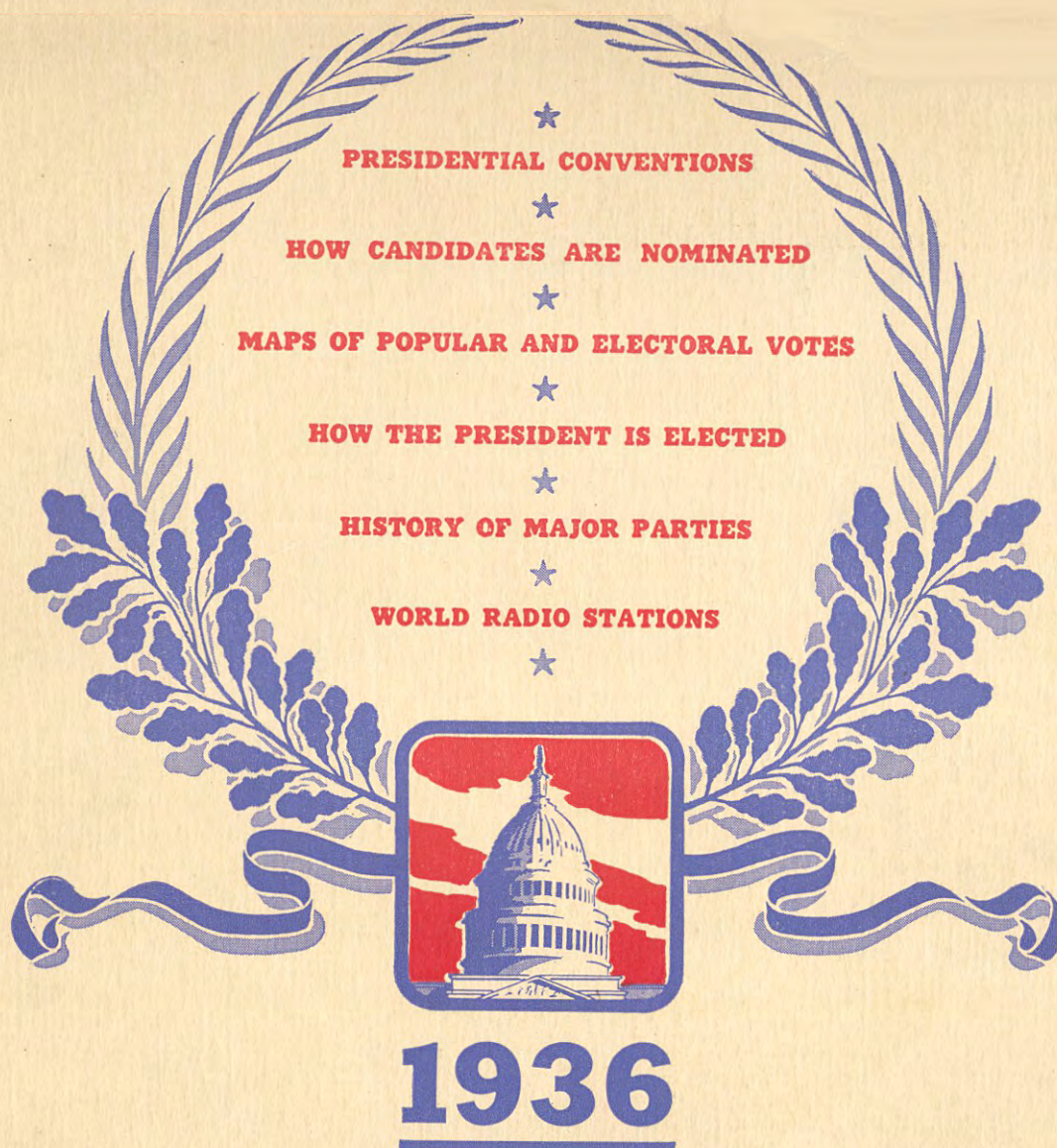


★ ★ ★ ★ ★

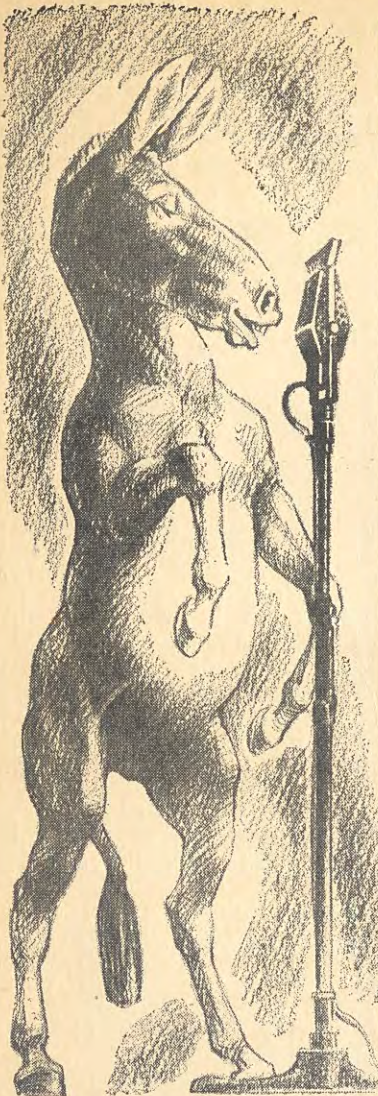
PHILCO

Political Radio Atlas

★ ★ ★ ★ ★



★ PRICE FIFTY CENTS ★



ALREADY cannonading thunders along the political front. Republicans assemble at Cleveland to name a candidate. Democrats head toward Philadelphia to endorse the policies of their leader. Rival aspirants for high office cultivate microphone appeal . . . realizing how vital a part radio will play in this election. Let Philco take you to the conventions . . . bring you the acceptance speeches . . . give you a seat right in front of the speaker at every important meeting of the campaign. Without leaving your living room . . . hear both sides of every argument . . . weigh the programs proffered . . . make up your mind on important issues by hearing them discussed at first hand! As a patriotic American citizen you not only want to vote . . . you want to vote intelligently . . . fully informed on the attitude of the rival candidates. Hear them through Philco High-Fidelity and you feel they have come to your home for a man-to-man chat on the problems facing the nations!

A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY

FORTY-THREE MODELS \$20 to \$600

THE NEW PHILCO 116X

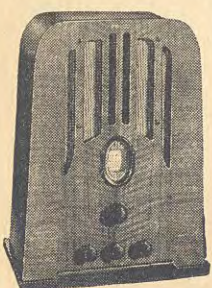
A true High-Fidelity instrument bringing you the overtones that identify and distinguish the many and varied musical instruments. Exclusive Acoustic Clarifiers prevent "boom." The famous Inclined Sounding Board projects every note up to your ear level. Five wave bands bring you every broadcast service in the air . . . Foreign, American, Police, Weather, Aircraft, Ship, Amateur . . . Complete with exclusive, automatic *built-in* Aerial-Tuning System.

PHILCO

A Musical Instrument of Quality

See and hear it at:

H. B. LOW & SON,
ORANGEVILLE, PA.



THE NEW PHILCO 625B

Politics, sports, drama, music . . . from home and abroad! Enjoy them better with this latest American and Foreign Baby Grand Philco. Latest features . . . superb tone . . . beautiful hand-rubbed Walnut cabinet of modern design. Complete with exclusive, automatic *built-in* Aerial-Tuning System.

PHILCO REPLACEMENT TUBES IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF ANY RADIO ★ SPECIFY A PHILCO FOR YOUR AUTOMOBILE



POLITICS on the air! Already the political pot begins to boil. Already spokesmen of various parties are discussing over the radio the issues that will distinguish the political conventions to be held in June.

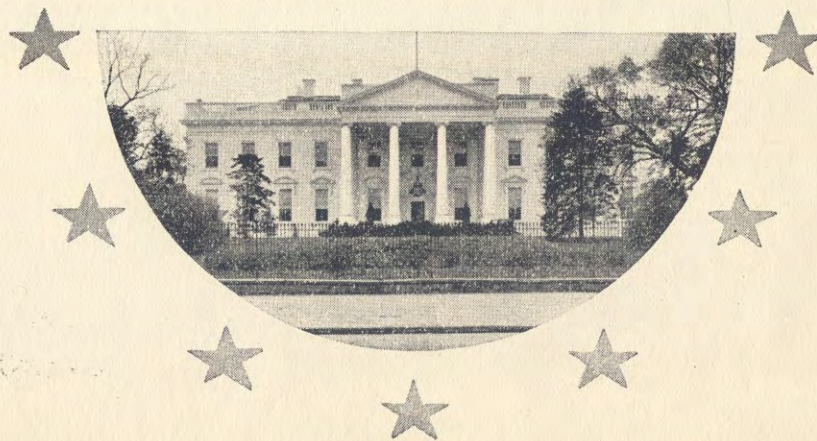
Right now there is a wealth of valuable information being broadcast for your benefit — information that will make the conventions in June doubly interesting and understandable. Be sure to listen in for these broadcasts and you will be able to enjoy the conventions so much more.

In June, of course, interest in politics will become more intense — and from then until November, heated controversies will prevail. This year, more than ever before, it will be a radio campaign — and the conventions will mark the actual opening. On June 9 the Republicans assemble in Cleveland. Two weeks later, the Democrats convene in Philadelphia. Both conventions will be broadcast — and for the purpose of providing radio listeners with authentic advance information, Philco is publishing this nonpartisan Political Radio Atlas.

No matter what your political leanings may be, as an American citizen you will want to hear both sides of every argument — listen to the nominating speeches and the speeches of acceptance by the successful candidates. In the comfort of your own home, you can sit in judgment on the arguments advanced, for both parties will concentrate on reaching the voters of the nation through broadcasting.

But speeches and oratory are not all you will hear. Famous news commentators will give you side lights and interpretations that will enable you to understand more perfectly just what is happening. Special announcers will describe convention procedure and relate human interest incidents which they have picked up on the convention floor. You will hear the parades and celebrations just as though you were actually present. And there will be an abundance of good music to enliven the sessions.

With such an array of different types of entertainment available during the political campaigns, how essential it is that you have a good radio — one that is up-to-date — that brings both speech and music into your home naturally and clearly. A new Philco enables you to catch every word and understand perfectly the many addresses you will hear. And it brings you music and entertainment with a naturalness and perfection you never heard before. Enjoy the most exciting, thrilling political campaigns in history — with Philco.



The REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Cleveland, Ohio—June 9, 1936

On June 9th the delegates and alternates of the Republican Party will assemble in the Public Auditorium in Cleveland, there to select the G.O.P. candidates for President and Vice-President. From the forty-eight states, the District of Columbia, the insular possessions of the United States, instructed and uninstructed delegates will flock to the shores of Lake Erie to debate . . . ballot . . . or possibly stampede to the standard of some candidate whose advocate has swept the convention off its feet by the persuasive power of his nominating speech.

Who will be the Republican nominee? Will it be ex-President Hoover? Will Governor Alfred (Alf) Landon of Kansas emerge as the G.O.P. standard bearer? Will one of the Senatorial prospects be chosen . . . Vandenberg . . . McNary . . . or Borah? Will the choice fall to a business man . . . Colonel Knox or Bernarr MacFadden? Or as so often happens . . . will some dark horse at present unconsidered suddenly dominate the scene?

Fifteen states are definitely committed to hold Presidential primaries in 1936. Three other states may or may not hold such primaries. From these states will come delegates definitely pledged to the support of one or another Presidential aspirant. From the other states the delegates have no mandate from the people but will cast their ballots in accordance with personal preferences or instructions from the state organization.

Under the plan of organization which the Republicans have followed since 1928, delegates are no longer apportioned in accordance with the number of votes of each state in the Electoral College, but on a scale designed to give increased



WHERE REPUBLICANS WILL MEET
This photograph shows the exterior of Cleveland's \$7,000,000 Public Auditorium where the Republican National Convention is to be held beginning June 9. From this building, American radio listeners are destined to hear some of the most interesting broadcasts in the history of politics.

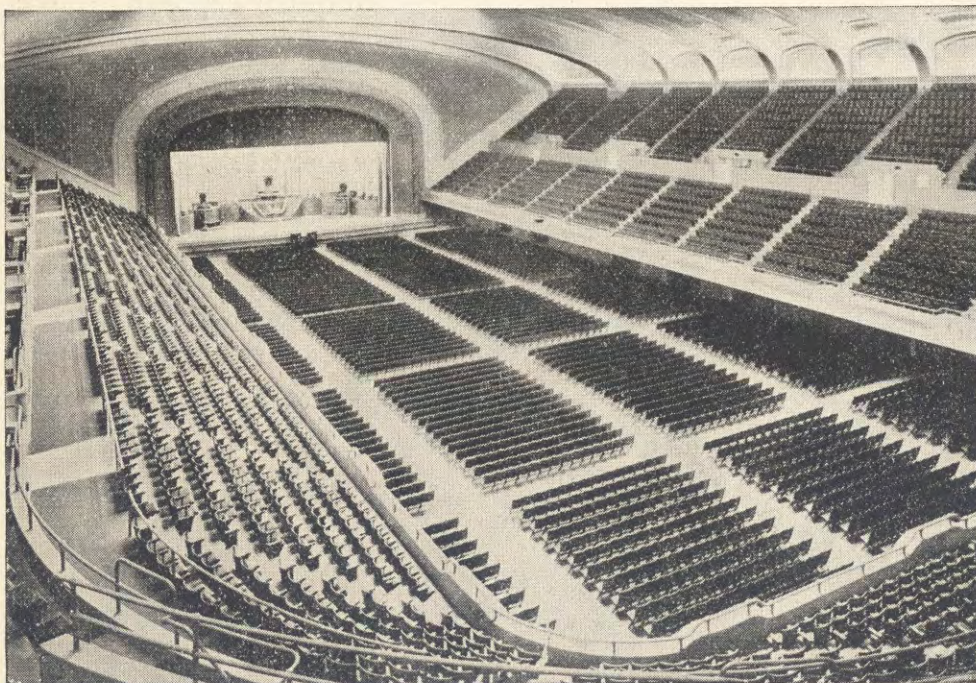


representation to states and districts normally casting a large Republican vote.

Under this arrangement, delegates to the 1932 Republican Convention were apportioned as follows: Four delegates-at-large from each state; two additional delegates-at-large for each Representative-at-large in Congress; three additional delegates-at-large from each state which went Republican in the preceding Presidential election; one delegate from each Congressional district; and one additional delegate from each district casting 10,000 or more votes for any Republican elector in the preceding Presidential election or for the Republican nominee for Congress in the preceding Congressional election.

In addition to the delegates so apportioned to each state in the Union, a small number of delegates are allotted to Alaska, to the District of Columbia, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. While no official announcement has been made up to the present time, there will probably be no delegates this year from the Philippine Islands in view of the fact that they are now on their way to complete independence from the United States.

Although this method of selection differs from that followed by the Democrats, the total number of delegates in each convention is about the same . . . in the neighborhood of one thousand. A majority vote in the Republican convention is sufficient to choose a nominee for either President or Vice-President . . . a fact that should be borne in mind as your Philco brings you the announcement of the progress of the balloting in the great auditorium in Cleveland.



THERE'LL BE HOT TIMES HERE IN JUNE

This is the interior of the Cleveland Public Auditorium. It has a seating capacity of 9,000 giving ample room for both delegates and audience. On the floor of this great auditorium will be staged many an exciting bit of political drama. And radio listeners will hear it all—as announcers give them word pictures of just what happens.

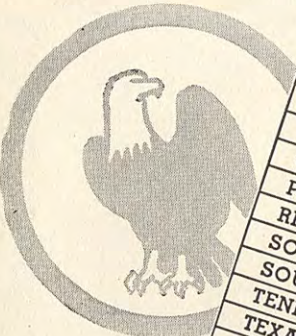
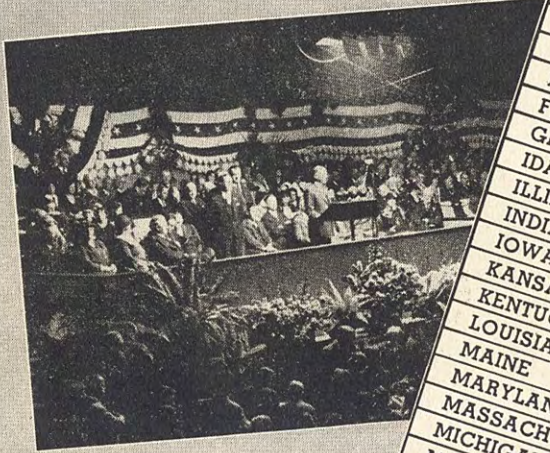
Tally Sheet for REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

STATES and POSSESSIONS	No. of Votes	NOMINEES	
		1	2
ALABAMA			
ARIZONA			
ARKANSAS			
CALIFORNIA			
COLORADO			
CONNECTICUT			
DELAWARE			
FLORIDA			
GEORGIA			
IDAHO			
ILLINOIS			
INDIANA			
IOWA			
KANSAS			
KENTUCKY			
LOUISIANA			
MAINE			
MARYLAND			
MASSACHUSETTS			
MICHIGAN			
MINNESOTA			
MISSISSIPPI			
MISSOURI			
MONTANA			
NEBRASKA			
NEVADA			
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
NEW JERSEY			
NEW MEXICO			
NEW YORK			
NORTH CAROLINA			
NORTH DAKOTA			
OHIO			
OKLAHOMA			
OREGON			
PENNSYLVANIA			
RHODE ISLAND			
SOUTH CAROLINA			
SOUTH DAKOTA			
TENNESSEE			
TEXAS			
UTAH			
VERMONT			
VIRGINIA			
WASHINGTON			
WEST VIRGINIA			
WISCONSIN			
WYOMING			
ALASKA			
CANAL ZONE			
DIST. OF COL.			
HAWAII			
PUERTO RICO			
VIRGIN IS.			
TOTALS			

HOW TO USE THIS TALLY SHEET

While it is impossible to forecast the number of nominations made or the number of ballots taken, the space provided above should be adequate for your convention record. As you listen to the convention over your radio, write in the votes allotted each state and the nominations as they are made. Then fill in the vote by states as the ballots are announced. This will give you an accurate and lasting record of just what happens at Cleveland.

Majority vote necessary for choice



The DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1936

Two weeks after the opening of the Republican Convention in Cleveland, the Democrats will convene in Philadelphia. There, in the historic city where the Declaration of Independence was signed, the delegates and alternates of the Democratic Party will assemble in Philadelphia's Municipal Auditorium to reaffirm their faith in and allegiance to the policies and program of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the present President of the United States.

The Philadelphia Municipal Auditorium is one of the most recently constructed of the great auditoriums of the country and covers a ground space of 408 feet by 226 feet with a clear sweep of 88 feet from ceiling to floor. Built with a hanging balcony, not a single post interferes with the view of any spectator anywhere in the hall. Thirteen thousand five hundred can be comfortably seated on the floor and in the balconies and an additional fifteen hundred can be accommodated on the stage. The hall is equipped with a complete public address system and a magnificent pipe organ with two consoles will provide music during lulls in the convention proceedings. Large rooms are also available in the building for committee meetings, for meetings of state delegations and for the press.

In apportioning the number of delegates to each of the states, it is the Democratic policy to adhere strictly to allowing each state the number of delegates in the convention to which it is entitled in the Electoral College. This is double the number of the Senators and Representatives in Congress allotted to each state. While this method of apportioning delegates is at variance with that of



WHERE DEMOCRATS WILL MEET

This is the Philadelphia Convention Hall where the Democratic National Convention will meet June 23. When delegates gather here to choose their standard bearers for the coming campaign, radio listeners will hear every word of these memorable proceedings.

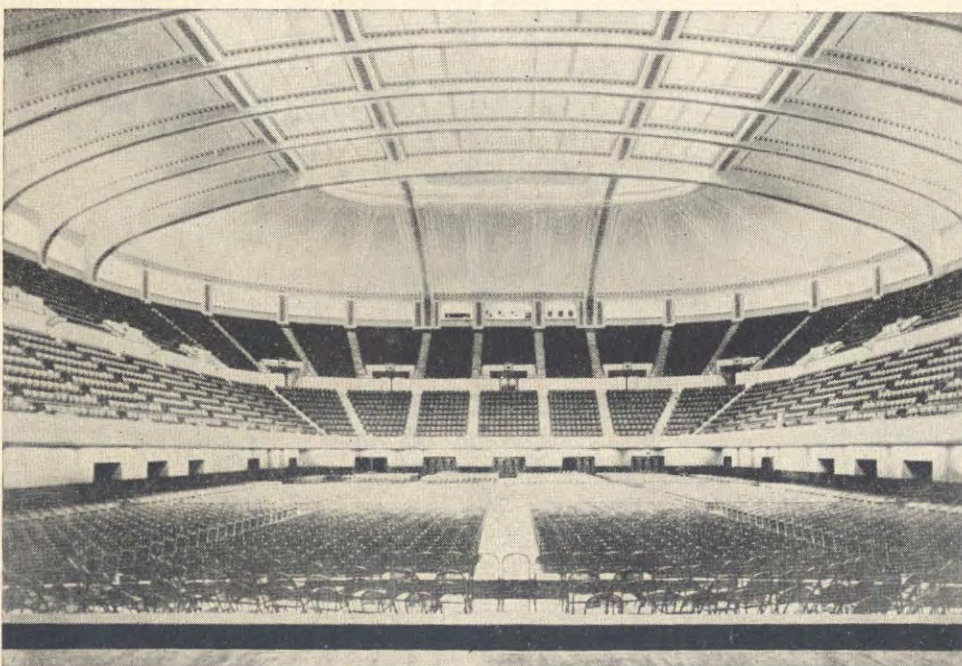


the opposition party, the number of delegates to each convention totals approximately the same.

However, there is a decided difference in the number of delegates necessary to a choice. A mere majority is not sufficient to choose a nominee for the Democratic Party. Under an often-attacked but still-standing rule, a two-thirds vote must be credited to a candidate before he emerges as the standard bearer of National Democracy. This provision has frequently blocked the nomination of a candidate who has come to the convention with a clear majority of the delegates . . . but whose adherents could never muster the two-thirds vote necessary for a choice.

In addition to the delegates from the forty-eight states, the Democratic Convention also includes delegates from the territories and insular possessions . . . from Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia. In this connection it is interesting to note that as early as February 17th the delegates from Puerto Rico were selected and instructed to vote for the renomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt. These are the first delegates officially named by either party and the first outright declaration for any of the prospective candidates in the election which may develop into the most heated and controversial campaign since the bitter battle waged against Andrew Jackson over one hundred years ago.

Although the Democratic convention will witness no such sharp rivalries as the meeting in Cleveland, there will be many a stirring moment as the hours pass . . . and Philco will bring every exciting happening right into your home.



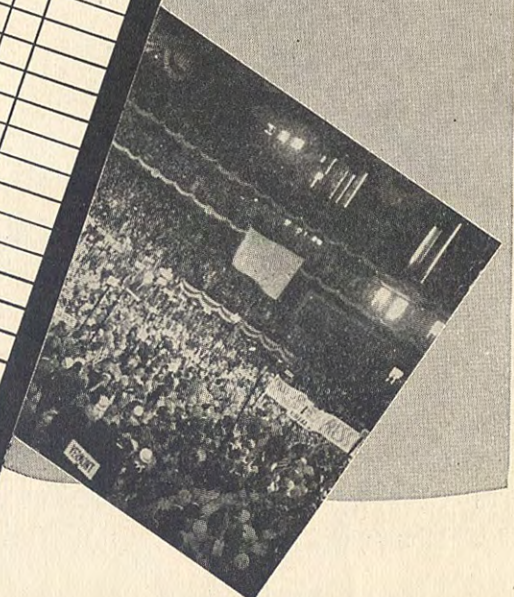
HERE'S WHERE ORATORY WILL REIGN

The interior of the Philadelphia Convention Hall where the Democratic Party will choose its candidates for President and Vice-President. Speeches—Parades—Music—Highlights—Comments! From the convention floor pictured above, radio will bring you all of these interesting broadcasts—and many more!

Tally Sheet for DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

HOW TO USE THIS TALLY SHEET

While it is impossible to forecast the number of nominations made or the number of ballots taken, the space provided below should be adequate for your convention record. As you listen to the convention over your radio, write in the votes allotted each state and the nominations as they are made. Then fill in the vote by states as the ballots are announced. This will give you an accurate and lasting record of just what happens at Philadelphia.



STATES and POSSESSIONS	No. of Votes	NOMINEES
ALABAMA		
ARIZONA		
ARKANSAS		
CALIFORNIA		
COLORADO		
CONNECTICUT		
DELAWARE		
FLORIDA		
GEORGIA		
IDAHO		
ILLINOIS		
INDIANA		
IOWA		
KANSAS		
KENTUCKY		
LOUISIANA		
MAINE		
MARYLAND		
MASSACHUSETTS		
MICHIGAN		
MINNESOTA		
MISSISSIPPI		
MISSOURI		
MONTANA		
NEBRASKA		
NEVADA		
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
NEW JERSEY		
NEW MEXICO		
NEW YORK		
NORTH CAROLINA		
NORTH DAKOTA		
OHIO		
OKLAHOMA		
OREGON		
PENNSYLVANIA		
RHODE ISLAND		
SOUTH CAROLINA		
SOUTH DAKOTA		
TENNESSEE		
TEXAS		
UTAH		
VERMONT		
VIRGINIA		
WASHINGTON		
WEST VIRGINIA		
WISCONSIN		
WYOMING		
ALASKA		
CANAL ZONE		
DIST. OF COL.		
HAWAII		
PUERTO RICO		
VIRGIN IS.		
TOTALS		

Two-thirds vote necessary for choice.

HOW the PRESIDENT is ELECTED

WHEN you have made up your mind as to the man and party of your choice . . . your ballot is not cast directly for that candidate on Election Day. Instead you vote for a list of Presidential Electors, varying in number from three in Wyoming and others of the less-populated states to 47 in New York State. Each state has as many Presidential Electors as it is entitled to have Senators and Representatives in the National Congress . . . and as each state must have two Senators and at least one Representative in Congress this automatically establishes the minimum of Electors per state at three.

On the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December following the election, the Presidential Electors meet in their respective states at such place as the State Legislature may designate, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, "one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves." On the sixth day of January in Washington, the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, opens the certificates forwarded by the several states and votes are then counted. The person having the greatest number of votes is proclaimed President, if his votes are a majority of the whole number of Electors.

If no candidate for President receives a majority (266 votes), the House of Representatives immediately proceeds to choose a President from among the three with the greatest number of Electoral votes. In such an election, the vote is by states, each state entitled to one vote.

The election of the Vice-President is decided in the same manner, save that in case no candidate for that office receives a majority of the Electoral votes, the Senate chooses a Vice-President from the two candidates who received the highest number of Electoral votes. Each Senator is entitled to one vote in such an election.

The present President's term was automatically shortened by the adoption of the 20th Amendment to the Constitution. In accordance with this Amendment, Inauguration Day is moved forward to January 20th and the next President will take the oath of office on that day instead of March 4th.

Article II of the Constitution of the United States sets forth the qualifications of the President and certain regulations concerning his office as follows:

"No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

"In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

"The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his services a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

"Before he enter on the Execution of his Office he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.'"



CONVENTION CITIES



REPUBLICAN

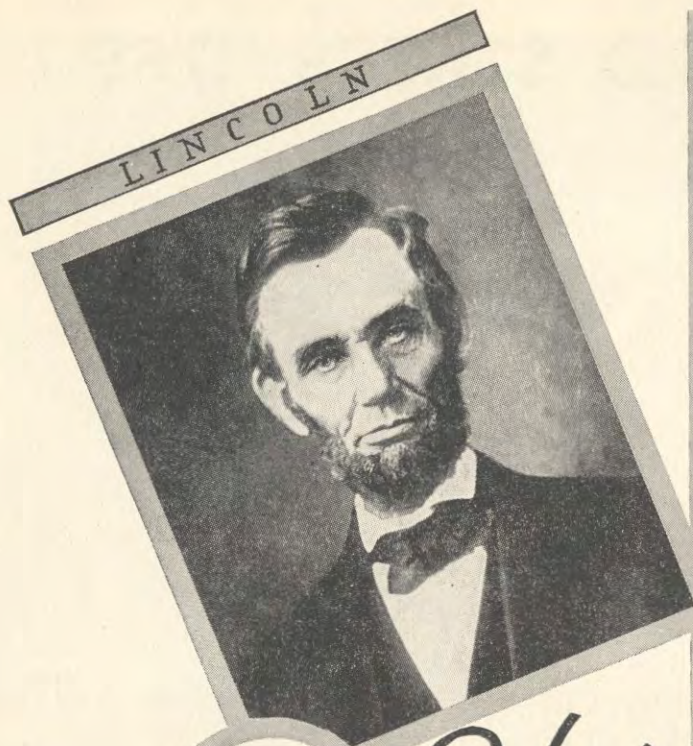
1856 Philadelphia, June 17	1896 St. Louis, June 16
1860 Chicago, May 16	1900 Philadelphia, June 19
	1904 Chicago, June 21
1864 Baltimore, June 7	1908 Chicago, June 16
1868 Chicago, May 20	1912 Chicago, June 18
1872 Philadelphia, June 5	1916 Chicago, June 7
1876 Cincinnati, June 14	1920 Chicago, June 8
1880 Chicago, June 2	1924 Cleveland, June 10
1884 Chicago, June 3	1928 Kansas City, June 13
1888 Chicago, June 19	1932 Chicago, June 14
1892 Minneapolis, June 7	1936 Cleveland, June 9

DEMOCRATIC

1856 Cincinnati, June 2	1896 Chicago, July 7
1860 Charleston, April 23	1900 Kansas City, July 4
	1904 St. Louis, July 6
	1908 Denver, July 7
1864 Chicago, August 29	1912 Baltimore, June 25
1868 New York, July 4	1916 St. Louis, June 13
1872 Baltimore, July 9	1920 San Francisco, June 28
1876 St. Louis, June 28	1924 New York, June 24
1880 Cincinnati, June 22	1928 Houston, June 26
1884 Chicago, July 8	1932 Chicago, June 27
1888 St. Louis, June 5	1936 Philadelphia, June 23
1892 Chicago, June 21	



UNITED STATES
 MAP SHOWING ELECTORAL VOTES ALLOTTED EACH STATE
 The figures printed in red indicate the number of votes to which each state is entitled in the electoral college. This is equal to number of Senators and Representatives in Congress allotted each state.



History of the MAJOR PARTIES



Republican

THE Republican Party of today is the younger of the two major political schools of thought. It was formed after the dissolution of the Whig Party, at a meeting of Whigs, Free Soilers and discontented Democrats at Ripon, Wisconsin, in 1854. It had for its aim opposition to the extension of slavery and the assertion of national supremacy as against the states' rights tendencies of the Democratic Party.

After the Compromise Measures of 1850, the Whig Party rapidly disintegrated, the Southern Whigs going over to the Democratic Party and the Northern Whigs affiliating with what were known as the Free Soilers and the Know Nothings. The Whig members in Congress repudiated the party name upon passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in 1854 and for a time were known as the Anti-Nebraska men. The name Republican Party originated with a group of Anti-Nebraska men in Congress in 1854 and this name was officially adopted by a state convention meeting in Jackson, Mich., in the same year and soon came into general use.

The new party spread rapidly, especially in the West and a national organization was effected on February 22, 1856. A national convention which met in June, 1856, adopted a platform opposing slavery and declaring that Congress was sovereign over the territories and should prohibit slavery therein. Its candidate for the presidency, John C. Fremont, was defeated in the election but the party succeeded in electing most of its candidates for Congress in the Northern states. In the 1860 campaign the party succeeded in electing Abraham Lincoln as its first president, owing to a split in the Democratic Party.

The Republican Party has consistently taken a stand against states' rights, holding that the national government was supreme and state governments subservient to it. It was the organization most effective in crystallizing sentiment against slavery and opposing its extension. It early declared itself in favor of a Pacific railroad and a program of river and harbor improvement. The Party has always favored a high protective tariff and has as early as 1896 definitely opposed monetary inflation as a means of alleviating economic distress.

Democratic

THE germ of the Democratic Party originated in the Anti-Federalists who opposed the adoption of a Federal Constitution. A moderate party, led by Jefferson and Madison, recognized the need for a stronger central government than the Articles of Confederation afforded but viewed with alarm the centralization tendency manifested by Hamilton and the Federalist Party. To this moderate party was given the name of Republican about 1792.

During the French revolution, extreme sympathizers with the new French Republic formed so-called "democratic clubs." These clubs advocated equalitarianism and extreme liberty for the individual. Though not in complete accord with the Republicans, adherents of these views were forced to act in harmony with them in opposition to Federalist measures and were eventually absorbed by the Republicans which came to be known as the Democratic-Republican Party or simply as the Democratic Party.

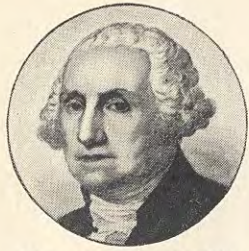
In 1798, the fundamental Democratic principles were clearly formulated by Jefferson and Madison in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions. The state governments were declared to be the basis of our system and the Federal government had only those powers which were conferred upon it by the Constitution.

The Democratic Party has always advocated the widest extension of suffrage and the highest degree of popular control of the government. It has always been traditionally opposed to a protective tariff and extensive military and naval establishments. In its early days, the Party was opposed to the establishment of the National bank, to internal improvements and to indirect taxation.

Because of its tendency toward equalitarianism, the Democratic Party was forced to adopt at least a passive tolerance toward slavery inasmuch as a large part of its strength lay in the slave states. For a similar reason, it opposed extension of suffrage to the blacks in 1868.

In 1896 and again in 1900, political exigencies induced the Party to embrace the advocacy of the free coinage of silver. In spite of these discrepancies in party policy, however, there has always been a tendency to return to fundamental party principles after a brief trial of newer issues.

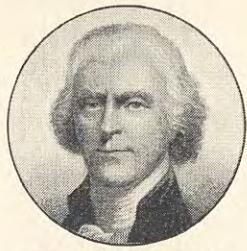
PRESIDENTS of the UNITED STATES, 1789-1936



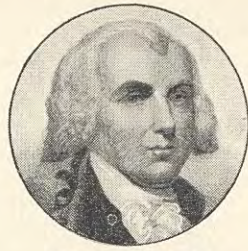
GEORGE WASHINGTON
President.....1789 to 1797



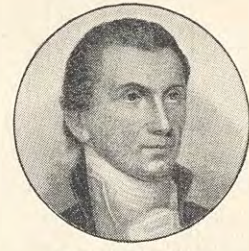
JOHN ADAMS
President.....1797 to 1801



THOMAS JEFFERSON
President.....1801 to 1809



JAMES MADISON
President.....1809 to 1817



JAMES MONROE
President.....1817 to 1825



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS
President.....1825 to 1829



ANDREW JACKSON
President.....1829 to 1837



MARTIN VAN BUREN
President.....1837 to 1841



WILLIAM H. HARRISON
President.....1841 to 1841



JOHN TYLER
President.....1841 to 1845



JAMES KNOX POLK
President.....1845 to 1849



ZACHARY TAYLOR
President.....1849 to 1850



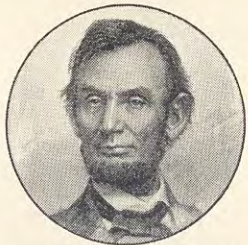
MILLARD FILLMORE
President.....1850 to 1853



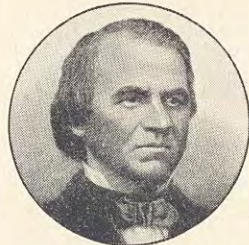
FRANKLIN PIERCE
President.....1853 to 1857



JAMES BUCHANAN
President.....1857 to 1861



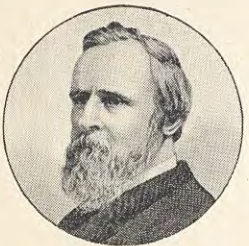
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
President.....1861 to 1865



ANDREW JOHNSON
President.....1865 to 1869



ULYSSES S. GRANT
President.....1869 to 1877



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
President.....1877 to 1881



JAMES A. GARFIELD
President.....1881 to 1881



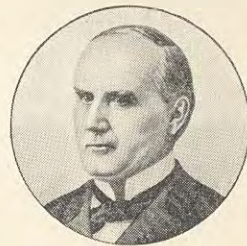
CHESTER A. ARTHUR
President.....1881 to 1885



GROVER CLEVELAND
President.....1885 to 1889
.....1893 to 1897



BENJAMIN HARRISON
President.....1889 to 1893



WILLIAM MCKINLEY
President.....1897 to 1901



THEODORE ROOSEVELT
President.....1901 to 1909



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
President.....1909 to 1913



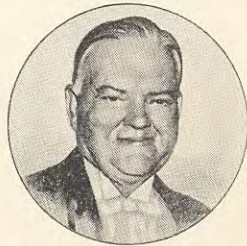
WOODROW WILSON
President.....1913 to 1921



WARREN G. HARDING
President.....1921 to 1923



CALVIN COOLIDGE
President.....1923 to 1929



HERBERT C. HOOVER
President.....1929 to 1933



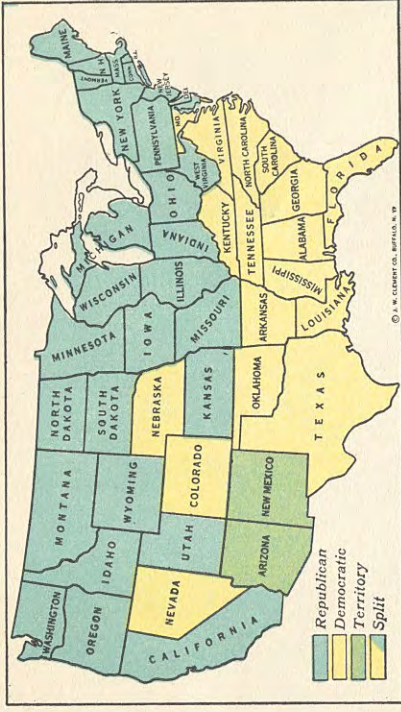
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
President.....1933 to —



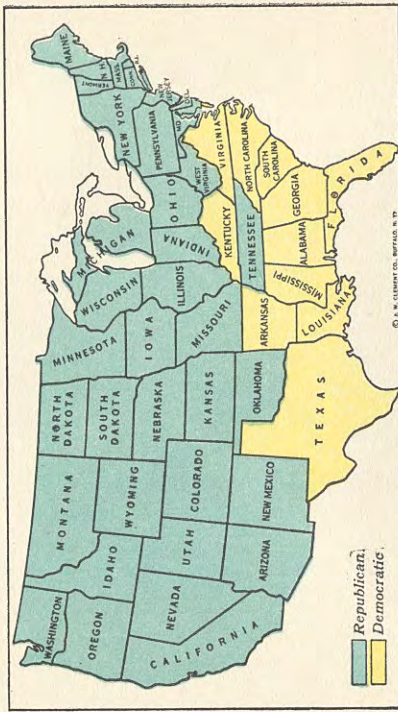
?????
President.....1937 to —



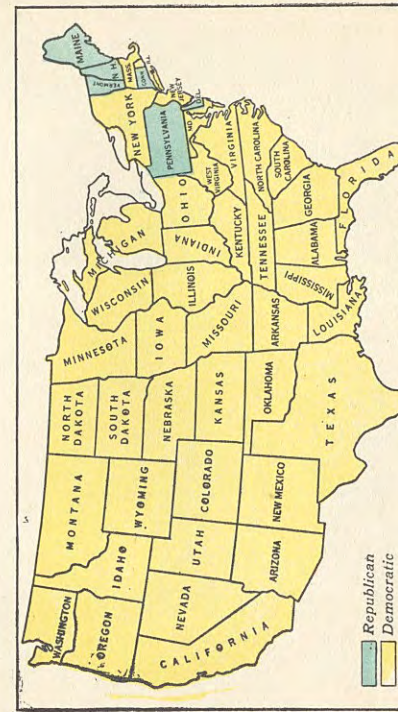
POPULAR and ELECTORAL VOTE-1900 to 1932



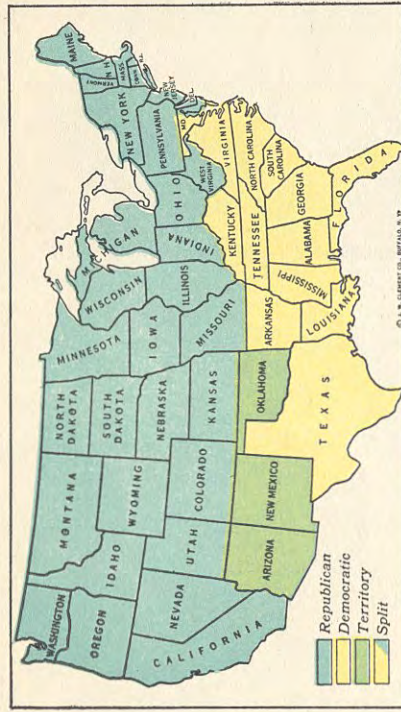
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1900
 Republican: William McKinley, Ohio, 28 States—292 Electoral Votes
 Democratic: William J. Bryan, Neb., 17 States—155 Electoral Votes
 Popular Vote: {
 Republican 7,210,530
 Democratic 6,358,071
 Prohibition 209,166
 Socialist 94,768
 Total 13,964,518



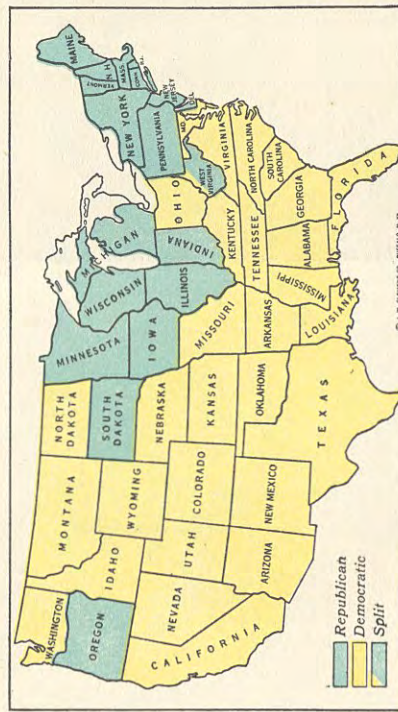
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1904
 Republican: Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y., 32 States—336 Electoral Votes
 Democratic: Alton B. Parker, N. Y., 13 States—140 Electoral Votes
 Popular Vote: {
 Republican 7,628,834
 Democratic 5,084,491
 Socialist-Labor 402,400
 Prohibition 259,257
 Total 13,523,519



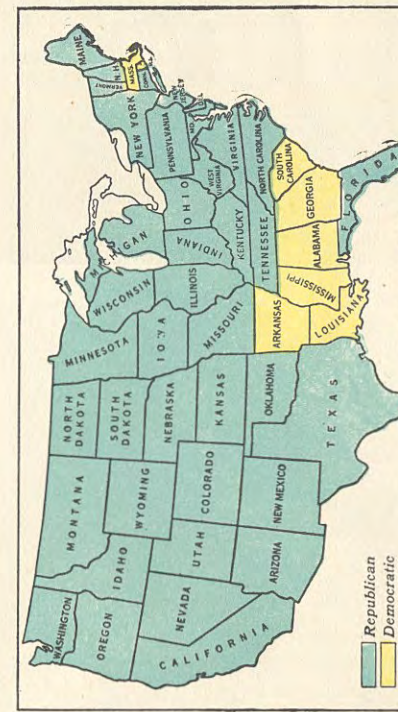
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1908
 Republican: William H. Taft, Ohio, 29 States—321 Electoral Votes
 Democratic: William J. Bryan, Neb., 17 States—162 Electoral Votes
 Popular Vote: {
 Republican 7,679,006
 Democratic 6,409,106
 Socialist 420,820
 Prohibition 252,683
 Total 14,887,133



PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1912
 Democratic: Woodrow Wilson, N. J., 40 States—435 Electoral Votes
 Progressive: Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y., 6 States—88 Electoral Votes
 Republican: William H. Taft, Ohio, 2 States—8 Electoral Votes
 Popular Vote: {
 Democratic 6,286,214
 Progressive 4,126,029
 Republican 3,483,922
 Socialist 897,011
 Total 15,031,169



PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1916
 Democratic: Woodrow Wilson, N. J., 30 States—277 Electoral Votes
 Republican: Charles Evans Hughes, N. Y., 18 States—254 Electoral Votes
 Popular Vote: {
 Democratic 9,159,606
 Republican 8,538,221
 Socialist 585,113
 Prohibition 220,506
 Total 18,503,446



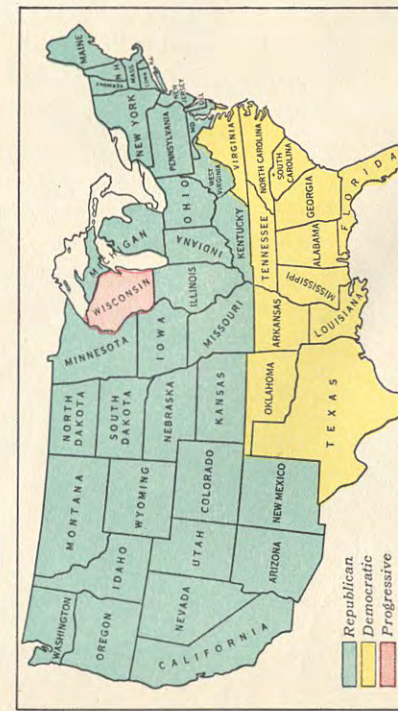
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1920
 Republican: Warren G. Harding, Ohio, 37 States—404 Electoral Votes
 Democratic: James M. Cox, Ohio, 11 States—127 Electoral Votes
 Popular Vote: {
 Republican 16,152,200
 Democratic 9,147,553
 Socialist 919,799
 Prohibition 265,411
 Total 26,674,171



PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1924
 Republican: Calvin Coolidge, Mass., 35 States—382 Electoral Votes
 Democratic: John W. Davis, W. Va., 12 States—136 Electoral Votes
 Independent Progressive: R. M. La Follette, Wis., 1 State—13 Electoral Votes
 Popular Vote: {
 Republican 15,725,016
 Democratic 8,385,586
 Combined Progressive
 Socialist, Farm-Labor,
 etc., 4,822,856
 Total 29,062,066



PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1928
 Republican: Herbert Hoover, Calif., 40 States—444 Electoral Votes
 Democratic: Alfred E. Smith, N. Y., 8 States—87 Electoral Votes
 Popular Vote: {
 Republican 21,392,190
 Democratic 15,016,443
 Socialist 267,420
 Workers 48,770
 Scattering 74,341
 Total 36,840,873



PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1932
 Republican: Franklin D. Roosevelt, N. Y., 42 States—472 Electoral Votes
 Democratic: Herbert Hoover, Calif., 6 States—59 Electoral Votes
 Popular Vote: {
 Republican 15,759,266
 Democratic 22,813,786
 Socialist-Labor 881,951
 Communist 102,785
 Farmer-Labor 34,034
 and Scattering 11,755
 Prohibition 77,528
 Total 39,734,551

WHO CAN VOTE



Radio Increases Interest in Politics

AMERICA is a nation of home-lovers and it is natural therefore, that radio has taken such a hold upon our lives. Because of radio, we are able to lounge comfortably in our easy chairs and have the world's greatest artists entertain us while world-famous speakers and international celebrities speak to us as if face to face. Radio entertains us, educates us, keeps us informed about the affairs of our country and the world.

It is this ability of the radio to entertain, educate and inform us within the living rooms of our own homes, that has done more than anything else to make us politically conscious and intelligent. Millions of people who never attended a political meeting or took the slightest interest in politics have listened to political talks through radio, been intelligently informed concerning the issues at stake, and been able to vote intelligently.

Some idea of the tremendous influence radio has been in crystallizing public opinion is found in the popular vote before and since the advent of radio. During the period from 1900 to 1920, the popular vote increased approximately 13,000,000 while the population increased 30,000,000. However, from 1920 to 1932 (the last Presidential election) the popular vote increased another 13,000,000 while the population increased 17,000,000.

There are two facts of particular interest in these figures: First, since the advent of radio, the popular vote increased as much in 12 years as in the entire previous 20 years. Second, a comparison between the two periods, before and after radio came into being, shows that the rate of increase in popular vote from 1920 to 1932 was approximately double that from 1900 to 1920. This is striking proof of how radio has increased the political consciousness of the American people.

More people will hear the campaign speeches this year than ever before. It is to be expected, therefore, that 1936 will break all records in the popular vote rolled up on November 3.



THE Constitution of the United States requires only that a voter be a citizen of the United States and 21 years of age. A citizen may lose his franchise, however, for the commission of a felony and for other offenses against the laws of the United States.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution defines a citizen as a person born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof and further says that such persons are not only citizens of the United States but also of the state in which they reside. This amendment also includes the ruling that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

The Fifteenth Amendment, adopted March 30, 1870, declared that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of age, color or previous condition of servitude. On August 26, 1920, the privilege of the franchise was extended to allow both men and women to vote.

NATURALIZATION

An alien may become a citizen five years after his arrival in the United States. His declaration of intention must be filed with the field naturalization office within whose territory he resides at least two years before he is eligible for citizenship. If the declaration is satisfactory as to his legal entrance into the United States, etc., he receives his "first papers." At least two years later, and at least five years after his arrival in the United States, he may petition the Federal court for admission to citizenship. Testimony as to his moral character must be given by two citizens. If the petition be granted he is required to abjure all allegiance to the sovereignty of which he was a citizen or a subject and to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. He then obtains

his certificate of citizenship or "second papers" and has all the rights of a natural citizen except that he may not become President or Vice-President of the United States. Naturalization is limited to white persons and to persons of African nativity or descent.

ABSENTEE VOTING

In most states absentee voting is permitted to persons who expect to be unavoidably absent from their home county on election day, such as railroad operating employees, commercial travelers, actors, inmates of soldiers' and sailors' homes and of veterans' hospitals. Such persons should apply for registration to the central registration board of the board of elections between June 1 and September 10 and, after registering, receive a set of absentee voter's ballots. The application may also be made to the local registration board at the regular registration period in October. The law requires that the absentee voters be within the United States on election day.

LITERACY TEST

In most of the states, the new voter is required to present proof of his literacy before being allowed to vote. The several states requiring the literacy test have different requirements that the new voter must conform to, before a certificate of literacy is issued. The requirements differ according to the laws of the several states, such as ability to read and write, the ability to read and write English, or the ability to read and write either English or the mother tongue, save for physical disability, (such as blindness), etc. In New York State, the new voter who has a certificate or diploma showing that he or she has completed the work of an approved eighth grade elementary school or a higher school where English is the language of instruction, may present such certificate or diploma to the election officers as evidence of literacy.

RESIDENCE REQUIRED TO VOTE

STATES	Residence in			STATES	Residence in		
	State	County	Voting Precinct		State	County	Voting Precinct
Alabama.....	2 yrs.	1 yr.	6 mos.	Montana.....	1 yr.	30 days	30 days
Alaska Ter.....	1 yr.	.....	30 days	Nebraska.....	6 mos.	40 days	10 days
Arizona.....	1 yr.	60 days	30 days	Nevada.....	6 mos.	30 days	10 days
Arkansas.....	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days	New Hampshire.....	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.
California.....	1 yr.	90 days	30 days	New Jersey.....	1 yr.	5 mos.	.....
Colorado.....	1 yr.	90 days	10 days	New Mexico.....	1 yr.	90 days	30 days
Connecticut.....	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	New York.....	1 yr.	4 mos.	30 days
Delaware.....	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 days	North Carolina.....	1 yr.	.....	4 mos.
Florida.....	1 yr.	6 mos.	.....	North Dakota.....	1 yr.	90 days	30 days
Georgia.....	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 days	Ohio.....	1 yr.	30 days	20 days
Hawaii Ter.....	1 yr.	3 mos.	3 mos.	Oklahoma.....	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days
Idaho.....	6 mos.	30 days	.....	Oregon.....	6 mos.	.....	.....
Illinois.....	1 yr.	90 days	30 days	Pennsylvania.....	1 yr.	.....	60 days
Indiana.....	6 mos.	60 days	30 days	Rhode Island.....	2 yrs.	.....	6 mos.
Iowa.....	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days	South Carolina.....	2 yrs.	6 mos.	60 days
Kansas.....	6 mos.	30 days	30 days	South Dakota.....	1 yr.	90 days	30 days
Kentucky.....	1 yr.	6 mos.	60 days	Tennessee.....	1 yr.	30 days	10 days
Louisiana.....	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mos.	Texas.....	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.
Maine.....	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.	Utah.....	1 yr.	6 mos.	60 days
Maryland.....	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Vermont.....	1 yr.	3 mos.	3 mos.
Massachusetts.....	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Virginia.....	2 yrs.	1 yr.	30 days
Michigan.....	6 mos.	20 days	20 days	Washington.....	1 yr.	90 days	30 days
Minnesota.....	6 mos.	30 days	30 days	West Virginia.....	1 yr.	60 days	.....
Mississippi.....	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Wisconsin.....	1 yr.	.....	10 days
Missouri.....	1 yr.	60 days	30 days	Wyoming.....	1 yr.	60 days	10 days

NORTH AMERICAN LONG-WAVE STATIONS

The numbers in large type in the table below correspond to the dial settings on your Philco radio. Thus, this list is an accurate guide to you in your broadcast journeys. The small zeros after these figures convert these dial settings into kilocycles, the form in which stations are most often listed by newspapers.

With this log, you can identify any station almost instantly by its dial setting, its power and the network with which it is affiliated. It also facilitates your tuning to any city you desire inasmuch as stations are grouped geographically, according to the part of the country in which they are located.

Revision 50	*Columbia; INBC Red; INBC Blue; INBC Red & Blue; *Mutual	WATTS POWER	2500 5000 10000 15000 20000	50000 100,000 250,000 500,000	W X Y Z
F G H I J K L M N O P Q	R S T U V	CODE	R S T U V	W X Y Z	
WESTERN	MIDDLE WESTERN	KILO	Dial No.	CENTRAL	EASTERN
Wash., Ore., Cal., Utah, Etc.	Minn., Ia., Neb., Mo., Tex., Etc.			Ill., Mich., Ohio, Tenn., Etc.	Mass., N. Y., Pa., N. C., Etc.
CJRM Moose Jaw, Sask.	*KSD-KFUS St. Louis, Mo.	54.0		*WKR Cincinnati, Ohio.	*CFNB Fredericton, N. B. M.
KOAC Corvallis, Ore.	*KTS San Antonio, Tex.	55.0		WSVA Staunton Va.	*WGR Buffalo, N. Y.
KFYR Bismarck, N. D.	*KWO Springfield, Mo.	56.0		WIND Chicago-Gary.	*WFL Philadelphia, Pa.
KLZ Denver, Colo.	*KFM Beaumont, Tex.	57.0		*WBN Youngstown, Ohio.	*WDEW Waterbury Vt.
KFSD San Francisco, Cal.	*KGO Wichita Falls, Tex. M	58.0		WOSU Columbus, Ohio.	*WGM Miami, Fla.
*KVI Tacoma, Wash.	*WNAK Yakima, S. D.	59.0		*WCHS Charleston, W. Va. M	*WNC Asheville, N. C.
KWTR Los Angeles, Cal.	*WIBW Topoka, Kas.	60.0		*WDBO Orlando, Fla.	*WCAE New York (WSYR) M
*KUA Edmonton, Alta.	*KSC Manhattan, Kas.	61.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	*WTAG Worcester, Mass.
*KMJ Fresno, Cal.	*KXPN Pedras Negras, Coah. M	62.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	*WEEI Boston, Mass.
*KHQ Spokane, Wash.	*KXPN Pedras Negras, Coah. M	63.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	*WICO Bridgeport (WCAE) M
CJDR Vancouver, B. C.	*KXPN Pedras Negras, Coah. M	64.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	*WACO Baltimore, Md.
*KPSD San Diego, Cal.	*KXPN Pedras Negras, Coah. M	65.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	*WIP Philadelphia, Pa.
*KFRS San Francisco, Cal.	*KXPN Pedras Negras, Coah. M	66.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	*WLBZ Bangor, Maine.
*KRW Portland, Ore.	*KXPN Pedras Negras, Coah. M	67.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	*WJBG Greensburg, Pa.
*KTA Phoenix, Ariz.	*KXPN Pedras Negras, Coah. M	68.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	*CFCY Charlottesville, Va.
CJXJ Winnipeg, Man.	*KXPN Pedras Negras, Coah. M	69.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	*WPRO Providence, R. I.
*KGFY Pierre, S. D.	*KXPN Pedras Negras, Coah. M	70.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
*KFI Los Angeles, Cal.	*KXPN Pedras Negras, Coah. M	71.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		72.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		73.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		74.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		75.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		76.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		77.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		78.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		79.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		80.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		81.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		82.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		83.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		84.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		85.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		86.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		87.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		88.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		89.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		90.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		91.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		92.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		93.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		94.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		95.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		96.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		97.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		98.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		99.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		100.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		101.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		102.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	
		103.0		*WZOO Kalamazoo, Mich. K	

WESTERN	MIDDLE WESTERN	KILO	Dial No.	CENTRAL	EASTERN
KWJJ Portland, Ore.	*KRDL Dallas, Tex.	104.0			*WTIC Hartford, Conn.
KNX Los Angeles, Cal.	*KFLB Abilene, Kas.	105.0			*CRCK Quebec Que.
WJAG Norfolk, Neb.	*KTHS Hot Springs, Ark.	106.0			*WBAL Baltimore, Md.
KJBS San Francisco, Cal.	*WCAZ Carthage, Ill. (WDBZ) H	107.0			*WTAM Cleveland, Ohio. W
		108.0			*WMBI Chicago, Ill. (WCBD) S
		109.0			*WBT Charlotte, N. C.
		110.0			
		111.0			
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		155.0			

For a desired City, or State, follow its geographical column, then look at your recorded dial number in center column.

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SHORT-WAVE STATIONS of U. S. and CANADA

Ordinarily, you will hear the many political broadcasts which will feature 1936 through your nearest regular broadcast station which you can find in the table above. However, many radio set owners will find the short-wave station list below extremely valuable.

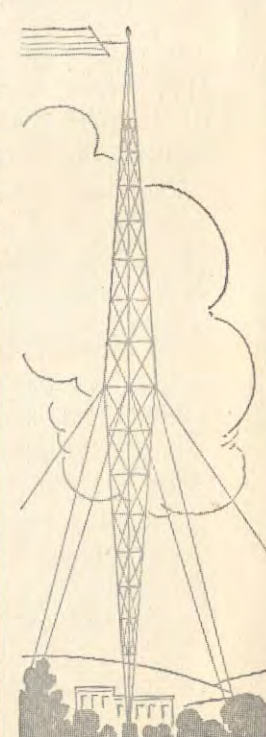
Most of these short-wave stations operate in conjunction with the network stations on the broadcast

band, relaying the same programs. Short-wave stations provide satisfactory daytime reception in isolated localities where regular daytime reception on the broadcast band is impossible. Also, when atmospheric conditions on the broadcast band are so unfavorable as to prevent reception of a desired program, the same program may very often be heard perfectly by dropping down to the short-wave band.

Mega-cycles	Station	Location	Time (Eastern Standard)
21.54	W8XK	Pittsburgh, Pa.	7 to 9 A.M.
21.52	W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	10 to 11 A.M.
17.78	W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
17.76	W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
15.33	W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	2 to 3 P.M. daily; Sun. 10:30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
15.27	W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	Relays WABC 1 to 6 P.M.
15.21	W8XK	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
11.87	W8XK	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Relays KDKA 5 to 9 P.M.
11.83	W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	Relays WABC 6 to 8 P.M.
11.79	W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	Sun. 4 to 7 P.M.; daily at 6 P.M.
9.59	W3XAU	Philadelphia, Pa.	Noon to 6:45 P.M.
9.57	W1XK	Boston, Mass.	6 A.M. to Midnight
9.53	W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	4 P.M. to Midnight
6.14	W8XK	Pittsburgh, Pa.	7 P.M. to 1 A.M.
6.12	W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	8 P.M. to 11 P.M.
6.10	W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	M. W. Sat., 7 P.M. to 12:45 A.M.
6.10	W9XF	Chicago, Ill.	Sun. Tu., Th., 9 P.M. to 2 A.M.; daily, 1 to 2 A.M.
6.08	W9XAA	Chicago, Ill.	6 to 10 P.M.

Mega-cycles	Station	Location	Time (Eastern Standard)
6.06	W8XAL	Cincinnati, O.	6:30 A.M. to 8 P.M.; 11 P.M. to 2 A.M.
6.06	W3XAU	Philadelphia, Pa.	7 P.M. to 10 P.M.
6.04	W4XB	Miami Beach, Fla.	11:30 A.M. to 2 P.M.; 8 P.M. to Midnight
6.04	W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	Tu. and Th., 7:15 to 9 P.M.; Sun. 4 to 7 P.M.

Mega-cycles	Station	Location	Time (Eastern Standard)
11.72	CJRX	Winnipeg, Man.	8 P.M. to Midnight
6.14	CJRO	Winnipeg, Man.	8 P.M. to Midnight
6.11	VE9HX	Halifax, N. S.	8:30 to 11:30 A.M.; 6 P.M. to Midnight
6.09	CRCX	Bowmanville, Ont.	5:30 to 11:30 P.M. daily; Sun. 11:45 A.M. to 11:30 P.M.
6.07	VE9CS	Vancouver, B. C.	6 to 7 P.M. daily; Sun. 1:45 P.M. to 1 A.M.
6.03	VE9CA	Calgary, Alta.	9 to 10 A.M.
6.00	VE9DN	Drummondville, Que.	Sat. at 11:30 P.M.
4.79	VE9BK	Vancouver, B. C.	2 to 4; 7 to 9 P.M. and 11 P.M. to 1 A.M.



KEEP ABREAST of WORLD AFFAIRS with SHORT-WAVE



ROGER H. ECKERSLEY

This is the man responsible for the many delightful programs heard from the English stations at Daventry. For he is Director of Entertainment of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The owner of a powerful, modern, up-to-date radio receiver can keep abreast not only of affairs in this country but also of happenings throughout the world. Through the many news reports broadcast in English from foreign stations, the American radio listener is able to hear news as it is made and receive immediate information concerning events as they occur.

Hundreds of thousands of listeners have found short-wave radio one of the greatest aids to self-education and enlightenment ever developed. It opens one's home to world-famous lecturers and international authorities not only of this country but of countries abroad.

Leaders of many nations have recognized the value of radio as a means for informing the world concerning events that transpire within the borders of their domains and for helping other nations to understand their points of view.

Thus, short-wave reception gives the listener valuable insight into the thoughts and feelings of different peoples throughout the world re-



RHEINSTEIN CASTLE, GERMANY

Ancient castles like this one on the Rhine River are constant reminders of the days when fine music was heard only by feudal lords and their households. Now, through radio, the whole world hears glorious music from Germany through the powerful short-wave stations at Zeesen.

garding international developments in which all of us are interested. And in addition to this great wealth of information and education, short-wave radio provides a most lavish abundance of delightful and fascinating entertainment. Fortunate indeed, is the owner of a new Philco with its built-in Aerial-Tuning System! For its ability to tune the aerial automatically as you tune the set, increases the range and actually doubles the number of foreign stations you can get and enjoy!

Here are just a few suggestions for getting fullest enjoyment and satisfaction from your new Philco. Tune slowly and carefully — it is very easy to pass over many an interesting station when you tune rapidly. Always consult your log book when tuning. Short-wave stations, unlike regular broadcast stations, are not on the air continuously but have certain definite hours of operation on each wave length.

And lastly, do not use too much volume. The new Philcos are so sensitive that it is not necessary to use excessive volume in order to hear a station. If the station is coming through at all, you will hear it even though the volume is turned down to normal listening level.

Countries You'll Hear Most Often

For the adventurously inclined radio listener, short-wave reception undoubtedly provides the greatest thrills in radio. The marvel of tuning-in broadcasts from many countries throughout the world has captured the imagination of millions and brought the nations of the earth into their living rooms.

Perhaps many of you who receive this Philco Political Radio Atlas do not fully realize just how much delightful foreign entertainment can be had — or how consistently it may be enjoyed. The list of cities from which the average owner of a new Philco radio receives delightful entertainment almost nightly reads like a gazetteer of the world, so great is their number and so representative are they of the countries of the earth.

A typical radio tour takes the listener to many interesting parts of the world. For instance, you may first hear a splendid concert by a Symphony Orchestra or a sparkling dance program from



ANITA CAMPS

One of the most popular programs of Station YV2RC at Caracas, Venezuela, is "The Theater of the Air" and Miss Camps is one of the most distinguished actresses featured on these broadcasts. Dramas and comedies of leading Spanish and Latin-American authors are presented.



MARIA TERESA AVELAR

Miss Avelar's rich, clear voice has made her a prime favorite of listeners to Station XEBT at Mexico City, Mexico. Because of long Latin-American ancestry, she is naturally fitted to bring to the air waves delightful interpretations of the songs of the old and the new Mexico.

London. Then, just a slight turn of the dial takes you instantly to Berlin where you are likely to hear anything from fine instrumental or vocal recitals to rollicking Bavarian dances and military band music. You listen for a while, delighted with the high quality of the programs, then move on again. This time you may pick up Paris where a lovely soprano is singing the gay songs of the boulevards.

Another slight turn of the dial and you tune in Madrid or Lisbon and hear stirring Spanish and Portuguese music — or Rome where you hear opera as it is sung nowhere else in the world. And if you like strumming guitars and clicking castanets, there is a vast number of delightful stations to be found in South and Central America and the islands of the Caribbean. You'll find stations in Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Cuba and the Dominican Republic ready and waiting almost

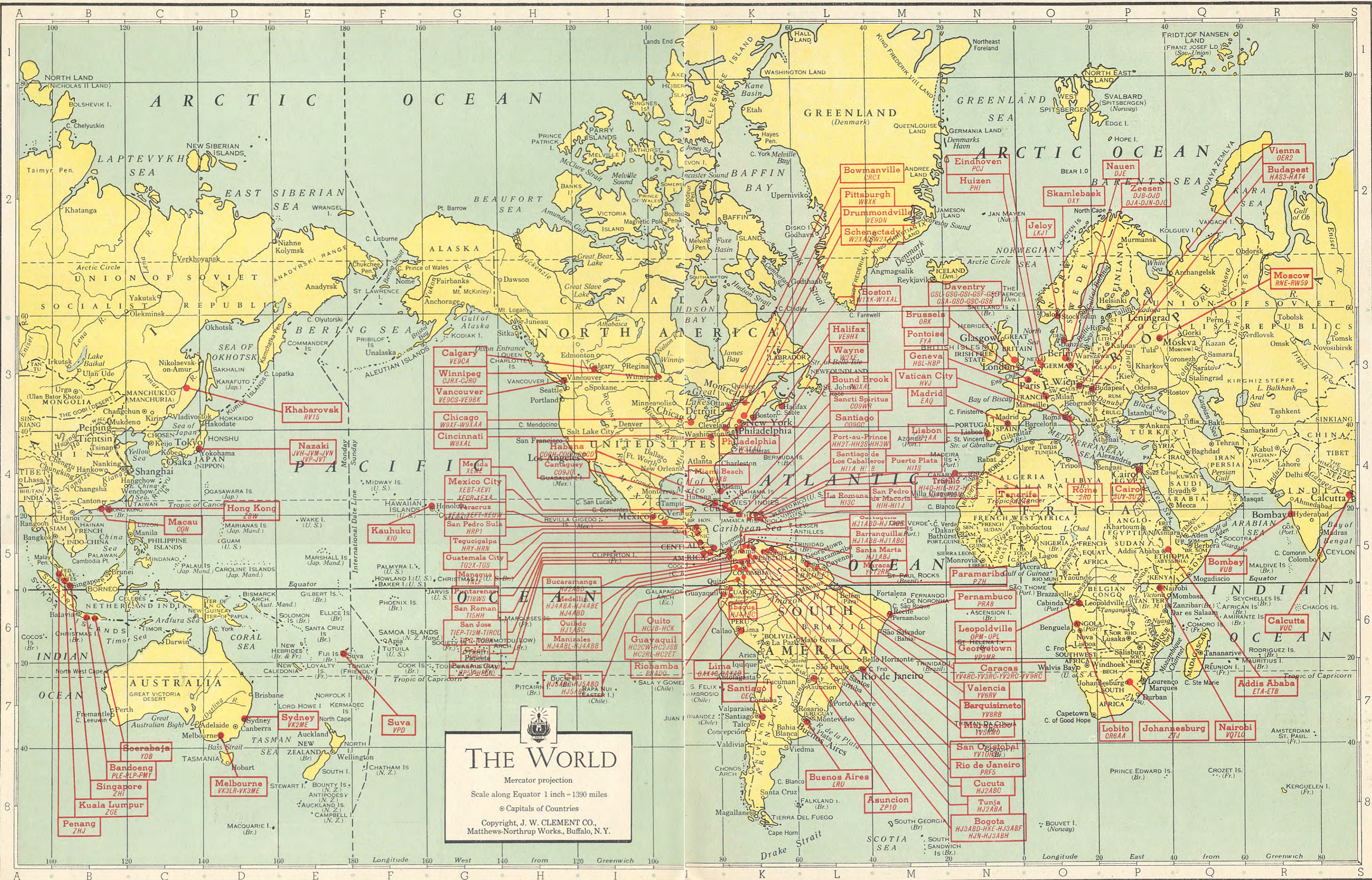



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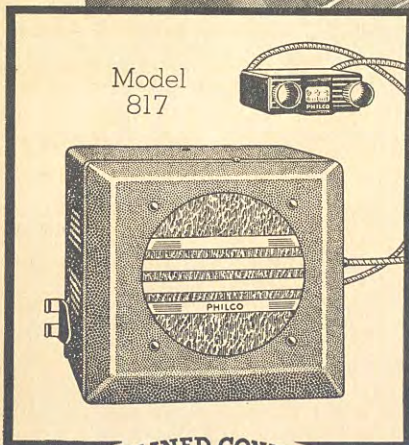



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Principal Short-Wave Stations of the World

Mega-cycles	Station	Location	Time (Eastern Standard)	Mega-cycles	Station	Location	Time (Eastern Standard)
21.54	W8XK	Pittsburgh, Pa.	7 to 9 A.M.	6.52	YV6RV	Valencia, Venezuela	12 to 2 P.M. and 6 to 10 P.M.
21.52	W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	10 to 11 A.M.	6.50	HIL	Trujillo, R. D.	3 to 9 P.M. Irregularly.
20.04	OPL	Leopoldville, Belgian Congo	Phones ORG mornings.	6.48	HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	7 to 10 P.M.
18.83	PLE	Bandoeng, Java	Phones Holland 6 to 11 A.M.	6.46	HJ4ABC	Ibague, Colombia	8 to 10 P.M.
18.27	ETA	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Used irregularly.	6.45	HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	4:30 to 10 P.M.
17.79	GSG	Daventry, England	6 to 8:45 A.M.; 9 to 10:45 A.M.	6.42	HIIS	Puerto Plata, R. D.	11:40 A.M. to 1:40 P.M.; 5:40 to 7:40; 9:40 to 11:40 P.M.
17.78	W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	9 A.M. to 5 P.M.	6.41	TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	Noon to 2 P.M.; 6 to 11:30 P.M.
17.76	W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	11 A.M. to 1 P.M.	6.37	YV4RC	Caracas, Venezuela	4:30 P.M. to 10:30 P.M.
17.76	DJE	Nauen, Germany	7 to 11:30 A.M. Irregularly.	6.35	HRV	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	6:45 to 9:30 P.M.
15.37	HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	Sundays 9 to 10 A.M.	6.33	HRP1	San Pedro Sula, Honduras	6:30 to 10 P.M.
15.34	DJR	Zeese, Germany	1:30 to 3:30 A.M. Irregularly.	6.31	HIZ	Trujillo, R. D.	5 to 11:30 P.M.
15.33	W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	Daily 2 to 3 P.M.; Sun. 10:30 A.M. to 4 P.M.	6.30	YV12RM	Maracay, Venezuela	8 to 10:30 A.M.; 4:30 to 11 P.M.
15.29	LRU	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Testing 5 P.M. to 1:30 A.M.	6.25	OAX4G	Lima, Peru	Daily 7 to 10:30 P.M.; Wed. 6 P.M.
15.28	DJQ	Zeese, Germany	12:30 to 2:15 A.M.	6.19	HI1A	Santiago de Caballeros, R.D.	11:40 A.M. to 1:40 P.M.; 7:40 to 8:40 P.M.
15.27	W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	Relays WABC 1 to 6 P.M.	6.18	XEXA	Mexico City	8 to 11:30 A.M.; 3 to 5 P.M.; 7 to 11 P.M.
15.26	GS1	Daventry, England	12:30 to 2:15 P.M. Irregularly.	6.17	HJ2ABA	Tunja, Colombia	1 to 2 P.M. and 7 to 10 P.M.
15.25		Pontoise, France	7 to 11 A.M.	6.17	HJ3ABF	Bogota, Colombia	7 to 11:15 P.M.
15.22	PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	7 to 11 A.M. Irregularly.	6.15	HJ5ABC	Cali, Colombia	7 to 10 P.M. except Sat. and Sun.
15.21	W3XK	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10 A.M. to 7 P.M.	6.15	YV3RC	Caracas, Venezuela	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.; 3 to 9:30 P.M.
15.20	DJB	Zeese, Germany	3:45 to 11:30 A.M.	6.15	CO9GC	Santiago, Cuba	8:30 to 10 A.M.; Noon to 1:30 P.M.; 3:30 to 4:30 P.M.; 10 to 11 P.M.
15.14	GSF	Daventry, England	2:15 to 4:15 and 6 to 10:15 A.M.	6.14	CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	8 P.M. to Midnight.
15.11	HVJ	Vatican City	10:30 to 10:45 A.M.	6.14	W8XK	Pittsburgh, Pa.	7 P.M. to 1 A.M.
15.11	DJL	Zeese, Germany	4 to 6 A.M. Irregularly.	6.13	ZGE	Kuala Lumpur, S. S.	Sun., Tues. and Fri., 6:40 to 8:40 A.M.
14.60	JVH	Nazaki, Japan	Phones Europe from 4 to 8 A.M.	6.13	HI5M	Trujillo, R. D.	6:40 to 9:10 P.M.
14.46	DZA	Zeese, Germany	Noon to 2 P.M. Irregularly.	6.13	COCD	Havana, Cuba	5 P.M. to 1 A.M. Irregularly.
14.10	HJ5ABE	Cali, Colombia	7 P.M. to Midnight. Irregularly.	6.12	W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	8 to 11 P.M.
13.83	SUZ	Cairo, Egypt	Phones England 7 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.	6.12	XEFT	Veracruz, Mexico	11:30 A.M. to 4 P.M.; 7:30 P.M. to Midnight.
13.07	VPD	Suva, Fiji Islands	Daily except Sun. 12:30 to 1:30 A.M.	6.11	HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	Daily 7:30 to 9 P.M.; Mon. 10:30 P.M.
12.00	RNE	Moscow, U.S.S.R.	Irregularly.	6.11	GS1	Daventry, England	2:30 to 5:45 P.M.
11.95	ETB	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	2 to 6:30 P.M. Irregularly. Wed. at 5 P.M.	6.11	VE9HX	Halifax, Canada	8:30 to 11:30 A.M.; 6 P.M. to Midnight.
11.90		Pontoise, France	3 to 4 A.M.; 11:15 to 6 P.M.	6.11	VUC	Calcutta, India	9:30 A.M. to Noon; Sat. 11:45 P.M. to 3 A.M.
11.87	W8XK	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Relays KDKA 5 to 9 P.M.	6.10	W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	Mon., Wed. and Sat. 6 P.M. to 12:45 A.M.
11.86	GSE	Daventry, England	9 A.M. to Noon.	6.10	W9XF	Chicago, Ill.	Sun., Tues., Thurs. 9 P.M. to 2 A.M.; Daily 1 to 2 A.M.
11.85	DJP	Zeese, Germany	2 to 4 A.M. Irregularly.	6.09	ZTJ	Johannesburg, Africa	3:30 to 7 A.M.; 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
11.83	W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	Relays WABC 6 to 8 P.M.	6.09	CRCX	Bowmanville, Canada	5:30 to 11:30 P.M. Daily; 11:45 A.M. to 11:30 P.M. Sundays.
11.81	2RO	Rome, Italy	8:15 A.M. to 12:15 P.M.	6.08	VQ7LO	Nairobi, Africa	5:45 to 6:15 A.M.; 11 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.
11.81	HJ4ABA	Medellin, Colombia	11:30 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 6:30 to 10:30 P.M.	6.08	W9XAA	Chicago, Ill.	6 to 10 P.M.
11.80	CO9WR	Sancti Spiritus, Cuba	4 to 6 and 9 to 11 P.M.	6.08	DJM	Zeese, Germany	9 to 10 A.M.; 3 to 5 P.M. Irregularly.
11.79	W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	Sundays 4 to 7 P.M.; Daily at 6 P.M.	6.08	HP5F	Colon, Panama	11:45 A.M. to 1:15 P.M. and 7:45 to 10 P.M.
11.80	DJO	Zeese, Germany	5 to 7 A.M. Irregularly.	6.08	ZHJ	Penang, S. S.	6:40 to 8:40 A.M.
11.77	DJD	Zeese, Germany	Noon to 4:30 P.M.	6.07	VE9CS	Vancouver, B. C.	Daily 6 to 7 P.M.; Sun. 1:45 P.M. to 1 A.M.
11.75	GSD	Daventry, England	12:15 to 4 P.M.	6.07	OER2	Vienna, Austria	9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Week days.
11.74	PHI	Huizen, Holland	Daily, except Tues. and Wed., 8:30 to 10:30 A.M.	6.06	HJ4ABL	Manizales, Colombia	11 A.M. to Noon; 5:30 to 7:30 P.M.; Sat. 10:30 P.M.
11.72	CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	8 P.M. to Midnight.	6.06	OXY	Skamlebaek, Denmark	1 to 6 P.M.
11.70		Pontoise, France	6:30 to 9:30 P.M. and 10:30 P.M. to 1 A.M.	6.06	W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	6:30 A.M. to 8 P.M.; 11 P.M. to 2 A.M.
11.71	KIO	Kauhuku, Hawaii	Heard evenings testing.	6.06	W3XAU	Philadelphia, Pa.	7 to 10 P.M.
11.57	HH2T	Port-au-Prince, Haiti	Evenings.	6.05	HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	8 to 11:30 P.M.
11.00	PLP	Bandoeng, Java	Tues. and Thurs., 10 to 10:30 A.M.	6.05	HI9B	Santiago City, R. D.	6 to 10 P.M.; 12:30 to 1:40 A.M.
10.74	JVM	Nazaki, Japan	Tues., Fri. 2 to 3 P.M.	6.05	GSA	Daventry, England	6 to 8 P.M.
10.67	CEC	Santiago, Chile	Daily 7 to 8 P.M.; Thurs., Sun., 8:30 to 9 P.M.	6.04	HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	6 to 10 P.M.
10.55	JVN	Nazaki, Japan	Tues., Fri., 2 to 3 P.M.; Mon., Thurs. 4 to 5 P.M.	6.04	W4XB	Miami Beach, Fla.	11:30 A.M. to 2 P.M.; 8 P.M. to Midnight
10.35	LSX	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Irregularly.	6.04	PRA8	Pernambuco, Brazil	2:30 to 8:30 P.M.
10.33	ORK	Brussels, Belgium	2:30 to 4 P.M.	6.04	W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	7:15 to 9 P.M. Tues., Thurs.; 4 to 7 P.M. Sun.
10.29	DIQ	Nauen, Germany	3 to 9 P.M. Irregularly.	6.03	VE9CA	Calgary, Canada	9 to 10 A.M.
10.14	OPM	Leopoldville, Belgian Congo	Phones ORK 9 to 11 A.M.; 3 to 6 P.M.	6.03	HP5B	Panama City, Panama	Noon to 1 P.M.; 7 to 10:30 P.M.
10.05	SUV	Cairo, Egypt	Phones England after 3:30 P.M.	6.02	XEUW	Veracruz, Mexico	8 P.M. to 12:30 A.M. Irregularly.
10.04	DZB	Zeese, Germany	2 to 4 P.M. Irregularly.	6.02	DJC	Zeese, Germany	Noon to 4:30 P.M. and 5:05 to 10:45 P.M.
9.87	EAQ	Madrid, Spain	Daily 5:15 to 9:40 P.M.; Sat. 1 to 3 P.M.	6.02	CQN	Macau, China	Monday and Friday, 3 to 5 A.M.
9.66	CQN	Macau, China	Monday and Friday 7 to 8:30 A.M.	6.01	HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	11:30 A.M. to 2 P.M.; 6 to 11 P.M.
9.65	CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	4 to 7 P.M. Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	6.01	COCO	Havana, Cuba	9:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.; 4 to 7 P.M.; 8 to 10 P.M.; Sat. 11:30 P.M.
9.65	YDB	Soerabaja, Java	5:30 to 10 A.M.	6.01	ZHI	Singapore, S. S.	Mon., Wed., Thurs., 5:40 to 8:10 A.M.; Sat. 10:40 P.M. to 1:10 A.M.
9.64	2RO	Rome, Italy	1:30 to 5 P.M. and 6 to 7:30 P.M.	6.01	HJ1ABJ	Santa Marta, Colombia	6:30 to 10:30 P.M. Irregularly.
9.59	HLB	Geneva, Switzerland	5:30 to 6:15 P.M. Sat.	6.00	VE9DN	Drummondville, Canada	Saturdays at 11:30 P.M.
9.59	HH3W	Port-au-Prince, Haiti	1 to 2 P.M.; 6:45 to 8 P.M.	6.00	RW59	Moscow, U.S.S.R.	2:30 to 6 P.M.
9.59	W3XAU	Philadelphia, Pa.	Noon to 6:45 P.M.	6.00	HJ1ABC	Quibdo, Colombia	Daily 5 to 6 P.M.; Wed. and Sun. 9 to 11 P.M.
9.59	VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	Sun. 1 to 3, 4:30 to 8:30 and 9 to 11 A.M.	6.00	XEBT	Mexico City, Mexico	6 P.M. to 3 A.M. Irregularly.
9.59	HP5J	Panama City, Panama	11:45 A.M. to 1 P.M.; 7:30 P.M. to 10 P.M.	5.99	HJ2ABD	Bucaramanga, Colombia	11:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.; 5:30 to 6:30; 7:30 to 10:30 P.M.
9.58	GSC	Daventry, England	4:15 to 5:45; 6 to 8; 10 to 11 P.M.	5.98	XEVI	Mexico City, Mexico	Tues. 7 to 8 P.M.; Thurs. 7 to 8, 9 to 10 P.M.; Sat. 8 to 9 P.M.
9.58	VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	3:15 to 7:30 A.M.	5.98	HIX	Trujillo, R. D.	Daily 4:40 to 5:40 P.M.; Tues. and Fri. 8:10 to 10:10 P.M.; Sun. 7:40 to 10:40 A.M.
9.57	W1XK	Boston, Mass.	6 A.M. to Midnight.	5.97	HVJ	Vatican City	Daily, 2 to 2:15 P.M.; Sun. 5 to 5:30 A.M.
9.57	VUB	Bombay, India	Wed., Thurs., and Sat. 11 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.	5.97	HJN	Bogota, Colombia	6 to 11 P.M.
9.56	DJA	Zeese, Germany	12:30 to 2:15 A.M.; 8 to 11:30 A.M.; 5 to 9:15 P.M.	5.97	HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	11 A.M. to Noon; 6 to 9:30 P.M.
9.54	DJN	Zeese, Germany	12:30 to 2:15 A.M.; 3:45 to 7:15 A.M.; 8 to 11:30 A.M.; 5:05 to 10:45 P.M.	5.96	YNLF	Managua, Nicaragua	6 P.M. to 1 A.M. Irregularly.
9.53	LKJ1	Jeloy, Norway	5 to 8 A.M.; 11 A.M. to 6 P.M.	5.94	TG2X	Guatemala City, Guatemala	4 P.M. to 2 A.M. Irregularly.
9.53	W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	4 P.M. to Midnight.	5.93	HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	6 to 10:30 P.M.
9.52	OXY	Skamlebaek, Denmark	1 to 6 P.M. Irregularly.	5.91	HH2S	Port-au-Prince, Haiti	7:30 to 9:40 P.M. Irregularly.
9.51	GSB	Daventry, England	2:15 to 4:15 A.M.; 10:15 A.M. to 8 P.M.	5.91	HRN	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	6 to 7:30; 8 to 9:30 P.M.; Sun. 3 to 5; 8 to 12 P.M.
9.51	VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	Daily except Sun. 5 to 7 A.M.	5.89	HCK	Quito, Ecuador	Mon. and Fri. 8 to 10 P.M.
9.50	PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	4:45 to 5:45 P.M.	5.86	HI1J	San Pedro de Macoris, R. D.	12:10 to 1:40; 6:10 to 8:40 P.M.
9.42	COCH	Havana, Cuba	8 A.M. to 7 P.M.; 8 to 10 P.M.	5.85	YV5RMO	Maracaibo, Venezuela	11 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.; 5 to 9 P.M.
9.12	HAT-4	Budapest, Hungary	Sundays 6 to 7 P.M.	5.82	TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	6:15 to 11 P.M.
8.77	HCJB	Quito, Ecuador	Daily except Mon. 7:30 to 9:30 P.M.	5.81	YV8RB	Barquisimeto, Venezuela	11 A.M. to 1 P.M.; 6 to 10 P.M.
8.75	ZBW	Hong Kong, China	Daily 11:30 P.M. to 1:15 A.M.; Mon. and Thurs., 3 to 7 A.M.; other days 6 to 10 P.M.	5.80	YV2RC	Caracas, Venezuela	10:30 A.M. to 1 P.M.; 5:15 to 10 P.M.
8.66	CO9JQ	Camaguey, Cuba	5:30 to 6:30 P.M.; 8 to 9 P.M.	5.78	OAX4D	Lima, Peru	Wed. and Sat. from 8 to 11:30 P.M.
8.41	HC2CW	Guayaquil, Ecuador	8 to 11:30 P.M. Irregularly.	5.75	HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	8 to 11:30 P.M.
8.19	XEME	Merida, Mexico	9 A.M. to Noon, 5 to 11 P.M.	5.74	TGS	Guatemala City, Guatemala	Wed., Thurs., and Sun. 6 to 9 P.M.
7.87	HC2JSB	Guayaquil, Ecuador	9 A.M. to 2 P.M.; 6 to 11 P.M.	5.72	YV10RSC	San Cristobal, Venezuela	7 to 11:30 P.M. Irregularly.
7.83	YV9RC	Caracas, Venezuela	7 to 11 P.M. Irregularly.	5.72	T15HH	San Roman, Costa Rica	3:30 to 4; 8 to 11:30 P.M.
7.80	HBP	Geneva, Switzerland	5:30 to 6:15 P.M. Sat.	5.15	PMY	Bandoeng, Java	6 A.M. to Noon.
7.60	T18WS	Puntarenas, Costa Rica	6 to 11 P.M. Irregularly.	4.79	VE9BK	Vancouver, Canada	2 to 4 P.M.; 7 to 9 P.M.; 11 P.M. to 1 A.M.
7.51	JVP	Nazaki, Japan	Tues., Fri., 4 to 5 P.M.	4.60	HC2ET	Guayaquil, Ecuador	Wed. and Sat., 9 to 11 P.M.
7.40	HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	7:30 to 11 P.M.	4.25	RV15	Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.	1 to 9 A.M.
7.38	XECR	Mexico City, Mexico	Sundays 6 to 8 P.M.				
7.28	HJ1ABD	Cartagena, Colombia	7:30 to 9 P.M.				
7.22	HKE	Bogota, Colombia	Mon. 6 to 7 P.M.; Tues., Fri., 8 to 9 P.M.				
7.21	EASAB	Tenerife, Canary Is.	Mon., Fri., 3:15 to 4:15 P.M.				
7.17	CR6AA	Lobito, Angola, Africa	Wed. and Sat., 2:30 to 4:30 P.M.				
7.08	VP3MR	Georgetown, British Guiana	4:45 to 8:40 P.M.				
7.00	PZH	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	2:40 to 9:40 P.M. Irregularly.				
6.90	HI3C	La Romana, R. D.	12:30 to 2 P.M.; 7:30 to 9:30 P.M.				
6.81	HIH	San Pedro de Macoris, R. D.	Daily 7:30 to 9 P.M.; Sun. 3 to 4 A.M. and 4:15 to 6 P.M.				
6.75	JVT	Nazaki, Japan	1:30 to 8 A.M.				
6.71	TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	5 to 10 P.M. Irregularly.				
6.70	T12M	San Jose, Costa Rica	9 to 11 P.M. Irregularly.				
6.66	ZPIO	Asuncion, Paraguay	10 to 11:45 P.M. Irregularly.				
6.67	HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	Sun. 5:45 to 7:45 P.M.; Tues. 9:15 to 11:15 P.M.				
6.62	PRADO	Riobamba, Ecuador	Thursdays 9 to 11:30 P.M.				
6.61	HI4D	Trujillo, R. D.	11:40 A.M. to 1:40 P.M.; 4:40 to 7:40 P.M.				
6.60	XFA2	Veracruz, Mexico	7 to 11 P.M. Irregularly.				
6.56	HI4V	Trujillo, R. D.	11:40 A.M. to 1:40 P.M.; 5:10 to 6:40 P.M.				
6.55	TIRCC	San Jose, Costa Rica	Daily 6 to 7 P.M.; Thurs., Sun., 6 to 11 P.M.				

*The above information was furnished through the courtesy of the International Short-Wave Radio Club, East Liverpool, Ohio — an organization with members throughout the world. For the PHILCO owner who wishes additional information regarding short-wave reception, including changes in stations and time as they occur, a subscription to the "International Short-Wave Radio" magazine, published monthly by this club, will prove very interesting and helpful.



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