

Identification Wanted

COULD any listener oblige me with the name and address of station 2XO (or 2FO), Castlepoint? I heard this station last night (February 9) at very good strength on about 1400 k.c. (214 metres). When writing last week re 4ZO Invercargill, I gave the frequency as 1150 k.c. (260 metres). I find now that it has changed to 1200 k.c. (250 metres).—Dynamic (Lower Hutt).

ON February 9 I tuned into an American station, the call of which sounded like WXAG, New York. They were testing on about 780 k.c. (384 metres) and closed down about 10.20 p.m., concluding the programme with a mouthorgan solo. Another American which I cannot quite get the call of is on 36½ on the dial—on top of 1YA Auckland. Could anyone identify these stations?—J.S. (Napier).

[The latter station is probably KHJ, Los Angeles, California. Power 1 k.w., frequency 900 k.c. (333 metres).—Ed.]

DX Topics

IN reply to "Courier" (Wellington), we would inform him that an up-to-date list of New Zealand "B" class broadcasting stations was published in the "Radio Record" dated November 15, 1929. Within two months a further revised list will be published in the call-sign section of the "Radio Listeners' Guide and Call Book."

WOULD you please inform me whether one can receive American stations on my factory-built set; and, if so, which stations and what are their frequencies?—H. Harrison (Huntly).

The following stations are among the most easily receivable of the Americans: WTIC, 1060 k.c. (283 metres); WHK, 1390 k.c. (216 metres); WENR, 870 k.c. (345 metres); KGO, 790 k.c.

THE D.X. CLUB

Views and News.

(380 metres); KPO, 680 k.c. (441 metres); KFOX, 1250 k.c. (240 metres); KMOX, 1090 k.c. (275 metres); WLW, 700 k.c. (428 metres); and KVOO, 1140 k.c. (263 metres). [Full particulars re these and many other American stations may be found in "All About the All-Electric." If difficulty is experienced in procuring same, write us.—Ed.]

I RECENTLY received a verification from WIXG, but found that it was identical with WTIC of Hartford, Conn., WIXG being the experimental call letters of that station, which is owned by the Travellers' Insurance Co. They transmit on a frequency of 1060 k.c. (283 metres) with a power of 50 k.w., and come through with good volume. Another new station which is not mentioned in your latest list is KGM of Los Angeles, on about 880 metres (790 k.c.). This station is certainly not KTM of Santa Monica as I had them both on the same evening on different wave-lengths. Other recent loggings of mine are: KKLX, Oakland, California, and KRLD, Dallas. After a year's listening I have succeeded in compiling a log of 62 stations on a six-valve battery-operated set.—"Varia" (Pahiatua).

IF no other amateur has reported verification from KTAT, Fort Worth, Texas, U.S.A., it will interest you to learn that I received a letter from the general manager of that station, verifying my reception of a few items tuned in on November 16. He states that the station call was changed on November 18 from KTAT to

KSAT by authority of the Radio Commission, but they will continue to broadcast on 1240 kilocycles (242 metres). A booklet received from the station states that KSAT is owned by the Southern Air Transport, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas, and will be the mouthpiece for "The Progress of Aviation." Like a few of your readers, we tuned in WHK, Cleveland, Ohio, on January 8 at 8.20 p.m., and also on the evening of January 21 about the same time. Reception on the latter date was clearer than on the first tuning in. The set in use is a six-valve factory-made set, but with no screen-grid stages.—George Miller (Wanganui).

NOTICING that several correspondents are inquiring re WOO, I might mention that I first listened to a series of tests some weeks ago which WOO is conducting. One Sunday evening early I heard G2GN calling, "Hallo, G2AA, British Post Office, Rugby, this is G2GN, Olympic; we left New York on Friday at noon and have carried out the schedule. We are now closing down for one minute." He spoke very rapidly indeed, and kept repeating both calls. As G2AA is in the call book it is most likely that the Post Office were utilising the facilities of that station. Some evenings later WOO came on. My first impressions were that someone was reading out cookery recipes and random articles from the paper, then "write this down" and a list of words followed at a fast rate. He gives the call, "This is WOO, talking for G2GN." On mentioning the matter to Mr. G. R. McCarthy, of Mack's Radio, he showed me the entry in his log of some years ago, giving WOO as John Wanamaker, so evidently the station is that of the well-known stores.—A. B. McDonagh (Wellington).

PERHAPS listeners would like to know the following particulars about 4ZP. This is taken from my verification card (February 6). Call 4ZP, power 50-100 watts, broadcasts on 1160 k.c. (258 metres). The hours of transmission are: Monday and Tuesday, 7-10 p.m.; Friday, 7-11 p.m.; Sunday, 4-6 p.m. The address is 155 Layard Street, North Invercargill. Station 4ZP is quite a regular performer up here now. Last Sunday night I had 2HD, Newcastle (N.S.W.), broadcasting on a new wave, approximately 1330 k.c., being just below 2YB (in the "Listeners Guide" 1040 k.c., 288 metres). It has been heard on that wave nightly since at considerable volume, though with a tendency to distort.—A.E. Allen (Avondale).

BOTH 4ZI and 4ZP, Invercargill, operate on the same frequency, 1160 k.c. (258 metres). 4ZI is owned and operated by Bachelor's Radio Services and Supplies and operates daily from 12 to 1 p.m., and on Wednesday and Saturday nights from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. Station 4ZP is owned and operated by Parsons' Radio Supplies, 155 Layard Street, Invercargill. 4ZP operates Monday, 7-10 p.m.; Tuesday, 7-10 p.m.; Friday, 7 to 11 p.m.; and Sunday, 4 to 6 p.m.—H. Walker (Bluff).

I HAVE a combination A.C. receiver. I tune in numerous stations. Static, power leaks, motor induction, hetrodynes and especially howlers stop me from identifying foreign and weak stations. I have heard 4ZB or 4ZE, Invercargill, very loudly; also 2ZE, Eketahuna, 1ZB, Auckland, and 1ZE (?), Auckland (at least the call sounded so). I have heard 7ZL, Hobart with fair clarity, and I get 3UZ, Melbourne, with practically the same strength as 2UE and 2GB, Sydney. In all I have identified 27 stations since Monday night, February 10. I occasionally get a weak station on 600 k.c. (500 metres). Would this be the Wanganui station? I also get a station on approximately 800 k.c. I think he is a New Zealand station because I had him at 10.30 to-night. I notice this about him: He fades completely away at times. I have never heard any announcement. Would this station be WFAA, Dallas, Texas (375 metres, 800 k.c.)?

Others who hear better than I distinctly heard a clock chime and strike four o'clock. This time tallies with New York, 4 a.m., previous day. The station (if an American) should be WGY, Schenectady, N.Y., 790 k.c. Then again I have heard 2XAD and 2XAF on short-wave. Being given to understand WGY is the parent station of these two, I surmise WGY will sign off at midnight, as I have heard 2XAD and F sign off then (New York time). I have recorded as many as 32 stations one night.—L. Illingworth (Gisborne).

[A revised list of all stations will be published in the new edition of the "Radio Listeners' Guide and Call Book," now in preparation. A list of New Zealand stations was published on November 15, 1929.—Ed.]

Early-Morning Broadcast

(Concluded from page 1.)

Listeners were all at a loss to understand why Mr. Chichester was so long in making appearance, but after half an hour the appearance of the wing of the aeroplane over the edge of the boat explained matters. He had been waiting to see his plane safely landed. As this fragile little craft gradually appeared from the deck, Mr. Ball told the whole of his vast radio audience, so that those who were listening obtained a very accurate picture of what was being enacted. Who of the listeners in seeing the photograph previously referred to on this page could disassociate it with the picture created by the announcer!

The arrival of Mr. Chichester needed no announcing. The hoorays, hurrahs, and cheers conveyed the tidings for which everyone was waiting. Short speeches were made on the wharf, and then the aviator and the official party threaded their way through the vast crowds to the Town Hall, from which the second part of the broadcast took place. Here Mr. Chichester was officially welcomed.

In the intervening period listeners were entertained with gramophone records from the studio.

The whole broadcast was very fine. It was carried out without a hitch of any description, and its unorthodoxy must have attracted the interest of all listeners who were able to hear it.

Can you solve a difficult problem?

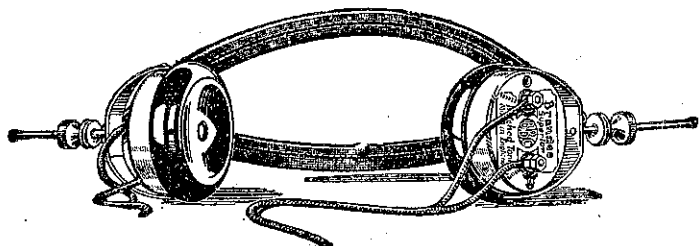
See

"TRIALS IN TACT"

(on page 27 of this issue).

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