

What's in a Name?

More Than a Song

ONE day a few years ago a lady who introduced herself as Madame — intimated to the programme organiser at 3YA that she was available for engagements and she submitted a list of songs. She added that she had sung for 2FC, and she no doubt, therefore, concluded that there was no more that need be said about her qualifications.

But the programme organiser, himself a veteran of the footlights and as well versed in the wiles of artists as he is qualified to judge of their musical attainments, was too old a bird to be caught. He courteously arranged for an audition, and just as courteously intimated to the lady that she was not up to the standard required for 3YA. He marked her paper "No good," and carefully filed it, at the same time wondering how on earth the lady was ever permitted to sing for 2FC.

Quite recently the mystery was solved. Another lady of a similar name, a star of the first grade, became known to 3YA. The programme organiser's mind dimly recollected something. "I believe I gave her an audition years ago," he said. He turned up his files and found the paper marked "No good." The surname of the artist referred to was the same, but the Christian name was different.

There was no doubt about the qualification of the star.

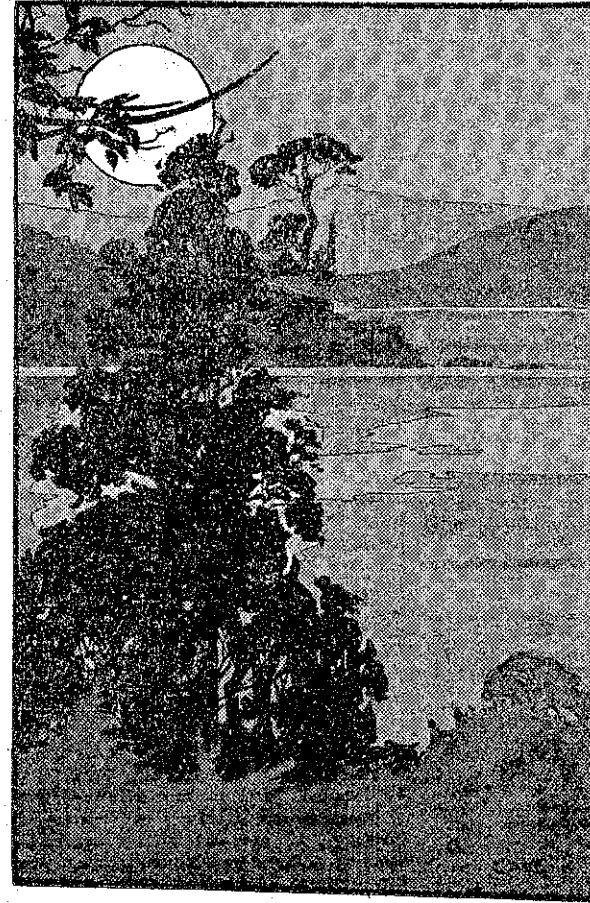
Then it transpired that the artist first mentioned had deceived the broadcasting authorities in Australia by representing herself to be, and performing as, the talented singer. In the records of that station an unfavourable report went down against her name, with the result that when the genuine star wrote about an engagement she was informed that no opportunities were offering. Subsequent explanations, however, cleared up the position. They were sisters, too.

Interchange of Programmes

Between America and Germany

ARRANGEMENTS between Germany and America for the interchange of programmes are now so far advanced that the date, June 15, is fixed for the beginning of a regular transmission to New York from Berlin and vice versa every Sunday. It is stated that a wavelength has been found, after long experimenting, which will reduce atmospheric disturbances to a minimum.

Programmes are already being drawn up. Besides the ordinary orchestral concerts and operas, many highly interesting special features are planned. On Berlin's part these include lectures by Professor Einstein, Dr. Eckener, Professors Bergius and von Miller, as well as other prominent scientists. The leading men of finance will speak on those economic questions which are of particular interest to American businessmen. The American broadcasting authorities are understood to lay



At 4YA

The Evening of Wednesday, 12

will be devoted to

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL NUMBERS

written by

N.Z. Authors

Audition Tests for the Young

THE music teachers of Christchurch, members of the Society of Professional Musicians, are taking up broadcasting wholeheartedly. They are arranging for parties of their best pupils to give concerts. The teachers are freely availing themselves of the facilities offered for giving their pupils the necessary audition tests and instruction in microphone technique at 3YA. On Tuesday afternoons (3YA's silent day) it is the usual thing for the studio to be crowded with pupils who sing into the microphone while their teacher listens at the loudspeaker in another room.

special stress upon descriptive accounts given on the spot of places already known, by hearsay or personal visits, to many Americans. These include Hamburg Harbour, Heidelberg Castle, a trip on the Rhine, Frederick the Great's castle at Sans-Souci, the October Festival at Munich, and many other national institutions.

Berlin will receive in return, as typical of America's best, lectures by Messrs. Hoover, Edison, Ford and other very prominent men. Jazz bands of special repute and negro choirs and choral societies will be the principal national specialities to be broadcast as far as music is concerned. The Indian reservations and Hollywood are among the localities chosen as the most interesting for detailed reports of specialised life and manners to be sent to German listeners.

Radio Telephone Exchanges

A Practical Possibility

THE operation of an automatic wireless telephone exchange connecting a city with its various country towns, or city with city, is not only possible, but is likely to be an accomplished fact in the near future. At the present time a series of experiments are being carried out by the Marchese Marconi, world-famous inventor, in automatic radio telephony.

Further experiments on a larger scale will shortly be conducted by connecting the telephone networks of Rome and Cagliari, the capital of Sardinia, by two powerful wireless stations. It will then be possible for a person in Rome to dial a number in Cagliari, 250 miles away.

The impulses will be transmitted across the sea by short-wave wireless in a fashion similar to that in which the Marchese Marconi switched on the lights of the Sydney Radio Exhibition in March of last year from his yacht at Genoa. Once the connection has been established, conversation will be carried on by ordinary wireless telephone and will be secret, as the system is based on many superimposed wireless waves which cannot be intercepted.

It is interesting to recall that, attending the success of Marconi causing a switch to be closed at the Sydney Town Hall which released approximately 100 h.p. of electrical energy and electrically illuminated the Town Hall with 2800 electric bulbs, Mr. E. T. Fisk stated at the time:—

"The control of mechanisms such as this at a distance by wireless has already been applied on a limited scale across relatively short distances, and the development of these principles will have many useful applications, and I think will eventually lead to the stage where it will be possible in Sydney to operate an automatic telephone exchange in London."

While the application of the principles of distant control of automatic mechanisms has not yet reached the stage prophesied above, it is noteworthy that very definite progress in this direction is being made, as Marconi's experiments recorded here bear evidence.

From the first wireless telegraphy demonstration by Marconi in London in 1897, when communication was established over a distance of four miles, to the transmission of the first signal across the Atlantic, represented but four years' experiments. To-day with a wealth of scientific wireless data available and research engineers throughout the world developing and applying that data, there is every reason to believe that the stage of advancement that Mr. Fisk predicts is likely to be accomplished in the very near future. Then may a telephone subscriber in a suburb of Sydney dial a London telephone number and speak with the same facility as he to-day enjoys with the local telephone service.

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