

Identification Wanted

COULD anyone identify a foreign station heard at 10 p.m. on March 9, on about 430 metres (695 k.c.). Medium speaker volume. I think it was either a Chinese or a Japanese station. Someone was delivering a lecture.—T.S. (Palmerston North).

COULD any reader enlighten me of the foreign station testing on duplex (I say testing, I am not certain), on March 5? Wavelength, approx. 400 metres (750 k.c.), 65 on dials. Time of reception, 8.45-9 p.m. Strength R6. All I could decipher was the phrase "all right?" after each sentence. A 9 p.m. he vanished completely.—"Sonora" (Wellington).

AT 8.40 p.m. on March 5, I picked up a station at good loudspeaker strength on 420 metres (713 k.c.). The only words spoken were "Hullo, hullo, hullo!" and the station closed down at 9 o'clock.—F. H. Gear (Wanganui).

ON March 10 I picked up a station broadcasting in a language somewhat resembling Maori. The lecturer spoke at a very fast rate, and in a very excitable manner. We picked this station up at 7.50 p.m., and it closed down suddenly at 7.55 p.m. At one time a lady spoke in the same tongue. Wavelength, 441 metres (680 k.c.). The station came in at 67 on our dial.—C. Aplin (Waihou).

COULD any listener enlighten me, through the medium of your DX columns, as to the identity of a foreign station operating on 428 metres (700 kilo-cycles)? I heard the station on Sunday evening, March 9, after 2YA closed down. Speech was fairly slow, and sounded like Japanese. Volume on the speaker was excellent, being free from static and fading. After five minutes' speech the station suddenly went off the air, returning equally as suddenly, a few minutes later. I have not had any of the listed Japs anywhere near as loud as this stranger, and I should be pleased if any reader could inform me of his whereabouts.—"Majestic 7" (Hastings).

I WAS listening to the new B class station at Newcastle, N.S.W., on March 4, and received his call at 2HC—not 2HD. The latter call-sign already appears in the "Listeners' Guide" on wavelength of 288 metres (1040 k.c.). Has anyone received 4ZC Dunedin on about the same wavelength as 3DB? If so would they give me the wavelength and power?—A.E.T.W. (Havelock North).

WHAT station is transmitting on 445 metres (672 k.c.)? Speech came through at about R7, and was either Japanese or Chinese. I picked this up at about 7.10 p.m., and he finished abruptly at 8.5 p.m. without giving his call-sign. I see in your paper that a listener wanted to know the station that sounded like an aeroplane. It is

THE D.X. CLUB

Views and News.

2FC, Newcastle, and I get him exceptionally well here. I may also say that Perth is coming in very well, as well as several Americans, and as this is supposed to be a bad locality, I cannot complain of my reception. I am using a six-valve AC set.—D. R. Morgan (Te Kuiti).

[You have omitted date of reception. Also the station whose call you state to be 2FC, Newcastle, is probably 2HD, Newcastle, on 214 metres (1400 k.c.).—Ed.]

COULD any of your readers give me any information re station I picked up on March 10. I heard what sounded like "2BE, Hastings here," but I think this was a short-wave station. My set is a crystal and two-stage amplifier. Later I heard: "—Anyway, thanks very much for the call on the 'phone, James . . . about finances, James." The name "James" was mentioned a lot. I didn't hear them after 7.13 p.m., and fading was bad.—"Waikikamookau" (Auckland).

COULD any listener give me the whereabouts of the following station? On Sunday, 23rd, at 5.30 p.m., I picked up a station on 260 metres (1150 k.c.), playing "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot." Following that speeches which lasted half an hour were made, and the station closed down, giving no announcement.—Universal Five (Ladbrooks).

Stations Identified

In reference to the inquiries by "Majestic" (Napier), and Mr. G. March (Rotorua), concerning the identity of a station on 1400 h.c. (214.2 metres). This station is 2HD, Newcastle, and it comes through here with great volume at all times. I logged this station on March 2 during a request programme. Also inquiry by "M.B.S." (Palmerston North) about a station heterodyning on 1YA's frequency. This is station KHJ, Los Angeles, wavelength 333 metres (900 k.c.). Also, the station of 1080 k.c. (278 metres) is WTAM, Cleveland, Ohio, on a power of 50,000 watts. Station KYW, Chicago, should be heard any night on their new 50 kilowatt station situated at Glen Ellyn, Illinois, which is 23 miles from Chicago. The old station (KFKX), situated in the Congress Hotel, is resuming the regular KYW programme until the big station is through testing and is ready to take

over the scheduled programmes.—S. Ellis (Okato).

"MAJESTIC" (Napier) asks for the station operating on 1400 k.c. This station is 2HD, Newcastle. He is frequently badly distorted and I understand he could eliminate the hum. Some days ago I had WGAM, Cleveland, Ohio, on 1075 k.c. (279 metres), volume exceptionally strong. Seven persons heard the announcement several times and all are positive the call was WGAM. Others say the station was WTAM. Can anyone confirm WGAM? I also picked up W2XAG testing on WGY's wavelength, 790 k.c. (380 metres). He was very loud. I spend little time "chasing" stations, but in less than a month I have logged 20 New Zealand, 14 Australian and nine American stations; total, 43 stations. I have also heard four Japanese and Perth not logged.—Majestic II. (Gisborne).

IN reply to M.B.S. (Palmerston North). The call of the American station on 333.1 metres (900 k.c.) is KHJ, Don Lee, Ind., Los Angeles, California. Power 1 k.w. They are on the air from 7 a.m. to 12 midnight, and the station belongs to the National Broadcasting Co. The station above KFWB is KSEI, 333 metres (900 k.c.) as I have heard the call distinctly. I could not catch his address.—Universal Five (Ladbrooks).

[Address is KSEI Broadcasting Association, Pocatello, Idaho.—Ed.]

DX Topics

ON March 3 I heard station WLWL, New York City, testing on 278 metres (1100 k.c.). They signed off at 7.45 p.m. Regarding the largest log. I received 371 identified stations and have 91 verifications. My best reception was of WWAE, Hammond, Indiana, power 100 watts (verified), wavelength 250 metres (1200 k.c.). The above reception is on four valves, and between 14 and 550 metres (21,430 and 540 k.c.), since June, 1928.—C. R. Elliott (Banks Peninsula).

I HAVE logged 12 more stations since I last wrote, when my total was 101 stations. This should have been just the century, as I included station KFB on 980 k.c. (306 metres), but I have heard it again and it is KFVD, Culver City. This station once broadcast on 700 k.c. (428 metres). My recent loggings are: Wairoa, Hawke's Bay, 1310 k.c. (229 metres), no call-sign allotted yet; 2ZE, Eketahuna; and 2HD, Newcastle, 1400 k.c., approximately (214 metres). Also the following Americans [here "Kauspanka" adds nine American stations, including KGER, Long Beach, California, 1370 k.c. (219 metres); and KGFQ, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1370 k.c. (210 metres). These two stations are using

only 100 watts power.—Ed.] In answer to Mr. Dakers, my aerial is 120 feet long and 42 feet high, but the free end is only 20 feet from a tree, and I am shielded from every quarter except due north. My earth is an old tin chimney containing about ten square feet of tin. I have two sets, both four-valve Browning-Drakes, and both home constructed. I made the second this year from the "Listeners' Guide" and it is far better than the other on the high frequencies, as can be seen by looking at my recently-logged stations. I have only fifty stations verified, but 39 are American, with about twenty more on the way.—"Kauspanka" (Hawke's Bay).

"Calling-up" by Radio

A German Police Invention

A RADIO call signal which operates like a telephone call is now being used by the Berlin police to communicate with officials in their homes at any time of the night. Experiments have shown 98 per cent. of all calls arriving from a 200-volt transmitter 200 miles distant were received. The individual call-signals are composed of different arrangements of short and long dashes, each combination being characteristic of each signal.

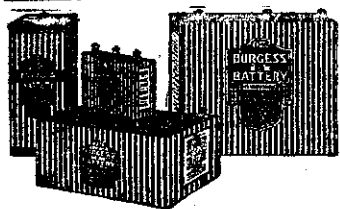
The receiver is tuned to the wavelength on which the call is expected, and while it receives all impulses on this wave, the calling-up device responds only to the signal for which it is adjusted. Provision also is made for overcoming disturbing impulses which might alter the signal. It appears as though the device could quite easily be adapted to enable broadcasting stations to acquaint listeners of special broadcasts or relays taking place outside regular broadcasting hours.

Wireless Echoes

Returning from Space

MOST listeners know that a radio signal can encircle the earth, but several months ago a Danish engineer, while listening to short-wave signals on a powerful receiving set, heard two echoes, one the ordinary echo of the signal circling the earth, and the other three seconds later. This led to experiments which revealed that echoes were heard at times varying from three to fifteen seconds after the original signal, the average time being eight seconds. As the speed of the electric wave is 186,000 miles a second, this suggested that an echo heard after eight seconds had travelled about 1,500,000 miles, or far beyond the moon.

The conclusion now reached is that the signals are reflected by swarms of electrons in space, the electrons issuing from the sun and being the cause of magnetic storms on the earth. On this basis, it would appear that there is no inseparable bar to sending short-wave wireless signals to other planets, if there were anyone there to receive them, and if they could be understood.



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