

the  
September  
Radio  
Times  
is  
enlarged  
and  
improved

Two  
Special  
A.C. Sets.  
Link Three  
Kriesler  
Five

News,  
Views,  
Ideas  
all for  
9d.

Your Newsagent or Radio Dealer  
sells the "Radio Times" for 9d. a  
copy. After having read this issue  
you will realise just what you have  
been missing, but if you should ex-  
perience difficulty in getting a copy,  
write direct to the publishers—

The

Radio Record  
BOX 1032 . WELLINGTON.

# RADIO

## Round the World

THE Reykjavik station in Iceland has only some 7000 listeners, and its income is therefore extremely small; nevertheless, steps are being taken to lay a special cable between Iceland and Copenhagen in order that the islanders may be given at regular intervals a relay of Danish wireless entertainment.

A charge has been made by the chairman of the Publications Committee of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, that broadcasting in America is undermining education. It was declared that "Hollywoodism" threatens to crush local culture, that the standards are low and trashy, and only infrequently produce anything of high standard.

AN exhibition of the sources of interference with radio reception was recently opened in the Berlin Broadcasting House. In preparation for this all the authorities concerned in collaboration carefully examined a number of articles, as well as electrical apparatus, which were designed to eliminate interference. This examination took into account not only the degree of interference, elimination, and safety in operation, but also the extent to which they could be adapted to apparatus in use. Only apparatus which, in addition to eliminating interference but maintains undiminished power is being exhibited. The exhibition and published catalogue is to be permanent and kept up to date.

THE possession of a wireless license in Germany insures the holder up to a large sum (a scheme sponsored by the broadcasting authorities) against personal and material damage caused by the set, even by lightning striking the aerial.

IN Italy there are only 200,000 licensed listeners among a population of forty millions. In Germany there are 56.23 licenses per thousand of the population, in England 77.5, but in little Denmark there are about 134 per thousand.

THE tacit rivalry between Edinburgh and Glasgow on artistic matters has always found a focus point in broadcasting. Long and loud were the cries in "An'd Reekie" when Glasgow was honoured by a main station in 1925, while the historic capital had to content itself with a relay. Many Edinburgh citizens refused to listen to anything that came from Glasgow. With the erection of a new regional station at Falkirk, Edinburgh now gains the ascendancy, and there is joy in the East of Scotland.

FOLLOWING a protest made by license holders to the effect that they were tired of hearing gramophone records, the Swedish authorities decreed that records may be used by studios for entertainment purposes, but not for more than six hours per week.

THE Italian postal authorities fixed July 4 as the last date on which broadcast pirates would be tolerated. After that date a ruthless pirate hunt was to be conducted. A license fee in Italy costs about £1, and pirates may be mulcted in fines totalling £14.

IN Germany a volunteer corps of 7000 electricians and technically-minded amateurs have been banded together to stop interference by electrical machines, vacuum cleaners, hair dryers, ultra-violet ray machines and so on. Every license holder is entitled to this free service, and that is one reason why there is so little interference with radio reception in spite of the spreading of a.c. mains and general adoption of electrical equipment.

AFTER listening to the broadcasts of the Democratic Convention, which were transmitted through 158 stations, an American writer has come to the conclusion that the microphone-shy person has no hope of ever becoming President of the United States. He suggests that anyone so afflicted and ambitious of becoming a State leader has more hope of being elected a king somewhere else.

UNTIL recently the French have not endeavoured to popularise outside broadcasts, but the insistent demand of listeners has ultimately changed the attitude of the broadcast authorities. The latest French stunt was a running commentary from the Paris-Calais express by a narrator on the footplate of the engine, which was rebroadcast by a powerful station.

THERE are only five cities with a population of over 100,000 in the U.S.A. that have no broadcasting station of their own. These cities, however, are well served by powerful stations within short range.

THE heavy damping that has been a feature of broadcasting studios, in which many world-famous artists claim they cannot give their best, is liable to be modified by the decision of New York's premier station WOR. The heavy sound absorbing material usually covering the whole of the studios is to be discarded, and one end is to remain resonant, and the end where the microphone is placed is to be made dead. The adoption of the electro-dynamic microphone makes this system still more practicable, and it is hoped that reproduction will therefore be much nearer the actual performance.

THE latest information from the U.S.A. reveals the fact that 18,000,000 of the 29,000,000 homes in that country have wireless receivers installed. The radio audience is thus reckoned to be 60,000,000. The potential market in the still unequipped homes, together with renewal prospects, is spurring the trade to extra energy this year.

BAIRD television programmes are to be given from Broadcasting House, London, under the auspices of the B.B.C. The contract covers the period until March, 1934, and may, of course, be renewed.

THE German Government has commandeered the broadcasting service to the extent of decreeing that a daily half-hour between 6.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. shall be available, if necessary, for official announcements. Broadcasters will not be responsible for Government transmissions, and although international arrangements for programmes may possibly be interfered with, it is thought every courtesy will be extended. The Communist Party has been debarred the use of the microphone.

THE threatened ban upon the broadcasting of gramophone recordings in Australia and New Zealand appears to be held in abeyance. Some new recordings are being made with an injunction attached that they must not be broadcast, but the well-known firms of record makers may have thought better of their acclaimed project. There are numerous smaller firms that do not agree with the terms suggested by the big corporations, and these are awaiting an opportunity that a ban would permit their manufactures receiving the free publicity that broadcasting gives.

REBROADCASTING of American programmes in Germany is immensely popular, and the Schmeling-Sharkey fight aroused the greatest enthusiasm. Few listeners, however, understand the "inartistic" method of running American schedules to split seconds, and the reason that announcers break off an interesting item as the second has arrived for somebody else to sing or speak. The sport-loving listener is particularly irritated when a reader of poems or a chanter of ballads cuts off the report of a match at the crucial moment.

THE Advisory Committee on Spoken English to the B.B.C. has deferred recommendation upon the pronunciation of the word "Joule." The origin of the term, meaning a practical unit of energy, was in the name of a British scientist, but all countries have adopted the name as spelt. There is no doubt as to the pronunciation that Joule himself applied, but difficulties arise in German and French in the pronunciation of the "J." With a view to having a common pronunciation for a universal word, the committee is communicating with foreign academies to elicit if co-operate effort will be made for one pronunciation.

ALTHOUGH a comparatively new development in aviation, radio beacons are being established in all large centres where regular flying schedules are conducted. On leaving the starting point the pilot tunes to the transmitter located at the town of his destination. In fair or foul weather, at night or during the day, the plane is guided by the radio beacon. The pilot through his helmet headphones hears an uninterrupted buzzing sound when on his course. This sound is converted into a series of interrupted dots and dashes if the plane veers to the right or left. Usually two or three times an hour weather conditions are substituted for the buzz, so that blind flying is now a thing of the past.