

Radio Round the World

WITH an audience of thirty million, Mr. Herbert Hoover, Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States, delivered an address outlining his political viewpoint.

IN view of the fact that most of the complaints against broadcasting are the outcome of inefficient receiving sets a proposal for the adoption of hall-marks for sets is being considered by the Australian Post and Telegraph Department.

AT any time now station JB, located at Johannesburg, will come on the air with a power of 10,000 watts. JB will transmit on a wave of 443 metres, very close to 2FC, but with a difference of over nine hours it may be possible to pick up the South African broadcasts in the small hours of the morning. A month or two ago much local interest would have been taken in this station.

THE Heeney-Tunney fight was of world-wide interest. As known to radio listeners it was put on the air by 2XAF, which was itself heard all over the world. In England, Daventry (5XX) rebroadcast the American station with good results.

NEARLY 500 radio valves comprise an important part of the supplies carried by the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. The exact number is 483, of which 96 are for transmitting and 387 for receiving. Such a quantity is being taken to make communication certain. However, should the supply become low, it is planned to rebuild receivers and transmitters to accommodate a smaller number of valves.

THE blind have been well catered for by the French Radio Corporation, who have co-operated with the American Braille press in the production of wiring diagrams and instructions in braille. The frameworks of sets have also been produced, with tuning dials with raised characters.

THE Christchurch amateur station, 3ZC, is now broadcasting daily on 250 metres from 10 to 11 a.m., from noon to 1 p.m. daily, and on Tuesday evenings till 10.15 p.m. On the third Tuesday of each month the station is on the air with dance music till 11.15 p.m.

GREAT interest is centred on the forthcoming Broadcasting Commission to investigate the Canadian position. The personnel has not been decided yet, but it is understood they are to consider the national systems of England and France with a view to their adoption in Canada.

IN order to broadcast the chimes of the Dunedin Town Hall clock, the microphone in use at 4YA Studio is taken to the front door while the clock is chiming. Passing cars, noisy children and all the many other noises of the street do not seem to affect the pick-up for it comes through clearly and distinctly.

IT has been stated that the increase in short-wave stations of countries outside America during March was 25 per cent., while the American increase was only 2 per cent. It must be remembered that the number of American short-wavers previously established was greater than in any other country.

3LO (MELBOURNE) starts broadcasting at 7.15 a.m. and continues till 11.40 p.m., during which time it broadcasts on an average no less than eighty-nine items, of which almost half are musical (orchestras, singers, instrumental soloists, etc.). Nevertheless they have room for weather, time signals, news, and many other features.

"SACRIFICE unimagined instructions on washing motor-cars for more good poetry and drama. History, too, a knowledge of which is essential for successful democratic government. I looked for almost in vain." In this strain a British licensee writes to the radio paper. His argument is logical and worthy of serious consideration.

EVIDENTLY neither the cold nor the heat affects the "Radio Bug," for both transmitters and receivers are found in all parts of the globe. Finland has now joined the radio circle, and with no mean qualifications. A new 35 kilowatt broadcasting station, operating on 1525 metres, has been placed in operation in Lahti.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been taken by listeners in every part of the Commonwealth and in New Zealand, in the recent debates from 2FC Studio by the Sydney School of Arts Debating Society. That this feature of broadcasting is proving popular is evidenced by the large number of appreciative letters received by the studio and by the club.

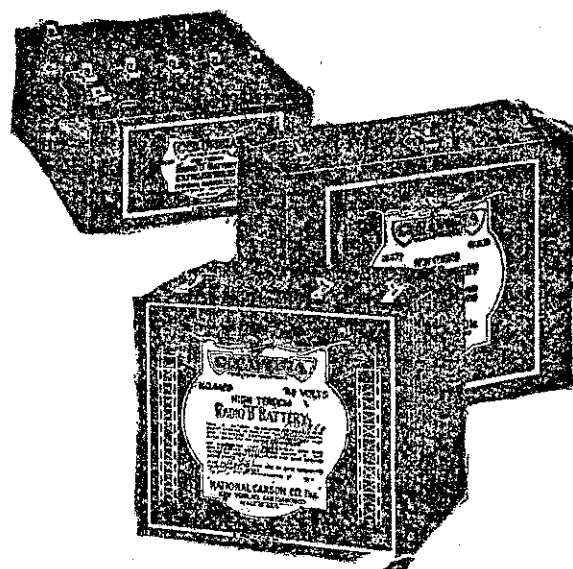
THERE is indication that the coming National Radio Exhibition (Olympia) which opens this month will be the biggest wireless show ever held. A good deal of apparatus to be exhibited will not have been seen before, while it will be noticed that in sets considerable advances in simplicity and control and in artistic outward appearance have been made.

"THE Electrical Review" (England) makes this comment regarding the Baird International Television Company, Ltd., which has been oversubscribed:—"With all respect to the talented inventor and to the distinguished men whose names appear as members of the company, we must repeat that television up to the present has taken the shape of promise rather than performance, and that its prospects of success appear to us to partake of the nature of vision in the sense of unreality rather than that of actual accomplishment."

RADIO retailers in the United States are advocating the installation of receiving sets beside the desks of executives in order that news of commercial, industrial, and political import the world over may be made readily available. It is explained that by the co-operation and assistance of the broadcasting stations a highly efficient system of information could be organised, which might well be of benefit to the business men of the country.

NEW ZEALAND listeners have little to complain about as far as classical and operatic music is concerned. In England a very large portion of the music is classic—Handel, Verdi, Gounod, Mozart, Dvorak, Mendelssohn, figure largely in almost every programme. And they are asked for, as evidenced by these two letters to "Radio Times":—"Nearly all my friends listen only to symphony or chamber concerts." "Why not more chamber music? For the real lover of music will listen to it and appreciate it the more, as first-class music is so hard to get. Every town, however small, has its so-called jazz band." The writer has struck a true note—jazz can be heard everywhere, but artists only can satisfactorily render good music.

OCEAN and Nauru Islands are linked with each other, and with the British Phosphate Commission's tender-steamers Nauru Chief by a remarkably efficient wireless telephone service. A high-powered wireless plant works under British control at Nauru, but mere Morse communication with the outside world is insufficient for the commercial operations at Ocean and Nauru, which lie 160 miles apart. Each island has its own wireless telephone plant, a half-kilowatt installation for two-way conversation, and daily the managers and other officials call one another up over this 160 miles to discuss all details regarding output, loading, and other matters affecting the commission's work. On board the Nauru Chief, the supply ship which carries officials, native labour, and stores to the two islands, is a similar half-kilowatt Marconi set, and when within a 700-mile range this vessel is in constant daylight conversation with Nauru and Ocean. The wavelength used is 720 metres, clear of all interference from ship traffic; and at times the stations are heard by amateurs in Australia and New Zealand who specially tune in for them.



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