we are able to publish the attached list of short-wave stations on telephony, together with their time of operation.

Mr. Sellens mentions that he has lately been receiving both the Russian and Dutch stations with remarkable volume and clarity. The Belgian station, which has recently begun operating, comes in very loudly, but the modulation is very bad at present. On Friday morning last, Mr. Sellens had the Belgian station in considerable strength, and several times received their call sign. He also had PCJJ, Holland, at loudspeaker strength up to 7.30 Friday morning. It was announced by this station that they would be rebroadcasting on short-wave the London description of the boxing contest.

The Russian stations, notably RFN, which is situated in Siberia, frequently gives splendid music.

At the present time 6AG, Perth, is testing from 9.30 p.m., New Zealand time, nearly every evening for about half an hour. This station is owned and operated by the engineer-in-charge of the Westralian Farmers' Station, Perth, 6WF.

### SCHEDULE OF SHORT WAVE STATIONS ON TELEPHONY.

	Wave-length Metres	N.Z. Mean Time	
PCJJ, Holland	30.2	4.30 a.m.—7.30 a.m.	Wed. and Fri.
2XAF, Schenectady, N.Y.	32.77	9.30 a.m.—3.30 p.m.	(varies) Wed., Fri., and Sun.
2XAD, Schenectady, N.Y.	22.02	9.30 a.m.—3.30 p.m.	(varies) Mon., Tue., Thur., and Fri.
KDKA, East Pittsburgh	64 & 26 (about)	9.30 a.m.—3.30 p.m.	(varies) Daily except Mon.
WLW, Cincinnati	52	Irregular.	
RFN, Russia	50 & 60	10 p.m.—11.30 p.m.	Tue., Thur., and Sat. (occasionally on other evenings on 60m.)
6AG, Perth, W.A.	32.9	9.30 p.m.—10 p.m.	(varies) nearly every evening.
6WF, Perth, W.A.	100	11.30 p.m.—1.30 a.m.	every evening except Sat., Sun.
2NM, England	33	Testing on different wave-lengths, sometimes early morning and late afternoon.	
5GC, Adelaide	31	Sunday afternoon—sometimes.	
3AJ, Rangiora	(about) 35	Sunday afternoon—sometimes.	
3AU, Rangiora	(about) 35	Sunday afternoon—sometimes.	
3LO, Melbourne	29.8		
2XD or 2XG (?)	(about) 34		
4NW, Pittsburgh	(about) 32	Late Saturday evenings.	
Radio-Belgique, Belgium	(about) 33	Heard on several Wednesday mornings till about 6.30 a.m.; also Fri.	
(?) (?)	(about) 32	From 10 p.m. occasionally, talk in French, and some music.	

Other stations are often heard, but too weak to identify.

As showing the growing interest in shortwave work "Microphone" writes from Timaru: "In your leading article of September 30, you speak of the excellent work done by Mr. O'Meara and Mr. Sellens. These two amateurs were not alone in their skill in picking up 2XAF. Quite a number of amateurs in the South Island heard the 'fight.' In Timaru Mr. Ellis, Mr. Buckley and Mr. S. Hanan reported excellent reception. Mr. Hanan is perhaps one of the earliest valve users in the Dominion. It's a pity you couldn't obtain his log book covering the last six years. This amateur has done an immense amount of work on short wave. 2NM Caterham, London, was bagged on September 9 and 18, 1927, in a clear and loud manner. I thought it just as well to let the 'Radio Record' know that the pioneers are in the South Island, viz., Mr. Bell, Mr. Orbell, Mr. R. Slade, Mr. Shiel, Mr. S. Hanan, Mr. Courtis, Mr. McDonald, etc., etc."

[We are only too pleased to give publicity to our southern friends' performances, and appreciate, at any time, items of interest. We would be pleased to have good logs of distant reception.—Ed.]

## ESPERANTO

Mention has been made to the instructor that the lessons comprising the Esperanto course of "Radio Record" do not contain a sufficient number of Esperanto words. This is explained by the fact that all available space is being utilised for the publication of subject matter for each broadcast lesson. However, students who desire to extend their vocabulary more rapidly than by means of these lessons may do so by obtaining an Esperanto text-book. A reliable and complete edition containing an extensive list of words and which should, therefore, meet the requirements of students in this direction, is obtainable from the instructor, who is in a position to supply a limited number of copies for 1s. 6d., post free.

As in the past, inquiries relative to Esperanto may be forwarded to "The Esperanto Instructor," N.Z. Broadcasting Co., Wellington, or care of "Radio Record." A stamped addressed envelope must accompany each inquiry.

### LESSON XII.

(To be broadcast from 2YA on October 20, from 7.30 to 7.54 p.m.)

Sinjorinoj kaj Sinjoroj, Bonan vesperon! THE PREPOSITION.—Prepositions in Esperanto are always placed before nouns or pronouns, to show the relation (of position, etc.) between the thing for which the noun stands and another thing or action. The following prepositions have been used in previous lessons:—Al, de, el, kun, per, po, por, and sur. The other prepositions are:—Apud, beside, near, by; da, of (indefinite quantity); en, in, into, within; ekster, outside; ĝis, until, as far as; inter, be-

tween, among; je (see below); kontraŭ, against, opposite; laŭ, according to; post, after; pri, concerning, about; sen, without; super, above, over; tra, through; trans, across, on the other side; ĉirkaŭ, about, around; anstataŭ, instead of; krom, besides, except; malgraŭ, notwithstanding; pro, for, owing to; preter, past, beyond; spite, in spite of; sub, under; antaŭ, before; antaŭ ol, before (time).

All prepositions require the nominative case after them. Mi donis ĝin al Li (not ĉin), I gave it to him; Li akceptis la aparaton por Mi (not min), He bought the apparatus for me.

The prepositions anstataŭ, antaŭ (ol), and por, are used before infinitive verbs—e.g., anstataŭ diri, antaŭ ol paroli, por lerni.

Each Esperanto preposition has a definite and constant meaning. If the meaning of an English preposition is not clear, it may be translated either by je, or by the accusative—N without a preposition, as, Ili ridis je li, or Ili ridis lin.—They laughed at him. Je is really the indefinite preposition—it may be used when no other preposition will suit.

Bonan nokton al ĉiuj!

The Canadian delegation at the International Radio Conference is expected to renew negotiations looking to the assignment of additional wave-lengths for the use of broadcasters north of the border. The Dominion now enjoys six "exclusive" wave-lengths and shares twelve others with the United States. Unofficial information received at Washington is that Canada will ask for additional exclusive wave-lengths on the ground that the present allocation is not adequate.



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