

A decorative border with a repeating floral or leaf-like pattern surrounds the entire page.

# SHORT WAVE HINTS *and* HELPS

PUBLISHED BY  
THE INTERNATIONAL SHORT WAVE CLUB  
EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO

## PREFACE

**T**HIS booklet is not intended as a work of art, nor a treatise on short wave radio. It is merely a brief history of the International Short Wave Club and a review of some of the things which have been printed in the club magazine and requested to be re-printed time and time again. Rather than print these things over and over, it was decided that this little booklet would be printed. This booklet is intended primarily for the members of the organization, and is written with that point of view. If you like it, tell us so. If you do not, tell us how we can improve it, and if we should make another printing, your suggestions will be given consideration.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SHORT WAVE CLUB

**T**HE International Short Wave Club was organized in October, 1929, at a time when no other magazine gave space to short wave reception news. There were no other short wave clubs in existence at the time. Our's is the oldest and largest short wave listeners' club in the world, and perhaps the largest radio club of any kind in the world.

The Club was started by Arthur J. Green of East Liverpool, Ohio, with the assistance of J. R. McAllister of Struthers, Ohio, and Chas. J. Schroeder of Philadelphia, Pa. These three men had been corresponding with each other for nearly two years and realized the need of an organization of short wave listeners. Arthur Green is still acting as President of the club and editor of the club magazine. Charles Schroeder is a member of the Advisory Board, which is comprised of three men who assist Mr. Green in the problems confronting the organization. The others are Joseph B. Sessions of Bristol, Connecticut, President of the iron foundries that bear his name, and Jacob Kleimans, a jewelry salesman of New York City. These men have shown a great interest in short wave radio and were chosen by the votes of the members.

The purpose of the organization is manifold, but the primary object is to gather information on short wave radio which can be used to assist the listener. Most all short wave stations are effected by the seasons of the year and by the amount of light at certain times of the day or night. Therefore, nearly all short wave stations change schedules or wavelengths (places on the dials) often in order to reach certain parts of the world where they wish to be heard. For this reason, short wave reception is oftentimes understood to be unreliable. But, with the help of many listeners who keep each other informed on such changes, reception is put on a more regular basis. Not near so many programs are missed now that people are told when a station moves to a new wavelength or changes its schedule. But, in order to give these people this information, some fast work is necessary. The thousands of listeners of the organization send in the information they get, either by hearing the station or by mail from them. This information is checked, written, set up in type and printed just as fast as it is humanly possible to do so. It is then mailed out to the entire membership of the organization.

By close cooperation between the editor and the printer, every possible moment is saved in getting this news to the member. We can safely say that no other publication can come near giving the news so quickly. Usually four or five days is used while most other publications require from six weeks to three months. One such magazine claims to do it in twenty days, but actual test proved it required two full months. Although it is not a regular thing, many times the International Short Wave Club has mailed out news the same day it was received. This feature alone makes this magazine the out standing short wave magazine of the world, as the news published in most other magazines is received by the reader too late to be of much help.

The Club also helps in other ways. It has chapters, or local organizations in many cities, where members get together in public buildings and do such things as demonstrate receivers, teach code, help construct antennas, talk on the latest developments and many other things. By becoming a member of one of these chapters a person soon is up-to-date on short wave matters.

The Club also arranges special programs from many hard-to-get stations so that many listeners will have their first opportunity of hearing the station. Such test programs have been arranged with over 50 stations in 30 countries.

The Pen-Pal section, wherein the addresses of members is printed with a request for correspondence, has been of great help. Many friendships have been made through this section and much help has been received by those who have taken a part in this section. There are no charges for printing the address of a member in this section, but each one must agree to answer all letters promptly.

#### NO LISTENING POSTS

It has been suggested that the International Short Wave Club offer special listening posts and have just a few selected members take care of all the news used in the magazine. The officers are decidedly against such a plan. No few listeners can possibly supply us with the vast amount of information we are now getting from the membership of the organization. We have members in nearly one hundred countries and nearly all of them are helping the club in one way or another. It would be much easier for us to choose a few experienced listeners to send us the news, as it would save us hours and hours of work picking out the true facts from the letters from inexperienced listeners. But, we are not afraid of work. Our greatest reason for turning down this plan is, however, that we want an organization which will be known as an organization for ALL, and not for just a few "pets."

It has also been decided that numbers or characters will not be given to a member and used instead of his name in the magazine. In some publications, where the owners are trying to bluff the reader and their advertising patrons, into thinking they have a wide circulation, they use mysterious numbers and characters to cover up the truth about where they get their news. One such publication lists about 200 "Listening Posts," give all the news in short sentences, and claim it comes from these posts. We have checked upon these posts and have dozens of letters from people verifying that false names are used and that the news is picked up from other magazines. If they gave the name of the person who sent the news, such as this organization does, then everyone would realize that the news is real. We also believe that in mentioning the names of the members we are giving them the credit they deserve for sending in the news. No one would ever know who "number 623, Cleveland" would be, but "George Wilson, Cleveland" would be known. Also, if we just used a long list of "listening posts" and gave the news without mentioning the names of the senders, the person who sent in the news would get no more credit than the person who sat idly by and never sent in a word.

### IDENTIFYING STATIONS

Nearly every new short wave fan asks the question, "How can I identify the stations I hear?" A few years ago it was simple enough to make up a list showing the different signals that stations used. But today there are so many stations that such a list is not near so helpful. There is only one real way in which to identify stations. And that is to keep a record of the dial numbers on which each station appears and keep an up-to-date station list on hand. If you know the wavelength that a new station is heard on and know that a certain station is on that wavelength at the time you tuned in the new station, then there is no question as to the identify of the station.

For example, if you know that W2XE, New York, on 19.64 meters, comes in on dial number 22 and you hear a station on number 23, between 8:00 A. M. and 11:00 A. M., you know it is the station at Pontoise, France. And if W8XK comes in on number 25 and a strange station is heard on 26, then you certainly must be hearing DJB, Germany, if it was heard when DJB is supposed to be on the air. By keeping a written record of all the dial numbers of all the stations heard, any listener can identify almost any station heard. In order to be accurate, however, a good up-to-date station list must be kept, for stations do change quite often.

### STATIONS, SIGNALS, ANNOUNCEMENTS

National Broadcasting Company Stations (W3XAL, W8XK, W3XL, W9XF, etc.) use a three-note chime each quarter hour. These are G. E. C.

Daventry Station, Big Ben striking the hour.

PHI uses a Metronome with 80 beats (ticks) per minute.

HVJ uses a clock ticking. "Radio Citta Vaticana."

Germans use eight piano notes and "Achtung. Hier der Deutsche Welt-rundfunksender."

Rabat uses a motronome (60 ticks per minute) and "Ici Radio Maroc en Rabat."

W2XE announces in five languages.

RNE and RV59 says "This is Moscow Calling" and plays "Internationale" at the close.

Pontoise says "Ici Radio Coloniale, Pareae."

2RO has a lady announce "Radio Roma Napoli."

Japanese use gongs and chimes irregularly.

LSX says, "Ellie-Essay-Aixey, B-way-nos-eyeries."

ORK uses a carrillon and "Ici Bruxelles Post Colonial Belge."

EAQ uses English often and say "Eay-Aye-Coo."

CT1AA uses a Cuckoo call and says "Estacion CT1AA en Lisboa."

HBL-HBP say, "Wireless Stations of the League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland."

VK2ME use the Laughing Jackass Bird or Kookaburra call and chimes at 6:00 A.M.

VUB says "This is Bombay calling."

LCL uses six piano notes.

VK3ME uses clock chimes at 6:00 A.M. and opening of programs.

PRF5 says "National Program of Brazil."

HJ4ABB uses bells and "Acqui radio difusora HJ4ABB en Manizales."

HAS uses a musical box like a child's toy.  
PRADO uses chimes and "Estacion el Prado en Rio-bama, Ecuador."  
HJ1ABB says, "La Voz de Barranquilla, en Colombia, South America."  
H11A uses a gong and says "Aqui la voz del Yaque."  
HJ3ABF uses bugle calls and says "Estacion de Radiofusora Ahie-Jay-trey-Bay-efie."  
CJRO says "Stations CJRX and CJRO, Winnipeg, Manitoba."  
YV2RC uses bells every hour and "Acqui Cia Anomonia Venezuela."  
YV3RC uses gongs and chimes. "Aqui Radiofusora Venezuela en Caracas."  
CP5 uses one stroke on a gong and then chimes.  
OER2 uses a metronome (60 beats per minute) and "Hier Radio Wein."  
YV5RMO uses a gong and says, "La Voz de Caribe."  
OXY uses a musical box like a child's toy.  
VQ7LO says "This is VQ7LO, Nairobi, Calling."  
XEBT uses a rooster crowing and cuckoo calls and an auto horn at times.  
HIX uses bells and says, "Atchee-eee-Aixey, en Santo Domingo."

### CHANGING METERS TO MEGACYCLES

A short wave listener may oftimes hear a station announcing a wavelength in meters, kilocycles or megacycles. These terms are measurements of electrical impulses, just like pints, quarts and gallons are liquid measures. They are all related to each other. One-thousand kilocycles equals one megacycle. To find the number of megacycles in any given number of meters, just take the number and divide it into the figure 300,000 and the answer is kilocycles. Take 1,000 into the number of kilocycles and the answer is megacycles. As an illustration, take 25.00 meters. Divide this into 300,000 and it goes 12,000 times. This is 12,00 kilocycles. To find megacycles divide 12,000 by 1,000 and you have 12. Or, to fill it out, 12.00 megacycles. Going the other way around, suppose you have 6.00 megacycles. Multiply this by 1000 and you have 6,000 kilocycles. Divide 6,000 into 300,000 and you have 50 meters, or 50.00 meters when you fill it out. Of course, many have odd figures, but we selected these as they are easy to understand.

### HOW TO HELP THE CLUB

Many times we have been asked how a member may help the Club. There are many different ways. They may send in information they have on short wave stations promptly. They may mention the Club to their friends and to the station owners when they write them. They may also patronize the advertisers and mention the club. They can also purchase stationery, seals, globes and such things from the Club.

### CHANGING ADDRESSES

Please notify us when you move. It is not sufficient to just tell your local postmaster. Our magazines are not forwarded to new addresses. We have on hand over 200 unexpired memberships, where magazines have been mailed and returned to us. Part of this comes from carelessness in signing addresses in memberships sent to us, but most of them are due to the failure of the member to notify us when they move.

### HOW TO GET VERIFICATIONS

Verifications are letters or cards from a station that state that the persons who reported the reception had actually heard the broadcast. To get them, a person should be very careful to follow out certain rules. Here they are:

1. Address the envelope carefully. Print or typewrite the address.
2. Put enough postage on it. Here are the postage rates:

LETTERS, 3c each ounce or fraction; CARDS 2c, to: Argentina, Balearic Islands, Bolivia, Brazil, Canary Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Morocco (Spanish) Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Spain and its Colonies, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Letters 3c each ounce or fraction to Canada, Labrador, and Newfoundland. Letters 5c each ounce or fraction to Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales), Northern Ireland, and Irish Free State.

Letters 5c first ounce and 3c for each additional ounce or fraction to all other countries not in the above lists.

Cards 1c each in United States and Possessions, and 2c to countries taking 3c letter rate.

Cards 2c each to Canada, Labrador, and Newfoundland.

Cards 3c each to Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales), Northern Ireland, and Irish Free State.

Cards 3c each to all other foreign countries.

3. Be sure to print your name and **full address** plainly on the letter and envelope. Do not use stationery that has a lot of other names and addresses on it, or chances are the station will not be able to pick out the right one. It is a good idea to use our Club stationery, for the Club is known to most all short wave stations and if they can not get your address right, the verification will probably be sent to us.

4. Give the exact details of what you heard and when you heard it. If you do not know the names of the selections heard, describe them as orchestra music, piano music, violin, lady singing, man singing, dance music, marimba, waltz, fox-trot, etc. And if it is speaking, tell if it is a lady or a gentleman doing the speaking.

5. Write plainly Try to remember that English is not a universal language and what a hard time you would have reading a poorly-written letter in some language other than your own. Use a typewriter, if possible.

6. Give the exact time of reception along with what you hear. Use Greenwich Mean Time if possible, or Eastern Standard. G.M.T. is five hours ahead of E.S.T. Use a form something like this:

G.M.T.	E.S.T.
0813	3:13 A.M.—Lady singing.
0817	3:17 A.M.—Announcement.
0823	3:23 A.M.—Orchestra playing dance music.

7. Put an International Postal Reply Coupon in each letter. These are secured from your post office for nine cents each and may be used

by the station to pay the postage on your verification. If your post office does not have them, tell the postmaster to look it up in his **Postal Guide**, as this will give him information as to where he can get them.

8. Request your reply politely. Remember that it takes money to send out these verifications and many stations do not have revenue from broadcasting programs like they do here in the United States and the expense of sending verifications simply adds to the upkeep of the station.

And here are the addresses of most of the short wave stations of the world that operate on voice.

IAC, Coltano Radio, Piza, Italy.

DAF, Hauptfunkstelle Nordeich, Norden-Land, Germany.

ORG, ORK, Director de Communications, Bruxelles, Belgium.

GSA, GSB, etc., Broadcast House, London W1, England.

Pontoise, Minister Des Postes, 103 Rue de Grenelle, Paris, France.

German Broadcast 11-15 Schonebergersta, Berlin-Templehof, Germany.

HVJ, Station HVJ, Castine Pio IV, Vatican City.

2RO, Via Asiago N 10, Rome, Italy.

PHI, N. V. Phillips Radio, Huizen, Holland.

EAQ, Apartado 951, Madrid, Spain.

CT1AA, Antonio Augusto d'Aguiar 144, Lisbon, Portugal.

HBL, HBP, Information Section League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

OXY, Stateradiofonien, Heibergsgade 7, Copenhagen, Denmark.

RV59, Solianka 12, Moscow, U. S. S. R.

English Phones, Radio Section, G. P. O., 89 Wood St., London EC2.

French Phones, 166 Rue de Montmartre, Paris, France.

Dutch Phones, Parkstaat 29, S'Gravenhage, Holland.

HAS, Gyal: St. 22, Budapest, Hungary.

CT1CT, Rua Gomez Friere 79, 2-d, Lisbon, Portugal.

G6RX, Rugby Radio Station, Hillmorton, Warwickshire, England.

EHY, Piy Margall 2, Madrid, Spain.

LCL, Ministere du Commerce, du Voyaunne de Norwege, Oslo, Norway.

### ASIA

Javanese Phones, Government Post and Telegraph, Bandoeng, Java.

J1AA, Kemikawa-Cho, Chiba-Ken, Japan.

FZS, Postale Boite 238, Siagon, Indo-China.

ZLW-ZLT, Supt. of Post and Tel., G. O. P., Wellington, New Zealand.

RV15, Far East Radio Station, Khabarovsk, U. S. S. R.

VUC, Indian State Broadcasting Service Calcutta, India.

JVM, etc., Japan International Telephones, Nazaki, Japan.

XGW, Radio Administration, Sassoon House, Shanghai, China.

YBG, Radio Service, Serdangweg 2, Sumatra, D.E.I.

VUB, Irwin House, Sprout Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, India.

CQN, Post Office Building, Macao, South China.

HSJ, Government Post and Telegraph, Bangkok, Siam.

PKIWK, J. F. W. de Kort, Bandoeng, D. E. I.

### SHIPS

English Ships, International Marine, 63 Aldwych, London WC2.

German Ships, Pier 4, 58th Street, New York City, N. Y.

(\*M.N.—Midnight)

# NEW WORLD

Sweden, Italy Germany Switzerland	Petrograd Constantinople Capetown	Bagdad, Persia	India	Borneo, Java, Dutch E. Indies	Philippine Is. China West. Australia	Tokio Cent. Australia	Sidney Melbourne East. Australia	Auckland New Zealand	Samoa
1.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.30	Noon
2.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	7.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.30	1.00
3.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	11.00	Noon	1.30	2.00
4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	Noon	1.00	2.30	3.00
5.00	6.00	7.00	9.00	10.00	Noon	1.00	2.00	3.30	4.00
6.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	11.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.30	5.00
7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	Noon	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.30	6.00
8.00	9.00	10.00	Noon	1.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.30	7.00
9.00	10.00	11.00	1.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.30	8.00
10.00	11.00	Noon	2.00	3.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.30	9.00
11.00	Noon	1.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.30	10.00
Noon	1.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.30	11.00
1.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.30	*M.N.
2.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	7.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.30	1.00
3.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	11.00	*M.N.	1.30	2.00
4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	*M.N.	1.00	2.30	3.00
5.00	6.00	7.00	9.00	10.00	*M.N.	1.00	2.00	3.30	4.00
6.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	11.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.30	5.00
7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	*N.M.	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.30	6.00
8.00	9.00	10.00	*M.N.	1.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.30	7.00
9.00	10.00	11.00	1.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.30	8.00
10.00	11.00	*M.N.	2.00	3.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.30	9.00
11.00	*M.N.	1.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.30	10.00
*M.N.	1.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.30	11.00

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE WORLD TIME CHART

This World Time Chart is a valuable adjunct to any short wave list. Because of the world wide range of short wave receivers and the difference in time in different cities of the world, it is difficult to compare transmitting times without the aid of such a chart. The time given in our magazine is Eastern Standard Time, which is the fifth row from the right hand. This is the



# TIME CHART

	Hawaiian Islands	Pacific	Mountain	Central	***** Eastern Standard	Halifax Buenos Aires N.Y. Daylight Sav	Rio de Janeiro Brazil	London, Paris Madrid	G. M. T. or G. C. T.
h	1.30	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	*M.N.	0000
y	2.30	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	1.00	0100
o	3.30	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	2.00	0200
o	4.30	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	*M.N.	3.00	0300
o	5.30	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	*M.N.	1.00	4.00	0400
o	6.30	9.00	10.00	11.00	*M.N.	1.00	2.00	5.00	0500
o	7.30	10.00	11.00	*M.N.	1.00	2.00	3.00	6.00	0600
o	8.30	11.00	*M.N.	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	7.00	0700
o	9.30	*M.N.	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	0800
o	10.30	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	9.00	0900
o	11.30	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	10.00	1000
o	12.30	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	11.00	1100
N.	1.30	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	Noon	1200
o	2.30	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	1.00	1300
o	3.30	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	2.00	1400
o	4.30	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	Noon	3.00	1500
o	5.30	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	Noon	1.00	4.00	1600
o	6.30	9.00	10.00	11.00	Noon	1.00	2.00	5.00	1700
o	7.30	10.00	11.00	Noon	1.00	2.00	3.00	6.00	1800
o	8.30	11.00	Noon	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	7.00	1900
o	9.30	Noon	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	2000
o	10.30	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	9.00	2100
o	11.30	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	10.00	2200
o	12.30	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	11.00	2300

column marked \*\*\*\*\*. Listeners in any part of the world need only compare these times with their own to know when a station is operating in their particular time.

NOTE—Crossing from dark to light area at midnight indicates the following day. Crossing from light to dark area indicates preceding day. For example, crossing from eleven P. M., E. S. T., on Monday, to London, you cross from dark to light, which means you are in the following day, or Tuesday.

Italian Ships, Pier 86, 46th Street, New York City, N. Y.  
Other Ships, in care of chief operator at docks.

### NORTH AMERICA

WKW, etc., RCA, Rocky Point, L. I., N. Y. (Will not verify).  
Hawaii Phones (do not verify), Kaukuku, Hawaii.  
WNC, WND, (do not verify), Hialeah, Florida.  
KWO, etc., 140 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.  
VRT, ZFA, (does not verify), Hamilton, Bermuda.  
W8XK, William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
W3XAL, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.  
W2XAD, W2XAF, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.  
CJRJ, Royal Alexander Hotel, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.  
W1XAZ, Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass.  
W2XE, 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
W9XF, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.  
VE9BJ, Capitol Theatre, St. Johns, N. B., Canada.  
VE9GW, Rural Route 4, Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada.  
W9XAA, Navy Pier, Chicago, Illinois.  
VE9CS, 743 Davie Street, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.  
W8XAL, Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
W1XAL, 70 Brookline Avenue, Boston, Mass.  
VE9DR, Canadian Marconi Co., Box 1690, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.  
American Phones, (Will not verify).  
CGA, Canadian Marconi, Box 1690, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.  
KNRA, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, N. Y.  
VE9DN, Canadian Marconi Co., Box 1690, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

### SOUTH AMERICA

PPU, PPQ, Carreo 500, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.  
HJY, All-American Cables, Bogota, Colombia.  
HJB, Marconi Telegraph Co., Bogota, Colombia.  
HJ2ABA, La Voz del Paiz, Tunja, Boyaca, Colombia.  
YVQ, Servicio Radiotelegraphico, Maracay, Venezuela.  
HCJB, Casilla 691, Quito, Ecuador.  
HJ4ABB, Apartado 175, Manizales, Colombia.  
HJ3ABF, Apartado 317, Bogota, Colombia.  
HJ1ABB, Apartado 715, Barranquilla, Colombia.  
HJ4ABE, Radiodifuson de Medellin, Medellin, Colombia.  
PRADO, Apartado Postale 98, Riobamba, Ecuador.  
YV2RC, Anartado 290, Caracas, Venezuela.  
LSN, LSL, LSM, Compania Internacional, 143 Defensa, Buenos Aires.  
LSX, LSG, Transradio Internacional, San Martin 329, Buenos Aires.  
HJ1ABD, Franco, Cove and Company, Cartagena, Colombia.  
HJ1ABE, Apartado 31, Cartagena, Colombia, S. A.  
CP5, Cassilla Correo No. 637, La Paz, Bolivia, S. A.  
HC2RL, Apartado 795, Guayquil, Ecuador, S. A.  
YV5BMO, Box 214, Maracaibo, Venezuela, S. A.  
PRA3, Radio Club de Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.  
HJ5ABD, La Vos Del Valle, Cali, Colombia, S. A.

HKE, Observatorio Nacional de San Bartolome, Bogota, Colombia.  
 HJ3ABD, Apartado Correo 509, Bogota, Colombia, S. A.  
 HJ2ABC, Pompilio Sanchez, Cucuta, Colombia, S. A.  
 HJ5ABG, Apartado Correo 200, Cali, Colombia, S. A.  
 YV3RC, Radiodifusora YV3RC, Caracas, Venezuela.  
 HJ1ABG, Apartado 816, Barranquilla, Colombia.  
 HJ1ABE, Apartado 31, Cartagena, Colombia.  
 YV4RC, Estacion SAR, Este 10, Bis 71, Caracas, Venezuela.

### CENTRAL AMERICA

YNA, Tropical Radio Telegraph, Managua, Nicaragua.  
 XAM, Telegraphes Nacionales, Merida, Yucatan, Mexico.  
 TIEP, Edwardo Pinto H., Apartado 257, San Jose, Costa Rica.  
 XETE, Pan-American Radio Co., Mexico City, Mexico.  
 XEBT, El Bueno Tono, Mexico City, Mexico.

### AFRICA

SUV, SUZ, P. O. Box 795, Cairo, Egypt.  
 OPL, OPM, Radio Leopoldsville, Congo Belge, Africa.  
 Rabat, Director General des Postes, Rabat, Morocco.  
 VQ7LO, P. O. Box 777, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, Africa.  
 ZSS, Overseas Communications, Kodak House, Shortmarket St., Cape Town

### WEST INDIES

VPN, Nassahu, Bahamas Islands.  
 WTDV, H. M. McKenzie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.  
 WTDW, S. I. Winde, Christiansted, Virgin Islands.  
 H11A, Rafael Western, Santiago de Los Caballeros, Dominican Republic.  
 HIZ, Calle Duarte 68, Santo Domingo, Republic of Dominicana.  
 COC, P. O. Box 98, Havana, Cuba.  
 HIL, Apartado 623, Santo Domingo, Republic of Dominicana.

### AUSTRALIA

VK2ME, VLK, 47 York Street, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.  
 VK3ME, G. P. O. Box 1271L, Melbourne, Australia.  
 VK3LR, Wireless Branch, Treasury Gardens, Melbourne C2, Australia.

### HOW TO WRITE FOR VERIFICATIONS

Getting verifications seems to be a difficult task for some listeners. Hundreds of letters have been received from listeners everywhere asking us why certain stations do not verify their reports. Oftimes it is not the fault of the station, for almost every station has sent a verification to someone. Simetimes the listener uses too much space describing various things. Others fail to write plainly and at other times fail to send a reply coupon, which can be purchased from the Post Office. Or perhaps they fail to address their letters correctly or to show their own addresses plainly on their letter. Perhaps they use stationery with a lot of names

and addresses on it besides their own and the station does not know where to send the verification.

Many listeners who are real successful at getting verifications have some little thing they use to get the attention of the station owners! Several send photographs of their radio room, showing the verifications they already have. One we know learns the name of the chief engineer and sends him some gift. These things are perfectly in order. There are some, however, who do not live up to the proper rules, as for example the short wave writer of a New York paper who never gives a word of what is heard but promises the station a lot of publicity in his articles for a verification. It is too bad, of course, that everyone isn't able to do this. But, we have found that most stations will gladly verify a good report.

Stations do not want a lengthy letter. They want just enough to check up with their broadcasts and a few details such as volume and interference and tone-quality. Ten items is sufficient for almost any report. Make up a log giving the exact time you heard each thing. The log should be made up something like this: "5:45 A. M., lady singing 'How Can I Live Without You.' Reception clear. 5:47 announced station call letters. 5:48 A.M., Talk on local radio conditions. 5:50 A.M. orchestral selection. Station faded slightly. etc."

Below is shown how to make up a letter to an English speaking station.

Chief Engineer, Radio Station.....

City and Country.....

Dear Sir:

I have just had the pleasure of tuning in your station, and on the log below I am giving some of the selections I listened to. Will you be kind enough to check this with your station log and send me a verification of my reception?

(Here insert your log made up as shown.)

Thanking you in advance for your verification and hoping to be able to send you another report in the near future, I am

Yours very truly,

Signature.....

### How to Describe Various Kinds of Music and Reception

- |                         |                           |                                 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Orchestral selection | 11. Popular music         | 19. Faint volume.               |
| 2. Piano selection      | 12. Native music          | 20. Good volume                 |
| 3. Violin selection     | 13. Dance music           | 21. Great volume                |
| 4. Organ selection      | 14. Fox trot              | 22. Tone quality—poor           |
| 5. Marimba selection    | 15. March                 | 23. Tone quality—good           |
| 6. Accordion selection  | 16. Waltz                 | 24. Atmospheric conditions—good |
| 7. Man singing          | 17. Talking               | 25. Atmospheric conditions—bad  |
| 8. Lady singing         | 18. Station announcement. |                                 |
| 9. Vocal chorus         |                           |                                 |
| 10. Classical music     |                           |                                 |

**How to Write to Stations Using German Language**

Datum.....

Harrn Haupt-Ingenieur des Kurzwellensenders.....

City and Country.....

Ich habe gerade das grosse Vergnuegen gehabt, Ihre w. Station einzuholen und ich erlaude mir Ihnen hierunten eisne Liste einiger Stuecke, die ich gehoert habe, anzugeben. Ich waere Ihnen sehr verbunden, ween Sie mir das Gefallen tun wuerden, die Richtigkeit meiner Liste nachzupruefen und mir davon Bestaetigung zu senden.

(Insert your German log here.)

Indem ich Ihnen zum voraus bestens danke, ziechne ich.

hochachtungsvoll,

Signature.....

**How to Describe Various Kinds of Music in German**

- |                      |                          |                             |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Orchestra—stueck  | 10. klassische Musik     | 19. Tonstaerke—schlecht     |
| 2. Piano             | 11. volkstuemliche       | 20. Tonstaerke—gut          |
| 3. Violine           | 12. volksmusik. (Musik)  | 21. Tonstaerke-vortrefflich |
| 4. Orgel             | 13. Tanzmusik            | 22. Tonqualitaet—schlecht   |
| 5. Jylophon          |                          | 23. Tonqualitaet—gut        |
| 6. Ziehharmonika     | 15. Marsch               | 24. Atmosphaerische         |
| 7. Solo-Stimme, Mann | 16. Waltz                | umstaende—gut               |
| 8. Solo-Stimme, Dame | 17. Gerede               | 25. Atmosphaerische         |
| 9. Chor              | 18. Berichte der station | umstaende—schlecht          |

**How to Write to Stations Using the Italian Language**

Data.....

Capo Ing. della, Stazione Radiodiffonditrice.....

City and Country.....

Egregio Signore:

Or' ora ho avuto il piacere di udire la vostra stazione e mi permetto d'indicarvi nella presente lettera parecchia selezioni che ho potuto ascoltare. Sarei lieto se vi sarebbe possibile di vericare la mira ricezione colle vostre radiodiffusioni ed inviarmi la conferma dell' esattezza della mia ricezione.

(Insert Italian log here.)

Ringraziandovi in anticipo, vi caluto con perfetta stima.

Signature.....

**How to Describe Various Kinds of Music in Italian**

- |                         |                      |                             |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Orchestra            | 11. Musica popolare  | 19. Volume—debole           |
| 2. Piano                | 12. Musica nazionale | 20. Volume—debole           |
| 3. Violino              | 13. Musica da danza  | 21. Volume—forte            |
| 4. Organo               | 14. Fox-trot         | 22. Qualita del suono—      |
| 5. Silofono             | 15. Marcia           | cattiva                     |
| 6. Armonica             | 16. Valzer           | 23. Qualita del sunno-buona |
| 7. Solo vocale, signore | 17. Conversazione,   | 24. Condizioni atmosferiche |
| 8. Solo vocale, donna   | discourse            | —buone                      |
| 9. Coro                 | 18. Annuncio della   | 25. Condizioni atmosferiche |
| 10. Musica classica     | stazione             | —cattive                    |



## POLICE STATIONS

(These stations are used by Police departments to relay messages to police cars that patrol the cities. They come on the air, send their message and go right off again. Since there are several stations on each wavelength, when one is tuned-in just keep your dial set and others will be heard. The first figure given is the wavelength in meters and the second is the wavelength in megacycles. Write dial numbers in space provided.)

120.48	2,490 ( )	122.85	2,442 ( )	KGHS, Spokane, Wash.	
WPFJ, Clarksburg, W. Va.		WPGL, Binghamton, N.Y.		KGZN, Tacoma, Wash.	
WPDZ, Fort Wayne, Ind.		KGPX, Denver, Col.		WPDA, Tulare, Calif.	
WPFJ, Hammond, Ind.		WPEB, Grand Rapids, Mich.		WPGJ, Utica, N.Y.	
WPGO, Huntington, N.Y.		WMDZ, Indianapolis, Ind.			
W PDT, Kokomo, Ind.		W PFG, Jacksonville, Fla.	124.69	2,406 ( )	
KGZU, Lincoln, Nebr.		W PFT, Lakeland, Fla.	KG BZ, Little Rock, Ark.		
KGHJ, Long Beach, Calif.		W PDL, Lansing, Mich.	KGPW, Salt Lake City, Utah		
WPGS, Mineola, N.Y.		W PDE, Louisville, Ky.			
KGHX, Santa Anna, Calif.		W PFF, Miami, Fla.	175.23	1,712 ( )	
KGZD, San Diego, Calif.		W NFP, Niagara Falls, S. Y.	W PED, Arlington, Mass.		
KGHD, Seattle, Wash.		W PFFY, Yonkers, N. Y.	W PHF, Richmond, Va.		
KGHE, Snoqualmie, Wash.			KG PJ, Beaumont, Texas		
WPGN, South Bend, Ind.		122.85	2,442 ( )	W PDB-C-D, Chicago, Ill.	
121.26	2,474 ( )	W PFC, Muskegon, Mich.		KVP, Dallas, Texas	
W PFW, Bridgeport, Conn.		W PFX, Palm Beach, Fla.	W PEI, E. Providence, R.I.		
WPGX, Worcester, Mass.		KGPP, Portland, Ore.	KG PL, Los Angeles, Calif.		
W PFO, Knoxville, Tenn.		W PFE, Reading, Pa.	W PFFN, New Bedford, Mass.		
KGHG, Las Vegas, Nev.		W PPDH, Richmond, Ind.	W PFA, Newton, Mass.		
W PDP, Philadelphia, Pa.		W PPE, Saginaw, Mich.	KG JX, Pasadena, Calif.		
KGHM, Reno, Nev.		KGZR, Salem, Ore.	W PDU, Pittsburg, Pa.		
W PFM, Swarthmore, Pa.		123.45	2,430 ( )	W PFG, Providence, R.I.	
WRDQ, Toledo, Ohio		W PDI, Columbus, Ohio		W PPSV, Boston, Mass.	
121.65	2,466 ( )	W PDM, Dayton, Ohio		KGZY, San Bernardino, Calif.	
WPGA, Bay City, Mich.		W PFK, Hasensack, N.J.	W PPH, Somerville, Mass.		
KGOZ, Cedar Rapids, Iowa		EGPB, Minneapolis, Minn.	KGZQ, Waco, Texas		
WPGK, Cranston, R.I.		WPEK, New Orleans, La.			
KGPN, Davenport, Iowa		KGZJ, Phoenix, Ariz.	175.85	1,706 ( )	
KGZG, Des Moines, Iowa		WPGI, Portsmouth, Ohio	WKDU, Cincinnati, Ohio		
WPDF, Flint, Mich.		W PDS, St. Paul, Minn.	W PTE, Lexington, Ky.		
WPEC, Memphis, Tenn.		W PGE, Shreveport, La.	KGPC, St. Louis, Mo.		
KGPI, Omaha, Nebr.		123.80	2,422 ( )	178.36	1,682 ( )
W PFFV, Pawtucket, R.I.		W MJ, Buffalo, N.Y.		KGHO, Des Moines, Iowa	
W PGB, Port Huron, Mich.		KGPE, Kansas City, Mo.	W PGG, Findlay, Ohio		
KGPK, Sioux City, Iowa		W PFM, Portland, Maine			
W PEM, Woonsocket, R.I.		KGZC, Topeka, Kans.	179.21	1,674 ( )	
122.05	2,458 ( )	KGPG, Vallejo, Calif.	KGHK, Palo Alto, Calif.		
W PDO, Akron, Ohio		W PPDW, Washington, D.C.	KGPD, San Francisco, Calif.		
W PDV, Charlotte, N.C.		124.37	2,414 ( )	KGPM, San Jose, Calif.	
W RBH, Cleveland, Ohio		KGZV, Aberdeen, Wash.	KGZT, Santa Cruz, Calif.		
KGZV, Lubbock, Texas		W PGG, Albany, N.Y.	180.07	1,666 ( )	
W PGD, Rockford, Ill.		KGZM, Albuquerque, N.M.	W RDS, East Lansing, Mich.		
W PDG, Youngstown, Ohio		W PDI, Atlanta, Ga.	W MP, Framingham, Mass.		
KGZI, Wichita Falls, Texas		KGFS, Bakersfield, Calif.	W PWE, Northampton, Mass.		
122.40	2,450 ( )	W PFI, Baltimore, Md.	W PEL, Bridgewater, Mass.		
W PEF, Bronx, N.Y.		W PFI, Columbus, Ga.			
W PEE, Brooklyn, N.Y.		W CK-WPDX, Detroit, Mich.	180.88	1,658 ( )	
KGZF, Chanute, Kans.		KGZM, El Paso, Texas	KSW, Berkeley, Calif.		
KGZP, Coffeyville, Kans.		KGZA, Fresno, Calif.	W PGC, S. Schenectady, N.Y.		
KGPO, Honolulu, Hawaii		W RDR, Grosse Point, Mich.	KGZE, San Antonio, Texas		
W PDK, Milwaukee, Wis.		W MO, Highland Park, Mich.			
W PEG, New York, N.Y.		W PGM, Lagrange, Ga.	184.05	1,630 ( )	
KGPH, Oklahoma City, Okla.		KGZO, Santa Barbara, Calif.	W EY, Boston, Mass.	Fire	
W PPH, Richmond, Va.		KGPF, Santa Fe, N.M.	W KDT, Detroit, Mich.		
KGPO, Tulsa, Okla.		KGPA, Seattle, Wash.	KGPD, San Francisco, Calif.		
KG PZ, Wichita, Kans.			KIDA, Seattle, Wash.		

## HOW AND WHEN TO SEND REPORTS

Quite a number of readers have asked us to explain how and when they should send in reports. The time to send in news is whenever you get it, no matter what time of the month it is. Don't put off writing until late in the month if you have news of importance. Send it in just as soon as you get it. If you put off until late in the month there is a possibility that your letter may arrive too late for the next magazine.

We close our magazine to advertising on the 20th day of the month, and from that date until the 24th, make up advertising. On the 25th we write the news, make changes in the station lists and such things, and mail out the magazines as near to the first day of the new month as possible. This usually means about four or five days after the 24th. Important news received after the 24th is published, of course, but news generally received after that date will not get into the magazine. So, it is best always to send news as soon as you get it. The magazines are mailed out on the first day of the month, and the date they will be received by the members depends on how far away from us they live and how fast the mail is carried.

In sending in reports, make a paragraph for each station reported. Be sure and give the wavelength, the time of day heard and all particulars you can about each station. And do not write about different stations in the same paragraph. Don't send in long lists of stations heard on their regular schedules, and perhaps one or two on new wavelengths or schedules, for we will have trouble finding the real news. We do want reports on stations heard, but if there are any changes in schedules or wavelengths, make paragraphs for these.

Be sure and give your address in each report. There are hundreds of "Bobs," "Petes" and "Joes" in this organization and it takes a lot of time to look up anyone who just signs their name and gives no address. We might also suggest that members tell us where they get their information, if they can do so. If you do not know the wavelength of stations heard, just tell us what stations are heard near them.

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## HELP US TO HELP YOU

There are many different kinds of listeners in our organization. With members in over ninety countries of the world, living under different conditions, it is little wonder that these members differ in their tastes. Some are interested only in the police stations, while others never tune for these stations. Others like to listen to the aircraft stations and others never bother tuning for them. Some like to tune in every station heard on short waves, including all the amateurs, aircraft, police, telephone experimental and broadcast stations, while still others do not care to listen-in on anything but the most powerful broadcast stations.

To please every one of these members is our aim. Perhaps it can not be done, but we will come just as close to it as possible, providing the members tell us what they want to see in this magazine. Unless we do know what you want, and unless you do tell us what you like and dislike we are working in the dark.