

Identification Wanted

WHILE tuning in to a B class station on Thursday, 27/3/30, which is silent day at 4YA, I heard someone asking riddles—evidently a children's hour. The set I have is a crystal set fitted with a condenser, and a 50-turn coil. The speakers called themselves Mr. Announcer and Mr. Operator. Two riddles were: (1) Why is the sea like a restless boy? (2) What fruit grows on an electric pole? Another item was a recitation by "Eddie." Followed singing and a mouth-organ or concertina solo. This started at 5.35 p.m. At 5.55 p.m. the men said "Good-night, the folk." The condenser registered 35, the dial being numbered 0-100, 4YA coming through at 100.—J. Howie (Dunedin).

ON Monday last (March 29), at midday, I picked up a station a few metres below 4QG, Brisbane. I was amazed on tuning in to find this a Japanese station (apparently). The person speaking twice paused, and said "ello, 'ello," and then relapsed into his own language. Volume was such that he could be heard comfortably at 15 feet from the speaker. I held him for about 20 minutes, thinking it might be a record. Can any reader explain this mystery—apparently receiving a Jap. at midday?—R. A. Wilson (Masterton).

Stations Identified

RE G. H. Chambers, Christchurch, as to the shortwave station that was logged 23/2/30. I would like to state that this station was received at 10.10 p.m. to 10.22 p.m. on my speaker, Strength R6. The words used were: "If you want a transmitter write it down. If you want a crystal write it down. If you want, etc., etc., etc., write it down." The announcer said that they were on a 100-107-108 word test, and that they had finished for the night. He said that his station was the W.S. Naval Training College. In regard to F. O. Evans, Eketahuna. Perhaps this may help. On 26 metres, about three weeks ago, tests were made between Java and France. Java, which used to work on 16 metres, made these tests on 26 metres. Words used were: "Allo, Pareis, This is Bandoeng." This would last for five minutes. Time logged was 6.45 p.m. They closed down only to start again about 8.30 p.m. This went on for a week or so. At the time of writing (4.30 p.m., 22/3/30), I am listening to WGY, 2XAF, New York. R7 to R8. I received this station on my new S.G. Four, which I made myself. This is the N.Z. S.G. Four by Mr. Salt.—R. Davidson (Auckland).

MR. H. SMITH (Central Otago) writes in identifying the transmissions on approximately 435 metres (690 k.c.), which puzzled many listeners a few weeks ago. These broadcasts were from the Norwegian whaling ships which until recently were in New Zealand waters, and for information concerning these transmissions listeners are referred to the DX columns of our last issue.—Ed.

THE D.X. CLUB

Views and News.

DX Topics

Alaska on 'Phones.

MR. D. W. M. TAPP (ZLIBN, Rotorua), replied to my report on 80-metre 'phone in the "Radio Record" some time ago. Mr. Tapp mentions that 2BE could duplicate WTAMP's success. He also mentions the reason our ham 'phone is not reported in

Tapp also states that Alaska on 80 metres is not DX compared with the 'phone work done by ZLIBG, his 'phone being heard in Siberia on 80 metres, using only 10 watts input. When one begins to think, it reads like a tall one and seems impossible, but of course if he has a verification for same, it must be correct. I should say this is a world's record, both for transmission and reception, and I must certainly congratulate ZLIBG on his transmitting feat.

Would it be asking too much for ZLIBG to give me the name and address of the ham in Siberia who heard his transmission when working on 10 watts, because I would certainly like to correspond with him to find out the circuit he was using for his reception? I trust he will oblige. A letter will find me at Raeburn Avenue, Brooklyn, Wellington.

Could any listener identify an American station heard by me on Tuesday, April 2, between 7 and 7.30 p.m.? He was heard working on approximately 1056 K.C. (28.4m.), just below 2ZF, Palmerston. The first letter of his call sign was heard as "W," and he closed down at exactly 7.30 p.m., N.Z. time. WENR has been heard testing two or three nights this last week on the broadcast band. His short-wave station, W9XF, I have not heard for some time.—A. P. Morrison (Wellington).

I WISH to thank S. Ellis, Okato, and "Universal Five," Ladbroke, for their identifications of the stations I inquired for. I heard the call of the station on 319 metres (940 k.c.). It is KGV, Honolulu, not KSEI, as "Universal Five" stated. Re KTM, I tuned this station in on March 26, and he gave two calls, "KGM, Los Angeles, KTM, Santa Monica, this is KTM—" The rest was drowned by static, so I take it that KTM is a relay of KGM.—M.B.S. (Palmerston North). Requests for Verification Unanswered.

I HAVE been waiting seven weeks for a reply from five New Zealand "B" stations with regard to reception here. Not one has ever acknowledged my correspondence. Does it actually take all this time? Three Australian stations answered by return! Have any other DX members had any trouble? I wonder if it is because I neglected to enclose the postage fee? I have also written complimenting them on programmes, and test broadcast at different times. But still no reply. The worst offenders seem to be in Dunedin. A large proportion of these sta-

A New Private Station

LISTENERS in the Waikato district will be pleased to learn that a private transmitter has commenced operating in the district. It is 1ZH, operated by G. S. 'nchor's Radio House, Hamilton. It has an input of 30 watts, and operates on 630 kilocycles, or 479 metres. At the present time, the transmissions are irregular, and as soon as a schedule is arrived at it will be published in these columns.

A full list of the New Zealand private transmitting station will be found in the 1930 "Radio Listeners' Guide."

Short-wave News from America

ON Wednesday, January 15, 1930, I picked up Station W3XAU—a shortwave station I have not previously seen listed. The signals were coming through wonderfully clear on the loudspeaker and of sufficient volume to be heard all over the house. As reports were asked for from overseas listeners, I sent one along and have received the enclosed reply.—A. Comfort, S.F.A.I. (Wellington).

Dear Sir,—We are enclosing an acknowledgement of your reception of Station W3XAU. Your letter contained a great many interesting things, and we would appreciate your listening in occasionally, and forwarding a report on reception to us. We are especially interested in a comparison of the two frequencies that we use, and the times of the day that each is received in your locality the best.—Yours, etc., J. G. Leitch (Universal Broadcasting Company).

A second letter reads:—Receipt is acknowledged, with thanks, for your communication regarding the reception of signals from our short-wave transmitter, W3XAU. This transmitter is operated on two frequencies, 6060 and 9590 kilocycles, corresponding to a wave length of 49.5 and 31.28 metres. The power, at the present time, is 500 watts, and we contemplate working this transmitter from 8-00 A.M. until midnight each day, using either of the two frequencies specified above. We would appreciate very much any further comments you may care to make on the reception of this transmitter and the relative signal strength on the two frequencies.—J. G. Leitch (Universal Broadcasting Co.).

Interesting Lecture

SHORTLY after Easter Mr. Alfred Eady, of Lewis Eady, Ltd., will broadcast two lectures from IYA on "The History of Musical Instruments." He recently gave a particularly interesting and well-received talk to the Rotary Club on the same subject.

tions are also owned by radio firms, who, if they are out for results, are adopting a wrong policy—"Sonora" (Wellington).

YOU CAN'T BUY A BETTER VALVE THAN

Mullard
THE MASTER VALVE

Alaska is because of the fact that to hear it one would have to stay up till the very early hours in the morning, and when a broadcast listener does make a night of it, he seldom scans the amateur bands. I cannot agree with him there, because of the fact that when it is 12 p.m. here in New Zealand it is 1 a.m. in Alaska, and usually our 'phone station starts up after broadcast hours, so that would not make it so very late for listeners over in Alaska.

The American hams work their transmitters till a very early hour of the morning. I know this for a fact, because I have heard them working stations at 2 and 3 a.m. (their time). Mr.