

Identification Wanted

At about 10 p.m. on February 12 I picked up a station operating on 210 metres (1400 k.c.). Music came in at fair volume, but static was very bad that evening and prevented me from hearing the call-sign.—R. G. Marsh (Rotorua).

COULD any listener tell me what American station I picked up on February 11 from 7.45 p.m. till about 8.45 p.m., on about 275 metres (1090 k.c.). The call WTIC, Hartford, Connecticut, was given, and it was stated that the programme was their fifth anniversary concert. As this station is listed as 500 metres, and as stations WBB (or WBW), Boston, Massachusetts, and WB (?), Springfield, Massachusetts, were mentioned, I supposed it was a relay or a rebroadcast. Static was rather bad, and some parts of the announcements were missed. The transmission was one degree below KNX, which was also received well.—J. Burt (Kohu Kohu).

[The frequency of WTIC has recently been changed. This station now operates on 233 metres (1060 k.c.).—Ed.]

ON Tuesday, 18th, on 25.5 metres, from 11 p.m. till 11.20, a ladies' choir was heard, but in the middle of the next item (a band) transmission ceased. One announcement only, and in a foreign tongue. The same station was on the air on the 19th at midnight. Can any of your readers place him? The language sounded similar to UOR2, Vienna, but signals were rather "bubbly."—H. R. Hughes (Greenhithe).

WHILE searching for stations to-night (February 18), at 8.42 p.m., I heard the finish of "Forty-seven Ginger-headed Sailors" at about 2 degrees above Palmerston North (2ZF), which operates on a wavelength of 285.5 metres (1050 k.c.). The station was rather weak (R4) and static was bad. The item I recognised may have been a gramophone record. Though I listened on this frequency for about an hour, I could not hear anything further.—L. Angelini (Pahiatua).

I NOTICED in your issue of February 14 that no mention was made in the DX columns of anyone hearing 6AG,

THE D.X. CLUB

Views and News.

Perth, on February 7, testing on telephony with another station on about 41 metres. Could any reader give me the latter station's call, as I was unable to copy owing to heavy local morse. This station closed at 5.50 a.m. by saying "good-night" to 6AG.—L. Jackson (Wellington).

COULD any listener give particulars of an amateur station which was on the air on February 13. Wavelength about 277 metres (1080 k.c.). Band music was heard at 11 p.m. Music was clear, though speech was distorted. Also a station on the air at 8.45 p.m. on February 14. Wavelength about 250 metres (1200 k.c.). Bagpipe music was heard on tuning-in, and after a final item the station closed down. Music came through with good volume on the loudspeaker. Another station was on the air on February 13 about 11 p.m. on 260 metres approx. (1150 k.c.). Music was just audible.—O. S. McConachie (Gore).

COULD any listener identify a station operating on 725 k.c. (413 metres) which transmits after 2YA has closed down. I have heard it twice lately at approximately 12.30 p.m.—J. A. Stewart (Southland).

up WTAM at good speaker strength. In the "All About the All-Electric" this station is marked as not having been heard in New Zealand. Screen Grid Three (Nelson). [Mr. A. Edgecombe has also sent particulars re 4ZP, Invercargill. These are contained in the letter given above.—Ed.]

D.X. Topics

COULD you please supply me with the postal address of WEAR, Cleveland, Ohio, giving frequency as 1070 kilocycles (280 metres) as I picked up this station on February 17, and would like to write for verification. Could you also tell me what time it would be in Ohio when it was 8 p.m. in New Zealand. I notice in the "All-Electric" that this station had, at the time of printing, not been reported as heard in New Zealand.—L. D. Hamlyn (Te Aroha West).

The address you give above will no doubt be sufficient. When it is 8 p.m. in New Zealand it is approximately 2.30 a.m. the same day in Ohio.—Ed.

FOR three night preceding February 18, I received the American station to which "Kauspauka" referred in this week's "Radio Record." The call-sign I took to be WOHI or WTAL, Chicago. To date I have logged 104 stations, 19 of which I have as yet been unable to verify. I have noticed that "Kauspauka" has logged several stations which I have never heard. Would this be due to the difference in our localities? [Probably not, as you both seem able to secure excellent American reception. "Kauspauka" may have received these stations when conditions were exceptionally good for a short period, and when you were not listening-in.—Ed.] Would "Kauspauka" give me per medium of these columns particulars of his set, aerial, earth, etc? My set is a seven-valve all-electric factory-built receiver, with an aerial about 40ft. high and 100ft. long (including lead-in). The earth consists of a number of pipes of various lengths, driven into the ground about 1ft. apart. The station about which "Kauspauka" was inquiring may have been KFVB, Hollywood, but I receive this station on about 315 metres (950 k.c.). Station 3YA often relays American stations just before 8 p.m., so it may have been one of these transmissions that "Kauspauka" heard. Two or three nights ago I heard a station on 3YA's wavelength, which I was unable to find elsewhere on the dial. This was just before 8 p.m., so I concluded 3YA was relaying an American.—W. R. Dakers (Morrinsville).

WE received stations KGU, WEAR and KGO on February 17. WEAR was reported as not heard in New Zealand, so I wonder if any other listener had heard it or KGU. I have also

heard WENR and WBBM at very good strength. Has any listener heard WEJK? I also receive this station on good volume. I have a list of four Japanese, 15 Australian, 10 American and 11 New Zealand, making a total of 40 stations. I have listed 10 of these in the last two weeks.—Ivan Hansen (Mania).

[Mr. S. Ellis, Taranaki, has the largest list of verified stations, numbering 70 odd, while "Kauspauka," Hawke's Bay, has the largest log (102) of stations identified but not verified.—Ed.]

SEVERAL correspondents have recently mentioned a station, KGM, Los Angeles, which they take to be a new station. It is not by any means a new one; the call-sign is KTM and the location Los Angeles. Up till about twelve months ago it was KNRC, Santo Monica, but since the call-sign has been changed the location is always given as Los Angeles. In your issue of February 14, Westrad (Woolston) wishes to know the best time of year for receiving Americans. The best time here is during the spring and summer, from about October until March. Very little can be heard from them during the winter. I picked up WTAM, Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, February 17, one of the strongest Americans I have heard. The one I consider to be my best reception is WLBW, Oil City, Penn., on a power of 500 watts; this station has been verified. Has any other listener heard him. My set is a four-valve Browning-Drake, but on D.X. work I use three valves and headphones, as I find I get much better results in this way. My log totals 105 stations, 62 American, one Canadian, five Japs, 18 Australian, and 19 New Zealand.—Geo. R. Munro (Auckland).

I HAVE just finished reading the D.X. pages of a recent "Radio Record," and would like to know the position regarding the publication of reception of the present or any of the future international short-wave tests conducted through VK2ME, in so far as the ordinary listener is concerned. Regarding the test last week between W2XAF and VK2ME, when the possibility of two-way communication between Schenectady and Dunedin was being arranged. Mr. Wagner, of the Publicity Department of the General Electric Co., made a special return to the "mike" in order to impress VK2ME with the necessity of keeping pending events as quiet as possible, and to ask 2YA also to be cautious. Now, Mr. Editor, would I be violating the terms of my license by sending reports on these tests to the "Record", or is the secrecy asked for unnecessary?—N. R. Y. Jakeman (Huntly).

THESE tests are being conducted with a view to ascertaining the possibility of a satisfactory programme exchange service. Officials concerned are probably urging secrecy merely to prevent short-wave listeners tuning in to the tests and thus spoiling results by excessive oscillation.

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