

Stations Available to New Zealand Listeners

THE popularity of the schedule of stations available to New Zealand listeners, published in the "Radio Record" of November 18, has prompted its publication again, with minor additions and alterations. Listeners have forwarded the particulars of various American stations which they have heard and have suggested their inclusion in the list. A comparison of the various stations mentioned and the locality in which they were picked up clearly shows that these stations are not generally heard throughout New Zealand. Therefore they do not merit a place in the schedule.

It is well known that some of the Australian broadcast stations are not operating on their stated wave-lengths. The heterodyning of stations outside Australia has necessitated slight variations in the allotted wave-lengths of some of the Commonwealth stations, and in other cases the stations have not been tuned to their official wave-lengths through the result of readjustments in the operating plant. At all events, despite this, the wave-lengths of the Australian stations as published in the Commonwealth radio Press are as per official list, which has been deviated from by some of the stations.

However, in compliance with the suggestions of a number of correspondents, the actual, instead of the official, wave-lengths of the Australian stations are now shown in the schedule.

A note of warning must be sounded with regard to long-distance reception at this time of the year. Beginners who have recently purchased multi-valve receiving sets of a high reputation may be dismayed at the weakness of some of the Australian stations. They are prone to blame their equipment for their disappointment, while, as a matter of fact the fault lies in

SPECIAL SCHEDULE OF LOCAL AND OVERSEAS STATIONS AND OPERATING TIMES

some natural phenomenon experienced at this time of the year. The periods of poor reception are fortunately not protracted, and during summer-time there are weeks during which the long-

distance stations come in with remarkable strength. The following schedule is not offered as a finished product. There are still variations from the official wave-

lengths to be inserted, but, on the whole, the schedule in its present form should prove a handy reference list for those who seek interest by reaching out for distant broadcasting.

LONG-DISTANCE STATIONS MOST FREQUENTLY HEARD IN NEW ZEALAND, AND MINOR N.Z. STATIONS.

Call.	Place.	Wave.	Power.	Schedule.
KEX	Portland, Ore., U.S.A.	240	2500	Till 8.30 p.m. daily.
KFON	Longbeach, Cal., U.S.A.	242	500	Till 8.30 p.m. daily.
3BY	Melbourne, Australia	250	50	1 a.m. till 4.15 a.m., Sun. and Mon.
5KA	Adelaide, Australia	250	600	11 p.m. till 1 a.m., Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat., and Sun.
12Q	Auckland, N.Z.	253	50	Sunday afternoons, Monday and Thursday evenings.
3DB	Melbourne, Australia	255	500	10.30 p.m. till 1.30 a.m.
2UW	Sydney, Australia	267	500	From 10.30 p.m.
12B	Auckland, N.Z.	275	250	Sunday afternoon, Monday nights.
2ZF	Palmerston N., N.Z.	278	50	From 7.30 p.m., Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat., Sun.
2KY	Sydney, Australia	280	1500	From 10.30 p.m. daily.
2UE	Sydney, Australia	293	250	From 11.30 p.m. Tues. and Thurs., and from 10.30 p.m. Sundays.
42B	Dunedin, N.Z.	290	50	Irregular.
CNRV	Vancouver, Canada	291	500	Till 7.30 p.m. daily.
WOAI	Texas, San Antonio, U.S.	303	5000	Till 8 p.m. daily.
2GB	Sydney, Australia	310	3000	From 10.30 p.m. daily, excepting Tues., Thurs.
5DN	Adelaide, Australia	313	500	From 11 p.m. daily.
3UZ	Melbourne, Australia	319	100	From 10.30 p.m. Mon. and Wed.
KNX	Hollywood, Cal., U.S.A.	339	1000	Till 8.30 p.m. daily, but occasionally till 10.30 p.m.
KJR	Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.	349	2500	Till 8.30 p.m. daily.
2BL	Sydney, Australia	349	5000	From 10.30 p.m. daily.
7BY	Bombay, India	357	3000	From 4 a.m. daily.
JOCK	Nagoya, Japan	360	1500	From 10 p.m. daily.
KFWB	Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.	361	500	Till 7.30 p.m.
3LO	Melbourne, Australia	371	5000	From 10.30 p.m.
7CA	Calcutta, India	370	3000	From 3.30 a.m. daily.
JOAK	Tokio, Japan	375	1500	From 10 p.m. daily.
KGO	Oakland, Cal., U.S.A.	384	5000	Till 8.30 p.m. Sundays, and 7.30 p.m. Thurs., Fri., Sat.
JOBK	Osaka, Japan	385	1000	From 10 p.m. daily.
WBBM	Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.	389	5000	Till 8.30 p.m.
4QG	Brisbane, Australia	395	5000	From 10.30 p.m. daily.
5CL	Adelaide, Australia	405	5000	From 11 p.m. daily.
KZRM	Manila, Philippines	406	1000	From midnight.
KPO	San Francisco, U.S.A.	422	5000	Till 8.30 p.m. daily.
2FC	Sydney, Australia	442	5000	From 10.30 p.m. daily.
KFI	Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.	468	5000	Till 8.30 p.m. daily.
3AR	Melbourne, Australia	484	1600	From 10.30 p.m.
7ZL	Hobart, Australia	516	3000	From 10.30 p.m. daily.

TRANS-ATLANTIC BROADCASTS

Preliminary plans have been completed for engineering experiments to develop international broadcasting between England and America, it was announced recently by a representative of the National Broadcasting Company. Plans for the initial engineering work were completed at a series of conferences between Captain P. P. Ekersley, chief engineer of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and Dr. A. N. Goldsmith, consulting engineer of the National Broadcasting Company of U.S.A.

"We propose an intensive experimental and development programme, but we are unable to give any present guarantees of service. The programme will include the erection of a powerful short-wave relay broadcasting transmitter and the installation of a special short-wave relay broadcasting receiving station in England and the systematic utilisation of similar facilities in the United States. We believe that ultimately short-wave development is likely to permit inter-continental broadcasting."

The engineers pointed out that while short-wave broadcast transmissions for the relaying of programmes over long distances had yielded occasional results of great interest, they were unreliable as indicators of the present capabilities of such a service because large-scale international broadcasting to the public had stringent requirements which had not yet been fully met.

Captain Ekersley will return to England immediately, it was said, to push the development of the plan in that country, and the National Broadcasting Company would proceed with the corresponding plans in this country.

The engineers expressed hope that the plans would be carried forward rapidly enough to permit the working out of administrative details and programmes by Sir John Reith, managing director of the British corporation, with officials of the National Broadcasting Company, during his contemplated visit to the United States in the near future.

EDISON, THE WORLD'S WIZARD

INTERVIEWED BY RADIO

HIS INTERESTING OPINIONS.

It will be remembered that a very fine reception of the speech of Thomas A. Edison was accomplished a few weeks ago from the short-wave broadcast station 2XAD, Schenectady, U.S.A., by Mr. F. W. Sellen, of Northland, Wellington. A full report of the occasion is given by the "New York Times" of October 22, as follows:—"Thomas A. Edison made his debut as a radio speaker in a novel fashion last night. He gave an interview over the radio from the library of his home in West Orange, N.J., from 10.15 to 10.22 o'clock, answering questions put to him by E. W. Rice, an honorary chairman of the Board of Directors of the General Electric Company. The interview was broadcast by station WJAF in New York and forty-two other stations throughout the country.

The occasion was an "Edison Night" programme, sponsored by the General Electric Company in celebration of the forty-eighth anniversary of Mr. Edison's invention of the incandescent electric lamp. During the interview Mr. Edison and Mr. Rice sat at the centre of a long table in the middle of the Edison library, with microphones before them.

First Radio Interview.

The first Edison radio interview follows:—

Q.—Are you working as hard as ever? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you think, Mr. Edison, that hard work shortens life? A.—Never, if you like it.

Q.—What, Mr. Edison, do you consider your most important inventions? A.—The incandescent electric light and power system.

Q.—Does the present incandescent lamp retain the essentials of the first lamp made? A.—Yes.

Q.—What do you consider the greatest factor in human progress, comfort, and happiness. A.—The intro-

duction of electricity, power, telephone, etc., in our daily life.

Q.—Have the possibilities of electric invention and discovery been exhausted? A.—Oh, no. It appears endless.

Q.—You invented the phonograph in 1877, and the incandescent lamp in 1879, when you were a comparatively young man. Do you find, Mr. Edison, that most great inventions are made by men in their earlier years? A.—Yes, because they have greater energy and will to work.

Q.—At what age is man's productivity at the highest? A.—Depends entirely on his health, ambition, and will to work.

Q.—Have any important inventions been made by women? A.—I cannot recall. Madame Curie is a great research woman.

Greater Field for Youth.

Q.—Do you believe, Mr. Edison, that a young man's opportunities for success are greater to-day than ever before? A.—Yes, far greater. There is a great scarcity of competent men to manage our increasingly large industries.

Q.—Do you think, Mr. Edison, that the tendency in America will be toward bigger and bigger business? A.—Competent men are so scarce that there are not enough to go around. Hence, large corporations are of advantage, as they can afford high salaries, and thus obtain better management.

Q.—Will business ever get so big that it will be desirable to have it handled by the Government? A.—Government management is fatal to success. The Government should regulate, not manage, private business in its relations with the public.

Q.—From your experience, Mr. Edison, what advice would you give to the youth of to-day? A.—Youth does not take advice.

Advocates Light Eating.

Q.—You once told me, Mr. Edison, that you were a great believer in light eating, and that you believed if most people ate less they would enjoy better health. Do you still believe this to be true? A.—Yes. My experience is that if people generally will diminish

their food one-half they will not lose weight and will have better health.

Q.—What period of your life do you look upon with greatest satisfaction? A.—After perfection of each invention the satisfaction is great. Then I plunge into another one, with all its trouble, to await another period of satisfaction.

Q.—Is life to-day a happier experience for the average man or woman than it has been in the past? A.—Yes, in the U.S.A.

Q.—Taking life as a whole, its successes and its disappointments, would you be glad to live it over again?—Yes.

Records of His Achievements.

Also seated at the table were Mrs. Edison, Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company; John W. Lieb, vice-president and general manager of the New York Edison Company; George F. Morrison, vice-president of the General Electric Company; and Kolin Hager, of the General Electric Company, the radio announcer. The room contained priceless records of Mr. Edison's inventive achievements, including his first phonograph.

The Edison Night programme lasted from 10 to 11 o'clock. It began with an announcement of the purpose of the programme, emphasising the fact that Mr. Edison's first incandescent lamp was based upon principles which have now been applied to the radio valve. Then came music by the Goldman Band from Carnegie Hall, followed by the interview with Mr. Edison, and then more music by the Goldman Band until 10.40.

At that time the national hook-up ended, and each station in the network continued with a local Edison Night programme for twenty minutes. Station WJAF carried short talks by Messrs. Swope and Lieb, paying tribute to Mr. Edison.

World's Debt to Edison.

"With the millions of incandescent lamps in use in almost every home in every country in the civilised world, it is difficult to realise that forty-eight years ago to-day incandescent lamps did not exist," Mr. Swope said. The invention was due to the genuine patience, persistence, courage in adversity and under great discouragement of Mr. Edison. The world is indebted to him not only for this great invention, but also indirectly for the inventions that have followed from this beginning, which has made the United States the outstanding leader in the marvellous development of the incandescent lamp industry of the world. The inventions of Mr. Edison and his followers here in the United States are recognised literally everywhere. But Mr. Edison did more than this; he conceived the system of power distribution and the electrical network necessary to bring electric current to every home and to every workshop."

S-O-S

TRAVEL IN COMFORT BY
CAR
WELLINGTON — PALMERSTON
NEW PLYMOUTH.
Use Our Booking Offices in Advance.
51 Willis Street, WELLINGTON.
Telephone 45—842.

MARCONI'S BEAM

FADING—A BIG PROBLEM

ARE SUNSPOTS RESPONSIBLE?

Guglielmo Marconi told the Institute of Radio Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in New York recently that he has succeeded in girdling the globe with a radio beam, the principle of which he demonstrated just five years ago before a joint meeting of those two electrical societies. In 1922 he had a crude framework erected on the platform to show how he believed the beam would work. He then showed lantern slides of powerful beam stations.

Senator Marconi said fading was the big problem in connection with radio, especially on short-waves. He pointed out that fading has been a marked feature of long distance radio, especially when short waves were employed, and although in his experience fading appeared to be worse on wave-lengths between 200 and 1000 meters it often proved to be serious on the very short waves utilised by the beam system.

"Fading has always been more frequent and more severe on the England-Canada circuit than on any of the others," he said. "It may be noticed that our Canadian service is also our shortest distance service, that it is mostly across the sea and that the Canadian station is the one which happens to be nearest to the north magnetic pole."

DO SUNSPOTS CAUSE FADING?

"It frequently occurs that when the Canadian communication fades out for some hours on end, the other services to Australia, India, and South Africa, which use similar wave-lengths, continue working with undiminished efficiency. It has also been noticed that the times of bad fading practically always coincide with the appearance of large sunspots and intense aurora borealis, usually accompanied by magnetic storms, and at the same periods when cables and land lines experience difficulties or are thrown out of action."

"We have also frequently noticed that during these periods signals could be received on a shorter wave-length

than the one usually employed, often on a 16-metre wave when a 26-metre wave would not come through.

PECULIARITIES OF WAVE-LENGTHS.

"As is now generally known very short waves of 16 metres and under can be better received at long distances by daylight and in summer time than during winter or at night, and we also know that very long waves are not affected by daylight."

Marconi said short waves would solve congestion in the ether.

"If we assume that long waves may be classed between 5000 and 30,000 metres, and short waves between 5 and 100 metres," he said, "then, by applying the basis of a rule proposed for the consideration of the International Radiotelegraph Conference at Washington, we find that 3700 wave-bands or channels will be practicable and permissible for the short-waves, but only 90 for the long waves."

Static is always with us, that type of interference which sounds like a ton of coal being dumped. So far no real solution has been found for static elimination, although some methods now in use minimise its effects. The loop is one of these devices, and for that reason loop sets will not pick up as much static as an antenna set. As much of the static originates in the tropics or north of New Zealand, the directional properties of the loop will aid in reducing this source of trouble, due to the fact that the loop receives best in the plane in which it is pointed and poorest from sections at right angles to the loop. From this we can see that if the loop is pointing east and west most of the static originating in the North is rejected and the Australian stations come through with great volume, while stations in the South and North are not received. A shifting of the plane of the loop will lift the direction of greatest response.

Printed and published for the New Zealand Radio Publishing Company, at the registered office, Dominion Avenue, Wellington, of the Wellington Publishing Company, by Archibald Sando, of 47 Freyberg Street, Lyall Bay, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1927.

Listen to—

ENGLAND
RUSSIA
AMERICA
HOLLAND
ITALY, AND
GERMANY,

Our T. B. H.

Short Wave Adapter

Suitable for all makes of Sets.

Procureable only from

Broadcast Reception Limited

CASHEL ST. (opp. Beath's), CHRISTCHURCH.

Also T. H. BLAIN,

HIGH ST., RANGIORA.
R. F. JOYCE, KAIAPOI.

Shop 'Phone 22—385.

Private 'Phone 25—010.

RADIO ENTHUSIASTS

THE MOST DEPENDABLE BATTERY THAT MONEY CAN BUY IS THE

EXIDE

As installed at the 2YA Station, Wellington.

We have Batteries in all sizes from 9/- each.

Exide Battery users: Have your Battery charged by Exide experts. Collection and Delivery Service Daily, City and Suburbs.

EXIDE SERVICE STATION,
79 KENT TERRACE, WELLINGTON.