

# THE MASTERPIECE FORUM

VOL. 3—No. 18

June-July-Aug., 1936



## PRIZE PHOTO FOR JUNE

**Mc MURDO SILVER**  
*Editor*

*The MASTERPIECE IV installation of Mr. B. Julian, Omah, Wash. Note the excellent baffle cabinet provided for the speakers. The immense wall clock was made almost entirely by Mr. Julian, who is a watchmaker. See page 11 for his letter.*

# The Masterpiece Forum



Vol. III—No. 18

June, July, August, 1936

McMURDO SILVER,  
Editor

## A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

The engineering conference at Federal Communications Commission, Washington, just ended, disclosed some very interesting sidelights on the developments in radio. This meeting was called by the Commission in an attempt to clarify the assignment of certain bands, chiefly in the "peak" sectors, to the best advantage to all concerned. The conference was attended by practically all the outstanding radio industrialists and engineers.

Television, of course, was the principal topic of discussion in the early meetings. Perhaps the most interesting general presentation of this subject was made by Mr. Jas. M. Skinner, Philadelphia, Chairman of the Television Committee of the Radio Manufacturers Association. He expressed the opinion that television for public use would not be ready for several years and that when and if it became so, home sets would cost about as much as the popular automobile.

He pointed out that television would require much wider bands than that used in sound broadcast and advocated that the Commission should stake out at least seven channels in the high frequencies for picture transmission use. These channels should be six times as wide as present broadcast bands, he said.

He pointed out that satisfactory television sets now sold in England cost "about \$500." He said that the cost of sets in America, when and if television comes into vogue, would never come down anywhere near the cost of sound radio receiving sets.

So much for television. At one of the sessions, Prof. Edward H. Armstrong, of Columbia University, gave his solution to the problem of static. He stated that by shifting his broadcasts, in experiment, from the long to the ultra short waves, he had produced transmissions that could be heard at a distance as clearly as if the listener were in the presence of the broadcaster. He demonstrated in the hearing, by reproducing a recorded program of a station in Yonkers, N. Y., and then another of the same composition through his new system of modulation. It was all very impressive. The first program was loaded with static, whistling sounds and noises picked up from the street cars, etc. The Armstrong modulated program was absolutely free from all these annoying interfer-

ences. He stated that his program was transmitted during one of the most severe electrical storms New York had ever experienced. Most of the stations there were practically down. Yet, his transmission, on the ultra short waves, came through as clear as a local station on a cold winter night, all conditions ideal.

May we observe that as radio thus develops—and it is—the owners of custom built receivers enjoy these advancements far ahead of those listeners who depend upon factory-built receiving equipment. Hand made, laboratory tested receivers, designed to take advantage of every proven development available at the moment of its construction offers a service to the listening public that is of a value well nigh beyond calculation.

## AUSTRALIAN EXPERT SAYS TELEVISION FAR AWAY

Mr. A. G. Hull, technical editor of the *Wireless Weekly*, Australian radio journal, is reported to have said on a recent visit to this country that television could be no more than a novelty for some time to come.

Mr. Hull was just winding up a tour of over 40,000 miles which had taken him to Germany, France, Holland, England and this country. He had had opportunity to see the results of television experimentation in all these countries. He stated that there were some systems which produced pictures of a high degree of clarity and stability, but that the images were so small as to prove very tiring to the eyes after a comparative short period of viewing.

Thus, we have the views of an expert of unquestioned authority on this most interesting topic. It is significant that his observations so closely parallel those of authorities in this country.

As we have pointed out time after time, since this widespread discussion on television has arisen, the art of broadcasting pictures is still far away, that it will not replace sound radio nor the movies.

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Re Byrd

Boston Mass., May 10, 1936

On this anniversary of our return from the South Polar regions I want to express to you my deep and enduring appreciation of the assistance you rendered our second Antarctic Expedition which helped to make it possible for us to serve more than twenty branches of science and map and take possession of thousands of square miles of new territory for the United States.

Attached to this sheet is an autographed piece of insulation from the wall of the Advance Meteorological Base the southernmost habitation ever occupied by man.

In gratitude and friendship

Richard E. Byrd

Commander U.S.A.E. II.

Future visitors to the Laboratory will see this unusual scroll in the handwriting of Admiral Richard E. Byrd, hanging in an appropriate frame in your editor's office. It is one of our proudest possessions. The opportunity we had in furnishing five

Masterpiece II receivers to play our small part in this, one of the greatest exploration feats of all mankind-The Byrd Antarctic Expedition II-is a source of satisfaction difficult to measure. Our thanks to Admiral Byrd for his delightful thoughtfulness!



## The Irrepressible ROBERT ROSSI

### Adds Another Fine Forum Report

Rapid improvement is evident everywhere in the world of short-wave radio and the technical brilliance to sparkle this year is hard even for the highly imaginative to conceive. The last terrible drawback remains with us—Time and Money! If only something can be done about that soon. Economically speaking, sometimes I think one of our troubles is that we have among us too many who know practically everything and too few who can do anything to make life happier for the common good of all. Huh, the new deal! "Reductio ad absurdum." The "forgotten man" is lost in the shuffle made by the chief justices of the Supreme Court. What phrase next?

As last month's radio events pass in review one cannot but comment upon the favorable reception experienced most of the month. The curtain-raiser for the month's events was the reception of the famous Australian transmitters. Especially VK3ME, Melbourne, Australia, 9.510 meg. (31.55 metres), during the early morning hours of the week-end. As early as 6 a. m. this station was heard. We have never heard anything "Trans-Pacific" to approach it in volume. It is the most powerful DX station in the world during the spring and summer season—as it reaches this part of the country with more power than W8XK and Schenectady at their strongest. The "Town Hall" clock in Melbourne that tolls off 10 chimes at 8 a. m. here, is a perfect ringer for London's Big Ben. It is 10 p. m. at night and VK3ME is signing off. . . At full strength, it rattles my chandeliers, awakens "mié bambini" behind three closed doors and causes complaints from neighbors.

The Australian stations are apparently well on their way towards their annual summer peaks and reception I think will be swell from now on. . . There are popular dance music, old favorite tunes and speeches which are interesting because of the unusual cockney accent used by the "down under" orators. It is worth getting up early Saturday mornings to hear the news commentators give their slant on current happenings in the United States.

Only a fraction away is the other strong signal and it's VK3LR, also of Melbourne. 3-L-R also spreads out the news of the day—a day that hadn't happened yet in America! The accented commentator generally finishes at 6 a. m. and about 10 minutes later the program continues, a relay of the Australian home National network. . .

Not to be outdone by the powerful VK3ME Melbourne transmitter, its sister station, VK2ME, 9.590 meg. (31.25 metres), Sydney, Australia, almost tore a hole in the radio heavens on the following mornings (Sundays) from 5:30 to 8 o'clock. This twenty-kilowatt station famous for its unique identification signal—the call of the Kookaburra bird—usually doesn't come through with a comfortably audible signal until the latter part of spring.

High-powered (Masterpiece) S.W.L.'s who have succeeded in picking up Z-B-W, at Hong Kong, China, have accomplished a noteworthy feat, and are to be congratulated. For Z-B-W's transmitter (Marconi 250 watt crystal-control) consumes 50 per cent less current than one electric flatiron such as usually found in the average home. And, on this tiny amount of current, voices and music travels half-way around the earth, through the marvels of short-wave radio.

Verifications of reception, those highly prized cards which are proof of a short-wave tuner's ability, will no longer be issued as Ethiopia's hot air boast—E-T-B no longer exists, as does Hailie Selassie's government. Now that the trouble in Ethiopia has been definitely settled once forever (fait accompli) therefore verifications from that part of the world are valuable even from a stamp collector's point of view.

Out from Reykjavik, Iceland, came signals again last Sunday afternoon. They were hushed and sounded strange after a long period of tranquillity from the polar region. But really it was only some fault of the transmission difficulty—perhaps low-line voltage. Yet it lent a charm in a strange way that we were born right here—instead of such a place as that dark dreary isolated land so far up in the North Atlantic.

TFJ, the 12.24 mc. voice of the Icelandic State Broadcasting Company, was sending out choir music Sunday afternoon, accompanied with an organ. Then a story told about the country itself until 3:05 P. M., E. D. S. T., when they finally slipped away for the day. Both English and languages of the Northern Europeans are used. Time: 2:40 P. M. to 3:00 P. M., is the Sabbath schedule. The signals are not loud, but just the same they're thrilling to hear.

By the way, a few high-powered silent S.W.L.'s wrote in with unusual side remarks about the supposedly foolish "trick antennas" following my open "note to the editor"! And I got quite a lot of enjoyment out of reading those letters. I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to extend my heartiest thanks to those who have sent me congratulatory letters for my honest-to-goodness DX tips that have appeared in the Forum.

. . . . So until next month, when we might come 'round again, good globe travels—and let us hear more often through the Forum relative to

your catches, especially from high-powered DX megacyclists—irrespective of location. Salutes! Capt. Oxrieder, Major J. J. Henriksen, Lt. H. S. Smith, Corporal Wm. J. O'Brien et al. More power

to all of you. I'm listening! Great indoor sport, this hobby of roaming the dials below the broadcast band. Salutations from Philadelphia! Arrivederci amici.

## SEARCHING ETHEREAL HI-WAYS FOR THE UNUSUAL

BY ROBERT ROSSI

*RAN	9.524	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	Daily 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
*RV-96	15.040	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	Sunday around 1:30 P. M.
*JVD	15.860	Tokyo, Japan	Heard frequently relaying JOAK around 6 to 7 A. M.
*JIB	10.535	Taiwn (Formosa)	Relays JFAK 4 to 5 P. M. on 2nd Sunday of each month.
FZE-9	8.590	Djibouti, French Somali	Heard phoning Paris around 6 to 7 P. M. ("Ici Jibouti")
XOJ	15.795	Shanghai, China	Calls GBX, Rugby, England, around 7 A. M.
*CO5RY	6.250	Matanzas, Cuba	Broadcasts between 7 to 9:30 P. M.
FNSK	8.810	Normandie	Phones irregular.
IUG	15.450	Akaki, Ethiopia	Testing with Rome around 10 A. M.
RRV	17.650	Khabarovsk, Far East, U. S. S. R.	Phones Moscow around 6 A. M.
*YV7RMO	6.08	Maracaibo, Venezuela	Testing evenings.

Asterisk indicates broadcast. Time shown is Eastern daylight.

A verification letter from LZA, "Radio Garata" Sofia, Bulgaria, gives the following data relative to their International broadcast. "(In the following we give the details about our station:

(A) Frequency: 14.970 K. C. (20.04 meters wavelength).

(B) Power in the antenna: 2 KW. (vertical antenna).

(C) Anode modulation in the second amplifier.

(D) The hours of broadcasting are as follows: Sundays 5:30 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 3 P. M. to 9:30 P. M., G. M. T. Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon, G. M. T. Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 P. M. to 8 P. M., G. M. T.)"

Add five hours for Eastern Standard Time. Receptional investigations to ameliorate these broadcast will be greatly appreciated. Address reports to Station LZA, "Radio Garata," Sofia, Bulgaria. In care of Chief Engineer Mr. M. Topalov. Heard best between 3:30 P. M. to 4:30 E. S. T. on Sundays.

New voices heard on the 20-meter band:

- 14.22 SM5SX, Sweden.
- 14.40 CE3AG, Santiago, Chile.
- 14.25 VS6AG, Hong Kong, China.
- 14.05 PK4AU, Sumatra, D. E. I.
- 14.30 PY7BB, Brazil, S. A.
- 14.13 EA8AD, Canary Islands.
- 14.20 PY9AU, Brazil, S. A.
- 14.10 HB9AZ, Switzerland.



## OVERTON OF TEXAS—HIS MAST.

Am enclosing a view showing one end of my antenna; although the top wire does not show close observation will show the top end of mast extending above the tree in the background. Height is 40 feet. Have been after the rest of Masterpiece owners to get some views of their installations and think some will come in soon now. Also the number of owners is going to increase here very shortly. Mr. Gallagher who wrote in some time ago, got in bad again but it was only tube trouble this last time, and the Mr. Oliver (whose chassis was returned) had some oscillator tube trouble.

May stop by sometime during the summer if I get to Chicago as I plan to do on a trip in to Canada.

Regards to all, Yours very truly,

—JAMES F. OVERTON,  
924 Pizer Ave.,  
Houston, Texas.

# TWO UNUSUAL VERI- FICATION CARDS

ZBW



HONG KONG




The Hongkong Broadcasting Station thank you for your communication dated 12<sup>th</sup> January '36 and take pleasure in confirming your reception of ZBW on 12<sup>th</sup> January 1936

Use: Secretary, *Betty Billing*  
Hong Kong Broadcasting Committee.  
Post Office Box No. 200


"Enclosed are two verification cards. One from Hong Kong and the other from Spain. If they are of interest, 'fine and dandy'."

—A. S. RENNORD,  
Steilacoom City,  
Wash.

*Editor's Note: Congratulations, Mr. Rennord. This is an open request to you to make detailed reception reports to the future issues of the FORUM.*

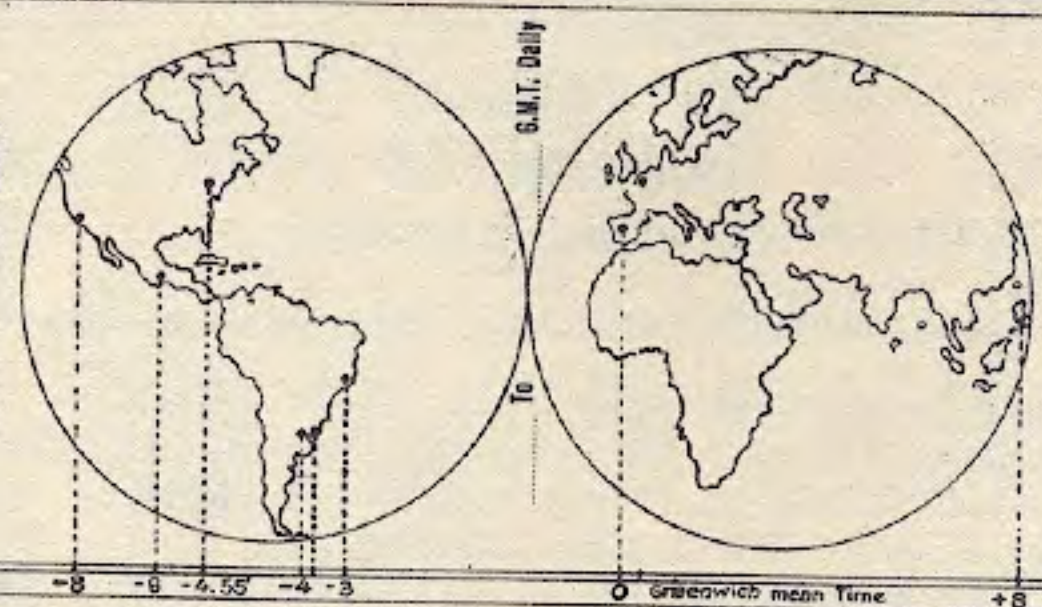


GONZALO PIQUERO



GUILLERMO CASES

Hours of transmission



G.M.T. Daily

G.M.T. Saturday only

Greenwich mean Time

A. S. Rennord Esq.,  
WE CONFIRM YOUR RECEPTION OF OUR STATION  
BROADCASTING ON 1st March 1936 19  
WL ..... KHZ ..... POWER .....  
MANY THANKS FOR YOUR REPORT.  
Radiodifusión Ibero Americana  
(Transradio Española)  
Alcalá, 43 Madrid P. O. Box 951

## EICHORST OF CINCINNATI

I should apologize for not sending you a report on my Masterpiece IV. Instead of writing I usually play with the set. There is no use wasting time telling you what I think of the new Masterpiece IV, then my letter would be just another letter of praise; so I'll tell what I have done with it. These stations were heard, getting the station announcements and not a lot of guessing as is being done by a lot of listeners. I am using your R9 aerial running N. E. and S. W. I know that the direction of my aerial is not so good, nor is the location, but there is nothing to be done about it. Here is my list and I should like to see it beaten for my location:

Thirty-eight European stations including England, Germany, France, Russia, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Hungary and Holland; two stations in Japan; three stations in Australia, and one station in Java.

All of these stations are logged on the band-spread pointer and can very easily be returned to. Besides these I've had countless stations in South and Central America.

Lately I have been listening to the 20 meter ham phone band. On the 10 meter phone band I have heard a number of American stations but so far haven't heard any foreign stations. The broadcast band is just about perfect, full range, high fidelity and far more sensitivity than necessary.

When I see you I will tell you about a little test that I ran with my set against a new ....., both using the same aerial. The ..... owner wished he had seen the Silver first.

Sincerely yours,

—HAROLD G. EICHORST,  
2535 Burnet Ave.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

# KING OF KEWANEE, ILLINOIS, GETS OFF TO GOOD DX'ING WITH HIS M-IV

I am writing this in regard to my MASTERPIECE IV, of which I say there is none like it, except another MASTERPIECE IV. I am more than satisfied with this great receiver, which is more than I can say of any of the other receivers I've tried and owned.

About a month before I sent you my order for the MASTERPIECE IV, I was trying out a ..... receiver. I tried this receiver out for about thirty days but from the first time I turned the set on and had tuned it I knew it wasn't what I had been looking for in receivers. There was no bandspread and short-wave stations were hard to tune in and after they were tuned in, I could hardly understand them. The speech and music seemed to be muffled or a way back in the speaker and I could not adjust it to give any better results. It had two speakers for high fidelity reproduction of music or speech. When it was tuned to a cleared channel I could hear it cutting side bands of adjacent channels. This caused a slight whistle to be ever present. The bottom of the chassis was open and you know what that means. I knew from the first day that I wasn't going to keep that radio.

I then sent for "The Blue Book of Radio" and I am glad that I did, for I now know that I have the finest receiver ever made. The tone of the MASTERPIECE IV is the most natural tone I've ever heard. I never can praise the MASTERPIECE IV too highly. As a comparison between the MASTERPIECE IV and ..... there is none.

Now for the antenna or antennae I use for the MASTERPIECE IV, I have Taco All-Wave and an ordinary antenna of about 120 feet installed in the attic. Now I have received the same stations on the inside antenna as I have on the outside. Taco doublet. My outside antenna is about 50 feet high at one end and about 40 at the other.

Here is a list of some of the stations I have received:

2RO—Rome, R-9-10.

GSF—Daventry, R10-12.  
 EAQ—Madrid, R8-10.  
 W3XAU—Phila., R10-12.  
 W8XK—Phila., Pa., R12-13.  
 W3XAL—Bound Brook, N. J., R10-12.  
 GSC—Daventry, R10-11.  
 GSD—Daventry, R10-12.  
 GSB—Daventry, R9-10.  
 VK3LR—Melbourne, R10-12.  
 VK3ME—Melbourne, R10-12.  
 VK2ME—Sydney, R10-11.  
 DJD—Zeesen, R-12.  
 DJC—Zeesen, R10-11.  
 DJA—Zeesen, R-10.  
 W9XAA—Chicago, R-9.  
 W8XAL—Cincinnati, R-10.  
 W2XAF—New York, R14-15.  
 CT1AA—Lisbon, R10-11.  
 PLP—Java, R10-11.  
 YDB—Java, R-10.  
 CEC—Chile, R12-13.  
 JVM—Japan, (very good), R10-11.  
 TG2X—Guat., S. A., R10-11.  
 WIXK—Boston, R-11.  
 CRCX—Ontario, R-10.  
 W2XGB—New York, R10-11.  
 HJU—Col., S. A., R11-12.  
 CO9WR—Cuba, R-10.  
 Radio Colonial, Paris, R-11.  
 HRD—Honduras, R9-10.  
 W2XAD—New York, R-16.  
 W2XE—Wayne, N. J., R-12.  
 CJRX—Winnipeg, R-12.  
 W3XAL—N. J., R-10.

This is just a partial list as yet, because I haven't taken time to identify them.

I now have the greatest and most powerful radio receiver in Kewanee unless some one else has a MASTERPIECE IV.

—CECIL W. KING,  
 332 Fifth Ave.,  
 Kewanee, Ill.

## "INDEED A MASTERPIECE"

Well, I have finally got the MASTERPIECE, and working. "What a machine," indeed a MASTERPIECE; tone, never heard anything like it.

I might say that it fulfills your claims 100 per cent. I am sending you a cutting out of the local newspaper so you can see the conditions we have had here this last week. (Very bad storms—Ed.) When one considers the local power line interference and the fact that we have to use four to five hundred feet of aerial. Couple this with a week of almost continuous electric storms you can understand the paper saying short-wave reception has been ruined. Not a very nice time to try out a new machine, so when I can say and mean that I am more than satisfied with the MASTERPIECE it must be good. I am sending you a list of some of the stations I have got despite bad conditions, outside, and inside reading of pointers. I have had quite a few more stations but I cannot understand the language. I am keeping this letter back a day so I can send cutting, but will send

it air mail. Congratulating you on building such a fine set, I remain,

Yours truly,  
 —W. POULTON,  
 Townsite,  
 Britannia Beach, B. C.,  
 Canada.

19M-180, Daventry.      25M-158, Pittsburgh.  
 25M-130, Daventry.      25M-145, Pittsburgh.  
 31M- 52, Daventry.      28M- 31, Japan.  
 31M- 48, Schenectady.    31M- 64, Japan.  
 20M-160, Japan, 9 to 10 P. S. T.  
 16M- 38, Bound Brook, N. J.  
 7.5 Meg-164, Honolulu.  
 25M-126, Winnipeg.  
 WLW on broadcast last night.

Got Daventry very good tonight, 2-6-36.  
 I get Japan in the morning 6:30 P. S. T., like a local.

P. S.—I have offered to loan the MASTERPIECE to my two boys who play in the local orchestra.

# THIS MATTER of INTERFERENCE

BY AN EXPERT

McMurdo Silver, Editor,  
The Masterpiece Forum,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

The two items in the May Forum indicate an interest in a phase of radio which has failed to progress with the rapid technical advance of broadcasting and receiver construction. Radio interference elimination is in need of coordinated activity.

The report about Radio Jake amused me, at the same time aroused my sympathy. The report is typical of the attempt of news writers to cover a technical subject. If Jake says that the trouble is tree leaks, he is not jarring poles to find it. A radio investigator finds much trouble on street light circuits at the fixtures and jars the light poles to detect defective wiring conditions. Tree leaks are easily checked by bringing the antenna of the noise locator near the trunk of the tree under suspicion. If modern equipment is being used, it will have an audio frequency pick-up circuit which will detect even the leakage caused by small twigs touching a line. The "tiny" signals if picked up by a good auto radio are not so tiny either. On my equipment with volume turned up, usually they can be heard a block.

Only those who have actually located sources of interference on street light circuits can appreciate the difficulties involved. A steady buzz is relatively easy but even that will show up in widely separated spots due to resonance effects and standing reflections due to dead end loops. The real difficulty is the intermittent nature of most interference.

An extreme case which required several trips over a period of five weeks to a small village in our territory is illustrative. The interference consisted of a very loud buzz one-fifth to one-half second in duration occurring at irregular intervals of from a few seconds to 15 to 20 minutes, for about an hour or two after the street lights came on, two or three nights a week. When the investigator reached the village, the active period was usually

over. Daytime tests gave no interference even though every light pole was jarred. The writer, with supper in the lunch box took a chance on the noise coming on and went to the village to wait for the lights. The audio pick-up indicated three adjacent lights as possible sources. The loudest was cut from the circuit with no effect, the next one was the spot. Both conductors of a stranded duplex drop cable had broken near a clamp insulator due to fatigue of the metal. A certain vibration from a gust of wind would make the break open up momentarily but not enough to burn the insulation or affect the light which was in a series circuit.

This is only one of about 250 complaints investigators of my company have investigated this year and may I say that contrary to the editor's note every individual complaint is investigated immediately.

Mr. Gearing will probably be told that the owner of the razor may buy a filter for \$1.50. He might better attack the heating pad manufacturers; physical limitations prevent prolonged interference from razors but we find that heating pads get turned to low and forgotten. I believe Mr. Gearing's antenna is too closely coupled to house wiring.

Would you be interested in information on some particular phase of the radio interference problem which I can give you for Forum readers? My experience as supervisor of radio interference elimination in a territory of 60,000 residential consumers in urban and rural territories has provided much interesting information.

I wish to offer my personal attention to interference complaints from Masterpiece owners in my territory. Very truly yours,

—ROBER W. CUSHMAN,  
17 Cedar Ave.,  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Editor's Note—We certainly are interested in data on this subject, Mr. Cushman, and will appreciate the information you so kindly offer.

## PCJ HEARD ON 31 METERS

Mr. David C. Traister, 525 W. 70th St., Chicago, while tuning his MASTERPIECE IV reported a broadcast on 31 meters from P.J.C., Holland, heard on May 6th. It was a pick-up on the studio rooftop from the Zeppelin Hindenburg (?). Time 7 to 7:30 E. S. T. Motors sounded about like transport plane flying over one's housetop. Clear and loud. The ship arrived in Lakehurst shortly thereafter.

Mr. Traister reports P.J.C. on 31 meters every Wednesday always with excellent signal.

## HINDENBERG AGAIN

Have answered the above and think the party will want a MASTERPIECE. The other day I got the Hindenberg while crossing and heard conversation between the broadcasting station New Jersey and the Hindenberg and also Berlin and

the Hindenberg, then heard speech and music from the Hindenberg. It was quite exciting I'll tell you.

—CHARLES F. GIESENBERG,  
3489 Boudinot Ave.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

STUDIO: Av. Duque de Avila, 86 r/c, Esq. - Telefone Norte 234  
EMISSOR: Av. Antonio Augusto de Aguiar, 144 - Telefone Norte 89  
LISBOA Portugal

CT1AA of Lisbon, Portugal. 9600 K. C. Tuesday and Friday. 3:30 to 6:00 P.M. Interval Signal: 3 Cookoo Calls.



## PRIZE PHOTO FOR JULY



Most unusual installation of a Masterpiece IV in Claridge cabinet, all up on a table, in a Jugoslavian castle.

Messrs. McMurdo Silver Corporation,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Kindly excuse me, thanking you so late for your kindly information, my set and for the Masterpiece Forum. First, it took three months till I received my set, as it came to an Italian port and it took six weeks till I had the National Banks permission to pay the shipping costs!

Long time I had trouble with my wave band switch. By using the set it slipped from his positions. It stopped playing on A wave position. At last I remarked that the wood is not strong enough and split away. So I cut out the wood, gave a spring ring and fastened the screw on the chassis. It is now all right. (Panel evidently damaged in ocean freight.—Ed.) You have my congratulations from all over the world. That perhaps you got tired reading all this letter, but I hope you will appreciate my letter. It is more interesting to you how your Masterpiece IV works after six months.

It is in all ways really first-class. I am very satisfied with it, as it gives on all waves satisfaction. Here in Europe the broadcast band is very crowded, but the set have selection enough even here. The tone is beautiful and perfect, no comparison with any radio I know. A real musical instrument.

I get on short waves many very interesting stations from all over the world and they are especially useful now in the spring.

I enclose a photograph. Hoping you can use it and I win your prize. (He does!—Ed.)

Yours truly,

—A. de HUNKAR,  
Schloss Turnis,  
Post Ptuj,  
Jouglavie.

## HYMAN OF NEW YORK USES AMATEUR 5D FOR BROADCASTS

I am the owner of a McMurdo Silver 5D and wish to congratulate you on making such a fine receiver.

During the time that I have my set I have had wonderful results. To begin with on the 49 and 31 meter band I have picked up all South American stations, England, France, Germany, Spain, Belgium, Japan and Australia. On the 14 Mc band which I am most interested in I have received wonderful results from England, France, Spain, Belgium, Canary Island, Rio De Janerio, Brazil, Chile, Australia, Honolulu amateur stations being received on the ten meter band. I have heard stations all over the United States including Honolulu with a R9 rating.

To say I am pleased would be putting it mild.

—S. N. HYMAN,  
516 W. 162nd st., N. Y. C.,  
Member S. W. L.

# NEWS FROM THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The Broadcast Division on May 21, 1936, promulgated new rules and regulations concerning all broadcast stations except regular broadcast stations in the band 550 to 1500 kilocycles. These broadcast stations are as follows:

Relay broadcast stations (formerly broadcast pickup stations).

International broadcast stations (formerly experimental relay stations).

Visual broadcast stations, including television and facsimile.

High-frequency broadcast stations (formerly general experimental stations authorized to operate as broadcast stations.)

Experimental broadcast stations.

Special broadcast stations (formerly experimental broadcast stations on the frequencies of 1530, 1550 and 1570 kilocycles).

These new rules provide certain new restrictions and principles of operation that are fully set out in the attached copy of the new rules. All outstanding rules concerning these stations which are in conflict with the new rules are automatically cancelled.

The new "relay" broadcast station now applies to stations which were formerly called broadcast pickup stations. The new name "relay" is considered more in keeping with the actual service rendered by these stations. In the future these stations will be licensed only to the holders of regular broadcast station licenses. Two groups of frequencies are provided, one in the medium frequency band and the other in the very high frequency band. In both groups the licensees are required to notify the Commission two days before each operation for the purpose of relaying programs to be broadcast. Certain of the frequencies in the medium frequency band have been changed by two kilocycles to provide better frequency separation from other services. All licensees of these stations should read the new rules governing these stations carefully as certain other changes have been made.

The name "international" broadcast station now applies to those stations which were formerly called experimental relay stations. The stations are licensed for international service. There are certain new principles set out in the new rules that the licensees of these stations should study carefully.

The frequency bands 2000 to 2100 kilocycles and 2750 to 2850 kilocycles have been dropped

for the television service. Experience to date has shown that a satisfactory picture in keeping with the development of the art cannot be transmitted successfully in these narrow bands. The stations now assigned these frequencies which are carrying on active programs of research and experimentation will be assigned specific frequencies in bands 42,000 to 56,000 kilocycles and 60,000 to 86,000 kilocycles. One license will authorize both visual and aural broadcast. There are certain other principles of operation involved in the new rules which the licensees of these stations should study carefully.

High-frequency broadcast stations are required to carry on active programs of research to hold a license. Licensees not carrying on this active program cannot be considered as making proper usage of the assignment and full consideration will be given at the time of the renewal of license.

Experimental broadcast stations are provided for specific experimental along lines other than those prescribed by other broadcast rules. Certain frequencies throughout the entire useful radio spectrum are made available for this purpose by Rule 229 as modified.

The name "special broadcast station" applies to stations formerly named "experimental" stations licensed to operate on the frequencies of 1530, 1550, and 1570 kilocycles. The new rules provide that all rules that apply to regular broadcast stations (Rules 69 to 181, inclusive) shall apply to special broadcast stations. This means that these stations must have frequency monitors, modulation monitors, protected equipment, etc.

It will be necessary to modify several of the outstanding licenses to comply with the new frequency allocation as provided in Rule 229 as modified by the Commission on May 13, 1936. The Broadcast Division's new rules as discussed above provide an allocation in compliance with the frequencies made available by the action of the Commission. A careful comparison should be made between your existing licenses with respect to the frequencies and class of broadcast service and that provided in the new rules and regulations. It may be necessary to change either or both.

These requirements were discussed at an informal engineering conference on June 8, 1936. Many licensees of television broadcast stations were present to discuss a definite assignment of a visual and aural frequency in either the 42,000-56,000 kilocycle band or the 60,000-86,000 kilocycle band.

## ONE OF THE "ROYAL FAMILIES OF RADIO"



McMurdo Silver, Editor, 3354 N. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find picture of my "Masterpiece III" installation, as an entry for the forum prize.

Please return same to me as it is the only one I have.

Yours,  
—HARRY B. STRINGER,  
225 Stevens Ave.,  
Jersey City, N. J.

(How is it working, Mr. Stringer?—Ed.)

## AN INVITATION TO MEXICO

If any readers of the "Masterpiece Forum" should chance to visit Mexico City at any time I should be glad to have them drop in on me for a chat, on radio reception experiences, and an exchange of notes on the advantages of "Masterpiece" ownership, if they possess one of your receivers.

I shall also be glad to give FREE advice on where to go, what to see and how to do so in the cheapest and most practical way. My fifteen years in Mexico, seven of them in the capital have enabled me to gather much useful information of every kind.

—V. E. DILLON.

## LIKES R9 + ANTENNA

Once in a while a man buys something for his Radio that really works. Late yesterday afternoon I got my new R9+ Antenna in operation, and it sure works fine on the Short Wave and was quite a surprise to me just how much noise it will clear up on some noisy stations on the Broadcast Band. Later I am placing Tuner Box on rear of set controlling same by two shafts passing through panel. I don't want to disturb plate on Tuner Box, would like to know if you could furnish me with another plate so I could put it on front side of Panel.

You can use my testimonial for an ad if you wish for I am sure glad to recommend your R9+ antenna to my friends.

—J. H. HIGH.

## JUNE PRIZE WINNERS REPORT

At the time of making my complaint, I did not know how badly off I was in thinking it was justified. The complaint was that I was not able to tune in foreign stations and that I thought the MASTERPIECE IV was not sensitive on the short waves. But since that time I have listened to many of the foreigners, and have found out that it is away ahead of any other Receiver in this part of the country.

But what was more convincing to me was the way it brings in the U. S. Forest Service 5 watt transmitters. These transmit by voice and C. W. all on 3445 kc. and are located in various parts of the Chelan forest, some of them in valleys where the creeks are a mile deep. The Forest Service have stand-by Receivers which they use during the fire season. One at Winthrop, at Quist, at the town of Chelan and one at Stehekin, at the head of the lake.

You see I know how these stand-by Receivers bring in the 5 watt phone transmitters. When these were just recently put into service as a try out before the fire season, which will be with us in a short time, it was a revelation to me. No more doubt about the ability of the MASTERPIECE IV, to bring in short waves. It is Okeh.

But what I value it most for, is the real music from the regular broadcast frequencies. I enclose a picture. It is not good, but shows what I find to be a very efficient speaker cabinet, and baffle. It is my intention to cover it with a piece of brown or maroon colored cloth when I can find a piece suitable. It is made of two thick-

nesses of sheet rock or plaster board, front and sides with one piece on the top and one piece  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. in fir. Dimensions 40x40 in. with 10 in. sides and top 14x42 in.

You that are interested in things electrical, may be interested in my clock. With the exception of the wheels, which I used from another clock movement it is entirely my own construction. It is run by one No. 6 dry cell battery located back of the dial. On a try-out one cell operated it 18 months, 2 days. Weight of pendulum 25 lbs., entire clock 110 lbs. Case is black walnut with  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. plate glass front and side panels, pendulum rod is made of two bars of steel and one of zinc. The zinc is used as compensation for change of temperature. Dial is aluminum.

The stand just under the clock is an R.C.A. Victor phonograph turntable with a Piezo Crystal pick-up. The coil sitting on top of the phone pick-up is not an old model slide tuning coil, it is my watch demagnetizer and is 8 lbs. 20 gauge copper wire on a cardboard tube mahogany mounted.

Thanks for the Forum. If in the past there has been a Forum that gave the time and frequency of transmission of time signals from N. A. A. or other stations I would like to have that, and thank you.

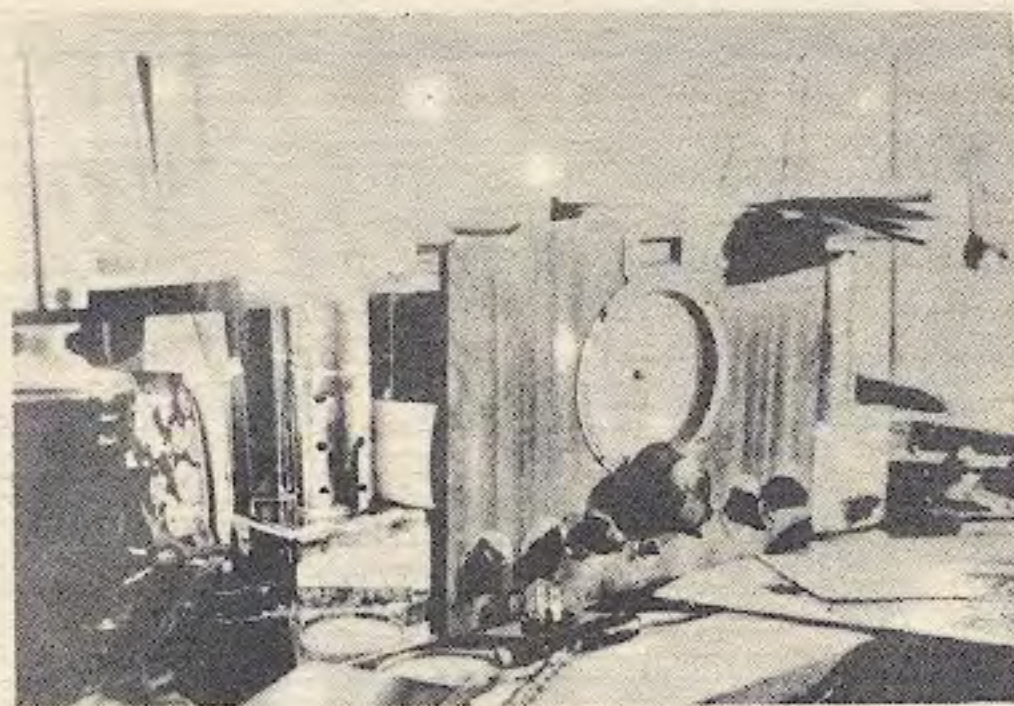
—B. JULIAN,

Omak, Washington.

Life member of the National Rifle Association. Member of the Washington State Civilian Rifle Team to the National matches at Caldwell, N. J., in 1919.

# DICKENSHEETS GETS DJD ON 34 INCH ANTENNA

## OXRIEDER REPORTS



I guess I am not much of a D X'er nor am I much of a letter writer, but my MASTERPIECE IV is outdoing itself tonight, and I must write you about it. I am now listening to the supper music from the Hotel Biltmore in New York.

Outside a bad electrical storm is brewing. My aerial consists of the usual single wire outside aerial which terminates in a wall socket. From the set a short length of wire terminates in an ordinary plug which fits the wall receptacle. No ground. However, tonight, because of the storm, I have removed the plug from the wall and am using only the short length of wire for aerial. The program has now changed to a broadcast of a fight in Washington. But that's not all, this program is being transmitted over WEN to Berlin, Germany and Berlin DJD about 11.75 mc on my dial is rebroadcasting it and I'm receiving it through DJD on an aerial—well it's exactly 34 in. long—and a bad lightning display outdoors. Temperature is 85 degrees here in the room. This program is preliminary to the broadcast to Germany of take off of the Hindenberg. And I expect to receive the description of the take off from New York via Germany!

Generally speaking the MASTERPIECE IV is certainly working fine. I don't D.X. much, but England, Germany and France and others at times are received with the fine quality and steadiness of local broadcast stations, making the programs quiet, enjoyable with fine volume and steadiness. As for up-keep, I have yet to touch a soldering iron to any part of the circuit and it's been in steady use for eight months now. Quite a contrast to two commercial jobs made by one of the oldest manufacturers in the business—one set developed intermittent reception after being in the customers home three weeks, the second lost the primary of the power transformer before it got out of the store.

Enclosed find photo of my installation. This photo was mostly experimental but am enclosing it since in writing I have logged 20 meter amateurs in England and South America and 10 meter boys in California, but I don't D.X. On a good set in a quiet location I'd be glad to have them visit and log to their hearts content.

—B. E. DICKENSHEETS,  
Milton, W. Va.

Here is my report of my recent short wave activities for those Masterpiece owners who are trying to keep track of the various changes in the short wave spectrum.

HJ4ABC, Ibague and HJ1ABB Barranquilla have been missing from their regular haunts for some time now. If any of the readers of this know their parking place, I'd appreciate the information.

H13U, La Voz del Comercio in Santiago de Caballeros has moved to 6015; H13C, La Romana has moved to 6097 or 8—they claim 6105, or so I am informed, but come in on the wrong side of W9XF and W3XAL to be that.

HJ1ABP in Cartagena has moved again and is now on 9615, drowning out HH3W, unless HH3W has moved and I haven't caught up with them if they have.

HJ5ABD, La Voz de Valle, in Cali has moved to 6085, for a wonder actually hitting their newly assigned frequency. HJ4ABE, La voz de Antioquia, in Medellin has moved to 6092. They were supposed—according to a list I saw—to move to 6097.5, and now I understand claim 6090, but 6092 is nearer the correct figure. Note that they can be separated from CJRX on 6090.

YV11RB, Ecos del Orinoco is a new Venezuelan on 6545.

YNLF, La voz de Nicaragua, in Managua has moved again and is now operating in the vicinity of 9655. I say vicinity as I have had them on 9655, 9640 and 9642, and they have been reported, by a source that is usually very accurate, on 9675.

HIH, La voz de Higuamo has moved to 6780 from 6814.

XEWI, the new call for old XEVI has been pulled in on 11950 several times. Some claim this is a harmonic of 5975, but when I checked for them around 5975 (at the time I had them on 11950) I could find no trace of them in the vicinity.

YV9RC, Ondas Populares, in Caracas has been operating for some time now on 6400.

TIPG, La voz de la Victor, seems to have two frequencies and uses them—as far as I can tell—indiscriminately. They are on 6410 most of the time, but do operate on 6385 quite often, so don't be surprised to find them at either place. It is the San Jose hombre, of course, for those of you that want the location.

There is a new one on 6530, just up from YV6RV, Valencia on 6520. I had him for nearly two hours trying to identify him, but the static was too bad. However, he is a Spanish speaking station, and for those of you that want to increase your log, you may have better luck identifying him than I have had so far.

—R. B. OXRIEDER,  
122 E. Hamilton Ave.,  
State College, Pa.

# ROSSI FOR JULY—WRITES AN AD

Breathes there a short-wave fan who would not like to know the proper receiver dial setting for that elusive foreign station he has been hunting for? Those enthusiasts who are constantly on the lookout for stations that have come through only on rare occasions have been asking in increasing numbers for the "Precision Tuning Dial" that will solve this problem. Frankly, too, unless your receiver is accurately calibrated to the 'nth—you receive only a small fraction of the world-wide stations transmitting. We'll lead you to the MASTERPIECE V—the perfect radio with the "confident touch tuning dial." But, tell you what to do . . . ask the man who owns one! Let's be honest about ourselves.

Americans, with their natural desire for forward movement, are looking for more short-wave worlds to conquer. England, Italy, France, Germany, Spain and all of South America have become commonplace living room events. There enters the other phase of this radio below the broadcast band.

Does it work? Will a seat in the parlor easy-chair and the confident knob of the Masterpiece V receiver catch more than static? The answer is: Yes! Broadcasting goes back 14 years and re-establishes a hesitating industry into a manufacturing buzz-buzz of activity. Short-wave aircasting offers the old-time thrill of distance reception, embellished by the glamour of free visits to the land of steamship companies' advertisements.

Perhaps the greatest impetus toward short-wave was not the search for thrills in the ether, but the hunt by a public, tired of too much advertising ballyhoo, for entertainment which is advertising-free.

True, much of the world-wide programming is inferior show business. Even England, technically a great radio center, fails in the talent comparison of the two countries. But there is no twaddle like "Johnson's Jelly Eases That Annoying Bunion!" to mar the day's listening. It was not illogical for the mass public to tire, dreadfully, with the American broadcasting toy. Our aircasting has resolved itself into something so prosaic, so cut-and-dry, that any novelty or new industry immediately found the public pulse magically attuned to it. And it is none the less ironic that short-wave amendment to loudspeaker listening should become commercial radio's deadly competitor.

The prime emphasis of our broadcasters in arranging programs is laid on the number of customers they can attract to a particular product, rather than the cultural value of the program, now that broadcasting has grown from a mechanical toy to a vital factor in every day life.

The current switching of home dials finds each successive program a strictly tailor-made product. There's a complete lack of personal touch—and each air effort is faced with the bugaboo of the sweeping second hand on the clock. We recall several years back how popular listening really was; when John Smith's birthday on Tues-

day meant that Uncle Somebody or other would announce to the world via the microphone.

But in the rush for "civilized" improvement, all this nicely was levelled in the background—almost irrevocably lost! Now short-wave tuning brings it back to us once again. Even though programs throughout the world may not measure to our showmanship standard; but then we don't turn the set on just because Eddie Cantor is on and we owe it to ourselves to listen. We dial short-wave because we want to, because we've been imbued with the thrill of DX fishing, therefore, we refuse to be coerced to take whatever is offered us by the witchery of our broadcasts.

The Latin Americans these evenings are the best examples or stations with the intimate touch. On Saturday night, May 23rd, early, found us down in Santiago de Chile, as a radio guest of C-B-960, "Radiodifusora Pilot" with a sideline invitation. Their program, one of the most enjoyable yet from below was more or less in nature of an evening's soiree. Mrs. So-and-So sang delightfully to the accompaniment of a self-manipulated guitar, and Mr. Someone else added to the festivities with piano *appeggios*. And there was dancing too—just good old ripsnorting gad-abouting, never losing for a moment the typical Latin sense of propriety.

We grant the Cantors and the Wynns are swell people in their way—but for honest-to-goodness ether thrills, have some foreign announcer yell your cognomen into the microphone. When it comes out of the loudspeaker, observe your chest as it swells with pride and that shy glancing at your neighbors to see if they heard it too! Well—it's more fun. The undeniable thrill of hearing one's own name wafted o'er thousands of miles of air space still lingers with us pungently.

The Latin Americans evidently are hardly adverse of polite credits, and every few moments or so ye correspondent's cognomen was bruited forth with surprising regularity. To Señor Don Oscar Rocuant F, and the entire staff of (El Prado) we extend across the Continent—greetings—*Saludad Amigos. Arrios!*

Some thrills those were, eh? Well, remember also that short-wave must have its own mewling, bottle-tipping babyhood . . . and has already outgrown a goodly portion of it. Amateurs throughout the world have nurtured the newest addition to broadcasting with scientific diets for the past ten years. They solved the mystery of the higher frequencies after painstaking, heart-breaking, sleepless nights—so that Mr. and Mrs. Smith could buy a short-wave radio for Junior's birthday.

Some fads, some novelties fool us . . . and live hale and wholesome lives much beyond their predicted time. Short-wave has done that—saving a great industry and thousands of workers from losing precious jobs. Short-waves scoffers! May I reiterate—'Let's be honest about ourselves.'

*(Continued on page 16)*

## Professional Broadcaster Pleased

Dear Mr. Silver: Well, the receiver arrived O.K. Thursday afternoon, and of course, like a kid, I could not get it set up quick enough. As you may remember, Radio has been my "fad" ever since it came into being! Now it is also my business (broadcasting with NBC). Well, I have spent many more dollars than I could really afford, as I always wanted the best money could buy, starting with the Norden-Hauck's. Well sir, when I tuned that MASTERPIECE V on Thursday! I have never had such a thrill, since eleven years ago, when I first heard sound come through earphones from a little RCA square box. I have read for years all the extravagant phrases of the advertisers, and I have spent many a dollar on worthless gadgets until I am pretty well fed up. To put it mildly, I was not prepared for such a shock. Words fail me! It is *without a doubt* the most wonderful tonal quality I have ever heard. It is really as different from the old radio sound, as day is from night.

I listened to a dramatic sketch last night and to hear the voices come from a distance and finally just seem to step into the room; well, it is nothing short of startling—as for music it is the same as being right in the studio. My dream has always been to find a set that would give me the quality and reception we hear from the speakers in the control room. Believe me when I say the MASTERPIECE V discounts control room quality 50%. What more can I say?

Now for the other features—I have not been able as yet to give it a fair trial on DX, weather conditions being very bad, static terrific, but last night in spite of the static I tuned in WLW-700 KC clear as a bell, without static and without interference from WOR-710 KC which sends a very powerful carrier here, as you probably know I think that speaks mighty well for it. Short wave of course is suffering from the same ailment, but in spite of static did bring in any number of stations. The dial is *great*, just what I have always wanted—and it really will relog to the right spot. Hope there are no belts or gadgets to weaken or wear out.

To return to the tone again before I forget, between numbers or during a rest in the music, *absolutely quiet, wonderful*. You may well say the bass control would satisfy me this time for one can get anything one wishes and by working these tone controls, one can *really* greatly reduce static and outside noises.

It is a wonderful speaker, of course, unlike anything else I have ever seen. Last winter I spent \$100 for a series of speakers alone (that was wholesale too) and therefore I had the best; they are toys compared to this one. Find the E band works splendidly, on the No. 4 could not do much with it. If you care to have me, will give you a detail account of the short wave results after I have given it a fair trial. I don't mind saying, I was thoroughly set to return the receiver if it did not satisfy me—well just try to get it—I also want to express my thanks to you personally, for if I am not mistaken I think you just about sent me the first one out—well in return I shall risk making myself a bore to my friends by shouting the merits of the MASTER-



## DEVOTED TO THE NEW MASTERPIECE V THIS ISSUE

PIECE V and I feel sure I can be the means of disposing of several sets.

Since I sent you my order, I have made it a point to hear every new 1937 model set, and there is nothing in the same class with the MASTERPIECE V. I don't think it would be well to publish this letter, as it would seem too much put on, but it really does not express all I feel regarding the set.

Sorry to have taken so much of your time with this scrawl, but thought you might be interested in hearing from an outsider. You are at liberty to send anyone you wish here to see me at the Club. Am sure you will have a great success with the new model; it deserves it.

Have not been able to do much yet on the short wave, too much static. Did get two stations yesterday afternoon on the apex band, they came in clear as a bell and lots of volume. The tonal quality is the marvel to everyone that hears it.

—ARTHUR MAITLAND,  
care The Lambs,  
130 W. 44th St.,  
New York, N. Y.

## Very Much Pleased

July 13, 1936.

I am in receipt of the Masterpiece V recently shipped me and am very much pleased with it. The new dial is wonderful and the tone surpasses anything I have ever heard.

Very truly yours,  
—L. F. HAMERSLY,  
Washington, Ind.

## More Results and Enthusiasm

During the middle of June, Mr. James Harrow, of 3936 West 65th Place, Chicago, technical supervisor of the Commonwealth Edison Company, got his MASTERPIECE V.

Next day he phoned to report hearing Japan and Australia loud and clear, much better than on his old MASTERPIECE III. Like all other owners who have had delivery so far, he was enthusiastic over tone, distance range, ease of operation, selectivity, absence of noise and the new "Lance Dial."

## Never Heard a Radio Before!

July 14, 1936.

Gentlemen: The tone quality of the set is certainly marvelous. Have had three local radio dealers exclaim that they had never heard a "radio" before until they heard this one.

—BRUCE O'LEARY,  
Marshall, Mich.

## Mr. Boese Registers Enthusiasm

July 12, 1936.

Dear Mr. Silver: Just how does one register genuine enthusiasm? Surely you, with the ability to produce the MASTERPIECE V should have sufficient imagination to picture to yourself two genuinely happy people in the possession of such an instrument, and then you will have the status of our family. It was indeed like a second honeymoon to come to your Studio, and to be treated like old friends in more ways than one.

But I must not overlook the commercial side. The set came through perfectly, and we cannot yet understand how it was possible for you to balance up so intricate a set in such a short time. Everything within reason came through in most desirable fashion. True we have not explored the entire range of the set, but all my "pet peeves" were covered to complete satisfaction.

And now that I have gotten those few kind words off my "conscience" better get down to cases. We have already had a few friends and neighbors in, and that brought several questions as to where this set can be bought. These questions while merely casual, should to my mind be answered with a printed bit of information, such as a business card of yours or probably such an extravagance as the TIMES announcement of which we have just one copy. . . . The one fact that has impressed me so far, is that this receiver will sell itself much more readily upon actual hearing rather than through the means of literature.

At any rate, with the aid of my wife, who can register the "pleased owner idea," we should be able to impress prospects favorably whether you will send them to us or whether we can find them ourselves.

## Believe It or Not!

July 13, 1936.

When the announcement of the MASTERPIECE V came to us, both my wife and I were skeptical about the ability of even such an Artist as McMurdo Silver to build a better radio than the IV had been. So we concluded to go to the Studio to hear a demonstration. My wife found her tongue first by remarking: "THAT RADIO ACTUALLY HAS PERSONALITY."

—FRED E. BOESE,  
1701 E. La Fayette Place,  
Milwaukee, Wis.

## Damaged in Shipment

July 12, 1936.

I received your letter the other day also the tube and the trimmer for which please accept my thanks.

Perhaps I was a little hasty in my letter to you but was put out as I went to San Bernardino to get the receiver, a distance of twenty-five miles with the mercury a hundred and six, and when I got home and hooked it up nothing doing.

I had the trimmer put in yesterday and the set seems to be functioning perfectly. I had London, but the weather is terrible at present for any short wave reception.

To date I have not received the cabinet, but hope it will be coming along shortly. If you will let me know if it has been shipped I will appreciate it greatly. Will you also let me have one of your new FORUMS as I have not received one since May.

Thanking you again for your promptness in sending me the tube and trimmer, and with kindest regards,

Very truly yours,  
—ROLAND MAYER,  
Center Street,  
Redlands, Calif.

P.S.—I have put the sponge rubber cushions on the power pack and receiver, but still have four left over. Where do they belong? (We over-shipped.—Ed.)

## Tone and Selectivity Fine

Dear Mr. Silver: From the first trial I would say that the MASTERPIECE V is the best toned set that I have ever operated.

On the short wave I tuned in London, Germany and Madrid for trial purposes. Found one station on the apex band but very faint. The quality of the European stations was very fine, the finest that I have heard but the tuning was extremely sharp. This may be due to the antenna and will possibly improve when I get the new antenna which I have ordered from you installed.

I will freely say as I have stated above that the tone and the broadcast end of it is very fine and I expect to like it more and more.

—CHARLES C. BUCKNAM,  
Boston, Mass.

## STILL MORE ROSSI!

(Continued from page 13)

Dear Mr. Dillon: The first paragraph heading this article can be extracted and used as a testimonial for all it is worth in any of the Silver literature. You can sign my name in big capital letters i.e., Signed (ROBERT ROSSI).

Another verie from Africa is at hand (EA8AL) Las Palmas, Isla Canarias—only 20 watts input. EI 2-J, Dublin, Irish Free State has confirmed my reception report of March 16th. Thereby, adding another country to my verified list. His rig absorbs only 10 watts of electrical current. And yet, I generally hear him evenings with room-filling volume. Surprisingly amazing, isn't it? The bane of short-waver's existence these days is the question of a good antenna system. Most of the mail from owners contains some query anent the type of construction we are using. Veteran tuners know that behind good S.W. reception there must be the brick foundation of the proper sky-wire. Uniform reception is impossible with the average antenna, nominally from 16 to 50 meters, with household electrical devices, street cars, power plants, X-ray machines, auto ignitions and other devilish things constantly developing a high noise level. There is little thrill in tuning short-wave, and much less pleasure, when static does a daily ride of the Valkyries! Hi, hi! Do you know that running an aerial from the end of a roof on a house out to a pole or tree in the yard gives better results than running the aerial between poles or peaks from one end of the roof to the other? Effective height above ground. Experience is a great teacher. You've got to work hard to enjoy some pleasure.

I suspect the Masterpiece V is a powerful looking affair with a fascinating dial. 149 lbs. eh? We'll have to prop-up the joist in the basement for fear we might find the set in the basement some morning when we wake-up!

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## WITH THIS, WHAT WILL BOB DO WITH THE MASTERPIECE V?

Enclosed check for full payment for Masterpiece V.

My log consist of 17 Africans (8) verified. Nine still forthcoming. Which, when received will place me in 17-A of H-A-C Club. That will place me somewhere at the top. Oxreider will develop in the distinctive class if he continues to forge ahead as he has been in the past several months. I'm the only fan in these United States that can boast of a verification from VQG, Nairobi, Kenya. Yes Sir! I'm in receipt of a nice letter. CQN is now heterodyning VK3LR. That's a Chinaman's trick. Mars reception of VK3LR on 9580 KC—Mon-Fri. Specification of V model has given me the blues. No ambition to tune the IV any longer. Provide a space in "July Forum"

(Rossi elected leader of Short-wave Scoffer's Club). I wonder how others feel after reading the official announcement.

ROBERT ROSSI.

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## THE REGULAR STORY

The name of your firm has been given me by a brother Radio Operator of the A.R.T.A. who states that he saw your 15 tube (Masterpiece I of 1932) broadcast receiver tested against the . . . and other sets and that it out performed them all. He explained to me that your sets are custom built and that the cabinet selections are made by each purchaser, and further stated that you had a wholesale price to commercial radio operators, from which profession I make my living.

—WALTER TEASE,  
St. Regis Hotel,  
Seattle, Wash.

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## KING OF KEWANEE REPORTS JAPAN

You ask me what time Japan comes in best here. I should say between 5:00 and 6:00 a. m. that they really are best but are good from about 3:00 a. m. until they sign off at about 6:30 to 6:40 a. m.

For the last part of June here 2RO at Rome and EAQ at Madrid have not been so good but on the higher frequencies or on the 19 meter band, England and Germany are just like locals putting in a much better signal than the eastern U. S. A. stations.

I find these foreign stations best at late evenings. They seem to be the best from about 4:00 p. m. to 8:00 p. m.

France on the 25 meter band comes in now with a very good signal but there is a heterodyne between that station and CJRX in Canada. But when Canada is silent, TPA4 puts in a good signal of QSA5—R10.

Java still comes in with a good signal on 11.00 meg. and on 9.61 meg. They, too, like Japan come in best between 5:00 and 6:00 a. m.

This is about all I have to report this month. So long 'til July. —CECIL W. KING,  
332 5th Ave.,  
Kewanee, Ill.

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## VK2ME CORRECTS US— THANKS!

Upon referring to the February issue of "The Masterpiece Forum," we note on page 18 that you have printed the incorrect schedules of Stations VK2ME Sydney and VK3ME Melbourne. Therefore, we have pleasure in attaching hereto latest schedule of times for 1936.

Yours faithfully,  
—AMALGAMATED WIRELESS  
(AUSTRALASIA) LIMITED  
I. M. Brooker,  
Broadcasting Department

# WALTER JASIORKOWSKI, SHORT WAVE EDITOR OF MILWAUKEE JOURNAL, DOES A JOB!

List of Short Wave Stations OUTSIDE CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES received on MASTERPIECE IV Receiver during Seven Day Period of May 1 to 7, 1936, by Walter A. Jasiorkowski.

Station Total .....	195
Countries .....	45
Continents .....	6
Period May 1 to 30, 1936, Station Total .....	293
Countries (not including U. S. and Canada) .....	55

Note: Stations classified as follows: (a), amateur phone; (b) broadcast; (c), commercial phone. Figures in parentheses indicate frequency in megacycles. All reception on loud-speaker.

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Newfoundland—1               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. VO11 (14)</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Hawaii—6               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. K6CMC (14)</li> <li>a. K6JLV (14)</li> <li>a. K6KKP (14)</li> <li>b. KIO (11.68)</li> <li>b. KKH (7.52)</li> <li>c. KKP (16.04)</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Cuba—12               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. CO2KY (14)</li> <li>a. CO2RA (14)</li> <li>a. CO2WZ (14)</li> <li>a. CO5RY (14)</li> <li>a. CO7CX (14)</li> <li>a. CO8YB (14)</li> <li>b. COCD (6.13)</li> <li>b. COCH (9.43)</li> <li>b. COCO (6.01)</li> <li>b. COKG (6.15)</li> <li>b. CO9JQ (8.67)</li> <li>b. CO9WR (6.28)</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Puerto Rico—1               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. K4DDH (14)</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Dominican Republic—12               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. H12K (14)</li> <li>a. H15X (14)</li> <li>a. H17G (14)</li> <li>b. HIQ (6.28)</li> <li>b. HIIH (6.79)</li> <li>b. HIT (6.63)</li> <li>b. HIZ (6.32)</li> <li>b. HILA (6.19)</li> <li>b. HIIJ (5.87)</li> <li>b. H13U (6.39)</li> <li>b. H14D (6.48)</li> <li>b. H17P (6.81)</li> </ol> </li> <li>6. Haiti—2               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. HH2S (5.91)</li> <li>b. HH3W (9.61)</li> </ol> </li> <li>7. Trinidad—1               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. VP4TH (14)</li> </ol> </li> <li>8. Bermuda—2               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. VP9R (14)</li> <li>c. ZFD (10.05)</li> </ol> </li> <li>9. El Salvador—1               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. YSJ (13.41)</li> </ol> </li> <li>10. Mexico—16               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. XE1AG (14)</li> <li>a. XE1CS (14)</li> <li>a. XE1G (14)</li> </ol> </li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. XE2AA (14)</li> <li>a. XE2AH (14)</li> <li>a. XE2CV (7)</li> <li>a. XE2FC (14)</li> <li>a. XE2DH (7)</li> <li>a. XE3V (14)</li> <li>b. XEBT (6.00)</li> <li>b. XECR (7.38)</li> <li>b. XEFT (6.12)</li> <li>b. XEUW (6.02)</li> <li>b. XEXA (6.18)</li> <li>b. XEWI (5.98)</li> <li>c. XBJQ (11.00)</li> <li>11. Costa Rica—9               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. T12RC (14)</li> <li>a. T15JJ (14)</li> <li>b. TIEP (6.71)</li> <li>b. TICPH (5.82)</li> <li>b. TIPG (6.41)</li> <li>b. TIRCC (6.55)</li> <li>b. TIX (5.82)</li> <li>b. T18WS (7.55)</li> <li>c. TIU (14.49)</li> </ol> </li> <li>12. Panama—3               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. HP5B (6.03)</li> <li>b. HP5J (9.60)</li> <li>c. HPF (14.49)</li> </ol> </li> <li>13. Honduras—3               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. HRD (6.24)</li> <li>b. HRN (5.88)</li> <li>c. HRF (14.49)</li> </ol> </li> <li>14. Nicaragua—3               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. YNLF (9.65)</li> <li>b. YNVA (8.59)</li> <li>c. YNA (14.49)</li> </ol> </li> <li>15. Canal Zone—1               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. NY2AE (14)</li> </ol> </li> <li>16. Guatemala—2               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. TGWA (9.45)</li> <li>b. TG2X (5.94)</li> </ol> </li> <li>17. Colombia—16               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. HJ3ABJ (14)</li> <li>b. HJ1ABB (6.45)</li> <li>b. HJ1ABG (6.04)</li> <li>b. HJ1ABJ (6.02)</li> <li>b. HJ1ABP (9.61)</li> <li>b. HJ3ABD (6.05)</li> <li>b. HJ3ABH (6.01)</li> <li>b. HJ3ABX (6.13)</li> <li>b. HJ4ABB (6.11)</li> <li>b. HJ4ABD (5.77)</li> <li>b. HJ4ABE (6.09)</li> </ol> </li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. HJ4ABP (6.13)</li> <li>b. HJ5ABD (6.08)</li> <li>b. HJN (5.95)</li> <li>b. HJU (9.50)</li> <li>c. HJP (7.47)</li> <li>18. Venezuela—9               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. YV2RC (5.80)</li> <li>b. YV3RC (6.16)</li> <li>b. YV4RC (6.37)</li> <li>b. YV5RMO (5.85)</li> <li>b. YV6RV (6.52)</li> <li>b. YV8RB (5.90)</li> <li>b. YV10RSC (5.73)</li> <li>b. YV12RM (6.30)</li> <li>c. YVR (18.34)</li> </ol> </li> <li>19. Ecuador—7               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. HC1AY (7)</li> <li>a. HC1PM (7)</li> <li>a. HC2FG (14)</li> <li>b. HCK (5.89)</li> <li>b. PRADO (6.62)</li> <li>b. HC2ET (4.60)</li> <li>b. HC2RL (6.63)</li> </ol> </li> <li>20. Peru—3               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. OA4AA (14)</li> <li>b. OAX4D (5.78)</li> <li>b. OAX4G (6.23)</li> </ol> </li> <li>21. Brazil—3               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. PY2ET (14)</li> <li>b. PRF5 (9.50)</li> <li>c. PSH (10.22)</li> </ol> </li> <li>22. Chile—3               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. CEC (10.67)</li> <li>b. CED (10.23)</li> <li>b. CB960 (9.60)</li> </ol> </li> <li>23. Argentina—2               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. LRU (15.28)</li> <li>c. LSM (19.50)</li> </ol> </li> <li>24. England—18               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. G2NH (14)</li> <li>a. G5CJ (14)</li> <li>a. G5JA (14)</li> <li>a. G5ML (14)</li> <li>a. G5NO (14)</li> <li>b. GSB (9.51)</li> <li>b. GSC (9.58)</li> <li>b. GSD (11.75)</li> <li>b. GSF (15.14)</li> <li>b. GSG (17.79)</li> <li>b. GSH (21.47)</li> <li>b. GSI (15.26)</li> <li>b. GSP (15.31)</li> <li>c. GAA (20.38)</li> <li>c. GAS (18.31)</li> <li>c. GBL (14.67)</li> <li>c. GBP (10.77)</li> <li>c. GBS (12.15)</li> </ol> </li> <li>25. Ireland—1               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. E12J (14)</li> </ol> </li> <li>26. Spain—1               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. EAQ (9.86)</li> </ol> </li> <li>27. Belgium—1               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. ON4VK (14)</li> </ol> </li> <li>28. France—6               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. F8DR (14)</li> <li>b. TYA (12.22)</li> <li>b. TPA2 (15.24)</li> <li>b. TPA3 (11.88)</li> </ol> </li> <li>b. TPA4 (11.71)</li> <li>c. FTK (15.88)</li> <li>29. Holland—3               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. PCJ (15.22)</li> <li>b. PCJ (9.59)</li> <li>b. PHI (17.77)</li> </ol> </li> <li>30. Italy—2               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. HVJ (15.12)</li> <li>b. I2RO (9.64)</li> </ol> </li> <li>31. Germany—12               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. DJA (9.56)</li> <li>b. DJB (15.20)</li> <li>b. DJD (11.77)</li> <li>b. DJE (17.76)</li> <li>b. DJL (15.11)</li> <li>b. DJO (11.79)</li> <li>b. DJN (9.54)</li> <li>b. DJQ (15.28)</li> <li>b. DJR (15.34)</li> <li>b. DZB (10.04)</li> <li>c. DFB (17.52)</li> <li>c. DGG (10.44)</li> </ol> </li> <li>32. Hungary—1               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. HAS3 (15.37)</li> </ol> </li> <li>33. Switzerland—1               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. HBL (9.60)</li> </ol> </li> <li>34. Russia—3               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. RNE (12.00)</li> <li>c. RKI (15.04)</li> <li>c. RKR (12.27)</li> </ol> </li> <li>35. Australia—12               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. VK2ABD (14)</li> <li>a. VK2AP (14)</li> <li>a. VK2BW (14)</li> <li>a. VK2HS (14)</li> <li>a. VK2NO (14)</li> <li>a. VK2WZ (14)</li> <li>a. VK4JU (14)</li> <li>b. VK2ME (9.59)</li> <li>b. VK3LR (9.58)</li> <li>b. VK3ME (9.49)</li> <li>b. VLK (10.52)</li> <li>b. VLZ (9.76)</li> </ol> </li> <li>36. Fiji Is.—1               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. VPD (13.08)</li> </ol> </li> <li>37. New Zealand—1               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. ZLT (11.00)</li> </ol> </li> <li>38. Japan—4               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. JVM (10.74)</li> <li>b. JVN (10.66)</li> <li>c. JVD (15.86)</li> <li>c. JVH (14.60)</li> </ol> </li> <li>39. Java—3               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. PLP (11.00)</li> <li>b. PMN (10.26)</li> <li>b. YDB (9.65)</li> </ol> </li> <li>40. Tiawan—1               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. JIB (10.53)</li> </ol> </li> <li>41. Manchukuo—1               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. TDE (10.06)</li> </ol> </li> <li>42. Siberia—2               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. RIM (15.26)</li> <li>c. ROU (14.97)</li> </ol> </li> <li>43. Belgian Congo—1               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. OPM (10.14)</li> </ol> </li> <li>Airship Hindenburg—2               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. DEKKE (15.36)</li> <li>c. DEKKE (10.31)</li> </ol> </li> </ol> |
|---|--|--|

Signed: WALTER A. JASIORKOWSKI.



# E. H. MANDELL OF THE BRONX REPORTS, AND OFFERS TO DEMONSTRATE

McMurdo Silver Corp., 3354 N. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: I have just received the last edition of "The Forum," and in reading it, I have realized that I have been backwards in making reports. The "Masterpiece IV" I own was operating so beautifully, that I failed to realize what a fine job it was really doing. And when you take into consideration the fact that I can only try for DX one day a week, and that I am in a very noisy locality, the performance of this fine receiver really stands out. I am a very short distance from a hospital, and between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. I have to listen pretty hard to get anything at all.

As this is my first report it may read a little badly, but the good intentions are there. The morning hours have been very bad for some time, the signals coming in, but fading badly. PCJ on 15:22 mc. is heard best in the early hours with DJE next. France on the same band is alternately strong and very weak, on 15:25 mc. Have been listening to PCJ on 9:59 mc, and do they put down a signal in these parts. Almost perfect, HJ1ABP on 9:59 and HP5J on

9:59 mc. come in very strong. From 6 p. m. (E.S.T.) England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and loads of others come in with little or no noise. In many cases I use less volume on some of the Europeans than I do on some of the powerful locals here in the city.

Following is a list of some of the stations I have logged, and I never log one unless identification is positive. I have logged all the "G" stations, and all the "D" stations. But they are easy. Here is the rest:

EAQ—Madrid, Spain	TPA4—France
2RO—Rome, Italy, 9:64 mc	PCJ—Holland
2RO—Rome, Italy, 11.81 mc	PHI—Holland
HVJ—Vatican City	CT1AA—Lisbon
TPA2—France	ORK—Belgium
TPA3—France	RNE—Russia

Add to this about 30 or more Cuban and South American stations, and it spells MASTERPIECE IV. As far as tone and recorded reproduction, I don't believe there is anything to compare with this receiver.

—E. H. MANDELL,  
105 Clark Place,  
Bronx, N. Y.

## HAGER OF LONG ISLAND

Thank you for your letter of July 3 also for the circuit diagram. You like to hear about my tuning results, well I'll list some of my best catches.

TEJ—Iceland	RNE—Russia
LZA—Bulgaria	RAN—Russia
PLP—Java	VPD—Fiji Islands

20 meter amateurs from all parts of the world. I use a Postal—Pre-selector with the Set increases Signal strength from 100-300%.

—JOHN HAGER,  
39-77 51st St.,  
Woodside, L. I., N. Y.

## MOOR OF SWITZERLAND

My MASTERPIECE IV is almost as good as at first and I have lately received several South American S. W. Stations including Bogata. Rio de Janeiro comes along as nice as a local.

Excuse delay in sending photo. It is very difficult to get any work done quickly here and I am still waiting for a cabinet. If much delayed I shall send "bare" and the "Denk der Midi" seen through window will be a feature.

—G. MOOR,  
Blonay, Vevey,  
Switzerland

## TIPS FOR MASTERPIECE V OWNERS

If the "Magic Eye" is pushed too far forward, it can force the dial frame forward and cause the pointer to rub. The remedy is to slide the "Magic Eye" back just far enough so it does not jam the dial frame forward.

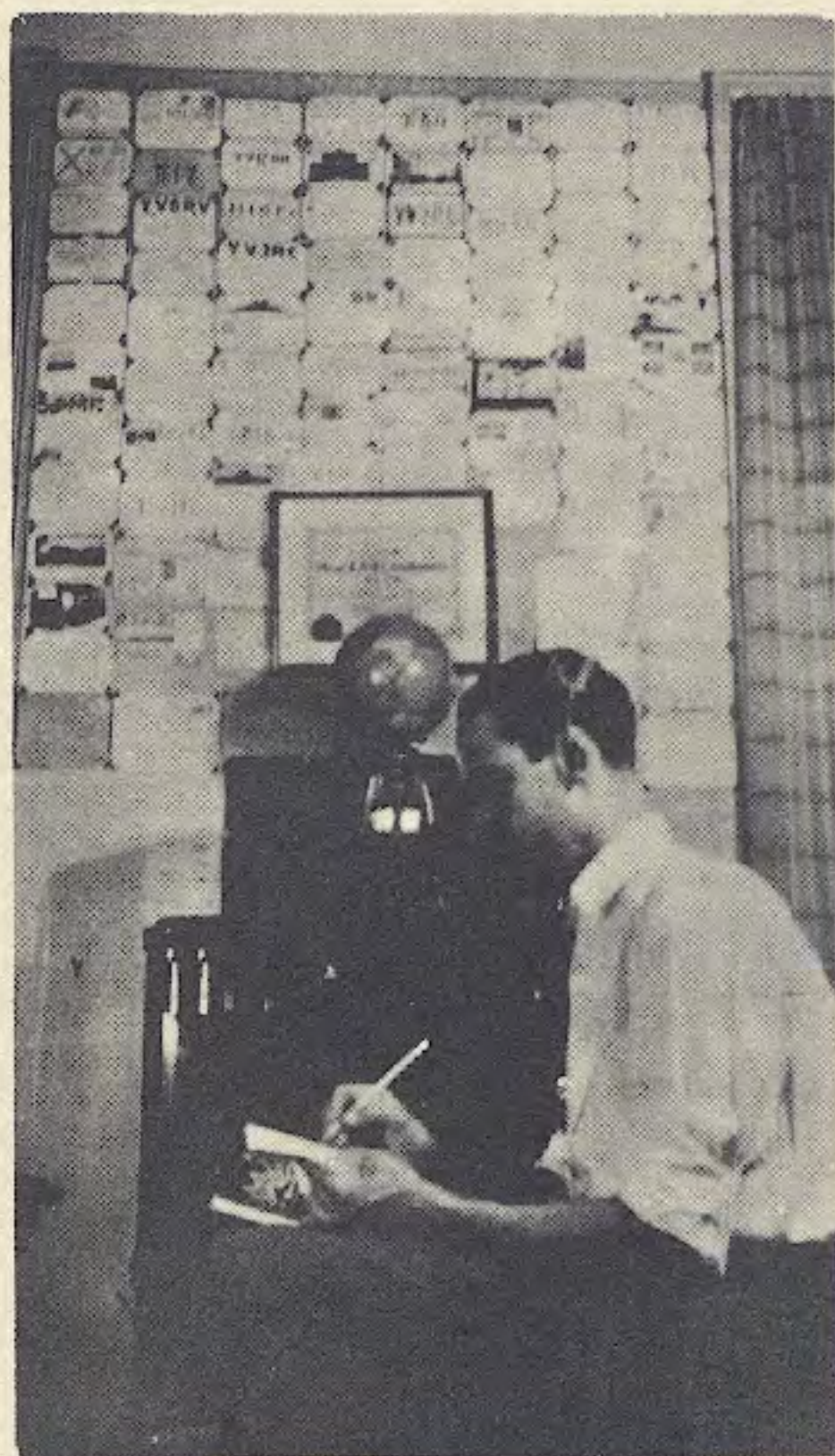
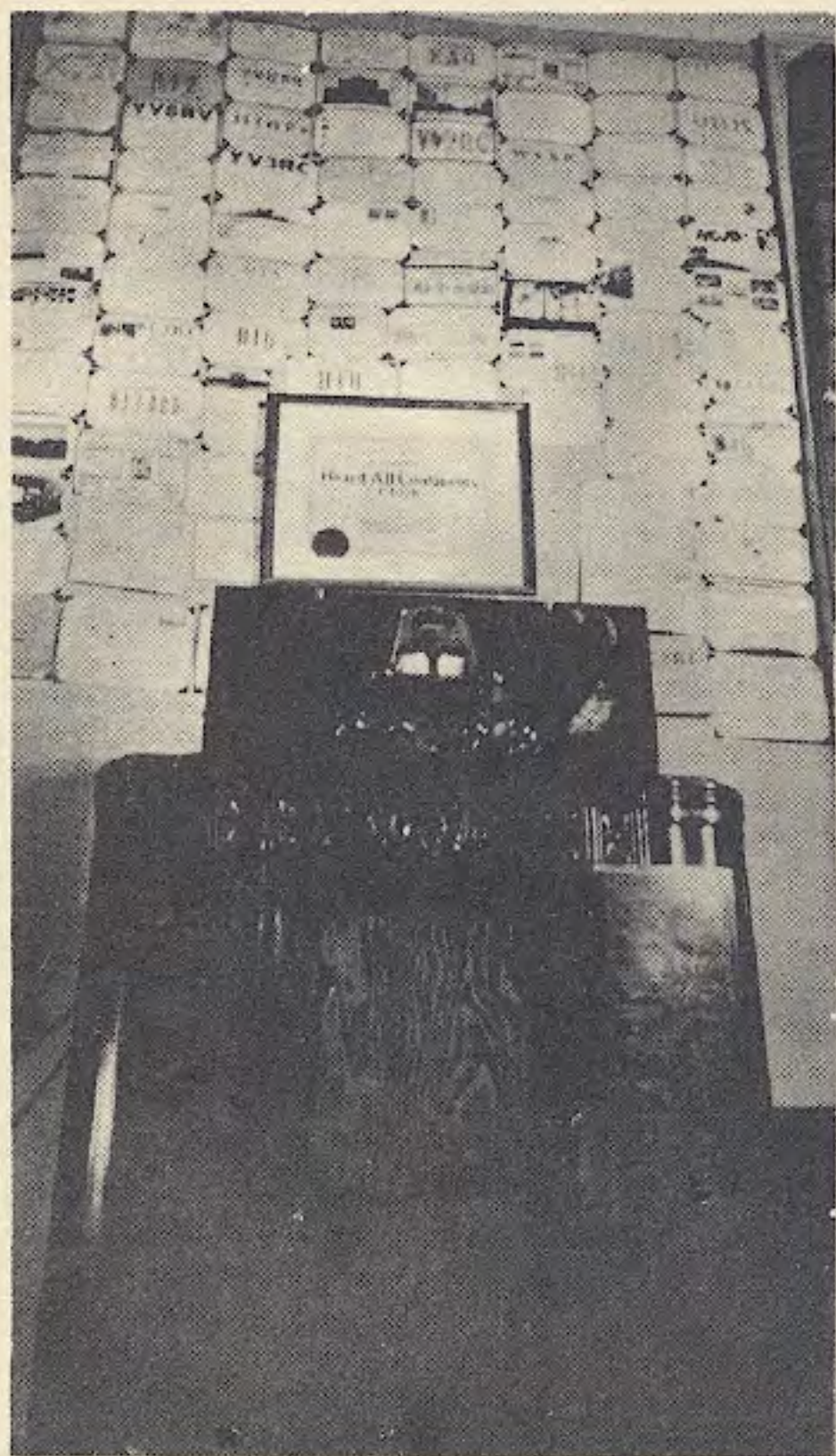
The band spread dial, having black figures on polished chrome, may be hard to read in some lights. If a floor lamp is placed near the radio, all reflection can be killed and the band-spread dial will be easy to read "as usual."

Actually the band spread dial is hardly necessary, for the main dial can be "cross-read" to practically 100C on the main short wave bands. For example, there are no dial calib ratio marks between 9.5 and 9.7, the 31 meter band on the "D" band. But if the pointer is read against the A, B or C scales for different 31 meter stations, they can be read apart by this means on the main dial, without referring to the band—spread dial.

6L6 tubes are just now getting out to jobber—dealer stocks, and will soon be available at every crossroads radio store. If any A. C. hum is observed on the MASTERPIECE V, checking and replacing the two 6L6 tubes will cure it. A. C. hum can only be due to 6L6 or 6C5 tubes in the power amplifier if installation instructions have been properly followed and the power amplifier is placed its full cable length away from the tuner.

No, you *don't* need the two "Tweeter" speakers. They will not improve tone one whit, unless your MASTERPIECE V is installed in a very long, very narrow room. In such a case, if you ordinarily listen to it from outside a ninety degree arc in front of the Super-Giant speaker, then the two "Tweeters" will increase the angle of treble tone radiation. That is the *only* reason we offer them at all.

# AUGUST PHOTO PRIZE TO RODRIGUEZ



I received your letter today about 4 o'clock. It was misplaced somewhere in the office and I did not get it until today. Therefore at this time, 11:30 p. m. N. Y. time, I am writing you, hoping that my order for a MASTERPIECE V will get to you on time for my credit of \$30 as a Masterpiece owner. Sorry to say that there was a misunderstanding on my last letter because I do want the radio with the Carlton Console. There is something I would like to explain to avoid delay. As I fill out the application you will see or notice that there are two addresses. My home address is at 757 Trinity Ave., Bronx, N. Y. But all my mail I get at 34 East 42nd St. The letter you wrote to me in reply to my letter of a previous date telling you that I have sent this set on the name of R. Escatona because I bought it from him. I think this will explain why I am not recorded as a Masterpiece owner. I am sending you two photographs of my radio and myself so that you could see for yourself how I like short wave. After I wrote to you four more countries were verified to me, making a total of 34 countries, with 86 verified of same, from December 1, 1931 to June 25, 1936.

—PEDRO RODRIGUEZ,  
34 E. 42nd Street,  
New York City, N. Y.

## F. C. C. ANNOUNCES NEW AERONAUTICAL FREQUENCIES

### *Northern Transcontinental Chain and Feeders (Red)*

Available for aircraft and aeronautical stations

3,147.5	3,182.5	5,122.5	5,592.5
3,162.5	3,322.5	5,572.5	5,662.5
3,172.5	4,335	5,582.5	

### *Southern Transcontinental Chain and Feeders (Brown)*

Available for aeronautical point-to-point stations

2,612	4,690	6,560*	
2,636	6,540*	8,015	Day only
3,467.5	6,550*	10,190	Day only

### *Eastern Continental Chain and Feeders (Green)*

Available for aeronautical point-to-point stations. Day only, subject to the condition that no interference is caused to Government stations.

### *Mid-Continental Chain and Feeders (Yellow)*

Available for aeronautical point-to-point stations.

2,640	4,650
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\*These frequencies assigned for unlimited hours upon the express condition that no interference is caused to the international mobile service.

## MORE NEWS FROM KING OF KEWANEE

I am enclosing some more stations I heard during the latter part of May and you may use them for the FORUM if you so wish.

May hasn't been so good for me here, but it was getting better during the last week. I have much noise in this location and every time a car goes by it is just about impossible to hear anything but the ignition system.

CTIAA at Lisbon, Portugal, on 9.65 meg., is coming in better now than it did a few weeks ago. I heard it last Thursday with a QSA4-R10 signal. Signed off at 5:08 p. m. C.S.T. CTIAA gives cuckoo calls between selections and when closing down. Heard JVN, Japan, Wednesday, 4:45 a. m. on 10.66 meg. This was the first time they have been on this frequency in the mornings. I don't hear JVM now on 10.67 since JVN has started. JVN comes in just 10 kc. lower than CEC's frequency of 10.67. JVN's signal is one of the clearest signals I have heard and he comes in QSA5-R11-13.

LSX, Buenos Aires, Argentina (Monte Grande), came in fair Thursday, the 28th, but with considerable noise in background. Signal was QSA4-R10. Signed off at 9:00 p. m. They had some good musical selections.

I have heard a station two times near Lisbon's frequency of 9.66. He is in Buenos Aires, so he says. I understood it to be NRX, but I can't find a station by that call. I think that it comes through some other station in Buenos Aires.

Saturday I heard HBL, Geneva, Switzerland, on 9.595 mc. and HBP on 7.797 mc. HBL is heterodyning with W3XAU on 9.590 mc. There is a whistle nearly always present. There was too much noise on their 7.79 mc. frequency. Code interference.

2RO, Rome, and EA2, Madrid, were better Saturday, the 30th, than they have been since March. These two stations have been very poor during May for reasons I can't account for. I used to receive 2RO as well as the GS's and the DJ's.

Australia is much better than a month ago, with VK3LR the strongest of the three faithfuls, VK3ME, VK2ME and VK3LR. I can always pick these stations up in the mornings—VK2ME Sundays only.

I hope I can do better for June in giving stations for the FORUM. I certainly think much of the FORUM and I can hardly wait for each issue. You can count on me to give all the information I possibly can. I like all that is printed in the FORUM and always wish there were much more.

I like my M. IV better and better as the days roll into months. I have noticed in the last two weeks that the beat oscillator is off a little on the zero beat of a station. That is, I can zero beat a station with the oscillator and then I find the station is not quite on the head and I have to move the hand just a trifle to correct this. What is off, Mr. Silver, the oscillator or the coil trimmers? Also, I notice that the frequency increases a little as the set warms up after being turned on. Is this normal operation of the M. IV? Please let me know.

Well, I hope all M. IV owners the best of the DX-ing for the coming good old summer months and a lot more sales of the M. IV for McMurdo Silver. So long and best wishes.

—CECIL W. KING,  
332 5th Avenue,  
Kewanee, Ill.

P.S.—My antenna runs east and west.

## OUR APOLOGIES TO FORUM READERS

Through circumstances almost entirely beyond our control, this issue of the FORUM is very late. Because it is late, we have enlarged its size and have striven to raise its interest to new highs. We hope this may in some slight measure excuse your editor and make up for his delay.

## HONOLULU LISTENERS SUFFER FADEOUT

I wish to thank you for your good letters of the 4th and 19th. I am so busy these days getting my business lined up for my trip, etc., that I have not had time to change the oscillator tube around to see if I still have trouble in staying on the 19 and 14 meter stations.

I am enclosing a clipping or article (reproduced below) which might be of interest to you. If the large Commercial Radio Offices have trouble here once in a while you can see there is not much chance for broadcasting at this time, though this happens very seldom.

—NED F. SMITH,  
Room 18, Pier 11,  
Honolulu, Hawaii.

## RADIO APPARATUS HERE GOES ON BRIEF STRIKE

A mysterious affliction which besets radio communications twice yearly was reported to The Advertiser yesterday by S. B. Maddams, district manager of the Mackay radio system here.

"A complete fadeout of all radio signals between San Francisco and Honolulu, both ways, occurred at 7:30 a. m. yesterday," Maddams stated.

"A few seconds previous to the fading we were getting a normal signal both ways and within 30 seconds there was a complete blanking out. This lasted for about 15 minutes before the radio signal suddenly returned to normal.

"This phenomenon occurs about twice a year and so far it has not been fully explained by scientists who have been stationed in various parts of the world to observe it. However, the sun spots and other unusual solar conditions are thought to be closely connected with the cause."

All local radio concerns reported experiencing yesterday's "phenomenon." Other local radio technicians reported that it was caused by "some kind of magnetic disturbance or other," which they admit, isn't very clear and one went so far as to take reporters into his confidence about the "Kelsey heavy layer blanket" (or something) and the refraction of the sun's rays—but that interview came to nothing.

## GOOD RESULTS IN FARAWAY CEYLON

The outfit is doing its stuff on many stations. Zeesen, Radio Coloniale, Daventry came in with great volume and quality, and many others, of course. W2XAD was a beautiful signal the other morning, early, putting over a sponsored program; we were most amused at the verbose efforts of a gentleman telling the world how good his anti-dandruff mixture was. At present only 15 feet of flexible is being used for an aerial, but this will be remedied in the course of a few days when we shall have a Zepp. erected. The tuner and amplifier are mounted in a cabinet for protection from poochies (insects) and dust, whilst the two speakers are mounted on a real baffle board. Our present season is absolutely the worst in the year, the month (April) preceding the monsoon rains, full of lightning and heat, and in all of this the Masterpiece IV puts up a fine show. Just at the minute VK3ME, Melbourne, Australia, is coming over well; not absolutely free of noise but near enough to listen to. The controls seem to be sufficient to meet any conditions. When the monsoon breaks and the atmosphere is moderately clear we expect to get wonderful results.

I shall be glad to write to you again and give you some proper information and results when the Masterpiece IV is working under less handicap of poor weather.

—H. N. THOMSON,  
Box 280,  
Colombo, Ceylon.

## CIRCUITS TO TEST RADIO'S "CEILING"

A "Sweep Circuit" through the ionosphere, which would send an infinitesimal pulse through a band of frequencies from 516 to 16,500 kilocycles in a brief period of 15 minutes, and would record the performance of each frequency automatically, is a new project of the Carnegie Institution in its quest of studying ways and means of piercing the Kennelly-Heaviside layer and determine the effect of sun spots on radio broadcasting and communications. The Kennelly-Heaviside layer is radio's "ceiling"—the upper atmosphere an ionized stratum 75 to 100 miles above the clouds.

The project of the Carnegie Institution is now before the Federal Communications Commission for approval, and it is believed certain that sanction of the experiment will be given because the sweep circuit pulse is so minute that it will not cause interference to the nation's broadcasting and communications services. The Carnegie Institution experimental station will be located at Kensington, Md.

The results of the research by the institution are designed to produce valuable data on wave propagation, ionization and prediction of frequency performance. F. C. C. engineers believe that, because the pulse's emission only lasts one-tenth thousandth of a second, no broadcasting listeners could possibly detect the operation of the experiment as the test sweeps through this very wide band of frequencies.

## RODRIGUEZ of El Salvador

About two days since I received the new tubes I ordered from you. All of them came in a very good condition. I sincerely thank you for the help you gave me in fixing the set, it was not really a matter of fixing, as the only thing I did was to follow your instructions. As soon as I changed the "76" tubes, the set worked beautifully—no more vibration on the speakers, and Band E worked perfectly. I appreciate that REAL SERVICE.

My report for this month will be a general list of what is heard here in El Salvador, every week:

HCK, Quito, 5.885 kc., heard from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. C.S.T. This station, like most of South America, is getting weak. HRN, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 5.875 kc., is the stand-by, comes QSA5-R9, daily. COCH, Cuba, 9.428 kc., heard daily, evenings. CEC, Chile, 10.670 kc., heard daily from 6 p. m. to 6:15 p. m. giving local news in Spanish. HJU, Buenaventura, 9.500 kc., is heard playing records. HJ1ABP, Cartagena, 9.600 kc., heard daily. I read that this station interferes with HP5J, but I can separate them in my Masterpiece very easily. PCJ, Eindhoven, 9.590 kc., heard every Wednesday from 6 p. m. to 10:15 p. m. C.S.T. This station comes better than Schenectady, and dedicates its programs to N. A., C. A. and S. A., as well as West Indies. DJN and DJA, Germany, come with their characteristic clearness. 2RO, Rome, has been better last week, it seems that the magnetic waves also get a touch of enthusiasm for the victory of the Italian troops, and what about ETA or ETB. . . . I have never heard them, I am losing my hope. EAQ, Madrid, comes very nice at 6 p. m., but it gets weak about 7 p. m. Getting up early, I heard VK3ME and VK3LR daily, 3ME better than the second. On Sundays VK2ME comes clear with an R6. But the best of all heard early in the mornings is PLP, Bandoeng, 11 mc. It comes every morning with a QSA4-R8-9. At 4:30 a. m. this station transmits the sound of a clock, giving the hour. The bell rings six times, it is 6 o'clock in the afternoon, Bandoeng time. YDB, another station from Java, comes daily in the early mornings. They transmit the same program as PLP, but this station is not as strong as the other, putting an R4. The Japanese stations come with a fine volume, putting a R8 signal every morning. RV15, Khabarovsk, was heard one morning putting an R7, at about 5:30 a. m. C.S.T. A lady was the announcer. I heard it later, about two or three times, but it could not be enjoyed on account of static. Africa is a silent continent for me. I want some FORUM reader to give me some tips so I can get Africa. I have been hunting for that continent for five weeks without result, the only hope that I have left is to get a McMurdo Silver R9 plus, and then try. What do you think about it?

—JOSE RODRIGUEZ RIVAS,  
Cojutepeque,  
El Salvador, C. A.

Member and official representative of the IDA.  
Radio News S.W.O.L.P.O. for Central America.

# ETA

**IMPERIAL ETHIOPIAN RADIO STATION**  
TELEGRAPH / TELEPHONE TRANSMITTER  
AKAKI 8 km south ADDIS ABEBA  
3844 00 E 65 28 00 N

Call sign	Frequency	Wavelength
ETA	18.270	16.42
ETB	14.955	25.09
ETD	7.020	39.37
ETG	5.880	51.02

Antennae power max. 3.5 KW.  
No directional antennas.  
Broadcasts only on special occasions.

## VERIFICATION OF RECEPTION

This is to confirm your reception of our \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ GMT

With many thanks for your kind report  
THE ENGINEER IN CHARGE  
*Thore Bostrom*  
*Dec 28th* 1935  
Addis-Abeba

Agradecemos su interesante reporte de  
We thank you for your interesting report of *Ames 8 Oct 1936*

31.80 METROS - 9,428 KILOCICLOS  
CALLE B. NUM. 2 - VEDADO  
HABANA, CUBA.

Esperamos que Ud. nos continúe escuchando y mandándonos informes.  
We hope that you will continue listening and write often.

GENERAL BROADCASTING CO.  
*W. J. ...*

# Y P D

FUJIAN FISHING CARGO

### The Garden of The Pacific

These islands were discovered in 1643 by Tasman and were ceded to Great Britain in 1874. There are about 230 islands in the group. The population is about 17,000, of which 4,500 are Europeans. Principal exports are Sugar, Copra, Bananas, Rubber, Cotton and Shell.

Amalgamated Wireless (A/SIA) Ltd. operates the wireless services of Fiji. At the principal station—V.P.D.—there are 3 transmitters. All these stations were designed and built in Australia by A.W.A., which also owns and operates Australian Beam Stations, Coastal Radio, Ship Stations, Coastal Radio, Ship Stations, and Short Wave Overseas Broadcasting Station 2ME Sydney.

AMALGAMATED WIRELESS (A/SIA) LTD.  
SUVA, FIJI

# VK2ME "THE VOICE OF AUSTRALIA"

A. W. A. Owns and Operates

Beam Wireless Services to Great Britain, The Continent of Europe and North and South America.  
Beam Wireless Picturegram Service for the transmission of Pictures between Australia and Great Britain and North America.  
Wireless Telephone Services to Great Britain, The Continent of Europe, North and South America, Java and New Zealand.  
Coastal Radio Stations in Australia, Papua, New Guinea and Fiji.  
Wireless Services on ships of the Australian Mercantile Marine.  
Radio-Electric Works for the manufacture of every type of transmitting equipment and Radiola broadcast receivers.  
Research and experimental laboratories.

Power - 20 Kilowatts  
Wave-Length 31.28 Metres

AMALGAMATED WIRELESS (A/SIA) LTD.  
AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL WIRELESS ORGANISATION

# YV2RC-5800 KC.

WELCOME to the ranks of our listeners.

Your reception report dated *Jan 11 1936* is correct.

YV2RC relays YV1RC's programs, and has been reported from every country in the world.

Best wishes from Caracas, the city of perpetual spring.

DIRECTOR

# South America Calling HCJB

Quito Site of HCJB

Al Sr. George Pasquale  
Le confirmamos la recepción de nuestro programa el día 2 de Enero de 1936  
Con la Onda de 24.3 Am. Potencia de 500 watts  
RTO-ECUADOR-S.Am. Agradecemos su reportaje.  
VOZ DE LOS ANDES Director.

## SIX EXCELLENT "VERI'S"

From GEORGE PASQUALE

Here are six interesting verification cards received by George Pasquale, operator of a 5B (1933) amateur receiver. Mr. Pasquale is amateur W8OQU, of Wellsville, N. Y. He is official RADIO NEWS Listening Post Operator for New York. Congratulations, Mr. Pasquale!

## PAGING MAJOR GLEN!

Your editor is still looking forward to your comments upon the variations in short wave reception throughout the lunar month. Can you spare a few minutes to give FORUM readers the benefit of your years of experience in observation of short wave reception phenomena?

## EXPERT FINDS "MV" CUTS OUT NOISE

July 20, 1936.

The Masterpiece V arrived last Thursday, and I have to hand it to you this time "Old Top," as I think you have really put it across. It has high fidelity and everything you say, and then some. I have had no difficulty in picking up stations all over the world when we can get through the Q.R.M., and we have had a great deal of it lately, especially on long wave, and quite a lot of it on short wave, but with careful tuning, even the 49 meter band comes through fairly well.

We picked up a new station at St. Georges, Bermuda. Records show they have a 1½ kw. and come in like a local. Of course, Italy, Germany, England and the majority of the better stations across the Atlantic, always come in like locals, but with your controls, we can get the noise ratio down to such an extent that we can bring the stations in over the noise level.

Now, Brother Silver, I really believe this is the best thing you have ever turned out, and it has real honest-to-goodness high fidelity.

I am more than pleased, and I expect to have some friends of mine down to see the set and listen to it, and I will see what their reaction is when the engineers get together.

—PHILIP CASS,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

## REARDON "MILDLY ENTHUSIASTIC"

July 20, 1936.

My MASTERPIECE V was delivered on the 17th in fine condition, not even a scratch on it. It is a beauty and a joy to behold. You have done a wonderful job, Mr. Silver, and you have every reason to be proud of it.

Unfortunately, we have had a series of thunder storms since the MASTERPIECE V arrived and the air has been all cluttered up with crashes and static so I could not give it a fair test except on local stations and a few trans-Atlantic.

The tonal qualities are a revelation. This is my third MASTERPIECE, and in side by side comparison with MASTERPIECE II and III, MASTERPIECE V's superiority is outstanding. You have not exaggerated anything, the only word that can describe its quality is glorious.

On working the receiver, my first impression was the "Pep" it has, it is vitally alive, all across the dial and impresses you with the confidence that if there is anything, anywhere, you can get it. That is the ambition, I think, of all DX fans.

Its gleaming clean-cut dial and ease of tuning is a great comfort. It has to be seen and manipulated to be fully appreciated. There is nothing more exasperating than a tuning device that is stiff and inaccurate.

The low noise level of the circuit is also a joy when fishing for weak stations. Smooth as velvet, the old familiar "swish" of a signal coming in is gone forever.

The "Magic Eye" is a most fascinating device. I find myself using it more and more as a guide in tuning. It is so very sensitive that even the weaker stations are easily spotted by it.

The "HI-FI" expander and bass and treble controls are, of course, the vital parts of this fine receiver, and I have only just begun to investigate their possibilities on the various types of programs. Each one can be adjusted to bring out the full beauty of a fine voice, a majestic organ

recital with its glorious bass, or the sobbing notes of the violin.

Well, I suppose by this time, Mr. Silver, you have concluded I am mildly enthusiastic about the MASTERPIECE V, but it has so greatly exceeded my expectations that I just had to tell you all about it.

Now I have rambled on and on and fear I have wearied you, but it is a satisfaction to any man when he has done a good job to be told it is appreciated.

The total cost of \$275.00 (including customs and express) is very close to the retail price of the standard makes of "HI-FI" radios on the Canadian market. So the laid down price of your product for MASTERPIECE owners is not out of line with the local market.

I am really going to sign off now and with best wishes.

Sincerely,

—N. B. REARDON,  
51 Kenaston Avenue,  
Mt. Royal, P. Q., Canada.

## MAITLAND RAVES OVER TONE

July 20, 1936.

Tried short wave last night but did not find much improvement over MASTERPIECE IV with the exception of the tone which, of course, was very splendid. The German, English and South American stations—plenty of them. I noted some 126 stations not identified yet.

Still do not have any luck with amateurs on the 20 meter band. Plenty of U. S., but no foreigners. (Almost impossible to bring in 20 meter foreign amateurs through the day time and early evening jam on this band. Suggest try early morning hours.—Ed.)

Am still raving about the beautiful tone of the MASTERPIECE V.

—ARTHUR MAITLAND,  
The Lambs, 130 W. 44th St.,  
New York, N. Y.

## WRIGHT OF LANGLEY FIELD HAS TROUBLE WITH HIS IV

July 20, 1936.

In answer to your letter of July 8th, I have taken time out to give my MASTERPIECE IV a test as you suggested; first, though, the E band was not working as it should. I was able to borrow an oscilloscope here and by test hook-up I found that the radio frequency was at fault in poor contact somewhere. On removal of the condenser gang house I tapped the plates and there were sheets visible in the scope, so I tried a few drops of oil on the bearings and things were all right. It smoothed up the tuning and was a help also on the D band for better tuning. Now I was ready for a fair test.

Next, for this week, I did some looking about for a set or two to compare it with, about the best here is a — and also — all wave. Elimination was easy as to quietness in the tuning in of foreign stations and even in locals. I made the test while a thunder storm was in progress here. On the short waves I could get good reception while the — was lost beyond use in noise—had to shut it off. Also there is a particular noise that comes in over the power line that sounds as a sub-machine gun. It sets up an awful vibration in the speakers. I have always been able to get my locals around it by giving full volume in the audio with the sensitivity moved over to about five. It filters out this noise

and still gives me reception. This for locals only. On this test both of the others failed as to filter the noise, it comes in just at times without warning, with or without antenna. (To eliminate this noise, Mr. Wright will have to locate its source, and then bypass it with one or two 1 mfd. paper condensers to ground.—Ed.)

With the E band working now, I am surprised at the way I can pick up the English and German stations, also the French. They all come in fine. Have about 40 amateurs listed on the 20 meter band, all with good volume from all districts that was a pleasure to listen to. I am sorry I did not take the time to check up sooner for the set I think is the best, and the NEW MASTERPIECE V is going to have to step to outdo it now. Reckon that heretofore I have been taking too much for granted as to the possible quality of this one, however, I can use my MASTERPIECE IV until the MASTERPIECE V gets here—a pleasure that I am looking forward to.

In all my past complaints I suppose that you think me one of your least appreciative of all your patrons. At Army Posts where any amount of training is done in the air, the mechanical interference is almost unlimited, also the available time for radio reception is not at one's leisure, so one soon finds what stations are on the air and as to what one can get for entertainment—so usually that is the end of DX-ing. With this afternoon's experience (Sunday p. m.) I have had the most unbelievably thrilling reception beyond realism of foreign programs that I thought possible. I shall always be thankful to you and your staff for the patience and tolerance of my complaints, and in my being able to have the enjoyable pleasure of a new found friend, for to me radio is something that is a very close companion, and through you it has brought to me such a new side of human nature that I am in love with it. I look forward to new possibilities with the MASTERPIECE V, to which I thank you for acceptance of my order.

—LESTER W. WRIGHT,  
P.O. Box 705,  
Langley Field, Va.

## GEORGE PASQUALE

Received letter and was glad to receive two issues of the FORUM.

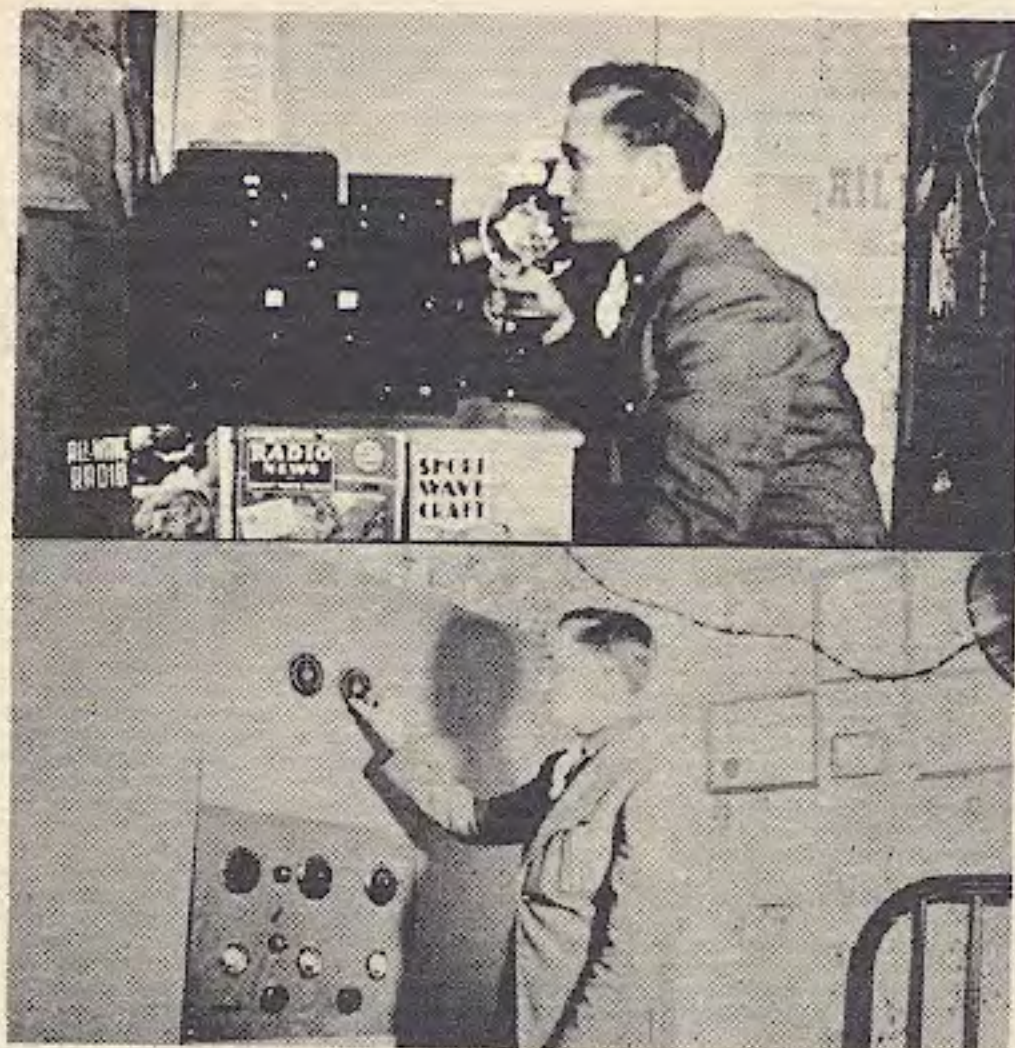
It won't be long now before I will have a 60 foot tower (similar to WLW's except for size, hi!) on top of my roof, which, of course, will bring my aerial up to about 100 to 120 feet above ground. My former mast (100 feet from ground) was torn down last March during flood period.

Using only 8 foot aerial on the following stations, was able to bring them in with R9-R9+ signal on a borrowed 5B until mine is shipped back to factory for repairs:

All the G's of the B.B.C., EAQ, the D's and 2RO, plus RNE, Moscow, and the new Pontoise calls TP2, TP3 and TP4.

(All the schedules given in the following are taken from recently received verifications.)

Station CEC on 10.670 kc. in Santiago, Chile, transmits daily from 7:00 to 8:00 p. m. E.S.T. and on Thursdays and Sundays from 8:30 to 9:00



George Pasquale of Wellsville, N. Y., with his shipshape transmitter and Silver 5B (1933) receiver.

p. m. E.S.T., using two 1 kw. tubes as final amplifier.

OPM, Belgian Congo, Leopoldville in Africa, works only commercial traffic with Brussels, Belgium, and their other wireless station in Belgian Congo.

CNR, Brabat, Morocco, is still going strong with 12 kw. 12.830 kc. and 8.035 kc.

TIRCC, "Radioemisora Catolica Costarricense," at San Jose, Costa Rica. TIRCC is a 500 watt rig, crystal controlled, located in "La Soledad Church," has been reported from all the continents of the world. Their schedule: Every day, 10 a. m. to 12 p. m. E.S.T., 4 p. m. to 5 p. m. E.S.T. Extra on Thursdays, from 4 p. m. up to 9 or 10 p. m. E.S.T. Extra on Sundays, 9 a. m. E.S.T., Holy Mass; 6 p. m. E.S.T., Holy Rosary.

From the Penang Wireless Society's station ZHJ comes following information from veri: call signal, ZHJ for jubilee wave length, 49.3 mc., 6.080 kc. Power, only 49 watts. Broadcast every week day evening from 7 p. m. till 9 p. m. local time, i.e., 7 hours and 20 minutes ahead of G.M.T.

I have received many other stations but the "bell hop" just came to the room here and said, "Taxi's waitin', sub," and so to Radio City I go—73's es DX.

P.S.—It's 2 a. m., so before going to bed I might say: Enclosed please find verifications I prize most highly, and hope you will be so kind as to return. Veries are of ETA, Addis Ababa; VK2ME, Australia; VPD, Fiji Islands; YV2RC, Caracas, Venezuela; COCH, Havana, Cuba; HCJB (a beautiful card).

Don't let any Philatists get ahold of these cards—hi!

Also would appreciate IF (there's that word IF again), you have any of the February issue of the FORUM left.

Thank you! I remain—

—GEO. PASQUALE,  
393 N. Main Street,  
Wellsville, N. Y.

# Short Wave STATIONS of the WORLD

The principal Short wave broadcast stations of the world. Schedules are from the best information we can obtain at the moment. We cannot guarantee their accuracy, however. Cooperation on the part of Forum readers is necessary to keep this list reasonably accurate, comprehensive and up to date.

Time given is CENTRAL STANDARD. Add 6 hours for G.M.T.

## EUROPE

CALL	LOCATION	MET.	MEG.	DAYS	SCHEDULE—C. S. T.
GSH	Daventry, England	13.97	21.47	Daily	5 to 7:45 AM; 8 to 11 AM
GSG	Daventry, England	16.68	17.79	Daily	5 to 7:45 AM; 8 to 11 AM; 2:40 to 4:45 PM
GSP	Daventry, England	19.60	15.31	Daily	5 to 7 PM
GSO	Daventry, England	19.76	15.18	Daily	11:15 AM to 2:40 PM
GSI	Daventry, England	19.66	15.26	Daily	11:15 AM to 2:40 PM
GSF	Daventry, England	19.82	15.14	Daily	8 to 11 AM; 2:40 to 4:45 PM; 5:00 to 7:00 PM
GSN	Daventry, England	25.38	11.82	Daily	11:15 PM to 1:15 AM
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	Daily	11:15 AM to 2:40 PM; 8 to 10 PM; 10:30 PM to 12:30 AM
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	Daily	5 to 7 PM; 8 to 10 PM
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	Daily	10:30 PM to 12:30 AM; 11:15 AM to 4:45 PM
DJE	Zeesen, Germany	16.89	17.76	Daily	7:05 to 10 AM
DJR	Zeesen, Germany	19.56	15.34	Daily	12:30-2:30 AM
DJQ	Zeesen, Germany	19.63	15.28	Daily	11:30 PM to 6 AM
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15.20	Daily	3:50 to 9:45 PM
DJL	Zeesen, Germany	19.85	15.11	Daily	4:45 to 6:30 AM
DZH	Zeesen, Germany	20.75	14.46	Irreg.	2:45 to 4:45 AM
DZE	Zeesen, Germany	24.73	12.13	Irreg.	6 to 8 AM; 4 to 7 PM
DJP	Zeesen, Germany	25.31	11.85	Daily	11 AM to 1 PM
DJO	Zeesen, Germany	25.43	11.79	Daily	2 to 3:20 PM
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.49	11.77	Daily	10:35 AM to 3:20 PM; 3:50 to 9:45 PM
DZC	Zeesen, Germany	29.15	10.29	Irreg.	2 to 8 PM
DZB	Zeesen, Germany	29.88	10.04	Irreg.	6 to 8 PM
DZA	Zeesen, Germany	31.00	9.675	Irreg.	4 to 6 PM
DJI	Zeesen, Germany	31.02	9.88	Irreg.	4-6 PM
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.56	Daily	11:30 PM to 3 AM; 7 to 10 AM; 3:50 to 9:45 PM
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	Daily	11:30 PM to 2:50 AM; 7:05 to 10 AM; 3:50 to 9:45 PM
DJM	Zeesen, Germany	49.34	6.08	Daily	6:30 to 8:30 PM
DJC	Zeesen, Germany	49.83	6.02	Daily	10:35 AM to 3:20 PM
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.43	9.86	Daily	4:15 to 8:30 PM; Sa 12 N to 2 PM
2RO	Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	Daily	7:15 to 8 AM; 7:15 to 11 AM; 12:15 AM to 4:15 PM
2RO	Rome, Italy	31.13	9.64	Daily	12:30-4:15 PM; News 5:15 PM; Mo-We-Fr 5 to 6:30 PM; Tu-Th-Sa 5 to 6:45 PM
HVJ	Vatican City	19.84	15.12	Daily	9:30-9:45 AM; Sa 9-9:45 AM
TYA	Pontoise, France	24.56	12.21	Daily	9:40 to 11 PM
TPA2	Pontoise, France	19.68	15.15	Daily	12:00 PM to 3:00 AM; 9:15 AM to 4:00 PM
TPA3	Pontoise, France	25.23	11.90	Daily	1 to 3 AM; 9:15 AM to 4:00 PM
TPA4	Pontoise, France	25.63	11.71	Daily	4:15 to 8:15 PM; 8:45 to 11:00 PM
LZA	Sofia, Bulgaria	20.04	14.97	Irreg.	Sun. 11:30 PM (Sat) to 7:00 AM; other days, 4:00 to 6:00 AM; Tu. & Th. only, 12:00 M to 3:00 PM
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	19.71	15.22	Irreg.	Tu 2 to 5 AM; We 6 to 10 AM; Su (Irreg.) 7:30 to 9:30 AM
		31.28	9.50	Sun.	We 6:00 to 9:00 PM; Su 6:00 to 7:00 PM
PHI	Huizen, Holland	16.88	17.77	Daily	Ex. Tu & We 6 to 9:30 AM
PIIJ	Dordeccht, Holland	42.35	7.08	Sa	9:10 to 10:10 AM
LKJ1	Lumafabriken, Stockholm, Sweden	31.48	9.53	Daily	4-7 AM; 10 AM-5 PM
SM5SD	Lumafabriken, Stockholm, Sweden	42.00	7.21	Sa	6 to 7 AM
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.09	9.65	Tu-Th-Sa	2:30 to 5 PM
CSW	Lisbon, Portugal	31.98	9.38	Irreg.	Try Fr 4 to 6 PM
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Sa Only	4:30-5:15 PM
HBP	Geneva, Switzerland	38.47	7.80	Sa Only	4:30-5:15 PM
ORK	Ruusselede, Belgium	29.04	10.33	Daily	12:30 to 2 PM
OER2	Vienna, Austria	49.42	6.07	Daily	Ex. Su 8 AM to 4 PM; Sa to 5 PM
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Su	8-9 AM
HAT-4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Su	5-6 PM
OXY	Skamleback, Denmark	49.50	6.06	Daily	12 N to 5 PM; Su 10 AM to 5 PM
SPW	Warsaw, Poland	22.00	13.63	Daily	Mo-We-Fr 10:30 to 11:30 AM
RNE	Moscow, U.S.S.R.	25.00	12.00	Daily	12:00 PM to 9:00 AM
TFJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.52	12.24	Irreg.	Su 12:40 to 1:00 PM

## AFRICA

IDU	Asmara, Eritrea	22.40	13.38	Irreg.	7 AM-2 PM
EA8AB	Santa Cruz, Teherife, Canary Is.	41.60	7.21	Mo-Fr	2:15-3:15 PM
CR6AA	Lobita, Angola, Port W. A.	41.80	7.18	We-Sa	1:30 to 3:30 PM
ZTJ	Johannesburg, S. A.	49.20	6.09	Daily	2:30-6 AM; 8 AM-3 PM
VQ7LO	Nairobi, Kenya Colony	49.31	6.08	Daily	4:45 to 5:15 AM; 10:00 AM to 2:30 PM; Tu-Th 7:30 to 8:30 AM
CR7AA	Lourenco, Marques	48.88	6.14	Daily	12 N to 2 PM; Su 7 to 9:30 AM



## AUSTRALIA

CALL	LOCATION	MET.	MEG.	DAYS	SCHEDULE—C. S. T.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Su only	11 PM to 1 AM; 3:30 to 7:30 AM; 9:30 to 4:30 AM
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	Daily	2:15 to 6:30 AM; Try also 9:30 PM to 2 AM
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	Daily	Ex Su 3 to 6 AM
VPD	Suva, Fiji Islands	22.95	13.07	Daily	Ex. Su 11:30 PM-12:30 AM
VK2DL	Canterbury, Sydney	41.10	7.30	We-Su	6 to 8 PM
Rad. Oceania	Papeete, Tahiti	29.79	10.07	Tu-Fr	10:10 PM to M

## ASIA

CQN	Macao, Portuguese China	31.00	9.66	Mo & Fr	6-7:30 AM
VUB	Bombay, India	31.36	9.56	Th-Sa	10:30 to 11 AM; Su 11 AM to 12:30 PM
VUC	Calcutta, India	49.00	6.11	Daily	8:30-11 AM; Sa 10:45 PM-2 AM
NGOA	Nanking, China	31.45	9.54	Daily	2:30 to 4:30 AM
ZBW	Hong Kong, China	34.29	8.75	Daily	10:30 PM to 12:15 AM; Mo & Th 2 to 6 AM; other days 5 to 9 PM
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	26.26	11.00	Irreg.	4:30 to 10 AM
PMN	Bandoeng, Java	29.25	10.26	Irreg.	Almost Daily 5 to 10:30 AM
YDB	Sourabaya, Java	31.20	9.61	Daily	Mo-We 3:30 to 8:30 AM; Sa 3:30 to 10 AM; other days 3:30 to 9 AM
		25.30	11.86	Daily	Su 6 PM to 12:30 AM; Wk. days 9:30 PM to 12:30 AM
HSE	Bangkok, Siam	29.81	10.06	Irreg.	Mo-We-Th 8 to 9 AM
ZHI	Singapore, Malaya	49.92	6.01	Mo-We-Th	4:40 to 7:10 AM; Sa 9:40 to 12:10 AM

## JAPAN

JVH	Nazaki, Japan	20.55	14.60	Irreg.	11 PM-Midnight
JVM	Nazaki, Japan	27.93	10.74	Tu & Fr	1 to 2 PM
JVN	Nazaki, Japan	28.14	10.66	Tu & Fr	1 to 2 PM; Mo & Th 3 to 4 PM
JVP	Nazaki, Japan	39.95	7.51	Tu & Fr	1 to 2 PM; Mo & Th 3 to 4 PM

## SOUTH AMERICA

HJ4ABA	Medellin, Colombia	25.40	11.81	Daily	10:30 AM to 12 N; 5:30 to 9:30 PM
HJ1ABP	Cartagena, Colombia	31.25	9.60	Daily	10 AM to N; 4 to 10 PM
HJU	Buenaventura, Colombia	31.55	9.51	Mo-We-Fr	11 AM to 1 PM; 7 to 10 PM
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	46.30	6.48	Daily	Ex. Su 6-9 PM
HJ4ABC	Ibague, Colombia	46.44	6.48	Daily	10 to 11 AM; 7 to 10 PM
HJ1ABB	Baranquilla, Colombia	46.51	6.45	Daily	3:30-9 PM
HJ3ABF	Bogota, Colombia	48.62	6.17	Daily	Ex. Su 6-10 PM
HJ2ABA	Tunja, Colombia	48.60	6.17	Daily	12N-1 PM; 6-9 PM
HJ1ABK	Baranquilla, Colombia	42.43	7.07	Su	2-5 PM
HJ5ABC	Cali, Colombia	48.78	6.15	Daily	Mo to Fr 6 to 9 PM; Su 11 AM to 1 PM
HJ3ABX	Bogota, Colombia	49.00	6.12	Daily	5 to 10:30 PM
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	49.05	6.12	Daily	6:30 to 8 PM; Mo 9:30 to 10:30 PM
HJ4ABB	Manizales, Colombia	49.15	6.10	Irreg.	7:30 to 10 PM
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	49.55	6.05	Daily	Ex. Su 6-10 PM
HJ1ABG	Baranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	Daily	Ex. Su 10 AM to 10 PM; Su 10 AM to 7 PM
HJ4ABC	Periera, Colombia	49.67	6.04	Daily	8 to 10 AM; 6 to 7 PM
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.85	6.02	Daily	Ex. Su 10:30 AM-1 PM; 5-10 PM; Su 11 AM-1 PM and 3-10 PM
HJ1ABJ	Santa Marta, Colombia	49.95	6.02	Daily	5:30-9:30 PM
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	50.26	5.97	Irreg.	Almost daily 5:30-8 PM
HJ2ABD	Bucaramanga, Colombia	50.10	5.99	Daily	10:30-11:30 AM; 4:30-5:30 PM; 6:30-9:30 PM
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	50.26	5.97	Daily	5:30-8:30 PM
HJN	Bogota, Colombia	50.26	5.97	Daily	5-10 PM
HJ1ABC	Quibdo, Choco, Colombia	50.33	5.96	Su	2 to 4 PM; Week days 4 to 5 PM
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	50.60	5.93	Daily	10 to 11 AM; 5 to 9:30 PM
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	52.17	5.75	Daily	7 to 10:30 PM
YV8RV	Valencia, Venezuela	45.89	6.55	Daily	8:30 to 8:55 PM
YV6RV	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	Daily	11:00 to 1 PM; 5 to 9 PM
YVQ	Maracay, Venezuela	44.96	6.67	Sa	7 to 7:30 PM
YV12RM	Maracay, Venezuela	47.51	6.30	Daily	Ex. Su 7-9:30 PM
YV4RC	Caracas, Venezuela	47.10	6.37	Daily	4:30 to 8:30 PM
YV3RC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	Daily	2:30 to 9 PM
YV8RB	Barquisimeto, Venezuela	50.90	5.90	Daily	11 AM-N; 5-9 PM
YV5RMO	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	Daily	10-11:30 AM; 4-8:30 PM
YV2RC	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	Daily	9:30 AM-N; 4:15-9 PM
YV10RSC	San Cristobal, Venezuela	52.45	5.72	Daily	6 to 10:30 PM
HC2CW	Guayaquil, Ecuador	35.69	8.41	Daily	7-10:30 PM
HCJB	Quito, Ecuador	33.52	8.95	Daily	Ex. Mo 6:30-8:30 PM
HC2TC	Quito, Ecuador	37.61	7.98	Th & Su	About 7 PM
HCETC	Quito, Ecuador	44.00	6.82	Th	Early Evening
HCETC	Guayaquil, Ecuador	44.12	6.80	Daily	Ex. Su 7:30-9:30 PM
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.00	6.67	Su	4:45-6:45 PM; Tu 8:15-10-15 PM
PRADO	Riobamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Th	8 to 10:30 PM
HCK	Quito, Ecuador	50.93	5.89	Mo-Fr	7 to 9 PM
HC2ET	Guayaquil, Ecuador	65.22	4.60	We & Sa	8 to 10 PM
OAX4G	Lima, Peru	48.00	6.25	Daily	6 to 9 PM; We 5 PM
OAX4D	Lima, Peru	51.90	5.78	We & Sa	7 to 10:30 PM
CEC	Santiago, Chile	28.12	10.67	Th & Su	7:30 to 8 PM
LRU	Buenos Aires, Argentina	19.62	15.29	Irreg.	7 to 7:30 AM; 3 to 7 PM
LSX	Buenos Aires, Argentina	28.98	10.35	Irreg.	About 5:30 to 9:30 PM
LSL	Buenos Aires, Argentina	29.27	10.25	Irreg.	Relays LR1 4:30-5:45 PM
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	Daily	3:45 to 4:45 PM
PRA8	Pernambuco, Brazil	49.90	6.03	Daily	1:30 to 7:30 PM
CP5	LaPaz, Bolivia	49.34	6.08	Daily	7-8 PM
VP3MR	Georgetown, British Guiana	42.37	7.08	Daily	3:45 to 7:45 PM; Su 6:45 to 9:15 AM

## CENTRAL AMERICA

CALL	LOCATION	MET.	MEG.	DAYS	SCHEDULE—C. S. T.
TISSW	Puntarenas, Costa Rica	39.47	7.60	Irreg.	5-10 PM
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	Irreg.	4-9 PM
TIRCC	San Jose, Costa Rica	45.81	6.55	Daily	5 to 6 PM; Th & Su 5 to 10 PM
TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	46.86	6.41	Daily	11 AM to 1 PM; 4 to 10:30 PM
TI5HH	San Roman, Costa Rica	54.74	5.48	Daily	2:30 to 3 PM; 7 to 10:30 PM
TIX	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	Daily	7-10 PM
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.50	5.82	Daily	11 AM to 1 PM; 6 to 10 PM
HP5J	Panama City, Rep. Panama	31.28	9.59	Daily	10:45 AM to 12:00 M; 6:00 to 9:30 PM
HP5F	Colon, Rep. Panama	49.34	6.08	Daily ex. Su	10:45 AM to 12:15 PM; 6:45 to 9 PM
HP5B	Panama City, Rep. Panama	49.75	6.03	Daily	11 AM to Noon; 6 to 9:30 PM
HP5K	Colon, Panama (New)	49.96	6.00	Daily	6:30 to 8:00 AM; 11 AM to 12 N; 5 to 8 PM
YNVA	Managua, Nicaragua	34.72	8.64	Irreg.	6:30 to 8:30 PM
YNLF	Managua, Nicaragua	46.50	6.45	Daily	6 to 8 PM
HRV	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	47.24	6.35	Testing	5:45 to 8:30 PM
HRD	La Ceiba, Honduras (New)	48.11	6.24	Daily	Week Days, 7:00 to 10:00 PM; Su 3:00 to 5:00 PM
HRN	Telgucigalpa, Honduras	51.11	5.87	Daily	12:15 to 1:15 PM; 6:30 to 9 PM; Week days 2:30 to 4:30 PM; Su 7:30 to 8:30
TG2X	Guatemala City	50.51	5.94	Irreg.	3 PM to 1 AM
TGW	Guatemala City, Guatemala	50.51	5.94	Daily	11 AM to 2 PM; 7 to 8 PM
TGS	Guatemala City, Gua.	52.26	5.74	We-Th-Su	5 to 8 PM
XBJQ	Mexico City, Mexico	27.26	11.00	Irreg.	From 3:15 PM
XEME	Merida, Yucatan, Mexico	36.63	8.19	Daily	8 to 11 AM; 4 to 10 PM
XECR	Mexico City, Mexico	40.65	7.38	Su	5-7 PM
XEFT	Vera Cruz, Mexico	49.02	6.12	Daily	10:30 AM-3 PM and 6:30-11 PM; Sa 5:30-11 PM; Su 8-11:30 PM
XEUW	Vera Cruz, Mexico	49.83	6.02	Irreg.	7-11:30 PM
XEWI	Mexico City, Mexico	50.17	5.98	Irreg.	Mo-We 2 to 3 PM; Tu-Fr 5:30 to 6:45 and 8 to 10 PM; Sa 7 to 8 PM; Su Noon to 1:15 PM

## WEST INDIES

CO9WR	Sancti Spiritus, Cuba	47.77	6.28	Daily	8 to 9 AM; 11 AM to 12N; 3 to 5 PM; 8 to 10 PM
COCH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.42	Daily	7 AM to 6 PM; 7 to 9 PM; Su 2 to 4 AM
CO9JQ	Camaguey, Cuba	34.62	8.66	Daily	4:30-5:30 PM; 7-8 PM
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.92	6.13	Irreg.	4 PM to Mid.
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.90	6.01	Daily	8:30 to 11:30 AM; 3 to 6 PM; 7 to 9 PM; Sat 10:30 PM
HIT	Trujillo, Dominican Rep.	45.25	6.63	Daily	11:10 AM to 12:40 PM; 4:40 to 7:40 PM Weekdays
HIH	San Pedro, Dominican Rep.	44.12	6.81	Daily	6:30 to 8 PM
HI4D	Trujillo City, Dominican Rep.	45.50	6.61	Daily	11 AM to 12:40 PM; 3:40 to 6:40 PM
HIZ	Trujillo, Dominican Rep.	47.50	6.31	Daily	10:30 AM to 1:45 PM; 4:30 to 8:00 PM
HI4V	Trujillo, Dominican Rep.	46.51	6.45	Irreg.	10:40 AM to 1:40 PM; 4:00 to 9:00 PM
HI3U	Santiago, Dominican Rep.	47.02	6.38	Daily ex. Sun	3:40 to 8:40 PM
HI1A	Santiago de Caballeros, D. R.	48.50	6.19	Daily	10:40 AM-12:40 PM; 6:40-8:40 PM
HIX	Trujillo City, Dominican Rep.	50.17	5.98	Daily	10:40-11:40 AM; 3:40-4:40 PM
HIG	Trujillo, Dominican Rep.	47.77	6.28	Daily	5:10-7:40 AM; 11:40 AM-1:10 PM
HIL	Trujillo, Dominican Rep.	46.13	6.50	Daily	10:40 to 12:40; 4:40 to 6:40 PM

## CANADA

CJRX	Winnipeg, Manitoba	25.60	11.72	Daily	5:00 to 11 PM
CJRO	Winnipeg, Manitoba	48.83	6.14	Daily	3 to 9 PM
CRCX	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.22	6.09	Daily	4:30-10:30 PM; Su 10:45 AM-10:30 PM
VE9CS	Vancouver, B. C.	49.40	6.07	Daily	5-6 PM; Su 12:45 PM-Mid.
VE9DN	Drummondville, Ontario	49.96	6.00	Sa	10:30 PM
VE9BK	Vancouver, B. C.	62.56	4.80	Daily	1:00 to 3:00 PM; 6 to 8 PM; 10 PM to M

## UNITED STATES

W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	13.95	21.52	Daily	Relays WABC 5:30 AM to 9 AM
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Pa.	13.92	21.54	Daily	6 to 8 AM
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.88	17.79	Daily	7 AM to 2 PM
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.33	Daily	9 AM to 1 PM
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	19.64	15.27	Daily	11:00 AM to 4 PM
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Pa.	19.71	15.21	Daily	8:00 AM to 6 PM
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Pa.	25.27	11.87	Daily	4-8 PM
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	25.36	11.83	Daily	4 to 8 PM
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	25.42	11.79	Daily	4:30 to 6 PM; Su 2:30 to 4 PM
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Pa.	31.28	9.59	Daily	11 AM to 7 PM; Su 11 AM to 6 PM
W1XK	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	Daily	4 AM to 10 PM
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	Daily	3-11 PM
W9XBS	Chicago, Ill.	46.73	6.43	Th & Su	11 AM-4 PM
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Pa.	48.86	6.14	Daily	8 PM to 12 M
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	49.02	6.12	Daily	6 to 9 PM
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.10	6.10	Mo-We-Sa	5 PM-12M
W9XF	Chicago, Ill.	49.18	6.09	Daily	11 AM to N; Su-Tu-Th 7 AM to N
W9XAA	Chicago, Ill.	25.36	11.83	Daily	5:30 AM to 4 PM; 9 to 11 PM
		49.34	6.08	Irreg.	5:30 AM to 11 PM
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	Daily	4:30 to 6 PM; 9 to M
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Pa.	49.50	6.06	Daily	6 to 9 PM
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	Tu & Th	6 to 8 PM; Mo 6 to 7:30 PM; Su 4 to 6 PM
W4XB	Miami Beach, Fla.	49.67	6.04	Daily	10 AM to N; 6:30 to 9:30 PM

## HARDLEBEN REPORTS

The Jap station JVM has been real good early mornings, about day break, on 10.74 mc.

New stations are under construction at Caracas and Valencia and Czechoslovakia.

The Caracas station will be on 6.27 mc. with the call of YV14RC, and the Valencia station on 5.91 mc., call YV15RC.

The Czech station will be ready this fall and will be located at Podebrady near Prague. Will be around 6 mc.

English and German stations, along with Holland and Italy, offer the best right now. EAQ has



*We finally had the luck to get this photo of the famous Mr. Hardleben in the flesh. His old reliable "M II" is now replaced by a new "M V."*

gone down hill as far as good reception here is concerned. TPA4, Paris, France, is not so good as it has been either.

Australian stations are still coming in with plenty of zip. South Americans have fallen off quite a bit now, and no doubt will perk up again soon.

That is about all I have from the listening angle as I have been too busy running around to stay home and do much ear work on the radio. However, I trust I will be able to do better next time.

I have received the May issue of FORUM and am rather surprised to see that you have brought the antenna question out in the open. No doubt I'll get a hot reply from Friend Rossi.

I have a few notes for that issue that you may include:

W8XWJ has been heard for over two hours steady at Reykjavik, Iceland. Very good signal.

SU1CH, Cairo, Egypt, has been heard here with powerful signal talking to London.

LZA, Sofia, Bulgaria, 14.97 mc., has been putting in a good signal here. Their program is real interesting.

VK3LR is another that has been coming along with good signal strength and may be heard Monday to Friday, 3:15 to 7:30 a. m.; Saturday, 10 p. m. to 7:30 a. m.

I heard the Queen Mary broadcast via short wave with a friend's set while in New York and came in good there. Hope the FORUM readers were able to pick it up.

—NELSON F. HARDLEBEN,  
1580 Pennsylvania Avenue,  
Detroit, Mich.

McMurdo Silver Corporation,  
3354 No. Paulina Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Dillon:

It is with the greatest of pleasure to acknowledge your air mail letter postmarked June 8th, which, incidentally, arrived today (Wednesday).

Thanks a million, Mr. Dillon, for the contents and prompt courtesy rendered to ye correspondent. It is highly appreciated and gratifying to no end, believe me!

In the meanwhile, I'm sitting tight until such time as I shall have the privileged honor to manipulate the perfect receiver with the confident touch.

In this respect—I am going to tell the whole cock-eyed world through the "Radio Mags" the interesting phase of radio below the broadcast band. New stations tuned-in recently are RAN 9.52 mc. (31.51 m.) daily between 7:30 p. m. to 9:00 p. m.; RV96 15.04 mc. (19.94 m.) Sundays around 2:30 p. m. I've been hearing them for the past few weeks and yet no one has the faintest idea they are etherizing. New South Americans are YV7RMO "Radiodifusora Maracaibo," testing on 6.08 and 5.81 mc—evenings till 11:00 p. m. YV11RB, Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, is still another newer Latin aircaster on 6.545 kc. (announced). I've been hearing HCBT (or B-T) on 6.57 mc., 45.70 meters (announced), which identifies itself as "La voz de Ambato, en Ambato, Ecuador, Sud America," for the past several weeks. Not a word about them in the I. S. W. C. magazine. This alone would indicate my superiority on short waves. What's the use of braggin', eh!

In order to prove the sensitivity of the Masterpiece IV, I've sent out 35 QSL reception reports to Australian amateurs using low powered rigs on 20 meters. This feat alone when verified will place me in a position to apply for "degrees of Doctor on short waves," the highest rating a S.W.L. can achieve. Covering a distance of over 6000 miles. Hi, hi! Just in receipt of a verie from FA8LC, Alger, Algiers, Africa. Another African verie is on its way, according to SU1CH, Cairo, Egypt. Confirmed over the air. He got in touch with W3EOZ and asked him to convey the message that he would immediately send a QSL verifying my report. Although, I heard both ends of the conversation. As a matter of fact, I told W3EOZ previously that I have been hearing an African quite consistently evenings. Hence, he added this catch to his log. You can readily understand how dumb some of our natives are. The trouble doesn't always lie in the receiver, or location, generally in the haphazard antenna installation. My receiver is in very good condition—A-1. It is going to be a very good buy for someone. Time is getting closer when I shall have the privilege to meet my old friend Loyd Back in person. I do hope to have a receiver in operation at that time—preferably the V with the confident touch.

Mr. Huse has invited me to his home when the Masterpiece V arrives. Another recent good acquaintance, Mr. Seaman, generally visits me on Sunday once in a while, but I haven't heard from him for sometime. I don't know what else I could talk about right now. So I bid you my best personal regards and good wishes for the best in life. I remain,

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT ROSSI.

P.S.—I'm still planning to visit Chicago as soon as I can release myself; perhaps the middle of July. The Chicago Short-Wave Club officials are hot after me.