

3. BRAVE NEW WORLD. 1947 - 1957

As the spirit of reconstruction moved through a war-torn Europe, and considerably aided by the Marshall Plan from the U.S.A., many good people saw the possibility of an improved world, based on the utilisation of advanced scientific technologies. The writer Aldous Huxley however wrote of the serious possibility of such a society having a dehumanising effect on mankind, and his best-seller made the title "Brave New World" a household phrase.

In this atmosphere, with large numbers of personnel joining the work force, a big impetus to industry arose; as far as we are concerned, this resulted in new and improved communication equipment. However, before the market became flooded with a range of receivers at modest prices, there was a golden opportunity to acquire military surplus equipment at very low cost compared to their production price. Much of this was new and not needed for its original task. I now had the opportunity to buy a Phillips PCR communication receiver, brand new, for only \$24 !! This set had been designed for civilian (espionage) use rather than the armed forces, though no doubt many uses could have been found for it. Although the unit was a little cumbersome (with a separate power supply), and a primitive mechanical dial, poor readout (just marked in metre bands), the selectivity and sensitivity were fantastic. I heard lots of DX on this one. Another device that was to prove invaluable for a time, was an ex-Army wavemeter; it had a variable frequency oscillator which could be tuned to zero-beat with the received signal, and a dial readout to within 2-5 khz. For those days, that was indeed real accuracy!

During the years of this period, my studies continues with many blank periods of the log-book reflecting the lack of time for DXing. Nevertheless, when it was possible the quest for "new countries" continued. Referring back to stations producing "DX programmes" one of the best-loved and well remembered stations was OTC in Leopoldville, capital of the then named Belgian Congo. The characteristic African drum beats introducing "OTC calling DXers" will be instant recall for those who heard the programmes.

1948 was a tremendous year for Latin American DX in England both on SW and MW (BCB) channels. The early morning of Sunday, January 11th, 1948 remains in my memory as an all-time phenomenal opening to South

America; a minimum of 29 stations were logged between 590-1430 khz, in a period of just about 3 hours !These included listed power outputs from 1-50 K and many others were heard but fading and QRM prevented any accurate attempt at identification. The listed stations (see illustration) were IDed by language, reference to country or town, and actual station slogan/callsign. I had to go back to quite a few for this data but the signals were tuned at the times listed. Never before or since have I experienced such an incredible night! This was using a home-constructed open loop antenna, 4 foot diameter, without any amplification. Some of these Argentine, Brazilian, and Chilean stations also had SW outlets.

On shortwave, loggings from Nicaragua include YNV YNWW YNQ YNFT YNPS YNAS YNBH YNDG YNOW: from Panama - HORT HP5H HP5B HOLA HOB HOXA and HP5A. Honduras yielded HRN HRA HRQ HROW HRP-1; from Haiti: HHCM HH2S HHCN 4VRW and 4V2S; and many other stations from different Central American countries.

By the end of 1949 I had not only graduated as an M.D. but had completed a course in my chosen speciality, laboratory medicine, and was to be drafted in the Army as a Graded Pathologist, to serve my two years National Service (conscription.) After three months basic training I was posted to Benghazi, Libya, North Africa. Since I had officer rank, I was allowed to fly out my wife and son, at my own expense, and we lived in a small apartment for the time. I also took the precaution of buying a small portable shortwave receiver to take with me. This was before the days of transistorised compact sets, and my choice was again military service equipment; the famous "spy" set with miniature tubes, the Marconi B-2. This was quite a respectable performer, with a small power supply to use from house current; the main snag was the tiny dial which had a magnifying lens for readout, and a vernier scale which had to be calibrated by the user. It served a useful purpose, enabling me to hear the BBC news, local Forces stations, and a little modest DX - this included : the Hashemite Broadcasting Station Ramallah (Jerusalem), CR5SC, Radio Clube de Sao Tome e Principe, CR8AA Emissora Goa and Radio Kashmir in Srinagar. The antenna was an internal long wire about 30' long.

To be truthful, military life is not my idea of heaven; but the opportunity to experience a totally different culture was a valuable learning experience. At this time the nation was governed by the elderly Emir Idris al Senussi, and it was a peaceful land. The climate was wonderful, but my workload and responsibility quite heavy.

During this period I got to know a little of the Forces Broadcasting Service, which had transmitters in Benghazi and Tripoli, among its far-flung network. The Benghazi station was "housed" in army tents, and to say the least was very primitive. Both the Tripoli and Benghazi stations used BC610 transmitter, putting out respectively 250 & 500 watts into dipole antennas. The Benghazi station which I visited, also had a G36 transmitter, and a Marconi vertical antenna for MW outlet on 881 khz. The shortwave channels were all on the 60 metre band (and I logged them in England later!) The receiver at the local station was the famous RCA AR88D, which I took note of. Later I bought one in England; it was an incredibly solid (and heavy) set, with excellent audio and very stable. It was not however an ideal DX machine, but very good for reception and rebroadcasting of the BBC which was one of the Forces stations main functions. There was no bandspread dial, readout was only fair, and the sensitivity & selectivity unremarkable. Two years later I returned to England very thankfully, and recommenced my civilian life; which meant more studies to obtain a higher specialist medical degree (the "real" M.D., which is a post-graduate degree in England.) This meant a lot of hard studying and as a result not much time for radio. I was working around London at this time, moving from north to south depending on available posts, and this implied living in apartments, not conducive to outdoor antennas.

I soon had the chance to change my equipment again, this time opting for a British built receiver, the famous Eddystone series built by Stratton & Co. This was the 740, in retrospect a mistake on my part. It was a nice-looking receiver but sensitivity was rather poor and it only had a mechanical bandspread dial, subject to mechanical wear and consequent "backlash". Some of the comparable U.S. sets had electrical spread with an additional small variable capacitor, capable of zero-setting; a much better arrangement. However the 740 was, like the AR88, a tough piece of radio!

With this receiver however I heard a lot of good DX; from the still-existent Portuguese empire came the Angolans, Radio Clube, Radio Diamang, and Radio Clube de Huila; Radio Clube do Mozambique; and two from the Cape Verde Is., Radio Clube do Cabo verde and Radio Clube Mindelo. CQM4 in Bissau Portuguese Guinea was also logged. Several Haitians were quite regular catches, such as 4VRW Radio Haiti, 4VWA Radio Citadelle, 4VCP La Voix du Nord, 4VC Radio Commerce, 4VGS Radio Independance, 4VB La Voix de la Republique, 4VCN Radio Tropiques and 4V?? Radio Fides.

Some oddball stations included ZJA6 Georgetown Br. Guiana, a Cable & Wireless Utility station specially on the air with Test matches (cricket), Radio Africa in Tangiers (an International Zone then), the S.S. Courier ("Seaborn Relay Base of the Voice of America-off Rhodes), and ZQI

Kingston, Jamaica, on 4950 khz. Another interesting station was the B.F.B.S. transmitter in Trieste; this was a "Free Zone" between Italy and Albania and counted as a separate country" in those days, now a part of Italy. The station served the Forces, and operated in the 19 metre band!

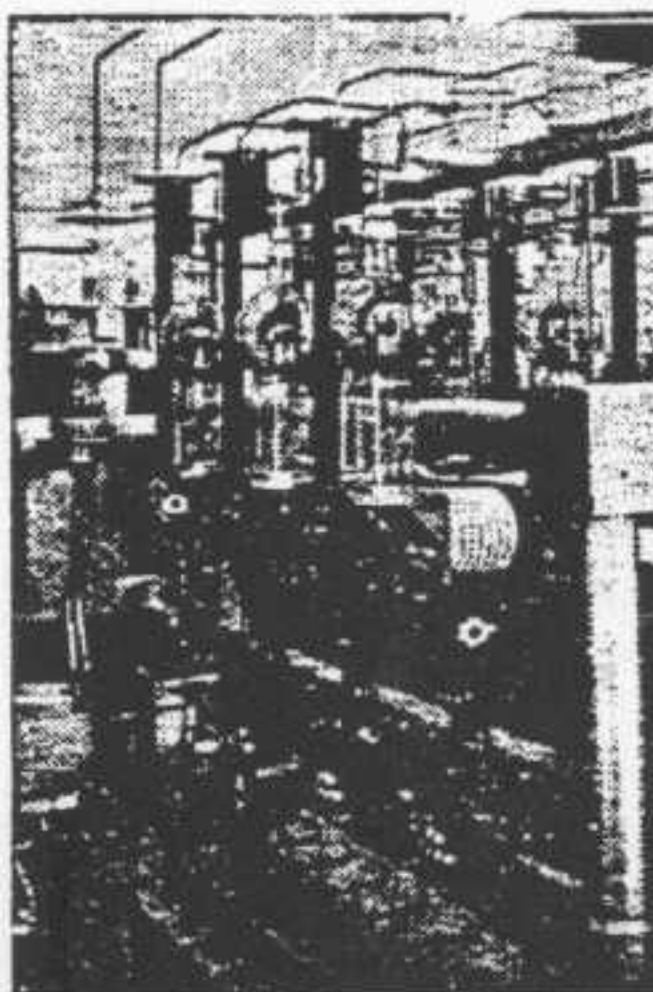
My first taste of real Indonesian DX came in those days, with logs of YDK Palembang, YDP Medan, YDJ Jogjakarta, and YDN2 Kotoradja (now Banda Aceh)...all in the 60 metre band, between 15.00 - 16.00 U.T.C. The years 1953-4 provided some interesting DX from Spain, in the 41 metre region; Radio Medierraneo, Valencia; Radio Cartagena; Radio Juventud de Murcia; Emisora del Puerto de Santa Maria; La Voz de la Falange; and Emisora Parocial Catolica de Puerto Jaen. These were fun stations, but soon they moved to MW band and finally mostly to FM channels. I also continued to enjoy long periods of reception on the ham bands, particularly the new 21 mhz segment.

Toward the end of this period I obtained my first senior post in hospital service, and we moved home to Barnet, Hertfordshire; not however before making another change in receiver. This time, at great expense (!) I bought a real communication receiver, the legendary Hammarlund HQ180. In those days it cost about 380 pounds Sterling, which I estimate was in the \$ 900 range; a lot of money, BUT a world beater. This was a superb set, with amazing interference control (Q notch filter with adjustable depth and ability to sweep through the received bandwidth; electrical bandspread, and noise filter, to say nothing of features like three AGC speeds) In my new home I had a good long wire antenna, a MW loop, and a rotatable FM antenna with separate tuner-amplifier for those bands. I was "in business"! - but the work load and responsibility took away much DX time.....

RADIODIFFUSION NATIONALE BELGE

BELGIAN NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE
RADIODIFUSION NACIONAL BELGA
RADIODIFUSAO NACIONAL BELGA

LEOPOLDVILLE
CONGO BELGE
O.T.C.



OTC was a regular signal on the dial, and it's DX programme most enjoyable. Sadly this area became a region of horrendous tribal conflict.



THREE UNUSUAL AFRICAN STATIONS.

This Tangier station was a source of cheerful "pop" music.

PANAMERICAN RADIO - TANGIER (Morocco) AFRICA

With greetings from us and thanking you for your report of 30th December, 1951 which we verify as correct.

39, Boulevard Pasteur
B. P. O. Box 49

Tangier 24th January 1952

Tenerife was a friendly Spanish language station.



RADIO CLUB TENERIFE
SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE

ESTACIONES
E. A. J. 43
E A & A B

Mr. Dr. T. B. Williamson Dirección
Harpenden, Herts. England

RADIO CLUB TENERIFE
APARTADO 225
Santa Cruz de Tenerife
Islas Canarias
(ESPAÑA)

(Both these two have long gone from the shortwave dial.)

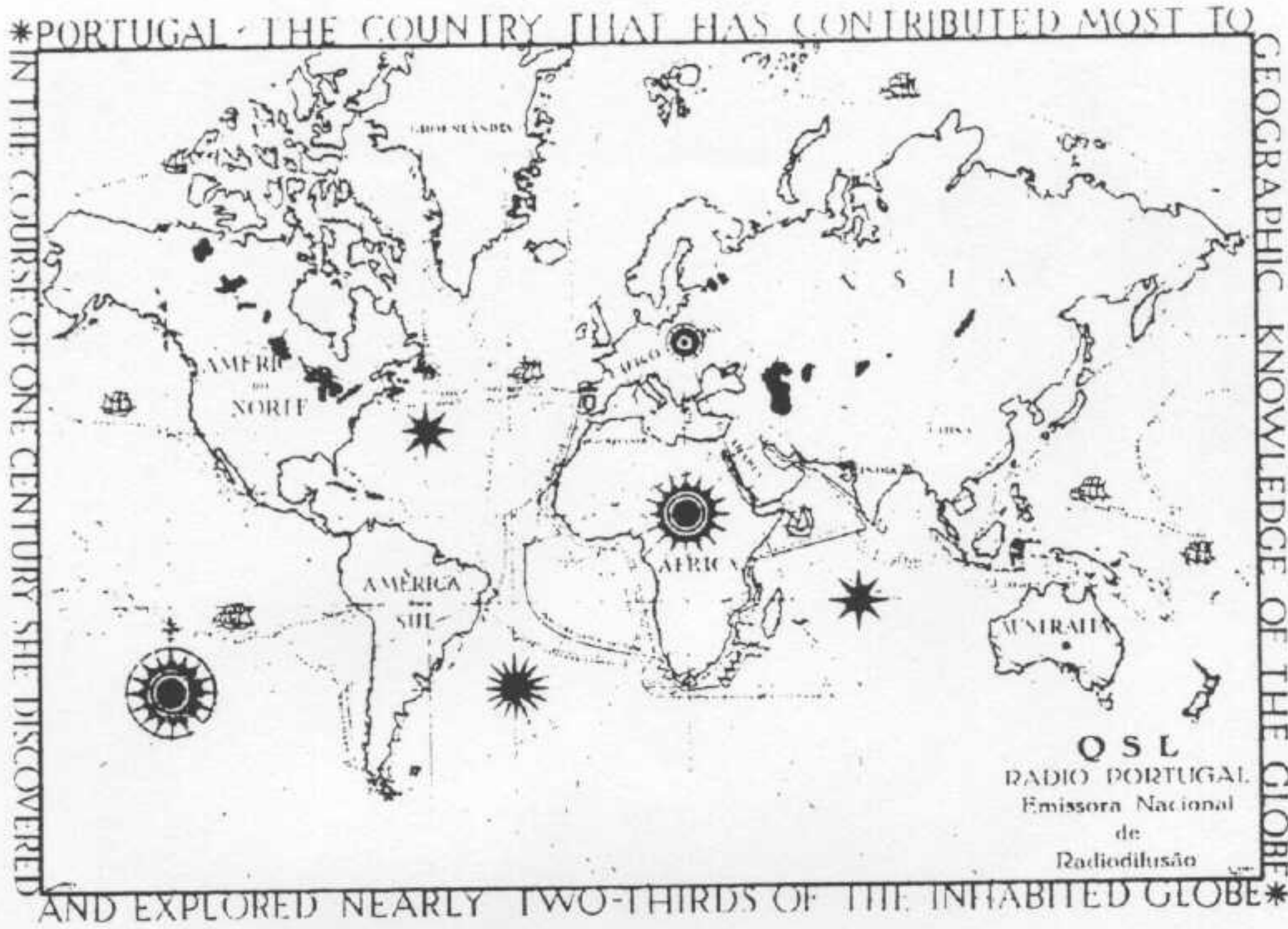
Muy Sr. nuestro: Muchas gracias por su estimado control, que ha tenido la amabilidad de enviarnos de nuestra emisión 14 Sept. 1948.

Atentamente y somos de Ud. affma. s. s.

g. a. s. m.

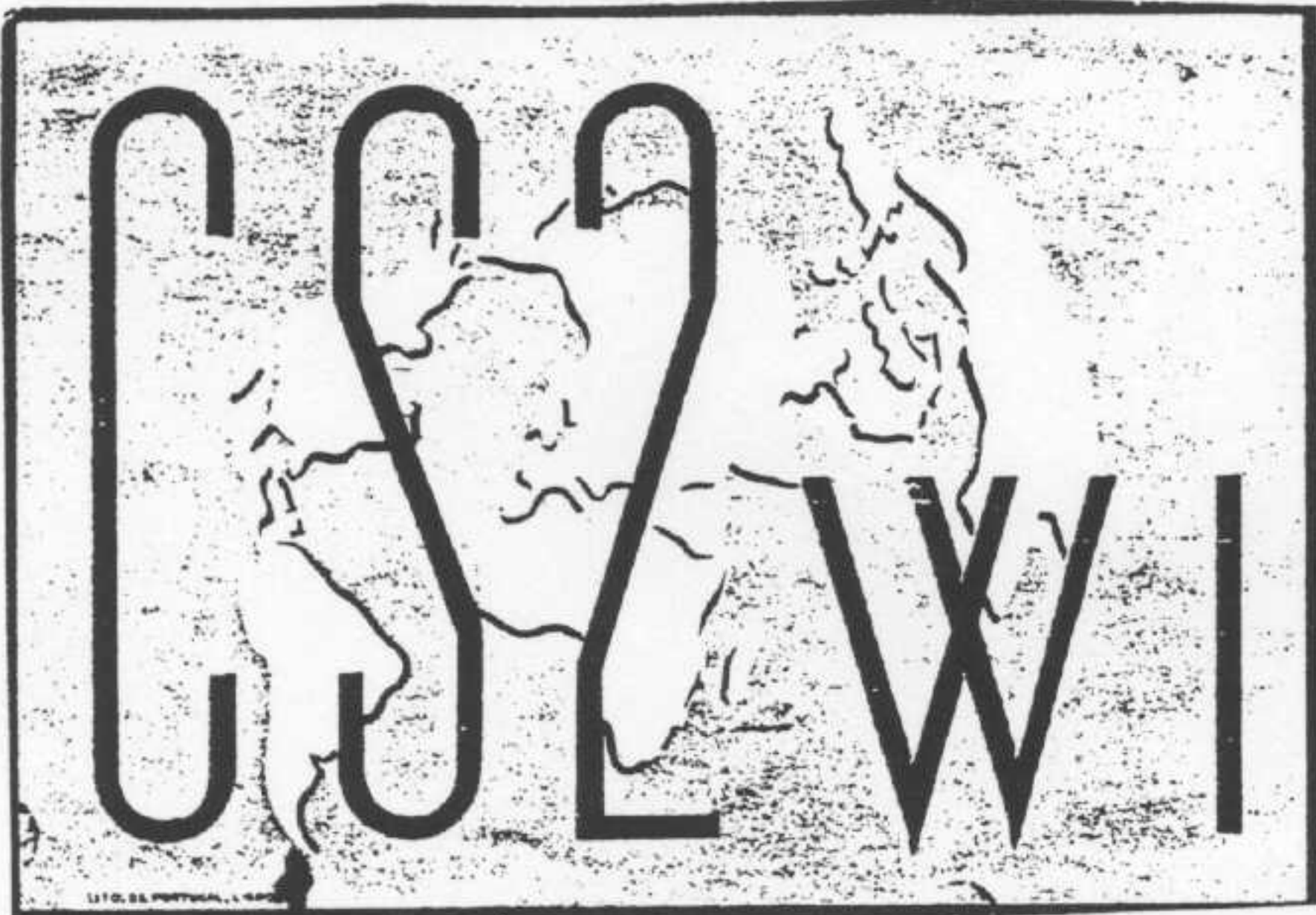


[Handwritten signature]



The National station.

RADIO CLUBE PORTUGUES



Portuguese Guinea (Bissau)

CONFIRMAÇÃO OFICIAL DE RECEPÇÃO
DA
EMISSORA DA GUINÉ
Estação COM
Explorada pelos
CQZWI
GUINÉ PORTUGUESA

POTÊNCIA: 1000 WATTS
TIPO DO EMISSOR: TELEFUNKEN
ANTENA: DIRIGIDA COM REFLECTOR
FREQUÊNCIA: 998 KC/S
COMPRIMENTO DE ONDA: 300 M.
HORÁRIO: 21.30 H. - 23 H. GMT



ILHA DE S. TOMÉ
Colônia de S. Tomé e Príncipe
(Africa Ocidental Portuguesa)

Radio Clube do Sao Tome

CR6RB
CR6RF

RADIOCLUBE DE BENGUELA
CAIXA POSTAL N.º 19 — BENGUELA
ANGOLA

RADIOCLUBE DE ANGOLA
INSTITUÇÃO DE UTILIDADE PÚBLICA
CR6RB
CR6RF
C. POSTAL 229
END. TELEF.
RADANGOLA
LUANDA (ANGOLA)
AFRICA OCCIDENTAL PORTUGUESA

CONFIRMAÇÃO DE RECEPCÃO
VERIFICATION CARD

SALVAGUARDAS DE ANGOLA!
AFRICA OCCIDENTAL PORTUGUESA
GREETING FRM. ANGOLA!
PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

ANGOLA & CAPE VERDE ISLES.

RADIOCLUBE DE CABO VERDE
-PRAIA-

CR4AA

EMISSOR DE ONDAS CURTAS

COMP. DE ONDA: 2100
POTENCIA: 100 WTS.
FREQUENCIA: 6.024 Kc/s

EMITE DIARIAMENTE
DAS 18.30 ÀS 20 G M T

Diamond Radio , Dundo , Angola.

RADIO DIAMANG
DUNDO - ANGOLA

CR6RG
6.242 Kc.
36.40m

EMISSÕES DIÁRIAS
DAS
20 ÀS 21 H
(19 ÀS 20 G M T)

*RADIO-DIAMANG
Muito agradeço a V. Ex.ª as
informações que teve a amabilidade
de lhe enviar*

RADIO ARLAVENTO

SÃO VICENTE CABO VERDE

MADAGASCAR
ET DÉPENDANCES

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE,
INDRE - ÉGAIER - ÉTRANGER.

SERVICE
DE LA
RADIODIFFUSION

Indre, le 25 Novembre 1948

RADIO-TANANARIVE

N° 446/RT

Le Chef du Service de la Radiodiffusion

OBJET :

à

Dr T. B. WILLIAMSON

15 Clarence Road

Harpenden
Herts.

-ANGLETERRE-

Cher Monsieur,

Je vous accuse réception de votre lettre et vous remercie des renseignements donnés.

Je serais toujours très heureux de vous lire et je vous prie d'agréer, cher Monsieur, l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments,

LE CHIEF DU SERVICE
DE LA RADIODIFFUSION
J. G. GRAND
J. G. GRAND.

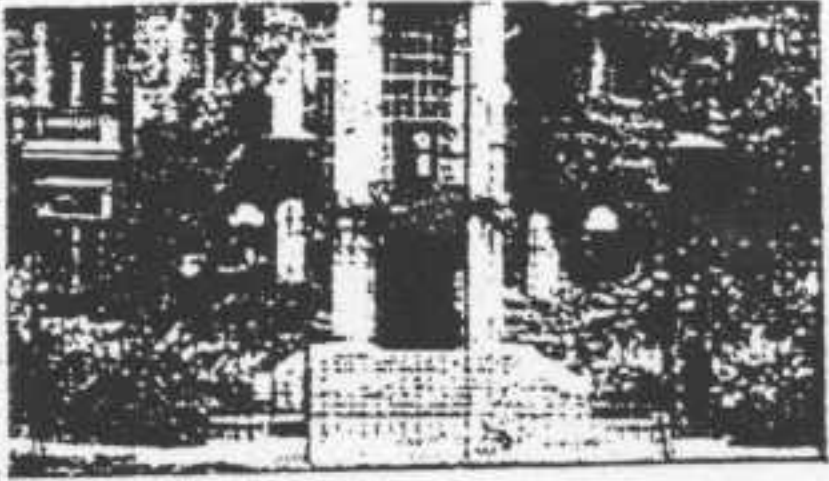
(An uncommon veri !)

Sundays January 11th - 1948

PRE-2 (210)	Rio de Janeiro. Brasil.	1430	00-30	4	3	RADIO VERA CRUZ 5KW
PRE-7 (213)	Sao Paulo. Brasil	1410	00-30	5	3	RADIO COSMOS 5KW
PRD-5 (214)	Rio de Janeiro. Brasil.	1400	00-40	4	3	RADIO FIDELIDADE DO DISTRITO FEDERAL 1KW
LR-11 (216)	La Plata. Argentina	1390	00-45	7	4	RADIO UNIVERSAL NACIONAL DE LA PLATA 1.5KW
CB-138 (216)	Santiago. Chile	1380	00-50	6	3	RADIO EL MERCURIO 1KW
PRC-8 (220)	Rio de Janeiro. Brasil.	1360	01-00	9	5	LA VOZ DEL COMERCIO EN JANTIAGO Radio Journal de Guayaquil
LS-6 (223)	Buenos Aires. Argentina	1350	01-00	3	3	RADIO DEL PUEBLO 5KW
LS-11 (224)	La Plata. Argentina	1310	01-05	4	3	RADIO PROVINCIA 30KW
PRA-4 (230)	Sao Paulo. Brasil	1300	01-10	6	4	VEHUEVOS AIRES
PRG-3 (236)	Rio de Janeiro. Brasil	1280	01-15	5	4	A VOZ DO ESPACO 5KW
PRA-5 (237)	Sao Paulo. Brasil	1260	01-20	6	4	RADIO TUPI 10KW
LT-2 (246)	Rosario. Argentina	1230	01-25	4	3	RADIO SAC PAULO SA
PRA-9 (246)	Rio de Janeiro. Brasil.	1220	01-30	4	3	RADIO SLENDOIVE 15KW
PRA-6 (260)	Sao Paulo. Brasil.	1200	01-30	4	3	RADIO MAYRINQUE YEIGA
PRE-3 (264)	Rio de Janeiro. Brasil.	1180	01-35	5	4	RADIO CRUZEIRO DO SUL SA
PRA-9 (271)	Sao Paulo. Brasil.	1100	01-40	6	3	RADIO GLOBO 7.5KW
LR-1 (281)	Buenos Aires. Argentina.	1070	01-45	8	5	RADIO EXCELSIOR 15KW
PRG-2 (287)	Sao Paulo. Brasil.	1040	01-50	6	3	RADIO EL MUNDO 50KW
PRB-9 (300)	Sao Paulo. Brasil.	1000	02-00	4	3	RADIO TUPI 15KW
LR-4 (304)	Buenos Aires. Argentina.	990	02-00	6	4	RADIO RECORD 20KW
PRE-8 (307)	Rio de Janeiro. Brasil	980	02-05	5	3	RADIO SLENDOIVE 16KW
LR-3 (316)	Buenos Aires. Argentina	950	02-10	7	3	RADIO NACIONAL 21KW
PRF-4 (349)	Rio de Janeiro. Brasil	940	02-15	6	5	RADIO BELGRANO 50KW
PRB-7 (351)	Rio de Janeiro. Brasil	900	02-20	3	3	RADIO JORNAL DO BRASIL 10KW
PRI-3 (351)	Belo Horizonte. Brasil	880	02-25	6	3	RADIO TAMOIO 5KW
PRA-3 (358)	Rio de Janeiro. Brasil	860	02-30	4	3	RADIO INCONFIDENCIA 25KW
PRA-8 (411)	Recife. Brasil	720	02-30	3	3	RADIO CLUBE PERNAMBUCO 10KW
PRH-2 (411)	Porto Alegre. Brasil	600	02-40	3	3	RADIO CLUBE PERNAMBUCO 20KW
LS-10 (510)	Buenos Aires. Argentina	590	02-45	4	3	RADIO FARROUPILHA 15KW
						RADIO LIBERTAD 10KW

This page from the logbook reflects the incredible Morning on Medium-wave"

Confirming QSO at junio. 11m, EST.....1947Ur....Sigs Qsa....R



H.C.2.R.L.

ESTACION H.C.2.R.L.

QUINTA PIEDAD

Guayaquil-Ecuador

Sud-América

XMTR

RCVE

45 metros

Sr. Dr. T. B. Williamson,

M.O.Q.

Hill End Hospital,

ST. ALBANS, HERTS

INGLATERRA

Dr. Roberto Lool

GUAYAQUIL-ECUADOR

Tomás Martínez N° 307

P. O. BOX N° 759

"HELLO AMERICA" was the friendly ID and greeting from this Ecuadorian station.



RÁDIO

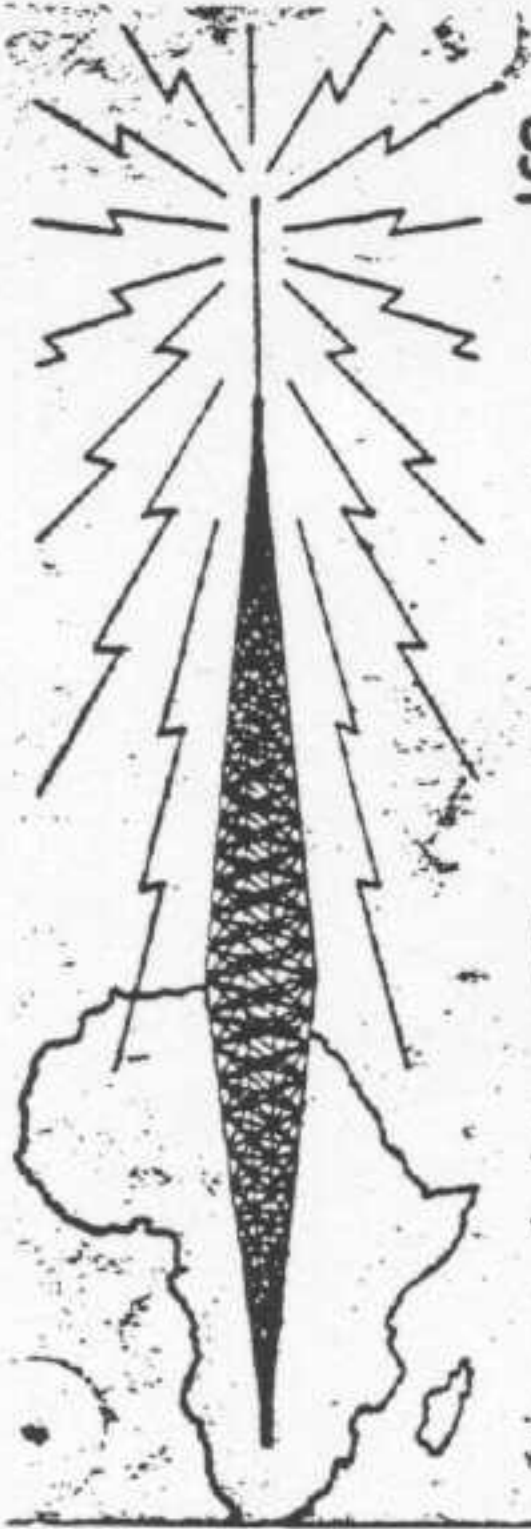
Tamandaré

RECIFE

BRASIL

An unusual visitor to the 90 meter dial.

South Africa in those years was a really tough country to hear. The Capetown station was the most often logged.



SOUTH AFRICAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

P.O. Box 4559, JOHANNESBURG.

SOUTH AFRICA.

QSL with Compliments.

SABC

OUR STATION.....

Cape Town HEARD BY.....

YOU ON 51 METERS 5.88 M.C.

AT 20.45 G.M.T. ON Dec. 8, 1946

P. Phibuck For CHIEF ENGINEER



SERVIÇO DA REPUBLICA

Repartição Central dos Serviços
dos
Correios, Telégrafos e Telefones
do
ESTADO DA INDIA
EMISSORA DE GOA

Goa, 16 de Outubro de 1950

Como. Sr. Capt. T B Williamson

N.º 271/EG

Benghasi

Dear Sir,

We acknowledge with thanks your letter in which you report the condition how our station was received by you. The report is confirmed.

We would like to have more reports from you.

Yours faithfully,

(For Emissora de Goa)

Portuguese colony incorporated into India by invasion.

The "Relief of Mafeking" was matched by my relief at getting this QSL card !

MAFEKING S. AFRICA

ZNB

TO DR. T. B. WILKINSON
15 CLARENCE
HARPENDEN. Herts
ENGLAND.
VERIFYING YOUR REPORT
JANUARY 29TH. 1949.

MANY THANKS.
CHECKS O.K. NICE
WORK. AS ACKNOWLEDGED
SIGNED Wally Bomber
DATE February 15 1949.



THANK YOU for your reception report dated Dec. 17th 1948 which we verify. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

Lusaka broadcasts daily to African from 15.00-17.00 hours G.M.T. (15.30-16.30 Sundays) on 30.9 (9.7 kcs.), 41.5 (7.220 kcs.) and 76.6 (3.9) metres; and from 09.00-10.30 hours G.M.T. on Sundays to Europeans.

Northern Rhodesia Broadcasting Station,
P.O. Box 209,
Lusaka,
Northern Rhodesia.

[Signature]
Broadcasting Officer.

25m-Z110 5-4H

POLITICAL EVOLUTION ; from the Rhodesias to Federation; (and later to unilateral declaration of independence.)

(Today : Zambia & Zimbabwe; Nyasaland became Malawi.)

107-107



Reference No
Radio Salisbury Office,
Salisbury
Dec: 5th 1947
Southern Rhodesia.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your report
7 apologise for delay No. replying
dated September 20th 1947 on the subject of
reception of Salisbury Broadcast
transmitter on 3320 kcs. Your reception
which is confirmed. At present the
frequencies in use - Daytime 7250,
and 3320 kcs. The 6018 kcs is temporary
is as for I have the honour to be.
modification. Sir,
8 am have on
3320 kcs.

Your obedient servant,
[Signature]
for Engineer Radio

To Captain T.P. Williamson
Officers Mess. B.M.H.
Benghazi
A. Africa.

[Handwritten notes]

We thank you for your Reception Report dated 1. 12. 47 on the 15.30 kcs. Service, and we have pleasure in confirming that your Report is in accordance with the programme broadcast.

[Signature]
Signed..... 1947

THE FEDERAL BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND



[Handwritten notes and signatures]

Two interesting letter-veris.



4VWA
CAP-HAITIEN, HAITI

RADIO CITADELLE

TEL: 253 & 377

Ce 14 Janvier 54 - Cap-Haitien, Haiti

Dr T.B. Williamson
& Hever Croft
Eltham
London S.E.2.
Angleterre

Cher Monsieur,

Ce n'est que la



FORCES BROADCASTING SERVICE
BRITISH FORCES STATION
BRITISH ELEMENT TRIESTE FORCE
TELEPHONE 95820 - 95908

TRIESTE, 7th September, 1953

Ref: ADS/15/402

Dr. T.B. Williamson,
3, Hever Croft,
Eltham,
London - S.E. 9
England

These two kept the B.W.I. on the map, with good consistent signals.

QSL FROM "RADIO TRINIDAD", BRITISH WEST INDIES

A hand-drawn map of the island of Trinidad. Two locations are marked with dots: 'PORT OF SPAIN' on the northern coast and 'SAN FERNANDO' on the southern coast. To the right of the map, the text 'Transmission Hours:—' is followed by two sections: 'Sundays' with times '7.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.' and '4.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.', and 'Week-days (Monday through Saturday)' with times '7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.', '12.00 (Noon) to 2.00 p.m.', and '4.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.'. To the left of the map, the text 'CHANNELS: 31.16 Metres (9,625 kc/s)' and '231.65 Metres (1,295 kc/s)' is listed. To the right of the map is a circular postmark that reads 'NEWTOWN TRINIDAD 21 SEP 1988'.

Transmission Hours:—

Sundays
7.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Week-days
(Monday through Saturday)
7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.
12.00 (Noon) to 2.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

CHANNELS:
31.16 Metres
(9,625 kc/s)

231.65 Metres
(1,295 kc/s)

PORT OF SPAIN

SAN FERNANDO

NEWTOWN
TRINIDAD
21 SEP 1988



ZQI

KINGSTON -- JAMAICA

BRITISH WEST INDIES

4.95 M.C., -- 21.00 -- 22.30 G.M.T.

3.48 M.C., -- 00.30 -- 03.00 G.M.T.



PRN-9 was an unusual Brazilian station, operated by the Department of Public Security. The QSL card was a small one with a picture of a pennant with a picture of Getulio Vargas, dictator of Brasil until 1945. The station was in the 31 m.band.

Long before the Phillipines adopted D series call-signs, these two low-power stations were quite often audible. They wouldn't stand much chance today - sandwiched between several hundred KW!!

TGQA was quite often audible on it's 6 mhz frequency; many years after this QSL I visited the station.

1000 KC
1000 watts

"ANG TINIG NG BAYAN"
THE VOICE OF THE NATION

9690 KC
250 watts

KZOK
Manila Philippine Islands

Hello there, Listener, this is KZOK, The Philippine Broadcasting Corporation, Radio Philippines confirming your reception report of November 11 1947 at 17:05 hours. Thanks for your report, 73's DX and pleasant listening from to 17:30

The Management and Staff of KZOK

EMISORA T. G. Q. ONDA LARGA EN 1490 KILOCICLOS	LA VOZ DE QUEZALTENANGO. QUEZALTENANGO REPUBLICA DE GUATEMALA C. A.	EMISORA T. G. Q. A. ONDA CORTA EN 8400 KILOCICLOS
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Señor Dr. T. B. Williamson.
M. C. Q. Hillend Hospital. St. Albans. Herts.
Inglaterra. Europa.
El Director de esta Radiodifusora, agradece de manera muy cordial su reporte del programa que esta Estación difundió el día 10 de Septiembre de 1947.-
y espera siempre que usted nos haga el honor de enviar sus informaciones.
Atentamente
[Signature]
DIRECTOR
Quezaltenango, 15 de Diciembre de 1947.

VERIFICATION OF YOUR RECEPTION REPORT		
Date of Reception <u>25 Jan.</u> Time <u>1600-1630GMT</u>		
KZPI Philippine Broadcasting Corporation Radio Philippines Manila		
800 KC 1000 watts 300 ft. vertical	Antenna	9710 KC 250 watts 1/2 wave Vertical "L"

CENTRAL AMERICA ON THE DIAL.

There were lots of signals from Panama in those earlier times. A large number of Nicaraguans also broadcast on shortwave, though more erratic in reception than printed schedules would suggest!

When living in Guatemala I was told that the Director of Nuevo Mundo had been the victim of a political assassination; certainly the reporting of news could displease either political side in the country's violent history!

LA VOZ de la VICTORIA
HP5K
 35 KC. 76 Mts. 448 KC. 462.75 Mts.
 Gramas de 7.00 m. a 1.00 p.m. y de 5.00 p.m. a 11.00 p.m.
 Agradecemos y verificamos su valioso informe de
 July 7, 1945
[Signature]



Radio Nuevo Mundo

Se complace en agradecer a Ud. su mensaje de aliento, y le invita para continuar escuchándonos, con el claro compromiso de nuestra parte, de hacerle grata su sintonia.

380 Kc. ONDA LARGA
 5990 Kc. ONDA CORTA

Radio Nuevo Mundo de Guatemala
 Humberto González Juárez
 Director

ca. - Avenida 10-45, Zona 1

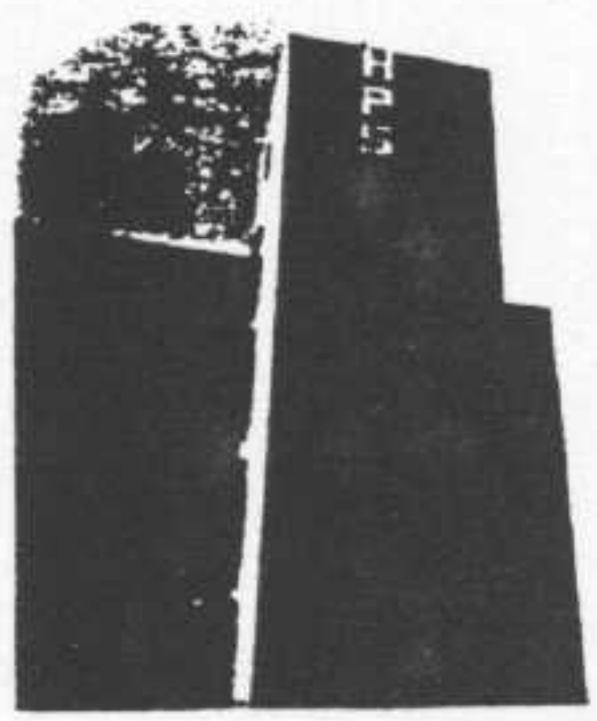
CIRCUITO CMQ
HABANA CUBA
 HAVANA CMQ - 500 Kc - 25,000 W
 LAS VILLAS CMQ - 500 Kc - 10,000 W
 CARAGUAY CMQ - 500 Kc - 10,000 W
 ROSARIO CMQ - 500 Kc - 10,000 W
 SANTIAGO CMQ - 750 Kc - 1,000 W

EL CIRCUITO CMQ LE AGRADECE SU
 CMQ NETWORK GREATLY APPRECIATES YOUR
 REPORTE DE FECHA: _____
 REPORT OF: July 6-1945

Q. S. L.

HOLA

COLON, REP. OF PANAMA



EMISORAS HOY 700 Kc.
 H. P. S. H. 49 Mts.
 H. O. H. A. 900 Kc.
 APARTADO POSTAL 1413
 PANAMA, R. I. C.

Tarjeta de Verificación

STATION: BILFILLAN
 TRANSMITTER: 1-500 FINAL
 1-500 OSC
 2-500 MOD
 5-500 POWER
 4000 WAT-15-PUT
YN 7560 DG
 7560 Kcs
NICARAGUA GREETINGS
 To Dr. T. R. Williamson, M.O.C., St. Albans, Herts., England,
 This is to acknowledge receipt of your valuable report of: June 7th, 47
 informing you have heard this station on 7,560 Kcs. at 2.25/3.00
 We appreciate very much your fine cooperation.
 This is our verification card with many thanks.
 León, Nicaragua, C. I., January 16th, 1948.
 Dennis E. Gallo