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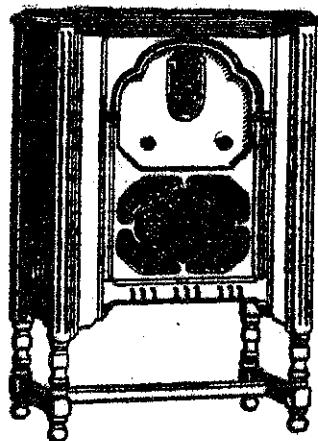
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RR 28/2/30

THOUGH a few years ago the average Japanese listener was not over-enthusiastic about wireless, probably because the programmes transmitted then were rather of the cut-and-dried variety, of late, broadcasting in Japan has developed by leaps and bound. An official Japanese Broadcasting Bureau was created some time ago, and the greatly-increased interest taken in radio in "the land of the Rising Sun" dates from its inception.

One of the first plans of this Broadcasting Bureau, or Chuo Hosokyoku, as it is called, was the rebuilding of the existing station at Tokio on a larger and more organised scale. European methods of broadcasting were introduced, and the whole of the programme placed on a new basis. Some eighteen months ago the newly-erected station at Tokio, JOAK, was opened, and its inception constituted a very definite step forward in the progress of Eastern radio.

The studios of this station are, as one would expect, situated in the heart of the Japanese capital, Tokio, but the transmitting equipment proper is located at Shingo-Mura, a village some ten or eleven miles north of the city.

Here the 200ft. twin lattice masts tower above the countryside, and mark the progress of Japanese radio in no uncertain manner. The station has a power of 10 kw., and its normal wavelength is 345 metres (870 k.c.). That the power of this station is ample for supplying Japanese listeners with adequate programmes may be borne out by New Zealand listeners, many of whom regularly receive a large proportion of the nine stations at present operating in Japan.

THE main studio at the station is by no means an out-sized one as far as modern studios go. It is capable of accommodating comfortably a decent-sized orchestra, in addition to a dozen or so artists or performers. The studio is semi-draped only, in order that a certain degree of echo effect may be obtained in the transmission. The new transmitter is of the usual type, and is situated in a specially-designed concrete hall, adjoining which are the various power plants used for supplying the current, in addition to several workshops and experimental rooms.

QUITE apart from the large number of outside broadcasts which are made by the station authorities, the normal working day of the JOAK station is eight hours. On Sundays and special holidays ten or twelve hours of broadcasting are given. It is considered by Japanese broadcasting officials that the popularity of radio in Japan is due mainly to the outside broadcasts of sporting events that are frequently arranged. Broadcast descriptions of wrestling and baseball matches are, in particular much appreciated, and this is no doubt due to the great love of sport which the Japanese people, as a whole, possesses.

The radio play is also being developed, and from all accounts it bids fair to rival in popularity our English broadcasting product of that nature.

C. FRANCIS JENKINS, the well known American television expert, has seen the fruits of his labours brought to a successful conclusion with the opening of his own high-power television broadcasting station. The station, the first of its kind so far as its power is concerned, is located at Washington, and broadcasts visual images on a wavelength of 103.4 metres with a power of 5 kilowatts.

The aerial system is supported between two lattice steel masts each 128 ft. high, spaced 200 ft. apart, and is of the cage type with a counterpoise earth system.

The station is actually functioning at the present time with a daily schedule, transmissions being given between the hours of 8 p.m. and 9 p.m. Moving pictures are broadcast by means of the Jenkins system. The whole station and studio are housed in a building of the bungalow type. In the studio there is a motion-picture projector with its film reels, together with the usual television scanning discs, photo-electric cell equipment, and radio amplifier.

The last is employed for the purpose of magnifying up the feeble electric impulses produced by the photo-electric cell from the light variations falling on it from the moving film.

In the adjoining room is located the actual radio transmitter, which is capable of dissipating 5,000 watts. Its design is slightly different from the ordinary broadcast transmitter in that special care has been taken to meet the particular requirements desired for the faithful transmission of images on carrier waves as compared with those necessary for sound transmissions. A 5-kilowatt water-cooled valve is employed for generating the wireless waves, and it is anticipated that with this valve signals will be received over the whole of the eastern half of the United States.

The first broadcast establishing this new service was the transmission of a silhouette showing a small girl bouncing a ball. Apparently this scene depicted a romantic side of Jenkins' work in that this was one of his first efforts in connection with the television art. This was followed by a long film entitled "Call It Love."

A further studio is being erected at the station, whence it is hoped that by means of his latest apparatus, likeness of living objects will be able to be broadcast.

Wireless for Railways

PASSENGERS on the State railway between Paris and Havre are now entertained en route by broadcast concerts. The aerials are carried on the roofs of the carriages, and above each seat in the train is a socket for a head-phone's plug. The passengers, however, are compelled to accept whatever programme is being received by the main set, because as yet there are no facilities provided for the reception of more than one station.