

moreske," "Poi Song (or Dance)," then later "Honolulu Moon" and "Happy Days are Here Again." Static bad. Call-sign sounded like 3ZR or KZRM (Z pronounced as "Zee").—"Scotchman" (Whangarei).

Stations Identified

H. G.W. (Christchurch): Probably KFKB on 1060 kc. (283 metres), although KMOX on 1110 kc. (270 metres) broadcasts advertisements for furs at about the time you mention.—"Jaka" (Wellington).

"KAY GEM" (Wellington): Station on 22A's frequency is WTAM, Cleveland, on 280 metres (1070 kc.). "Amuri" (Invercargill): JOHK, 390 metres (770 kc.) on language course. Heard this particular transmission. **H.G.W.** (Christchurch): WTIC, Hartford, 282 metres (1060 kc.). "Moi Whare" (Feilding): 3GL, Geelong, on 214 metres (1440 kc.). The station I referred to is between 3GL and 2HD, on 213 metres (1410 kc.), approximately. No luck so far.—R.J.R. (P.N.).

DX Topics

AMERICANS have been coming in with great volume during the last two days. New loggings include: KTAT, WJJD, KGDY, and WWJ. Recently I logged 2MO, Gunnedah, testing on 3KZ's frequency. The latter's power is 500 watts, not 200, as previously stated. Station heard at 10.30 p.m. on various nights on approximately 405 metres (760 kc.), but so far I cannot decipher the call.—R.J.R. (P.N.).

VERIFICATION from KTBS, Tri-State Broadcasting System, Shreveport, Louisiana, is the fifth issued to persons in New Zealand. It operates on 1450 kc. (207 metres), with a power of 1 kw. They broadcast daily from 7.15 a.m. till 10 p.m., their time.—D.N.A. (Timaru).

I HAVE logged eight Japs. to date, two of them above 5CL. These are JOJK, on 710 kc. (422.3 metres), JOKK, on 610 kc. (492 metres). There is a Chinese station half a degree above JOJK on 705 kc. (425 metres). Is there a Jap. on 900 kc. (333 metres)? Some of the new Aussie B's, in particular W2AY, 3KZ, and 3GL, have been coming in splendidly lately.—"Millimetre" (Gore).

AMERICAN phone hams on the 80-metre band were coming in well on February 8 from 7 to 8 p.m. W5KX and W5ADO, Oklahoma City, WAUZ, Georgia, W8CWA, Cleveland, Ohio, W2ABE, Brooklyn, and W9DRE, Kansas, were received at good readable strength. W9XF and W3XAL also come in at splendid strength every evening. The former is slightly interfered with by Morse. Morning reception is unusually poor for this time of the year. Last year G5SW and Zeesen could be relied upon to furnish a good programme, but this year their carriers are scarcely audible.—H.F.A. (Masterton).

"SOUTHLANDER" (Winton) sends in a comprehensive list of Japanese broadcasting stations. These, however, were published in last week's issue. He also adds that JOJK gives a language

European Broadcast Station Definitely Heard

Verification from Czecho-Slovakia

DX-ERS will no doubt remember the reports which appeared in these columns toward the end of last winter, concerning mystery stations on the broadcast band heard by several listeners in the early morning.

It was thought then that perhaps these were European stations, a supposition which is now known to be correct, for Mr. W. L. Peters, of Pahiatua, recently received a definite verification of reception from a station located at Bratislava, Czecho-Slovakia.

This is the first European verification we have examined, and we congratulate Mr. Peters on his splendid D-Xing.

A few years ago listeners claiming to have heard American stations were scoffed at. To-day many D-Xers hold verifications of reception from that country. It appears that in a short time American stations will be regarded by D-Xers as easy to log as Australians are at present, and European broadcasters will be the aim of every enthusiast.

Below is appended Mr. Peters's description of his set, and aerial and earth installation.

"I am enclosing a verification recently received from Czecho-Slovakia. The type of set on which the station was logged is an 8-valve commercial a.c. In addition I have an inductance in the aerial consisting of a coil wound on a three-inch former with a tap at every tenth turn. Eight studs in all are used with a switch to move from one to the other. My aerial is about 150 feet long, 38 feet high at the far end and 30 feet at the set end. It is insulated with glass insulators. The earth consists of a tin buried two feet and also a wire running under the ground to a permanent water hole 60 feet away. This wire is bare copper

and is joined to the earth wire leading to the set just under the ground.

"I have recently heard the above-mentioned station at about 4.30 a.m. and also the one on 394 metres (760 kc.) believed to be a Roumanian. I have logged 53 American (with 24 verified) since I started writing to them six months ago, one Chinese, one Manila, and one Canadian.—W. L. Peters, R.D.2, Pahiatua."

Below is a copy of the verification received by Mr. Peters.

Bratislava,
13th December, 1930.

Dear Sir,—

"In confirming receipt of your favour dated October 14, 1930, we thank you very much for your kind information. There is no doubt you heard our broadcast items on October 11 and 12, 1930, between 4.30 to 5.30 a.m. at your country, which corresponds to about 5.30 to 6.30 p.m. our time.

"At the above-mentioned time we transmitted on October 11 a Children's Session and on October 12 a broadcast scene. It is certainly extremely interesting that you should receive our transmission at this time when daylight was between us at that hour of the day. What sort of receiving set did you use please? Our transmitter is of British make working on exactly 278.8 metres or 1076 kc. with an aerial output power of 14 kw. Normally we don't announce in English but in Slovak language and only occasionally we announce in English.

"Thanking you for your kindness and for your wishes of success. We will gladly hear again from you and remain, dear Sir,

"Yours very faithfully, Radio Journal S. Kuhn."

There is certainly no mistaking this verification—it is the real thing.

talk every night from 6.30 till 7 o'clock, either in English, French, or Esperanto.

ON January 30 I logged KMOX, St. Louis, and WOAI, Texas. JOFK on 353 metres (870 kc.) was at good strength. Speech was in Japanese with very few musical numbers. 1ZR Auckland, which I logged on the same evening, brought my log (kept since December, 1930) up to 50 stations.—T.J.L.T. (Wellington).

AT 9.30 a.m. on Feb. 11 I picked up W2XO New York, calling the new Vatican station. W2XAF was also calling the same station. He arranged a "sked" for the next morning from 10 to 11 a.m., New York time, when the N.B.C.

call WBEN was given but location was missed.—H.F.A. (Masterton).

[WBEN, Buffalo, "Evening News," New York, operates on 900 kc. (333 metres), with a power of 1 kw.—Ed.]

ON Jan. 29 I logged WJDX, Jackson, Missouri, mentioned by several in last week's "DX Topics." Signals R6. The Japs were coming in at R4-6 at approximately 8.30 p.m., the earliest I have ever had them. On the 9th I logged a station giving the call 3ZR, Greymouth, on approximately 820 kc. (366 metres), R3-6.—B.H.B. (Masterton).

[3ZR was reported by several in last week's notes.—Ed.]

IN a recent issue "Curio" (Westland) mentions that 4YA comes in all round the dial. I have had my set about 3½ months and have experienced the same thing, though some nights it is worse than others. Early in November 4YA changed from a single wire to a four-wire aerial, and it is once since this that I have noticed its tendency to spread. [This would scarcely be the cause.—Ed.] I have found, however, that an efficient wavetrap will cut out Dunedin and bring in 2YA 3 degs. below the local.—"Ajax" (Dunedin).

[An excellent wavetrap will be described in the "1931 Listeners' Guide."—Ed.]

ON Feb. 4 I heard 3ZR, Greymouth. Could any DX-er give me his address? I also logged with good volume KFKB, Milford, Kansas, and WLW, Cincinnati. I heard the 7.30 a.m. time signal from the latter, it being 12.30 a.m. here. On the 5th I logged another new American, KRLB, who was putting across a test programme. Volume was equal to our YA stations at their best.—H.N.A. (Timaru).

"KIA ORA" (Frankton) reports that he picked up KFKB as early as 10.15 p.m. I picked him up a couple of nights ago at 8 p.m., so it would appear that they sometimes broadcast at night. Re "Switch's" remarks of the 26th concerning the frequency of the new Jap station. As no one has heard this announced and no one has a verification the only thing to do is to work it out on paper. Everyone so far has given it as 610 kc.—a fraction under 492 metres. This station certainly clashes with 3AR, Melbourne, although its wavelength is longer by 8 metres. This is not surprising, as any strong station on the higher wavelengths has a tuning range of anything up to 4 deg. I would like to suggest that all these stations be ignored and that no correspondence relating to them be published. They create many futile discussions and nobody gets any further ahead. As far as most listeners are concerned, they are of no use to anyone and are there just to interfere with some of our good stations. I quite appreciate the fact they are necessary to their own country.—B.W. (Stratford).

[Yes, space is far too valuable to allow of publication of lengthy discussions which, as B.W. remarks, are futile.

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