

# Short Wave and D-X

Mr. H. C. Lutgens, division engineer for W9XF, Chicago, Illinois, broadcasting on 5 kilowatts and 6100 kc., sends us a weekly schedule for the station, which, he admits, is liable to change without notice. However, the schedule is: Sundays from 1 to 2:30 p. m., from 4:30 to 7 p. m., and from 9 p. m. to 2 a. m. (EST). On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, it can be heard from 4:30 to 8 p. m. and from 9:30 p. m. to 2 a. m. (EST). W9XF does not broadcast on Saturdays.



Another letter on hand from J. M. Taylor, manager of WEBQ, Harrisburg, Illinois, informs us that WEBQ will be broadcasting a DX program the night of February 1. WEBQ operates on 1210 kc.



Mrs. N. R. Studer, Elgin, Illinois, comments on S. G. Southbeer's recent letter in which he inquired about a station

he believed to be VRI. She says: "Perhaps it is the same station that has aroused my curiosity of late. It, too, comes in at 1710 kc. or thereabouts, is on Eastern Time and announces in both French and English. It can be heard any evening on the hour and half hour with time announcements, and at times I have heard programs, but the police calls on that wave length drown them out.

"However, I have heard them announce very clearly the call letters URI and the time, but the name of the place is French and spoken too rapidly to be understood. On one of their programs in English, I heard Quebec mentioned. Can you tell me if there is such a station in that province and if so where it is located?"

If the call letters are really URI, it must be somewhere in the Dutch West Indies, as the group of letters which includes those three were assigned to that place at the last international conference. No such station is listed; neither is a VIR or VRI.



# Short Wave and D-X

P. W. Dilg, Evanston, Illinois, sends in some very interesting and useful information concerning the reception of European stations in this part of the country. His list includes DJB, Zeesen, Germany, 19.73 meters, broadcasting between 7 to 10 a. m. daily (CST); VE9JR, Winnipeg, Canada, 25.60 meters, 11 to 12 noon, EAQ, Madrid Spain, 30.40 meters, 4:30 to 6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday; IIBP, Geneva, Switzerland, 38.47 meters, 4 to 4:15 p. m. Sunday only; YVIBC, 49.10 meters, Caracas, Venezuela, 5 to 10 p. m. daily; and GSA, London, England, 49.30 meters, 7 to 9 p. m. daily. These, he declares, come in much better during the spring and summer, although reception will vary greatly on them.

Our New York correspondent declares that there isn't much doubt that station YVIBC, Caracas, Venezuela, is the best foreign station heard in the United States at this time. This station is supposed to have 100 watts power, and is heard every evening from 7 p. m. till 10 p. m. EST, with excellent volume. They broadcast on 49.1 meters. The S. S. Conte De Savoia of the Italian lines brings a new ship station to short waves. The call is IDLI, and it has been heard on the regular ship wavelengths, working with station WOO, New Jersey, and IAC, Piza, Italy. Two new short wave broadcasting stations are on the air

from Germany. They are DJD, on 25.2 meters and DPC, 49.83 meters. These are sister stations to DJA and DJB at Berlin and we believe both of these new ones are at Berlin also. Both stations have been heard, while experimenting a lot, but they have settled down to an almost regular schedule. DJD is heard at the same time as DJB, from 8 till 11 a. m. EST. DJC comes on from 2 to 9 p. m. EST.

Walter G. Wight tells of a broadcast from WKAQ, San Juan, Porto Rico, between 1:30 and 2:30 a. m., Sunday, January 8, CST. He reports very good reception, and requests programs of DX stations on regular wave bands.

From three different sources come stories of special DX programs which were broadcast last Sunday, and before. The letters arrived too late, but many thanks, Miss Haist, Mr. Zorn, and Charles A. Morrison, president of the International DXer's Alliance. Incidentally, we would like to hear more from this last party.

Mr. Feldman requests information about the schedule of KOB, State College, New Mexico. KOB is operated daily, full time. It is not affiliated with either network, and operates on 20 kilowatts, 1180 kilocycles. Its schedule is carried in the Southwestern edition of RADIO GUIDE.



# Mysteries of Trans-Atlantic Broadcasts Are Unveiled

By Felix George

**W**HEN a European statesman broadcasts from his capital to America, two high-power transmitters employing four different wave lengths are used to span the Atlantic and two receivers are used on this side of the ocean to pick up the signals before they reach the network's master control room in New York.

At every stage along the journey, the weak signals have to be amplified thousands of times to make up for the attenuation in power caused by the distance covered.

Thus a program from the Salle de la Reformation in Geneva would be amplified there and again in Paris, London, Rugby,

At the left is young Leonard ("Lennie") Hayton, twenty-four-year-old conductor of the nightly *Music That Satisfies* over the CBS-WGN network, in his first published picture since being featured twice each week with augmented orchestra.



Houlton, Netcong, New York and at different points along the circuit joining network stations, as well as at the stations themselves. All of which represents a total amplification by literally millions of times,

**A**SPEAKER from England, such as Sir John Simon or Viscount Cecil, addresses a microphone in the London studios of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

From the BBC master control room, the signals are passed to the long-distance department of the British Post Office telephone service, regardless of whether the program is also to be sent to British stations.

From the London telephone headquarters they are relayed to Rugby, where the transmitters are located for transoceanic radio telephone. The impulses are passed to four transmitter antennas, three operating on short wave lengths, between fourteen and thirty meters, and the fourth on five thousand meters, and radiated simultaneously towards the United States. All of the antennas are directional, so as to obtain the maximum possible efficiency with the power input used.

**A**T NETCONG, N. J., the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has a number of receiving antennas, also directional, and pointing towards Rugby. These are specially constructed for short wave work of this kind. The signals which they pick up, greatly weakened in power after crossing the Atlantic, are amplified enormously, and passed by land wire to the long lines headquarters of the A. T. & T. in New York.

The long wave signal, on five thousand meters, is not received at Netcong, but at Houlton, Me., where special equipment for work on this wave length is installed. Reception on this channel also is piped down to the long lines office, so that four different signals are being received there simultaneously. The best of these is selected and relayed to Columbia's master control room on Madison Avenue.

If the pick-up is to be made on the Continent of Europe, studios of the local broadcasting service generally are employed—those of the French government system in Paris, and of the Geneva broadcasting station for League of Nations events. From these points the signals travel by land line to London, before being passed on to Rugby for transmission in the usual way.

**F**OR west-to-east transmissions, such as that by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra recently, which was the first of a series of programs which Columbia will send to Europe, the A. T. & T. facilities again are employed.

The New York long lines department, however, also feeds the transmitter at Rocky Point, L. I., operating on a long wavelength with 150,000 watts. This transmits the program simultaneously with Lawrenceville, but to Cupar, Scotland, where the British long wave receiver is located. From here also the receptions travel by land wire to London, where the best is selected for relaying to the BBC, if it is rebroadcasting the program, and to the Continental countries linked for the relay.

"Voodoo, voodoo, come light y'oughtis," cries John Henry (left) as he out-conjures the conjure woman. Rose McCleudon and Juano Hernandez pose a scene from the CBS-WBBM adaptation of Roark Bradford's book, "John Henry," which is heard Sundays at 7 p. m. and again at 7:45 p. m. as "Black River Giant."



# Short Wave and D-X

Gentlemen:

The station reported last week in your "Short Wave and DX" section on 1710 kc. and believed to be URI undoubtedly is the Montreal police station UYR.

Announcements and police instructions are given in both the French and English languages. The French pronunciation of Montreal is Mor-re-al, which may account for the difficulty in identifying the precise location.

W. H. Reeks, Corresponding Secretary,  
Chicago Short Wave Radio Club

For identification of this station we are also indebted to P. W. Dilg, Evanston, Illinois; Thaddeus H. Jarek, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Blanchard, Jr., Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Many thanks.

Mr. Ray H. Zorn, Troy Grove, Illinois, who has been our DX authority for quite a while, has asked for help. He says: "Can some of your readers help me out with these 1500 kc. mysteries? What station or stations broadcast the following numbers on what seemed to be test programs, on 1500 kc., January 25, 1933 between 12:54 and 1:15 a. m., CST: "Some Day We'll Meet Again," "Okay Baby," "Isn't It Romantic," and "I'll Follow You." These numbers were heard plainly enough, but not strongly, and fading was so frequent that they may have been divided between two stations. I

Short wave station HKA, Barranquilla, Colombia, is no longer on the air. Senor Jesus Amortegui P., who owned and operated the station, has offered his services to the Colombian government. HKA has been received in New York.

The latest report from station VE9GW, located in Bowmanville, Canada, is that they broadcast daily, except Thursday, from 5 p. m. till 11 p. m. On Sunday from 1 p. m. till 7 p. m. EST, they broadcast on 49.22 meters. Another powerful Canadian short wave station is VE9JR, Winnipeg,

Canada. This station broadcasts on 25.6 meters and its power is 2000 watts. It was the first in Canada to provide regular daily concert programs on short waves. The program, is given, is daily from 9 to 9:30 a. m. EST, and 6:30 to 8:30 p. m. Tuesdays and Thursdays. Another change gives station CEC, Santiago, Chile, on 18.91 meters, testing with station OCJ at Lima, Peru, on 18.95 meters. They are heard about 11 a. m. EST.

DX programs we have just learned of include Saturday 1 a. m. CST broadcasts from WGBF, Evansville, Indiana, 630 kc., and WOPI, Bristol, Tennessee, 1500 kc., Wednesday from 1 to 3 a. m. Thanks, Ed Dixon, Pittsburgh, and F. Kelly, East Chicago, Indiana.

for  
**50%**  
better RADIO  
Let a PIX  
Do THIS for YOU

A PIX <sup>the</sup> nuisance of hearing two programs at one time —cuts out powerful local stations and brings in distance with ease. Easily attached by any one. Must do all we claim or money refunded. PIX sent postpaid to your home upon receipt of cash or postal money order. Also sent C. O. D.

**PIX PRODUCTS**

Dept. G TRIBUNE BLDG.  
154 Nassau St., New York

**FIX A PIX  
IN YOUR AERIAL**



# SHORT WAVE and DX

Radio station HJN, Bogota, Colombia, S. A., 690 kc., power 2000 watts, will broadcast a special radio DX program, dedicated to the International DX'ers Alliance of Bloomington, Illinois, February 25, 2 to 4 a. m. CST.



EAR-A, short wave station at Apartado 99, Las Palmas, Canary Isles, will transmit a special program for United States listeners on a wave length of 41.83 meters, February 27, from 1 till 3 a. m. EST. Reports of both of these broadcasts should be made to the stations, and to the International DX'ers Alliance, 1204 North Prairie Street, Bloomington, Illinois.



A letter from C. R. Anderson of Mason City, Iowa, a member of the International Short Wave Club, corrects a misunderstanding which

arose from his last communication. He reports that YVIBC, that much discussed Carracas, Venezuela, station, is heard on both 49 meters and 960 kc., using only 200 watts on the first and 5000 on the 960 kc. band. They are not listed for the increased power in any log that we have, but, as Mr. Anderson reports verification from them on both bands, he is undoubtedly correct. Apologies, Mr. Anderson; we have never heard the station ourselves.



Paducah, Kentucky, through WPAD, comes pounding in like a local for Robert Pulver, Minneapolis, according to a letter received from him recently. He also admits logging KFWB, Hollywood; KXL, Portland, Oregon; KYA, San Francisco, California, and requests help on identifying two stations heard on non-broadcast bands. One, on 1440 kc., seemed to have the calls

KILL, and the other, at 880 kc., sounded like W9XA.



Mr. Anderson also tells of hearing HBL, Geneva, Switzerland, as the best of the League of Nations' transmitters. He declares that it is well received in Central United States, Sundays, from 4 until 5:45 p. m. CST.



*A new DX program emanates weekly now from WSMB, New Orleans, 1320 kc., and 500 watts. It will be given at 12 midnight, Saturdays.*



The Chicago organization also reports reception of a new German station DJE, on 16.83 meters. It was heard Sunday morning, February 12, and positively identified, but no further information is known as yet.

# Short Wave & DX

*Conducted By Mel Spiegel*

P. R. MacCarthy of Chapel Hill, N. C., would like to know if the new super-powered station that was being constructed in Ireland has been put into service as yet, and if so, what its wave-length and its hours are.

This station is not on the air as yet, and no news as to its completion has been given.

Station HJ3ABF, at Bogota, Colombia, once known as HKF, has moved to 4525 meters. This station has been heard on 394 meters for some time.

We have been asked to print a list of the ships which are now working telephone service with WOO at Ocean Gate, N. J. They are IBLI, the Conte Di Savoia; ICIJ, the Rex; DDED, the New York; DDNY, the Albert Ballin; DDCB, the Columbus; DDDX, the Hamburg; DDDI, the Deutschland; DDAC, the Europa; DDAS, the Bremen; GMBJ, the Empress of Britain; DGLI, the Homeric; GFWV, the Majestic; GMJQ, the Belgenland; WSBN, the Leviathan; GLSQ, the Olympic; VPSX, the Monarch of Bermuda. These ships work on four bands and can be heard nearly always at any time. The bands they work on are 1085 to 1827 meters, 22.5 to 23.3 meters; 3393 to 36.58 meters and 67.87 to 73.17 meters.

Robert J. Gilchrist, president of the Interstate Radio Association, sends us the following information of stations broadcasting special DX programs Saturday March 4—XES at Tampico, Mexico, 4 to 5 a. m. (EST) on 1055 kc; KPFC at Pasadena, Cal., 3 to 9 a. m. on 1210 kc; WJZ at New York City, 4 to 6 a. m. on 760 kc.

Monday, March 6—KPCB at Seattle, Washington, 3 to 5 a. m. on 650 kc; CKNC, Toronto, Ont., Canada, 4 to 5:30 a. m. on 960 kc.

Saturday, March 11—WPCII at New York City, 4 to 6 a. m. on 810 kc.; WLOX, Brooklyn, N. Y., 4 to 6 a. m. (EST) on 1400 kc.

Sunday, March 12—10AB, Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada, 7 to 9 a. m. on 1190 kc.

Saturday, March 18—WABC at New York City, 4 to 6 a. m. on 860 kc.; WNBX, Springfield, Vt., 4 to 5 a. m. (EST) on 1260 kc.



# SHORT WAVE-DX

Conducted by Melvin Spiegel

**T**HIS broadcast of the inauguration of the President of the United States on March 4 included many powerful short-wave transmitters. These transmitters flashed the description of the scene and historic words from the lips of notable people to every quarter of the earth.

First the broadcasts were made from the new mobile short-wave transmitters, which consisted of compact outfits carried on the backs of several announcers, who moved about flashing the scene to the main pick-up point. Due to the size of the regular broadcasting trucks the parade committee ruled the radio trucks from the procession. After some controversy the committee sanctioned the equipment to follow the Presidential car if it were installed in a standard motor car similar to that in which Mr. Roosevelt rode. The announcers were linked with an intercommunication system that permitted them to talk with each other without being heard by the radio audience.

From Pittsburgh and Schenectady special broadcasts were flashed by short-wave to Europe. Kurt Seil described the events for Germany, where the Reichs Rundfunkgesellschaft did the rebroadcasting. S. K. Ratcliffe was at the English microphone and the British Broadcasting Corporation rebroadcast his story of the events.

An ultra-short wave telephone system has been installed between the Vatican and Castel Gandolfo, the Papal summer residence located about fifteen miles south of Rome, and was inaugurated recently by Marconi and Pope Pius XI. Signor Marconi established the connection between the two specially built stations and was the first to speak. Pope Pius also took part in the ceremonies by making an address over the new system.

The new system is expected to come into full use this summer when the Pope will spend the hottest months at Castel Gandolfo, reviewing a custom followed by Popes for centuries preceding the break with Italy in 1870.

Robert Gilchrist, president of the Interstate Radio Association sends us the following information about stations broadcasting special DX programs:

Saturday, March 11: XES, Tampico, Mexico, on 1055 kc., from 4 to 5 a. m. EST. KGEK, Yuma, Col., on 1200 kc., from 1:30 to 3:30 a. m. EST.

Sunday, March 12: WGLC, 1370 kc., 50 watts, Hudson Falls, N. Y., 2:30 to 3 p. m. EST.; 10MB, Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada, 1200 kc., 25 watts, 7 to 9 a. m.; VONI, St. John, Newfoundland, from 3 to 4 a. m. on 1195 kc.

Saturday, March 18: WNBX, Springfield, Vt., 1260 kc., from 4 to 5 a. m. EST.; WGLC, 50 watts, Hudson Falls, N. Y., 1370 kc., from 3 to 5 a. m. EST.

**A**FTER a year of unsuccessful attempts to locate an unlicensed radio station used for directing the landing of liquor, agents of the Department of Justice, assisted by two radio experts, caught up with the elusive station. One day the station would send messages from Atlantic City, N. J.; the next from Southampton or Montank Point, L. I. Always it would send in cipher which changed as often as the location of the station. During the hunt the Department of Justice automobile and direction finding receiver had travelled 35,000 miles.

The elusive station was finally found on a tip in a Brooklyn, N. Y., garage. It had been concealed in a standard Chevrolet sedan in a most ingenious way. On casual inspection there was no evidence of the presence of unusual equipment, but on careful examination a transmitting station capable of range of 1,000 miles was revealed. It was hidden under the cushions and under the floor board. When the station was found the car in which it was installed had travelled more than 22,000 miles and it had both New York and New Jersey license plates.

The Department of Justice agents who conducted the search were Horace J. Simmons and Carlos M. Barstein and the radio inspectors were Forest F. Redfern and John I. Hein. The car driver escaped but the names of all involved are known.

With completion of its new RCA transmitter at Wayne, N. J., operating with double the power of the former one, Station W2NF, Columbia's short wave unit in New York, has returned to the air.

## SHORT WAVE and DX + + By Melvin Spiegel

ROBERT GILCHRIST, president of the Interstate Radio Association, sends us the following information of stations broadcasting special DX programs:

Saturday, March 25: WBAA—Lafayette, Ind., on 1400 kc., 2 to 4 a. m. EST; WINS—New York City, on 1180 kc., 4 to 6 a. m. EST; WLWL—New York City, on 1100 kc., 4 to 6 a. m. EST. Wednesday, March 29, WCLO—Janesville, Wis., on 1200 kc., 2:30 to 3:30 a. m. EST. Friday, March 31, KPOF—Denver, Colo., on 880 kc., 4 to 5 a. m. EST.



Charles Miller, of Covington, Ky., would like to know what station he has been dialing each evening on about 570 kc. located somewhere in Mexico, with calls that sounded like XEPN. According to his lists he is

unable to find a station with that call listed.

The newest of the American-backed broadcasting stations on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande is station XEPN, on 585 kc., with a power of 100,000 watts. It is located at Piedras Negras opposite Eagle Pass, Texas.



Japanese radio listeners are reported to have been forbidden to tune in programs coming from any but Government stations, a step that has been taken, it is said, to curb the reception of alleged propaganda programs from Soviet Russia's broadcasting stations.



The 42nd Street Special train, with stars and chorus girls on board advertising the Warner Brothers picture, "42nd Street," has arrived in

New York City. This train carried a short wave transmitter which broadcast programs from the moving train throughout the trip. The first car, the baggage car, contained General Electric generating equipment to run the short wave radio system.

In the third car, the drawing room, was the short wave radio transmitter from which radio programs were broadcast. These were musical and dramatic, and especially songs from "42nd Street." On top of the car was a specially devised folding antenna that was used to send out the programs. The antenna was erected only for the programs and had to be lowered for bridges, tunnels, etc. The short-wave programs were picked up and rebroadcast by local stations en route.



# SHORT WAVE-DX

*Conducted By Mel Spiegel*

R. R. MacCarthy of Chapel Hill, N. C., would like to know if the new super-powered station that was being constructed in Ireland has been put into service as yet, and if so, what its wave-length and its hours are.

This station is not on the air as yet, and no news as to its completion has been given.

Station HJABF, at Bogota, Colombia, once known as HKE, has moved to 45.25 meters. This station has been heard on 39.4 meters for some time.

Station HCJB at Quito, Ecuador, has increased its power from 7 watts to a new 50 watt transmitter. They are on the air from 8 to 10 p. m. on 47 meters.

We have been asked to print a list of the ships which are now working telephone service with WOO at Ocean Gate, N. J. They are IBLI, the Conte Di Savoia; ICEJ, the Rex; DDED, the New York; DDNY, the Albert Ballin; DDCB, the Columbus; DDDX, the Hamburg; DDDT, the Deutschland; DDAC, the Europa; DDAS, the Bremen; GMBJ, the Empress of Britain; DGLJ, the Homeric; GFWV, the Majestic; GMJQ, the Belgenland; WSBN, the Leviathan; GLSQ, the Olympic; VPSX, the Monarch of Bermuda. These ships work on four bands and can be heard nearly always at any time. The bands they work on are 16.85 to 18.27 meters, 22.5 to 23.3 meters; 33.93 to 36.58 meters and 67.87 to 73.17 meters.

Station EAQ at Madrid, Spain, has changed its schedule. It is now broadcasting daily from 5:30 to 7 p. m., instead of 6:30 to 8 p. m. on a wavelength of 30.4 meters.

A new station heard on 30 meters is station LR5, located in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The British Broadcasting Company tells all its listeners to listen to its announcements because wave-lengths, programs and times are liable to change. For the present, and until further notice, the same program will be transmitted to each zone on two alternative wave-lengths, in order to obtain as much technical information as possible. At a later stage, however, it should not be necessary to continue this

practice, and the best wave-length available for broadcasting will be chosen in accordance with the season of the year and other conditions. It will be realized, therefore, that the wave-length allocation for the various zones should not be regarded as fixed. Announcements will be given during the News Bulletin periods, and during the special period set aside for that purpose on Saturdays.

At present the English stations are broadcasting from Daventry as follows:

Zone 1. (Australasia) GSC on 31.30 meters and GSD on 25.53 meters. From 4:30 a. m. to 6:30 a. m. (EST) daily.

Zone 2 (India, Ceylon, Malaya and Burma) GSC on 31.30 meters and GSE on 25.28 meters. From 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 a. m. (EST) daily.

Zone 3. (Africa) GSC on 31.30 meters and GSD on 25.53 meters. From 1 p. m. to 3 p. m. (EST) daily.

Zone 4. (West Africa) GSC on 31.30 meters and GSD on 25.43 meters. From 3.30 p. m. to 5.30 p. m. (EST) daily.

Zone 5. (Canada) GSC on 31.30 meters and GSA on 49.50 meters. From 8 p. m. to 10 p. m. (EST) daily.

The clubs from Big Ben open all broadcasts from England.

Robert J. Gilchrist, president of the Interstate Radio Association, sends us the following information of stations broadcasting special DX programs: Saturday March 4—NES at Tampico, Mexico, 4 to 5 a. m. (EST) on 1055 kc.; KPPC at Pasadena, Cal., 3 to 9 a. m. on 1210 kc.; WJZ at New York City, 4 to 6 a. m. on 760 kc.

Monday, March 6—KPCB at Seattle, Washington, 3 to 5 a. m. on 650 kc.; CKNC, Toronto, Ont., Canada, 4 to 5.30 a. m. on 960 kc.

Saturday, March 11—WPCII at New York City, 4 to 6 a. m. on 810 kc.; WIOX, Brooklyn, N. Y., 4 to 6 a. m. (EST) on 1100 kc.

Sunday, March 12—IOAB, Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada, 7 to 9 a. m. on 1190 kc.

Saturday, March 18—WABC at New York City, 4 to 6 a. m. on 860 kc.; WNBX, Springfield, Vt., 4 to 5 a. m. (EST) on 1260 kc.



## SHORT WAVE-DX

By Melvin Spiegel

**T**his short wave station of the National Broadcasting Company in Chicago is W9XF, which transmits on a frequency of 6100 kc. This station is an experimental relay broadcast station. Its antenna is a vertical radiator fed by a transmission line.

The antenna power is five kw. The location of this station is at Downers Grove, Ill., which is approximately twenty-three miles southwest of the city of Chicago. The transmitter is 100 per cent modulated and was erected in October, 1929. The station now operates daily except Saturday and Sunday from 3:30 to 7 p. m. and from 8:30 p. m. to 2 a. m. (CST). On Sunday it broadcasts from 3:30 to 6 p. m. and 8 p. m. to 1 a. m. (CST). There is no schedule for broadcasts on Saturday.

From the New England Radio Club DX News we received the following DX tips:

On Wednesday, April 12, WICC, located at Bridgeport, Conn., will broadcast on 600 kc. from 12 to 12:30 p. m. (CST). WDEV, located at Waterbury, Vt., will broadcast on 550 kc. from 1 to 2 a. m. (CST). On Saturday morning, April 15, WCAJ, located at Lincoln, Neb., 590 kc., will broadcast from 11:30 p. m. to 12:30 a. m. (CST); KASA, 1210 kc., will broadcast from midnight to 4 a. m. (CST); CFCN at Calgary, Canada, 985 kc., will broadcast from midnight to 1 a. m. (CST); KEGE, Yuma, Colo., 1200 kc. will broadcast from 12:30 to 2:30 a. m. (CST).

W. A. Shane, Chief Engineer of VE9GW, Bowmanville, Ont., Canada, tells us that their station has returned to the air and is now broadcasting each Friday from 3 until 11 p. m. (CST), and each Sunday from 11:30 to 7 p. m. (CST) on 49.22 meters.

Robert Gilchrist, President of the Interstate Radio Association, sends us the following DX information: Saturday, April 15: WGBF, Evansville, Ind.; WKY, Oklahoma City, Okla.; WWJ, Detroit; KPRC, Houston; WIZ, Tuscola, Ill.; WHAD, Milwaukee; WDCY, Minneapolis; KFUD, St. Louis; KFVR, Bismark, N. D.; WAAW, Omaha;



WALTER C. EVANS

*Formerly in charge of KDKA and other Westinghouse stations, Mr. Evans has been appointed manager of all Westinghouse radio activities including manufacture and sale of equipment.*

exact time unknown of "Central States on Parade"; also, KASA, Elk City, Okla., 1210 kc., from midnight to 4 a. m.; WHET, Troy, Alabama, 1210 kc., from 1 to 3 a. m.; KFBI, Abilene, Kans., from 3 to 5 a. m. (CST).

Sunday, April 16: 10AB, Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada, 1190 kc., 1 to 3 a. m.; 10AT, Trail, B. C., 1150 kc., 2 to 4 a. m.; WTOG, Savannah, Ga., 1260 kc., 1 to 2 a. m. (CST).

Tuesday, April 18: WEAQ, 570 kc., 3:30 to 4:15 a. m. (CST).

Wednesday, April 19: WSMS, Ironwood, Mich., 1420 kc., 1 to 2 a. m. (CST).

Thursday, April 20: 10B1, Prince Albert, Sask., Canada, 1190 kc., 1:30 to 4 a. m. (CST).

Friday, April 21: WEAQ, Williamsport, Pa., 1370 kc., 4:30 to 6 a. m.; WMBC, Detroit, 1420 kc., 11 p. m. to 2 a. m. (CST).

Dear Sir:

I received a station the other morning on about 1500 kc. and its call letters sounded like WRDS. Please tell me where it is. Thank you.—Chas. King Watriuer, Coloma, Mich.

WRDS is a police broadcasting station and is located in East Lansing, Mich., and broadcasts on 190.66 meters.



# SHORT WAVE-DX

By Melvin Spiegel

Chicago, Illinois

DEAR SIR:

I am an ardent reader of your DX column in RADIO GUIDE. I believe I hold some sort of a record on DX-ing. I have a four-tube receiver which I purchased just two months ago. It is a small affair, just the size of a cigar box and I use an inside aerial on it.

In these two months I have logged 290 stations in 46 of the United States, also several stations in Mexico and Canada. The two states yet to be heard from are Nevada and Rhode Island.

Here is a partial list of the farthest stations: KTM, KHJ, KFAC, KNN, KPO, KFWL, KMPC, KGB, KWSC. These are all on the Pacific Coast. I also have many more verifications from such stations as XER, XEPN, XES, CHWC, KSEI.

For the benefit of fellow DX-ers, here is some information which may be helpful. Several Pacific Coast stations broadcast a chain program of organ music from 1 to 2 a.m.

- 10:45 p.m. CDT ↔ 9:45 p.m. CST  
KMOX—Robbie Meeker's Orchestra  
KSTP—Master Singers  
WIBD—Salon Ensemble  
WISN—Joe Haymes' Orchestra (CBS)  
WOW—Waldorf Astoria Orchestra (NBC)
- 10:50 p.m. CDT ↔ 9:50 p.m. CST  
WGN—Bernie Cummin's Orchestra
- 11:00 p.m. CDT ↔ 10:00 p.m. CST  
NBC—Ralph Kirbery, the Dream Singer:  
WEAF WOW  
CBS—Eddie Duchin's Orchestra: KFAB  
WISN  
NBC—Bert Lown's Orchestra: WJZ  
KSTP WMAQ  
KMOX—Dave Bittner's Orchestra  
KYW—Husk O'Hare's Orchestra  
WCCO—Norvy Mulligan's Orchestra  
WENR—Earl Hines' Orchestra  
WIBO—Henri Gendron's Orchestra  
WDC-WHO—Saloniat Program  
WTMJ—Dance Orchestras
- 11:10 p.m. CDT ↔ 10:10 p.m. CST  
WGN—Wayne King's Orchestra
- 11:15 p.m. CDT ↔ 10:15 p.m. CST  
KMOX—Jimmy Murray's Orchestra  
KSTP—Dance Orchestra  
WENR—Frank Libuse's Orchestra  
WIBO—Maisonette Russe  
WMAQ—To be announced  
WOC-WHO—Memories  
WDW—Soloists
- 11:30 p.m. CDT ↔ 10:30 p.m. CST  
NBC—Johnny Johnson's Orchestra: WJZ  
WENR  
CBS—Orzie Nelson's Orchestra: KFAB  
WCCO WISN WGN  
KMOX—Harvey Lanford's Orchestra  
KSTP—Boulevards of Paris Orchestra  
KYW—Don Pedro's Orchestra  
WIBO—Henri Gendron's Orchestra  
WMAQ—Jack Russell's Orchestra

Central Standard Time. Some of these are KHJ, KEX, KHQ and KDYL, KTFI in Twin Falls, Idaho, broadcasts during the early morning hours of Sundays. KFWL, KMPC and KTM are usually on the air each morning between 1 and 5 a.m. Central Standard Time.

Hoping this will prove beneficial to many.

Joseph Dahlia

Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

Dear Editor:

I have been a reader of RADIO GUIDE for some time. I would like to know if you can find the location of 10B2; they broadcast on either 1160, 1170 or 1180 kcs. I heard it on March 4. It is an English speaking station. I had them from 2 to 4 a.m. EST. He announced the station, but I did not hear the name of the place because it would die out.

Thanking you in advance for any information, I remain,

Charles Knight

*No doubt the station you heard was 10BQ, at Brantford, Ontario, which broadcasts on 1200 kcs.*

A RADIO rescue in mid-air which parallels the thrilling stories of radio rescues at sea, was told in recent press dispatches from San Diego, California, describing the plight of two Navy fliers who were stranded for hours high above the earth by fog and darkness. The two were part of a group of planes from the North Island Naval Station which were participating in Naval Day maneuvers when fog suddenly swept in. The others managed to land, though four crashed in doing so.

The last two planes continued groping blindly through the fog, hoping to glimpse a landmark until Naval officials figured their gas would keep them up only twenty minutes longer.

At the request of the Navy, the United Air Lines instructed its plane dispatcher to get in touch with Transport Pilot Charles F. Sullivan, who was flying in the vicinity. Talking to Pilot Sullivan over his Western Electric radio-telephone, the dispatcher directed him towards the missing planes and told him to guide them to safety before landing his passengers.

Sullivan located the planes and, blinking his landing lights, spelled out to the Navy fliers, in code, the words, "Follow me." He then guided them to the abandoned Camp Kearney airport which was fringed by hundreds of automobiles with headlights blazing. The Navy planes landed safely and the transport ship continued on its way.

## INTERFERENCE CUT OUT



PIX gives you clear radio reception - eads overlapping of stations. Increases range and selectivity. Easily attached to any set. Join the two million PIX enthusiasts. Money back if not 100 percent satisfied. Forward money or postal order. Also sent C.O.D. Avoid imitations.

**PIX PRODUCTS, DEPT. G**  
154 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

## Reproductions of PORTRAITS by PASTORET 10c Each

Reproductions of any of the portraits of radio stars appearing on the front cover of RADIO GUIDE recently are now available for only 10 cents each. Originals of these covers are done by Jean Pastoret, famous New York portrait artist.

These artistic reproductions are made without the heavy black name plate of Radio Guide and are suitable for framing. Pictures are now available of Fred Allen, Annette Hanshaw, Jack Pearl (Baron Munchausen), Raymond Knight (Ambrose J. Weems), Ben Bernie, Guy Lombardo and Rudy Vallee.

Send 10 Cents to  
PORTRAIT DEPARTMENT  
**RADIO GUIDE**  
421 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.



## SHORT WAVE and DX

By Melvin Spiegel

Chicago, Illinois

DEAR SIR

I was interested to see a list of stations logged by one of your readers in a recent issue of Radio Guide.

Perhaps the following list of stations which I have logged will be of interest to other readers: WWRL, WGH, WIBK, WII, KFTM, WLAP, KFXR and WJEJ. These are all 100- and 50-watt stations.

I tuned in on WJEJ during a DX program and in the letter of verification, they informed me that they will broadcast another DX

program on May 7 at 1 a. m. EST. Hoping this will be of interest.

Yours truly

Arthur Evans



From *W. H. Hunter*, plant manager of the Westinghouse radio stations we hear that their short wave transmitter WIXAZ operates daily from 7 a. m. to 12:30 a. m. EST relaying programs offered over their long wave stations WBZ-WBZA. The transmitter is located in the same building with their long wave transmitter WBZA and operates on a power of approximately 8 kw.

Very shortly this station expects to move its transmitter from its present location to Mills, Mass. at which point the 25 kw WBZ transmitter is situated. In all probability WIXAZ will be off the air for a few weeks during the interval in which the change is being made.



Kankakee, Illinois

Dear Mr. Spiegel.

Friday night April 14, I got a station at about 600 kc. As it signed off they played 'Towa', I under-

stood it to be W-C. If you or any of your friends know what this station is, I would like to see it answered in your Short Wave and DX column.

Sincerely

D. R. Mowen

*No doubt the station you heard was W III (1 and 6, round alike) located at Waterloo, Iowa. This station broadcasts on 600 kc with 500 watts power.*



The Interstate Radio Association informs us of the following DX tips:

Wednesday, May 3—WCIPI Bristol, Tenn. 1500 kc. from 1 to 2 a. m. EST. Saturday, May 6—WCOD Hartsburg, Pa. 1200 kc. from 2 to 4 a. m. EST. on the same day WNBZ Saranac Lake, N. Y. 1200 kc. will broadcast from 4:15 to 4:45 a. m. and WCAD of Canton, N. Y. on 1220 kc. will broadcast from 4:45 to 5 a. m. EST.



Medina, Illinois

Dear Sir:

Please tell me what Spanish ut

Mexican station I heard on 25 meters. March 8 from 5 to 5:30 p. m. One of the stations was calling 'Lyones, Mexico, or something like that.

Is there an African station on about 25 meters? I heard one I think on April 11 from 5 to 5:15 p. m. Some man was giving a speech and mentioned Algeria a couple of times. Then another man talked and gave the call, but some blankety-blank car came by so that was all I heard.

What is the call of the *Rex*, and what is its wavelength?

Yours truly

Loren Ashwood

A Mexican station on 25.5 meters is XDA, Mexico City which calls many stations from 1 to 2 p. m. EST. There is an African station near 25 meters I think at Rabat, Morocco, which according to my schedule broadcasted from 7:30 to 9 a. m. EST and its exact wavelength is 23.5 meters. The call letters of the *Rex* are ICEJ and it broadcasted on 3425 meters.





# SHORT WAVE and DX

By Melvin Spiegel

Passaic, N. J.

**D**EAR Mr. Spiegel:  
I have a three tube short wave set and have logged a number of foreign broadcasting stations, but I am unable to find the location of a few of them. I heard a station at about 7:30 a. m. which sounded like PIIY on about 16.88 meters. I also heard a station on 73 meters calling VTN, and can you tell me where and on what wavelength HCJB, CT3AQ and CT1AA are located.

Monroe Kestler

No doubt the station on 16.88 meters was PII at Huizen, Hol-

land, which broadcasts from 7 to 10 p.m. EST. A station on 73 meters that is heard calling VTN is WND, at Hialeah, Fla. HCJB is located at Quito, Ecuador, and broadcasts on 75 meters from 7:30 to 9:45 p.m. EST daily except Monday. CT3AQ is at Funchal, Madeira, and broadcasts on 26.83 meters from 5 to 6:30 p. m. EST Tuesday and Thursday, and from 10:30 a. m. to Noon on Sunday. Station CT1AA is located at Lisbon, Portugal, and broadcasts on 31.25 meters on Tuesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 p. m. EST.

**T**HE hour from 7 to 8 p. m. has been set aside on the German Broadcasting System as the National Hour during which programs are designed to instill the Nationalist idea in the minds of all citizens under the scheme undertaken by the Minister of Propaganda.

By next September a new radio circuit between China and Great Britain will have been established. Recently the Chinese Ministry of Communications sent some engineers to England to purchase suitable apparatus for the chain. Two installations have been ordered from the British Marconi. The Chinese engi-

neers will study the mechanism and take it back to Shanghai.

From France we hear that "Pon-toise" has changed its broadcasting schedule. They are broadcasting in five periods, from 9 to 12 Noon EDT on 19.68 meters, from 12:15 to

2:15 p. m. on 25.50 meters to Madagascar from 4 to 6 p. m. on 25.20 meters to West Africa, from 7 to 9 p. m. on 25.60 meters to French Possessions in the Western Continent and from 9 to 11 p. m. EDT on 25.60 meters to the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

12:15 a.m. EDT ↔ 11:15 p.m. EST  
WGY—Duke Ellington's Orchestra (NBC)  
12:30 a.m. EDT ↔ 11:30 p.m. EST  
NBC—Blue—Dancing in the Twin Cities,  
WJZ WLW WBAL KDKA  
CBS—Charlie Straight's Orchestra: WABC  
WCAU WBT  
NBC—Red—Julian Woodworth's Orchestra  
WEAF WGY WLW  
WIP—Missing Person's Report  
WRVA—Art Brown Organist  
1:00 a.m. EDT ↔ 12:00 Mid. EST  
CBS—Roseland Ballroom Orchestra: WABC  
WCAU—Missing Person's Report  
WLW—Charlie Agnew's Orchestra  
1:30 a.m. EDT ↔ 12:30 a.m. EST  
CBS—Ruddy Harrod's Orchestra: WABC  
WLW—Buster Locke's Orchestra  
2:00 a.m. EDT ↔ 1:00 a.m. EST  
WLW—Charlie Agnew's Orchestra  
2:30 a.m. EDT ↔ 1:30 a.m. EST  
WLW—Charlie Agnew's Orchestra



One of Our STAR Salesmen

## BOYS WANTED

Earn Money in your spare time. Surprise your parents. Show them you can be self supporting.

--- Just Send Coupon ---

## RADIO GUIDE

Circulation Dept.  
423 Plymouth Court.  
Chicago, Ill.

Name .....

Address .....

Town..... State.....



DOROTHY TRAVIS  
OTTAWA, ILLINOIS



# SHORT WAVE-DX

By Melvin Spiegel

DEAR SIR:

Last Saturday morning I heard a station that sounded like W2XBF or WQXBF on 1180 kilocycles at 6:30 a. m. Eastern Day-light Time.

Kindly let me know where the location of this station is.—(Signed) A. Landes, New York City.

Answer—On or about 1180 kcs. I am unable to find a station with those call letters. I would appreciate any information my readers can give me in reference to that station.

Mr. Vincent C. Berberich, 841 Tunnel Ave., North Bergen, N. J., would like a log of short wave stations.

Mr. Berberich, I haven't any logs to spare but I recommend that you write the *International Short Wave Club* at P. O. Box 713, Klondyke, Ohio, for information on how to get an up-to-date log.

The American Radio Relay League will hold its annual convention in Chicago this year. It will be held at the Medinah Athletic Club on August 3, 4 and 5.

Jack Gaydos, secretary for the *Chicago DX Radio Club*, informs (unfortunately too late for advance publication) that KGNO was to broadcast on 1340 kc. with a new power of 250 watts on the night of June 10 and morning of June 11. Perhaps you heard it.



# SHORT WAVE-DX

By Melvin Spiegel

**M**ANY listeners, desirous of hearing Hawaii, are held back by the absence of short wave broadcasting stations there. However, daily phone service is maintained to San Francisco. Station KKP on 18.71 meters is heard frequently after noon working KWU at Dixon, Calif. (19.54 meters). Numerous contacts are made between them daily as calls are received. Scramblers are used quite a bit.

The latest schedule of the short wave stations of the General Electric Co., W2XAD and W2XAF, is: W2XAD on 19.56 meters Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 3 to 4 p. m. EST. Sunday 2 to 4 p. m. EST. W2XAF on 31.48 meters daily 6:45 to 10 p. m. EST. The short wave stations are developmental stations and this schedule may be changed without notice.

Edward Wepler, a member of the

International Short Wave Club, sends us the following information:

For about a month, a new Mexican S W broadcasting station has been coming in very well. It is XEIE, Ericson Telephone Co., Box 1390, Mexico City. They are very desirous of reports so this station should be a good bet for a verification. They are now on about 31.29 meters. They are best heard from 7 to 12 p. m. EST.



# SHORT WAVE-DX

By Melvin Spiegel

A NEW station is being erected in Buenos Aires. This station will be a new 210,000-watt broadcasting station, will be known as *Radio Excelsior*, and it will operate on 830 kilocycles (361 meters). The news of this station has aroused considerable interest inasmuch as this station would be the most powerful on both North and South American continents. Operating in a clear channel assigned in the United States to KOA, Denver, there is the possibility of interference on that channel from such a powerful station.

The possibility, however, is regarded as remote in view of the great distance between Buenos Aires and Denver, the natural tropical static barrier that intervenes and the fact that the good season of winter reception in the United States is the poor season of summer reception in Argentine, and vice versa. The station is reported to have been erected

by the *British Marconi Company*, and its aerial will be suspended between two 700-foot masts.

“

Dear Mr. Spiegel:

Could you please advise me whether there is a possibility of eliminating static? It is quite a problem for cities away from Radio Stations—Saul S. Spiro, Burlington, Vt.

*Answer*—There is very little that can be done with the summer static, and so far as I know, the government is still conducting experiments to find some way to do away with it.

“

A *Short Wave DX Contest* is being conducted by Clifford E. Denton of New York City. This contest is open to every short wave fan in the world. The contest starts August 1. Everyone interested can obtain a free copy of the rules by

writing to Mr. Denton, Care of the Short Wave Department of *RADIO GUIDE*, 112 Fourth Ave., New York City.

“

Newest of the broadcasting stations to go into operation on the Mexican side of the border is XEAL, Tia Juana, which started broadcasting in June on the KDKA clear channel of 980 kc. using 2,000 watts power. Southern California broadcasters have protested, particularly since the station is managed by an American.

“

A French nationwide police radio system, with a central office in the Ministry of the Interior at Paris, has been organized. Substations have been established throughout the country, and as well as transmitting regular police signals, the system will transmit facsimiles of fingerprint photographs.



# SHORT WAVE-DX

By Melvin Spiegel

**T**HE Italian fliers under the guidance of Gen. Italo Balbo used short wave radio during their entire trip of over 11,100 miles of land and sea traveling. Each of the planes is equipped with a 400-watt transmitter. These transmitters have a range of the entire world, under favorable conditions, and a range of at least 5000 miles with unfavorable conditions.

The transmitters can operate on any wave between 24 and 100 meters. If it is found necessary, the transmitters can be adjusted to operate up to 1,000 meters.

Weather conditions and other useful information were transmitted to the fliers by American government agencies. The American stations that transmitted this information to the fliers is located at Sayville Long Island. The station at Sayville used 18, 24, 30 and 34 meters.

Radio communication between the planes and the land was constant. During the entire trip there wasn't a single moment that the fliers were out of radio communication with the transmitter in New York.

The planes are also equipped with super-sensitive 4-tube receivers, capable of receiving long and short wave transmissions. With such equipment on the planes, General Balbo and his crew had an unlimited receiving and transmitting radius.

The entire all-electric radio equipment received its power from a generator on each plane. These generators are located in the forward part of the planes and are operated by the wind.

The planes are equipped with two antennas, one for short wave and the other for long wave. The long wave antenna is a long wire suspended from the fuselage and is left loose trailing the plane. The short wave antenna consists of a wire stretched across the wings, and is used for both receiving and transmitting.

Short wave radio not only helped direct the fliers, but kept the world in constant touch as to their whereabouts.

**THE Denton Trophy Contest,** which has interested nearly all short wave fans, has started at last. Fans will try to get all the verifications they can from now until February 1, 1934. This contest is absolutely non-commercial in every respect, and is conducted to promote interest in short wave radio throughout the world.

The first prize, a silver trophy, has been presented by Clifford E. Denton to the International Short Wave Club, at Klondyke, Ohio. The second prize will be a medal, suitably engraved and designed, bearing the name of the winner, and will mention the circumstances under which it was awarded. The third prize will be a medal similar to the second prize. The fourth to one hundredth awards will consist of engraved scrolls in the form of honorable mention certificates, inscribed with the names of the winners and calling attention to the excellence of their receiving ability.

All prizes will be awarded by the International Short Wave Club.

Any short wave listener, in any part of the world is eligible to take part of this contest without entry fee or any other obligation or expense. It is not too late to enter, so write to the Short Wave Dept. of Radio Guide, 112 Fourth Ave., New York, for the rules.





# SHORT WAVE-DX

By Melvin Spiegel

DEAR Mr. Spiegel:

Here is some information that may be of interest to your DX readers.

On July 20, I heard CRCT (formerly CKGW) at Toronto, Canada, broadcasting on 961 kc. The same night I caught CKOC, Hamilton, Ontario, (listed as 1010 kc.) on about 1610 kc. Reception was clear for the summer months.

WIB, Kansas City, Mo. (860 kc., 500 watts), has been granted special authority to broadcast experimentally after midnight until about Sept. 30 on 1120 kc. using 1000 watts.

Two new stations authorized by the Federal Radio Commission are KH-Y, located at Lowell, Arizona, on 1200 kc. with 100 watts power, and operated by the Copper Electric Co., and KWF-V, located at Hilo, Hawaii, on 1210 kc. with 100 watts power and operated by the Hilo Broadcasting Co. Ltd.

RXKR, on 815 kc. with 1000 watts, is broadcasting from the S. S. *City of Panama*, daily except Sunday from midnight to 5 a. m. Eastern Daylight Time. For a verification from this station write RXKR, 1646 West Adams Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

WIEH on 1518 kc, broadcasting from the steamer *America* can be heard between 8 and 8:15 p. m. p. m. EDT. This program is re-broadcast over station WMCA in New York City. They feature *Tommy Manaban's Orchestra*.—Moe Luff, Bronx, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Spiegel:

On Monday, July 17 I picked up the following stations:

WIDQK, W8BZS and a station with a call that sounded like W2CIU. Can you please tell me where they are located and exactly what band they operate?—Daniel Lifton, Woodgate, N. Y.

Answer.—W2CIU is owned by Chester L. Price, 110 Heart Ave., Colton, N. Y. These stations are amateur phone stations and operate on either 20.97 to 21.26 meters, or 75 to 75.8 meters. The other stations that you mention are not listed in my log. Will any of my readers having the latest log of these stations send me the names and locations of them?

THE battle is on to determine beyond dispute the real champion Short Wave Dx-er. The winner of the first prize will be declared the World Champion Short Wave listener-in for 1933 and will receive a solid silver trophy in the shape of a globe representing the earth. The winner's name and record of his achievement will be suitably engraved on the trophy.

Everyone is invited to enter. Already entrants from 49 foreign countries and from all parts of the United States have enrolled.

There are no restrictions as to the type or manufacture of receiver used and no obligation incurred, as the competition and awarding of the trophy is absolutely non-commercial in every respect and its sole purpose the promotion of interest in a most engrossing field, "Short Waves."



# SHORT WAVE-DX

By Melvin Spiegel

ONCE again short wave radio saves a life. Recently a five-year-old boy on the lonely Kadiak Island in the Pacific, became ill. There were no doctors on the island and the youngster was in a serious condition. There was only one possible way to save his life, and that was to use the amateur station on that island to call for help.

Edwin Stevens, an amateur with a short wave station in Seattle, heard the call from the Kadiak Island, which is over 1,000 miles from Seattle. The operator on the island told of the boy's illness. Stevens listened and took down all the facts of the case. With the symptoms, Stevens rushed to Dr. A. H. Seering, of the Harborview Hospital in Seattle. The doctor diagnosed the case as peritonitis. He advised that the boy be rushed to Anchorage, Alaska, by airplane.

Due to the weather conditions the operator at the Kadiak Island was unable to get in touch with Anchorage. Stevens, hearing this, at once got in touch with the army wireless station in Seattle and told them the whole story which was at once relayed to Anchorage.

••

Dear Mr. Spiegel:

Your column *Short Wave and DX* is number one on our list. May we of the *Athena Radio Club* of New

Jersey take this opportunity of congratulating you on the fine and interesting material printed.

A question has been asked by a member of our club, which to date, we have been unable to answer to his satisfaction. Please lend a hand. The question is, "What are the different types of amateur licenses, and all information you can give us in reference to them?"—Montroe Kestler, Secy of the *Athena Radio Club*.

Answer—Amateur radio licenses are issued in three grades, Amateur Extra First Class Radio Operator, Radio Operator Amateur Class, and Temporary Amateur's Certificate.

The Temporary Certificate is given to amateurs who do not live near a supervisor's office and cannot conveniently present themselves for examination after they have passed a brief examination by mail.

To be eligible to take the examination for the Extra First Class Operator the applicant must have had at least two years experience as a licensed operator and must not have been penalized for violation of any of the radio laws. The code speed is twenty words per minute in receiving and transmitting plain language and a speed of sixteen words per minute in handling coded groups. Applicants must pass a special examination in which 15 per cent will constitute a passing mark.



# SHORT WAVE-DX By Melvin Spiegel

**B**AYONE, New Jersey, has just inaugurated a new two-way ultra-short wave radio telephone service with its police cars and police stations.

This town was the first to be granted a license to operate a system of this kind by the Federal Radio Commission. Ultra short waves are used entirely. The main transmitter, which is located at headquarters, uses only twenty-five watts and broadcasts on 34000 kilocycles or 8.6 meters. The police cars that are patrolling the city transmit with only 45 watts on the same frequency as the station at headquarters.

WOR, at Newark, N. J. has just re-broadcast a demonstration of how this new system works, and it has stimulated a great deal of interest with the radio audience as well as the police departments in other cities. Vincent J. Doyle, a former WOR engineer, was drafted by Public Safety Director Jerome J. Brady and Deputy Chief of

Police Daniel J. Kilduff to take over the radio department of his home town's police force. Doyle has found that steel structures, such as bridges, elevated railways and street cars, provide considerable trouble on the 2,400-kilocycle band (the channel used by the average police department), but there is none at all on the ultra short wave frequency range.

In this recent WOR broadcast, cars talked with headquarters while in motion in various parts of the city. Without any doubt, this system quickens the capture of law breakers.

*The Federal Radio Commission has just announced a few changes the call letters of a few stations. WMLD, of Florence, Ala., will now be known as WAKA (Editor's Note: Wonder if this has anything to do with the NRA?). WMLL of Brooklyn, N. Y., will be known as W'CNW, and KIGY,*

*Lowell, Arizona, will be changed to KSUN.*

The business show, now running in New York, is demonstrating an electrically operated typewriter, which transmits the impulses of each letter by ultra short wave, to any other similar typewriter. This new typewriter employs wave lengths in the vicinity of five meters. The radiotype, as it is called, has already transmitted letters successfully for several miles. The ultimate range depends on the power used and the height of the transmitting point. The channel required by this system is so narrow that an innumerable number of such machines could be operated at the same time without interference.

Secrecy is assured by the type of impulse employed. An eavesdropper would detect only a succession of meaningless dots. Any experienced typist can use the machine and its speed is limited only by the proficiency of the user.



# SHORT WAVE-DX

By Melvin Spiegel

**M**OF LUFF, of New York City, sends us the following DX information:

WOPI, 1500 kc., 100 watts, located at Bristol, Tenn., broadcasts the third Wednesday of the month from 3 to 7 a. m. EST. XES, 1020 kc., 500 watts, at Tampico, Mexico, broadcasts the first and third Saturday mornings, beginning at 1:45 a. m. It is necessary to enclose ten cents to receive a verification from this station. WOS, 630 kc., 500 watts, at Jefferson City, Mo., broadcasts the second Sunday of the month from 3 to 4 a. m.

WFDV, 1500 kc., 100 watts, at Rome, Ga., broadcasts every Sunday at 2 a. m. WBBZ, 1200 kc., 100 watts, at Ponca City, Okla., broadcasts police information daily after midnight. WAAM, 940 kc., 300 watts, at Jersey City, N. J., broadcasts Mondays, 11:45 to midnight, giving DX tips for the *Newark Evening News* DX Club. WORC, 1280 kc., 500 watts, at Worcester, Mass., broadcasts DX programs at midnight.

KFXE, 920 kc., 500 watts, at Denver, Colo., broadcasts daily from 2 to 3 a. m. EST. WJAX, 900 kc., broadcasts its eighth anniversary program beginning Nov. 30 at 1 p. m. and continuing to 7 a. m.

XGOA, 682 kc., 75 kilowatts, at Nanking, China, broadcasts from 5 a. m. to daybreak. CFPL, 730 kc., 100 watts, at London, Ont., broadcasts daily; 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5:30 to 11 p. m. EST. CFQC, at Saskatchewan, Canada, has changed frequency from 890 kc. to 1230 kc.

The German stations are still heard on the east coast like locals. DJB, on 19.73 meters, can now be heard from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m. EST and DJD, on 25.51 meters, from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. EST. DJA operates on 31.38 meters and DJC operates on 49.8 meters. DJA broadcasts on an irregular schedule whereas DJC operates from



Two new aids to NBC—their mobile transmitter car parked under the modernistic marquee at the entrance of their new home in Radio City. The automobile transmitter, to be used in reporting special news events, has a range of 100 miles when parked and tippy when in motion. Its flashes will be to stations linked with the NBC networks.

6 to 9:15 p. m. Monday, Thursday and Saturday.

WLCL, Ithaca, N. Y., denied renewal of license. WLBC, Muncie, Ind., increased from 50 watts to 100 watts. CFCA, Toronto, Canada, deleted. XETM, Matamoros, Mexico, deleted. ZL2YA, 720 kc., 5000 watts, Wellington, New Zealand, will broadcast a DX program daily from 4 a. m. EST to daybreak. 10BP, 1200 kc., 25 watts, Wingham, Ont., will broadcast DX programs on Dec. 10, Jan. 10 and Feb. 10 from 4:30 to 6:30 a. m. EST.

10BQ, 1380 kc., 15 watts, Brantford, Ont., broadcasts DX programs the second Saturday of each month from 3 to 4 a. m. EST. KOII, 1380 kc., 500 watts, Reno, Nevada, will

broadcast on Dec. 10, Jan. 21 and Feb. 18 from 2 to 3 a. m. EST. KFXM, 1210 kc., 100 watts, San Bernardino, Calif., broadcasts Sundays from 3 to 4 a. m. EST.

The New York State Police have just started operating a new station at Schenectady, N. Y. This station will operate with the calls WPGC on 1534 kc. with 1000 watts power during daylight and 500 watts at

night. The transmitter will be remotely controlled from the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

## NBC Byrd Series

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST announcements, the National Broadcasting Company, in association with the General Electric Company, will transmit weekly Saturday night programs to *Admiral Byrd's* expedition. These features started November 11, and will be heard during the hours of 11 p. m. EST, and 12 midnight.

The first program was a special broadcast, especially arranged for the occasion, originating at the NBC studios in Radio City, New York. These programs will be relayed to the short wave transmitter W2XAF at Schenectady, N. Y.

The reply, sent out by the Byrd ship, is transmitted in code to America, and then translated and repeated over the air. Since Admiral Byrd and his men haven't any means to communicate with their homes other than radio, a portion of the time each week will be devoted to the reading of messages from relatives and friends.

W2XAF broadcasts on a wave length of 31.48 meters with 20 kilowatts power.

EAQ, in Spain, is heard again in the United States like a local. EAQ can be heard daily with a great deal of volume from 5:30 p. m. EST until about 7 when it begins to fade a great deal. It has a little less volume until 7:30 when it signs off. EAQ is on 30.4 meters.

