Notice to Persons affected by Applications for Licenses under Part III of the Industrial Efficiency Act, 1936.

Taking of Fish for Sale.

APPLICATIONS have been received from the following for licenses to commence to carry on the above industry :—

(1) T. Isbister, Paremata, operating around Paremata, by means of a new 22 ft. fishing vessel (being constructed) using drag-nets, hand lines, and long lines.

(2) L. Knight, Paraparaumu, operating around Paraparaumu, by means of the fishing vessel "Mariana," using set-nets, drag-nets, hand lines, and long lines.

Any person who considers he will be materially affected by the decisions of the Bureau of Industry on these applications, and who wishes to make representations accordingly, must furnish them in writing to the undersigned not later than the 5th December, 1940.

G. L. O'HALLORAN, Secretary.

Bureau of Industry, P.O. Box 1679, Wellington.

Notice to Persons affected by Applications for Licenses under Part III of the Industrial Efficiency Act, 1936.

Fisheries Industries.

APPLICATIONS have been received from G. T. Rumble, Murrays Bay, Auckland, for a license to take fish for sale around Murrays Bay by means of the fishing vessel "Rosamond," using long lines and hand lines and for a license to sell the fish caught, in both a wet and cooked state, from premises at Beach Road, Murrays Bay.

Any person who considers he will be materially affected by the decisions of the Bureau of Industry on these applications and who wishes to make representations accordingly, must furnish them in writing to the undersigned before the 5th December, 1940.

G. L. O'HALLORAN, Secretary.

Bureau of Industry, P.O. Box 1679, Wellington.

Notice to Mariners No. 44 of 1940.

Marine Department,
Wellington, N.Z., 19th November, 1940.

RADIATION FROM RADIO RECEIVERS.

ATTENTION is directed to the fact that it is not permissible to operate receivers in such manner that, when in an oscillating condition, radiation is emitted from the receiving aerial. While it is necessary to avoid such radiation at all times in order to avoid interference, it is imperative that it should not be allowed to take place in war time.

This especially applies to frequencies in the neighbourhood of 500 kc/s.

2. As a general rule, the only types of receiver liable to cause radiation are—

(*a*) Those in which reaction is used in the first stage. Receivers of this type *must* be replaced by more modern types.

(*b*) Those in which the reaction stage is preceded by a single H.F. stage of obsolete design, using, for example, a triode valve. This type will be very much less troublesome than (*a*) and may be found to give no appreciable radiation. This can be easily verified by setting the receiver in oscillation on a particular frequency and listening in on another receiver (*e.g.*, on a nearby ship in port) adjusted for CW reception.

3. The following types of receiver, in general, do not set up appreciable radiation—

(*c*) Receivers (any type) not possessing reaction, in which a separate heterodyne generator is used for reception of CW signals.

(*d*) Receivers of fairly modern design in which the reacting stage is preceded by an efficient H.F. amplifying stage using screen or double screen valves.

4. In certain cases it will be found that receivers of category (*c*) above have been modified locally to introduce reaction so as to give increased signal strength and higher selectivity. This, of course, brings them under the category of offending receivers listed under paragraph 2 above. Such modifications are strictly forbidden and must in all such cases be removed.

5. The master of a ship is held responsible that no private broadcast receiver capable of radiation is used at sea by any passenger or member of the crew.

The following rules must therefore be strictly observed:—

(*a*) Every broadcast receiver used on board ship must be notified to the master.

(*b*) Each receiver must be checked by the Radio Officer or other competent authority to see if it falls within categories 2 (*a*) or 2 (*b*) above, tests being carried out where necessary as indicated under 2 (*b*); in this case, listening for interference could be carried out on the ship's W/T receiver.

(*c*) Receivers falling under categories 2 (*a*) must on no account be used.

Authority : Director-General, Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington, 14th November, 1940.

L. B. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

(M. 10/132.)

Notice to Mariners No. 45 of 1940.

Marine Department,
Wellington, N.Z., 19th November, 1940.

TESTING OF MERCHANT SHIPS' RADIO TRANSMITTERS.

OWING to the fact that in war time ships' transmitters may be unused over long periods, a fault may develop which may not be discovered until it is required to use the transmitter in an emergency.

In order to overcome this difficulty vessels arriving at Ports in New Zealand may test their transmitters with the permission of the Customs Authority, after the latter have boarded the vessel and before the wireless room is sealed by them. Such transmissions as may be necessary to satisfy the operator that his apparatus is working correctly should be made as indicated in the first paragraph of section 77 of the Postmaster-General's Handbook for Wireless Operators, *i.e.*, they should not be continued for more than 10 seconds and should be composed of a series of GTST's : *On no account, however*, is the ship's call sign to be transmitted but the call sign GTST is to be used by all ships when testing in this manner. No attempt to establish communication with any other station is to be made.

While at sea, deposition of moisture on the transmitter may have an adverse effect on its performance if it should be required, and this may to a certain extent be guarded against by running up the transmitter machine and lighting the valve filaments for half an hour every twelve hours. In order to guard against accidental transmission while this is being done, the "send-receive" switch should be placed in the "receive" position.

Authority : Director-General, Post and Telegraph Department, 14th November, 1940.

L. B. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

(M. 10/132.)

Notice to Mariners No. 46 of 1940.

Marine Department,
Wellington, N.Z., 18th November, 1940.

NEW ZEALAND.—NORTH ISLAND.—MOKOHINAU ISLANDS.

Radio Fog-signal established.

Previous Notice : No. 17 of 1940.

Position : At lighthouse, lat., 35° 54′·5 S.; long., 175° 07′ E. (approx.).

Abridged description : Fog W/T.

Details : A radio fog-signal has been established in the above position. Wave 294·5 kc/s (1018·7 m). Type: A2. Power : 60m.-a.

Signal Group—

ZLOM (— — · · — · · — — — — —) once, followed by a succession of M's	45 sec.
Long dash (————)	10 sec.
Repitition of ZLOM and M's ..	45 sec.
Long dash (————)	10 sec.
Silent	250 sec.
Period	360 sec. (6 min.)

Times of transmission : During weather of poor visibility, between 6 a.m. and sunset, the signal group will be transmitted every 6 minutes, commencing at the hour.

During clear weather, bewteen 6 a.m. and sunset, two complete transmissions will be made every hour commencing at 00 and 30 minutes.

During all weathers, between sunset and 6 a.m., the signal group will be transmitted as in weather of poor visibility.

Charts affected : Nos. 3565—2543—1212.

Publications : Admiralty List of Radio Signals, Vol. II, 1940, page 95; Admiralty List of Lights, Part X, 1939, No. 1939; New Zealand Pilot, 1930, page 140; New Zealand Nautical Almanac and Tide-tables, 1940, page 146, No. 12A, and page 160.

L. B. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

(M. 8/40/17.)