

DXers and the Early Days of the Foreign Broadcast Information Service

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If you were a shortwave broadcast DXer during the years 1952 to 1974, your main reference was the World Radio TV Handbook, and so it would be for decades to come. But some DXers also used another, lesser-known reference, the almost-annual "Broadcasting Stations of the World." "BSW" wasn't as comprehensive as the WRTH. And the opacity of its author, the CIA's Foreign Broadcast Information Service, was both a weakness and a strength—you never knew exactly how reliable the information was, but you figured that maybe the CIA knew something that no one else did, so a check of the FBIS books might be worthwhile.

The FBIS was born on February 26, 1941 as part of the FCC, where it was initially known as the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service. It was renamed the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service on July 26, 1942. On January 1, 1946 it was transferred to the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department. On July 31, 1946 it was moved again, this time to the Central Intelligence Group,¹ where it operated, first, as the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, then, as of December 31, 1946, the Foreign Broadcast Information Branch. It gained a permanent home with the creation of the CIA on July 26, 1947. Within the CIA it continued briefly as the Foreign Broadcast Information Branch, then returned to a new-old name, the Foreign Broadcast Information Service. I will refer to all of these collectively as FBIS.

It is important to understand that while the station listings in BSW and some other FBIS publications were of use to DXers, they were not the main workproduct of FBIS. The agency's remit was to search the airwaves for items of news value, and to analyze the content of foreign broadcasts for what it might tell us about the countries from which they emanated. To that end, FBIS published and distributed a vast number of reports of all kinds—daily reports, weekly reports, special reports—analyzing the content of what they heard. BSW was simply a byproduct of that function, made necessary so that monitors would know on a continuing basis where and when to listen for signals, the station interference they could expect, etc., and thus avoid the need for random tuning around. That BSW could also serve the interests of the SWL community was entirely incidental to the FBIS mission.

The roots of FBIS are in a university monitoring project known as the Princeton Listening Center. A brief history of the PLC can be found in the [preface](#) to "Propaganda by Short Wave," a book about wartime shortwave broadcasting.² The networks also did some

¹Created on January 22, 1946, CIG was a transition agency, bridging the closure of the wartime OSS (Office of Strategic Services) on October 1, 1945 and the creation of the CIA.

²Harwood L. Childs & John B. Whitton, *Propaganda by Short Wave* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton Univ. Press, 1942).

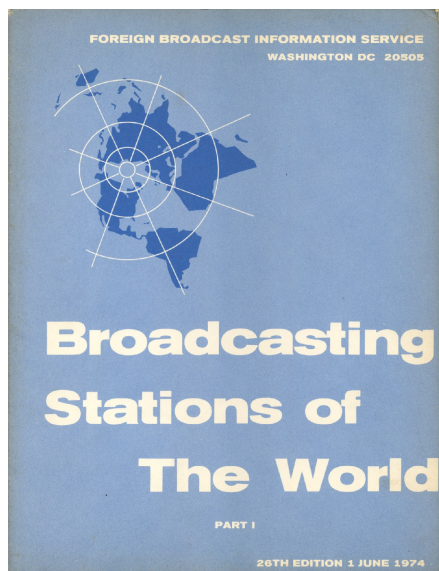
shortwave monitoring (see this [booklet](#) and [article](#) about NBC monitoring).

The organizational and operational history of FBIS is largely beyond the scope of this paper, but the story is there to be read. Within the DX community, Don Jensen wrote about it in [“The Inside Story on FBIS,”](#) which appeared in two installments in the February and March 1973 issues of the NASWA bulletin (coincidentally, the next year’s BSW would be the last). In 2009, the CIA released a detailed history of early FBIS. [“Foreign Broadcast Information Service–History, Part I: 1941-1947”](#) had been written 40 years before by Joseph E. Roop, an FBIS veteran. For a short version of this interesting 307-page study, read [my review](#) of it at [www.ontheshortwaves.com](#) (“Book Reviews”). A [“Part III,”](#) covering the years 1957-1967, was written in 1972 and released in sanitized form, again 40 years later, in 2012. Its main theme was the difficulty FBIS had in applying limited resources to the rapidly-expanding field of international broadcasting. Regrettably, some 1,189 footnotes were among the material omitted from this report, which apparently ran to around 400 pages in the original. I have not found a Part II of this CIA history series, which would cover 1948-1956, nor any post-1967 parts.

For those who wish to dig further, some interesting FBIS history can be found in the 1959 National Archives [Preliminary Inventory](#) of the records of FBIS.

My thanks to David Hochfelder, Associate Professor, Department of History, University at Albany-SUNY, for alerting me to some of the FBIS material at the National Archives, and for sharing his notes; and to the National Archives for making copies available.

FBIS Series III: 1952-1974 “Broadcasting Stations of the World”



These were the years when BSW was available publicly, and when it became known within the DX community. A year-by-year rundown of the content of BSW during these years can be found in Table 1 (pg. 9). (I have grouped the BSWs into Series III, Series II and Series I for purposes of this paper only.) During most years, BSW was issued in four volumes. The most popular were volumes I and II, which listed all stations, both broadcast band and shortwave (except American BCB), by country and city in volume I, by frequency in volume II (volumes III and IV were devoted to FM and TV). Shown in list form were station name, ownership, call letters, frequency, wavelength and power, and sometimes other noteworthy information. Even in the somewhat condensed format of the later years, each of the two main volumes was over 200 pages in length. Starting in 1955, copies could be had from the U.S. Government Printing Office for \$1.25 each

for volumes I and II, \$1 for volume III, 60 cents for volume IV (prices roughly doubled by 1974). Today, the BSW volumes can be viewed online at the [Hathi Trust](#), [University of Illinois](#) and [worldradiohistory.com](#) websites.

Notwithstanding the bargain price, BSW was never as popular as the WRTH. It never prompted the anticipation that preceded a new edition of “the Handbook,” in part because you never knew just when a new edition might be coming out. But even when a new BSW was published, mention of it in the DX press was limited. Those in the know might pick up a copy, but for most SWLs it was not a big event.

FBIS Series II: 1944-1949 “Broadcasting Stations of the World”

A question I have never seen asked is: If the BSW edition published in 1952 was marked as the eleventh edition, what and where were the first ten?

We have a partial answer. Table 2 (pg. 11) reflects 14 pre-1952 incarnations of BSW, or references to it, that I have found in various places. While I believe that the information in Table 2 is generally correct, I have actually examined only five of these BSWs, so the table is best thought of as a work in progress.

As can be seen, the volumes were not uniform in their coverage. They covered different bands. And exactly how these 14 pre-1952 issues—or whatever the correct number may be—resulted in the 1952 issue being denominated number 11, is still a mystery.

From the five pre-1952 copies that have been examined in whole or in part (marked with a single or a double asterisk in Table 2), it is clear that these Series II BSWs were different from their Series III successors in a couple of ways. They had a less formal appearance. And the scarcity of the Series II editions, in comparison with Series III, suggests that they were produced in smaller runs. All are attributed to the FBIS, at whatever address was home at the time (1424 K Street, N.W., Washington 25, D.C. in 1944, 1945 and 1946; CIA, 2430 E Street, N.W., Washington 25, D.C. in 1948 and 1949). There is no indication of a price on the Series II editions. And while the March 6, 1944 edition, published during wartime, is marked confidential, none of the other four Series II editions that have been examined, including the one dated August 1, 1945, when the war in the Pacific had not yet ended, reflect any warnings about confidentiality.

The five Series II editions that have been examined are arranged in two different ways, depending on content. The two editions that are shortwave only—March 6, 1944 and August 1, 1945—use a format similar to volume II of the Series III books—listing by frequency, showing name, location, power and the like. This format was also used in the longwave and BCB edition of January 2, 1948. In the two editions which cover longwave, BCB and shortwave—July 1, 1946 and April 15, 1949—arrangement is by country, then city, then frequency, similar to volume I of the Series III books.

In preparing BSW, FBIS drew from many sources besides its own monitoring. A list appears in the March 6, 1944 and August 1, 1945 editions. Below is the list from 1944.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

British Broadcasting Corporation
British Ministry of Information
British Political Warfare Mission
Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs
Department of Commerce
Department of State
Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service
FCC Broadcast Recording Units at Kingsville, Texas; Portland, Oregon
San Francisco, California; Silver Hill, Maryland
FCC International Division
FCC International Telecommunications Survey
Library of Congress
Office of War Information
Oficina Interamericana de Radio, Havana
Pan American Union
Union Internationale des Telecommunications, Bern
Union Internationale de Radiodiffusion, Brussels

All the editions that have been examined were issued by FBIS's Program Information Unit (or the office's expanded successors, the Broadcast Analysis Section or the Broadcast Information Section). Read more about the Program Information Unit below.

It seems clear that the relatively unknown Series II BSWs were the direct ancestors of the "public," Series III editions, but with a smaller, likely non-public distribution that would not have ordinarily included hobbyists.

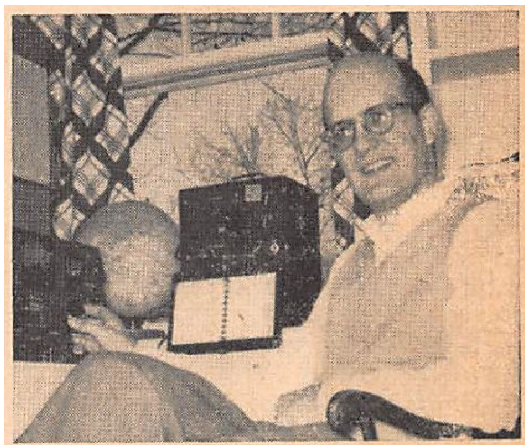
No BSWs have been located for the years 1950 or 1951. If no BSWs were issued in those years, one wonders if it might have had something to do with the appearance, in 1947, of the WRTH, which by 1950-51 had already been published several times.

BSW Series II was not the only station-specific record of band activity maintained by FBIS in its early days. A compilation of broadcast station program schedules, "Program Schedules of Foreign Broadcasts," was prepared twice a year during approximately March 1942-April 1947, and kept up to date by a semi-weekly supplement known as "Station and Program Notes." And there may have been other similar records that we don't know about.

FBIS Series I: 1942-1943 "Shortwave Broadcasting Stations of the World"

The most direct connection between FBIS and the DX community was the Program Information Unit. Set up in September 1941, it was the FBIS office that kept track not of broadcast content, analysis of which was the main product of FBIS, but rather of stations, times and frequencies—the meat and potatoes of DXing. Having such information at hand was necessary in order to organize the monitoring process and avoid dependence on haphazard "band cruising" by individual monitors. It appears that, at first, engineers at the

monitoring stations, and certain “consultants” (often cooperating shortwave listeners), as well as others, had been submitting their information to one employee at FBIS, who organized it and got it into the hands of those who could use it. That employee was Roger C. Legge.



Roger was, and would continue to be, a well-known and highly-regarded member of the DX fraternity (see [this tribute](#)). He was active in the International DXers Alliance (IDA); in the 1930s he edited the club’s “Ama-Touring” supplement devoted to amateur band listening, a major interest of Roger’s in those days. He was also a contributor to the Newark News Radio Club, and he published in *Popular Electronics* and elsewhere. After his FBIS service he went to work for the Voice of America, where he made major contributions in the area of international frequency management. One

satisfied user of FBIS “Program Schedules of Foreign Broadcasts,” which was also Roger’s responsibility, said he was “amazed at the magnificent job” that Roger was doing, and with only two assistants. (Roger’s name is shown as the compiler and editor of BSW in one edition, March 6, 1944.)

Connections between FBIS and the radio clubs and individual DXers started immediately with the formation of the Program Information Unit, and grew during 1942 and 1943. All the clubs—plus RADEX, a magazine that functioned somewhat like a club—supplied FBIS with their bulletins, and there was much interest within the DX community in the wartime work of FBIS. Many wanted to help out, and would describe their backgrounds and qualifications in correspondence with FBIS. Some DXers became paid, contract monitors. FBIS welcomed the assistance of DXers, and sent notices of monitoring vacancies to the clubs.

The Program Information Unit eventually morphed into the much larger Broadcast Information Section, which was at one time headed by James Wedewer, a graduate of the Silver Hill, Maryland monitoring station. Wedewer too was an active DXer, with an encyclopedic knowledge of the bands. For about six months in 1943 he served as editor of the shortwave section of the National Radio Club bulletin, a post he had to give up in October of 1943 “due to the nature of his work” (which was not further described). Until then he was the club’s most prolific contributor of shortwave information. (The NRC dropped coverage of shortwave about a year later.)

Among other DXer-contributors to the work of FBIS were Thomas Jones of St. Petersburg, Florida, also an NRC contributor, and Charles A. Morrison, Normal, Illinois, who was editor of the IDA *Globe Circler*. Starting in late 1941, Morrison had a contract with FBIS under which he was paid mainly to supply them with useful material that he received for IDA, as he received it, and secondarily to provide the fruits of his own monitoring. This information was very valuable to FBIS, and Morrison hoped that the relationship would morph into a full-time job that would save the club, which, like other wartime clubs, was barely surviving. But that was not to be, and the IDA had to close its doors in the summer of 1943.

DX listeners had become important to the monitoring picture at FBIS around the time of the December 1942 appearance of “Shortwave Broadcasting Stations of the World.” This was clearly the predecessor publication to BSW Series II, so I have called it Series I. It was a short-lived venture; only seven editions were published, the last in August 1943, before the start of the BSW Series II volumes in 1944. The FBIS monitoring stations, BBC monitoring stations, and private listeners were stated as the information sources for most of the Series I editions.

All seven of the editions in Series I can be viewed by clicking on the applicable link in the date column of Table 3 (pg. 12, where I have numbered them 1 to 7 for purposes of this paper only). Most editions (Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 6) were station lists, arranged first by continent, then country, city, and shortwave frequency. Two (Nos. 3 and 7) were worldwide frequency lists, arranged from lowest channel to highest. One (No. 4) was a list of transmitters, by continent, country and city. And while No. 5 had the same look and feel as the other country/city lists, it covered not shortwave, but European and North African mediumwave and longwave. The Series I lists had many fewer pages than the later BSWs, in part due to different formatting.

Although all Series I copies from the National Archives bear a declassification stamp, Nos. 1, 2 and 4 had no original markings regarding confidentiality. No. 4 was marked “Confidential,” Nos. 5, 6 and 7 “Restricted.”

1943-1946 “Short Wave Schedule and Reception Notes”

It is no surprise that, over time, Roger Legge and the others in the Program Information Unit did much of the band scanning themselves. On October 1, 1943, Roger took another step toward making the most of the FBIS connection with shortwave hobbyists by establishing a new, twice-monthly FBIS publication called “Short Wave Schedule and Reception Notes.”

“SWSRN” was very different from the Series I, II and III publications. It was a twice-monthly compilation which DXer-participants received in exchange for their monitoring reports on new stations, changes in times and frequencies, etc. It looked very much like a club bulletin, with items listed by country and attributed to individual contributors. Issues were typically four pages, sometimes more.

Although an SWSRN-like publication had been thought about for some time, the motivating factor in establishing it was the closure of the IDA. Roger regarded the IDA as the best club of its day, and its information was valuable to FBIS. He invited some 30 or so DXers—mostly former IDA members—to participate in this new project, and many did. Among the contributors are familiar DX names of the era: August Balbi, Ken Boord, Arthur Cushen, Paul Dilg, Grady Ferguson, Jimmy Hart, Charles Sutton, Earl Roberts, and others.

The requirement was that you had to contribute to an issue to receive it, but one has to wonder if this rule was actually enforced. In 1946 it was replaced by the somewhat ambiguous statement, “copies are released only to contributors,” but this may have been intended to address the matter of confidentiality rather than participation.

SWSRN was not for general circulation; at the top of the first page was the notation, “Restricted (Not for Publication).” But it does not appear that it was a “classified” document. On some photocopies of SWSRN (as well as some Series I and II lists) there is a declassification stamp, but this may have referred to a classification that took place after the fact. In any event, there would have been no way to ensure true confidentiality of a document circulated to 30 DXers.

Some club leaders resented SWSRN, viewing it as unfair competition at a time when DXing had collapsed and clubs were facing extinction. Some of the IDA members who had signed on to SWSRN said that it was SWSRN that preserved their interest in shortwave after the IDA closed.

In the past, some SWSRN issues were posted at ontheshortwaves.com. It appears that we now have the full run, or as close to it as can be had. It appears that a total of 67 issues were published, starting on October 1, 1943. The last issue was dated September 1, 1946. Five copies are missing from the National Archives files. Table 4 (pg. 13) lists all the issues. I have compiled them by year, and they can be viewed by clicking on the following links.

- [1943](#) (#1-#6)
- [1944](#) (#7-#28)
- [1945](#) (#29-#52 [#53 is missing])
- [1946](#) (#54-#67)

A source of high quality, near-real time (by 1940s standards) civilian monitoring of shortwave broadcasting during the war years and immediately after, SWSRN is of special value to the study of wartime shortwave because these were years when SWL activity was, in general, low.

Shortwave listening has typically offered few opportunities to turn one’s individual radio listening experiences into something greater. “Short Wave Schedule and Reception Notes” was an exception, providing the chance for SWLs to contribute to the war effort in a way that few others could.

FBIS Recordings: 1941-1946

What could be of greater interest on the subject of FBIS history than the actual recordings of some of the stations monitored? Here, the National Archives online offerings are limited—just five recordings that I have found, at the very end of the last page (page 7) of the [FBIS records catalog](#).

But there is another online resource that offers a voluminous collection of FBIS Pacific recordings, and that is the Hoover Institution at Stanford University. The recordings are in the [Online Archive of California \(OAC\)](#). They encompass a wide variety of content. There are many recordings from Australia, Radio Tokyo, Voice of China (XGOY, Chungking), Radio Bangkok (heard poorly), and Radio Saigon. There are also many wartime “addressed” programs that were transmitted point-to-point to the states, including correspondents’ reports. The content tends to be very granular, and puts you right into the

military action of the day.

The best way to start listening to these recordings is to look at the [PDF inventory of the recordings](#). There are 509 entries in all, arranged in a somewhat clunky but still useable alphabetical arrangement that includes some basic information about each recording. This information was apparently taken from whatever writings were on the original discs or the record jackets. The list in the PDF inventory tracks the order of the recordings in the [onscreen list](#). When you click on a particular recording on screen, you are taken to another page where there is information about the recording, as well as an imbedded player (which works very well).

It is worth noting that many of the 509 entries contain multiple recordings. A single recording can run from a few minutes to a half hour, or even longer, so the total number of individual recordings, and hours of recorded material, is huge. Quality varies from unintelligible to completely understandable, and I would say that the bulk of the recordings are of listenable quality.

When you start going through the recordings you will likely find it a bit of a hit or miss affair. But stick with it and you will be amply rewarded. Here are some examples of the kinds of thing you will hear:

[Americans Calling Home from Australia](#) (March 28, 1942)

[Radio Tokyo](#) [news, ID at 4:03] (January 12, 1942)

[Radio Tokyo](#) [ID at 3:08, POW information at 8:07] (February 14, 1942)

[Radio Tokyo](#) [POW message, ID at 1:56 for Broadcasting Corp. of Japan]
(December 7, 1942)

[Radio Saigon](#) [ID at :40] (January 12, 1942)

[XGOY, Chungking](#) [IDs at :01, 2:43] (January 19, 1942)

[XGOY](#) [IDs at :49, 1:02] (February 22, 1942)

[XGOY](#) [IDs at :01, 3:37 (note reference to KGEI), 6:35, 6:50] (March 3, 1942)

[NBC Broadcast of General Wainwright's Surrender, Originating at KZRH-Philippines](#) (May 5, 1942)

[Engineer Discussions Between the Mutual Network-San Francisco and NPN8-Guam](#) (December 4, 1944)

[Live Reporting of Operation Crossroads Able \[atomic bomb test, Bikini Atoll\]](#)
(June 30, 1946)

April 17, 2022

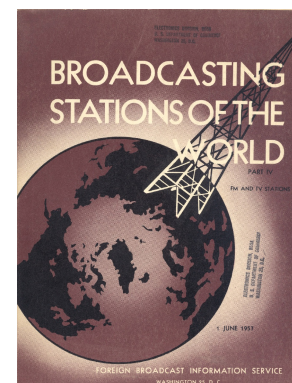
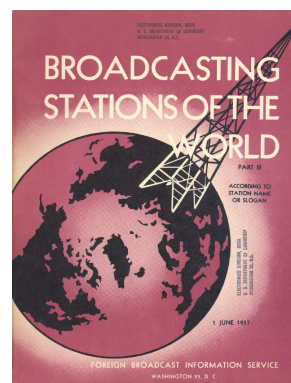
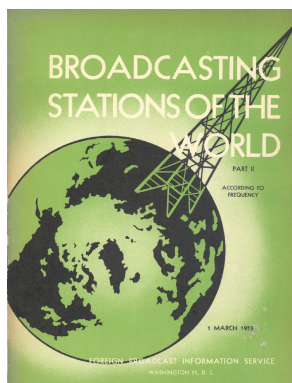
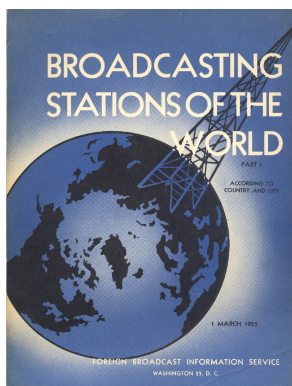


Table 1

**FBIS Series III: 1952-1974
“Broadcasting Stations of the World”**

These editions, sometimes consolidated into larger volumes, can be viewed at the [Hathi Trust](#), [University of Illinois](#) and [worldradiohistory.com](#) websites.

Name	Author	Ed.	Cover Date	Corrected to	Vols.	Organization, notes
B/Cing Stns of the World	For B/C Information Svc	11	Sep 1, 1952	Sep 1, 1952	3	I-AM (BCB & SW) by country and city II-Same, by frequency III-Same, (a) by call letters, (b) by stn name or slogan
B/Cing Stns of the World	For B/C Information Svc	12	Oct 1, 1953	Oct 1, 1953	4	I-AM (BCB & SW) by country and city II-Same, by frequency III-Same, (a) by call letters, (b) by stn name or slogan IV-FM and TV
B/Cing Stns of the World	For B/C Information Svc	13	Mar 1, 1955	Mar 1, 1955 [IV: Jul 1, 1955]	4	Same as ed. #12
B/Cing Stns of the World	For B/C Information Svc	14	Jun 1, 1957	Jun 1, 1957	4	Same as ed. #12
B/Cing Stns of the World	For B/C Information Svc	15	Jan 1, 1959	Jan 1, 1959	4	Same as ed. #12
B/Cing Stns of the World	For B/C Information Svc	16	Apr 1, 1960	Apr 1, 1960	4	Same as ed. #12

B/Cing Stns of the World	For B/C Information Svc	17	Sep 1, 1961	Sep 1, 1961	4	Same as ed. #12
B/Cing Stns of the World	For B/C Information Svc	18	Mar 1, 1963	Mar 1, 1963	3	I-AM (BCB & SW) by country and city II-Same, by frequency III-FM and TV
B/Cing Stns of the World	For B/C Information Svc	19	Mar 1, 1965	Mar 1, 1965	4	I-AM (BCB & SW) by country and city II-Same, by frequency III-FM; \$1.50 IV-TV; \$2.25
B/Cing Stns of the World	For B/C Information Svc	20	Jun 1, 1966	Jun 1, 1966	4	Same as ed. #19
B/Cing Stns of the World	For B/C Information Svc	21	Jun 1, 1967	Jun 1, 1967	4	Same as ed. #19
B/Cing Stns of the World	For B/C Information Svc	22	Jul 1, 1968	Jul 1, 1968	4	Same as ed. #19
B/Cing Stns of the World	For B/C Information Svc	23	Sep 1, 1969	Sep 1, 1969	4	Same as ed. #19
B/Cing Stns of the World	For B/C Information Svc	24	Jan 1, 1971	Jan 1, 1971	4	Same as ed. #19
B/Cing Stns of the World	For B/C Information Svc	25	Jul 1, 1972	Jul 1, 1972	4	Same as ed. #19
B/Cing Stns of the World	For B/C Information Svc	26	Jun 1, 1974	Jun 1, 1974	4	Same as ed. #19

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON DC 20505

Table 2

**FBIS Series II: 1944-1949
“Broadcasting Stations of the World”**

* Volume examined in its entirety.

** Some pages of the volume examined.

*** Volume referenced at Hathi Trust online; not examined.

**** Volume referenced in correspondence with the National Archives; not examined. Title “Broadcasting Stations of the World” was used informally and may not be the complete title.

***** Volume listed in the [U.S. Government Publications Monthly Catalog](#) around the date indicated; volume not examined.

Name	Author	Cover Date	Source of Information	Organization, etc.
“B/Cing Stns of the World”	For B/C Intelligence Svc (FCC)	February 22, 1944	****	Not examined; 134 pgs.
B/Cing Stns of the World According to Short Wave Frequency	For B/C Intelligence Svc (FCC)	March 6, 1944	**	SW only, arranged according to fqy; 92 pgs,
“B/Cing Stns of the World”	For B/C Intelligence Svc (FCC)	March 27, 1944	****	Not examined; 77 pgs.
“B/Cing Stns of the World”	For B/C Intelligence Svc (FCC)	April 3, 1944	****	Not examined; 101 pgs.
B/Cing Stns of the World According to Short Wave frequency	For B/C Intelligence Svc (FCC)	August 1, 1945 †	*	SW only, arranged according to fqy; 66 pgs.
“B/Cing Stns of the World”	For B/C Intelligence Svc (FCC)	September 1, 1945	****	Not examined; 66 pgs.
Long and Medium Wave B/Cing Stns of the World	For B/C Intelligence Svc (War Department)	May 1, 1946	*****	Not examined; 68 “leaves.”
B/Cing Stns of the World According to Country and City	For B/C Intelligence Svc (War Department)	July 1, 1946 ††	*	LW, BCB & SW, arranged according to country and city; 141 pgs.
Short Wave B/Cing Stns of the World	For B/C Intelligence Svc (War Department)	October 1, 1946	*****	Not examined; SW only, arranged according to fqy; 88 pgs.
Long and Medium Wave B/Cing Stns of the World According to Frequency	For B/C Information Branch (CIA)	December 1, 1946	*** / *****	Not examined; LW & BCB; 72 “leaves”
Short Wave B/Cing Stns of the World According to Frequency	For B/C Information Branch (CIA)	October 1, 1947	*** / *****	Not examined; SW, according to fqy; 94 pgs.
Long and Medium Wave B/Cing Stns of the World According to frequency	For B/C Information Branch (CIA)	January 2, 1948	*	LW & BCB, arranged according to fqy; 78 “leaves”

Short Wave B/Cing Stns of the World According to Frequency	For B/C Information Svc (CIA)	September 1, 1948	*****	Not examined; SW, according to fqy; 108 pgs.
Long, Medium and Short Wave B/Cing Stns of the World According to Country and City	For B/C Information Svc (CIA)	April 15, 1949	*	LW, BCB & SW, arranged according to country and city; 209 pgs.

† The data from the August 1, 1945 BSW has been rekeyed into a sortable [Excel spreadsheet](#).

†† John Ekwall has extracted the *shortwave* information from the July 1, 1946 BSW and [resorted](#) it, first by country and frequency, then by frequency only. *Thanks, John.*

Table 3

FBIS Series I: 1942-1943
“Shortwave Broadcasting Stations of the World”

No.	Name	Author	Date	Organization, etc.
1	Shortwave B/Cing Stns of the World According to Country and City	For B/C Intelligence Svc (FCC)	December 9, 1942	Continent / country / city / fqy / call ltrs.; 11 pgs.
2	Shortwave B/Cing Stns of the World According to Country and City	For B/C Intelligence Svc (FCC)	March 20, 1943	Continent / country / city / fqy / call ltrs.; 13 pgs., incl. two pages of clandestine stns by language / stn name / frequency.
3	Shortwave B/Cing Stns of the World According to Frequency	For B/C Intelligence Svc (FCC)	May 5, 1943	Fqy / call ltrs. / city & country; 17 pgs.
4	Shortwave B/C Transmitters of the World	For B/C Intelligence Svc (FCC)	June 12, 1943	Continent / country / city / number of xmtrs / power (kw.); 9 pgs.; marked “Confidential.”
5	Medium and Long Wave B/Cing Stns of Europe and North Africa	For B/C Intelligence Svc (FCC)	June 24, 1943	Country / city / fqy / wavelength / power (kw.); 8 pgs.; marked “Restricted.”
6	Shortwave B/Cing Stns of the World According to Country and City	For B/C Intelligence Svc (FCC)	July 7, 1943	Continent / country / city / fqy / call ltrs.; 13 pgs., incl. two pages of clandestine stns by language / stn name / fqy; marked “Restricted.”
7	Shortwave B/Cing Stns of the World According to Frequency	For B/C Intelligence Svc (FCC)	August 9, 1943	Fqy / call ltrs. / city & country; 18 pgs.; marked “Restricted.”

Table 4

1943-1946 “Short Wave Schedule & Reception Notes”

67 Numbered Issues

<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
	#07 Jan 1, 1944	#29 Jan 1, 1945	** Jan 1, 1946
	#08 Jan 15, 1944	#30 Jan 15, 1945	* #53 Jan 10 or Jan 15, 1946
	#09 Feb 1, 1944	#31 Feb 1, 1945	#54 Feb 1, 1946
	#10 Feb 15, 1944	#32 Feb 15, 1945	#55 Feb 15, 1946
	#11 Mar 1, 1944	#33 Mar 1, 1945	#56 Mar 1, 1946
	#12 Mar 15, 1944	#34 Mar 15, 1945	#57 Mar 15, 1946
	#13 Apr 1, 1944	#35 Apr 1, 1945	#58 Apr 1, 1946
	#14 Apr 15, 1944	#36 Apr 15, 1945	#59 Apr 15, 1946
	#15 May 1, 1944	#37 May 1, 1945	#60 May 1, 1946
	#16 May 15, 1944	#38 May 15, 1945	#61 May 15, 1946
	#17 Jun 1, 1944	#39 Jun 1, 1945	#62 Jun 1, 1946
	#18 Jun 15, 1944	#40 Jun 15, 1945	#63 Jun 15, 1946
	#19 Jul 1, 1944	#41 Jul 1, 1945	* #64 Jul 1, 1946
	#20 Jul 15, 1944	#42 Jul 15, 1945	#65 Jul 15, 1946
	#21 Aug 1, 1944	#43 Aug 1, 1945	#66 Aug 10, 1946
	#22 Aug 15, 1944	#44 Aug 15, 1945	** Aug 15, 1946
	* #23 Sep 1, 1944	* #45 Sep 1, 1945	#67 Sep 1, 1946
	#24 Sep 15, 1944	#46 Sep 15, 1945	It is believed that #67 was the final issue published.
#01 Oct 1, 1943	#25 Oct 1, 1944	#47 Oct 1, 1945	
#02 Oct 15, 1943	#26 Oct 15, 1944	#48 Oct 15, 1945	* = missing (5)
#03 Nov 1, 1943	#27 Nov 1, 1944	#49 Nov 1, 1945	** = not published (4)
#04 Nov 15, 1943	** Nov 15, 1944	#50 Nov 15, 1945	
#05 Dec 1, 1943	** Dec 1, 1944	* #51 Dec 1, 1945	
#06 Dec 15, 1943	#28 Dec 15, 1944	#52 Dec 15, 1945	