

SHORT WAVE RADIO

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Edited by

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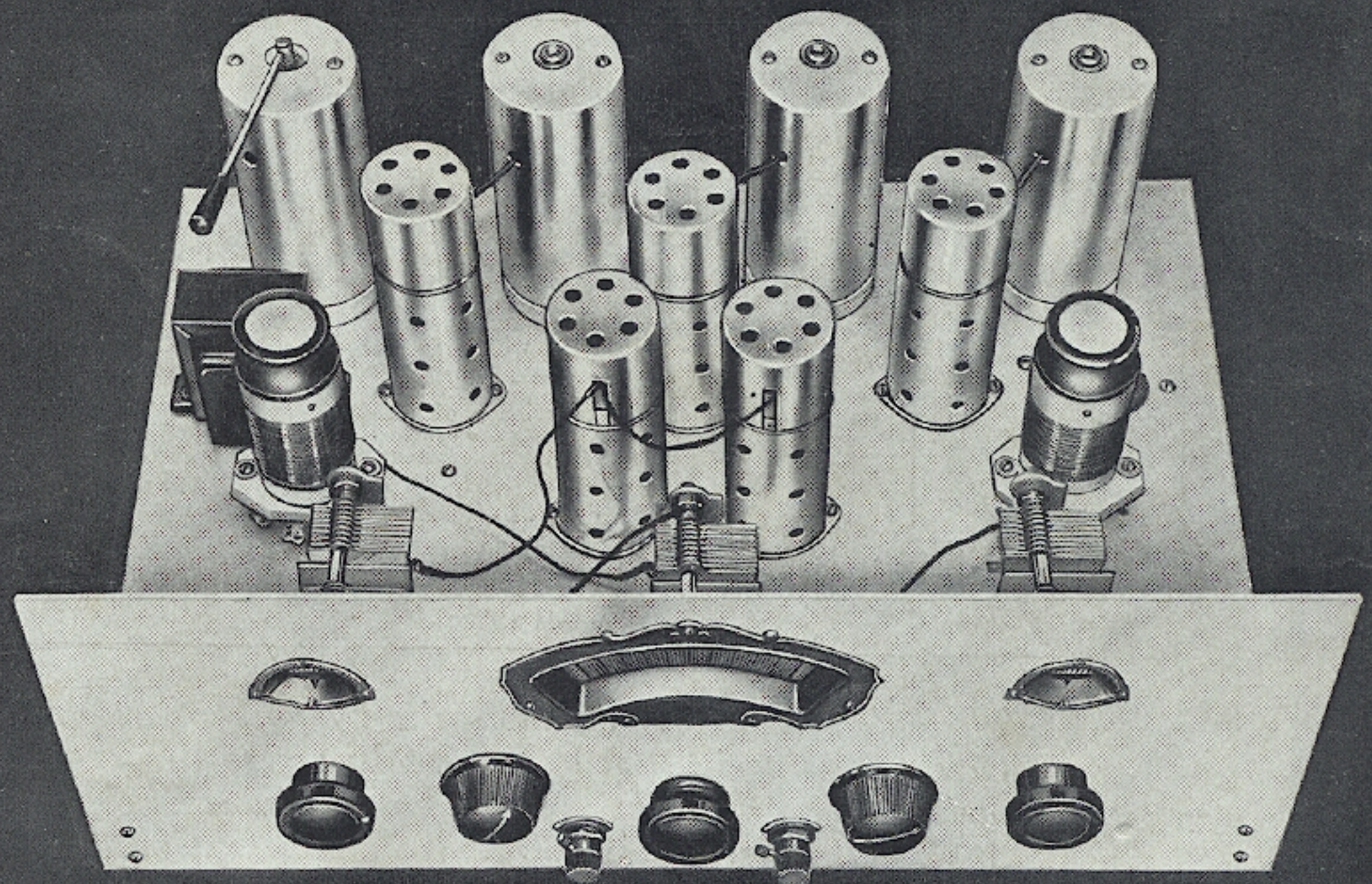
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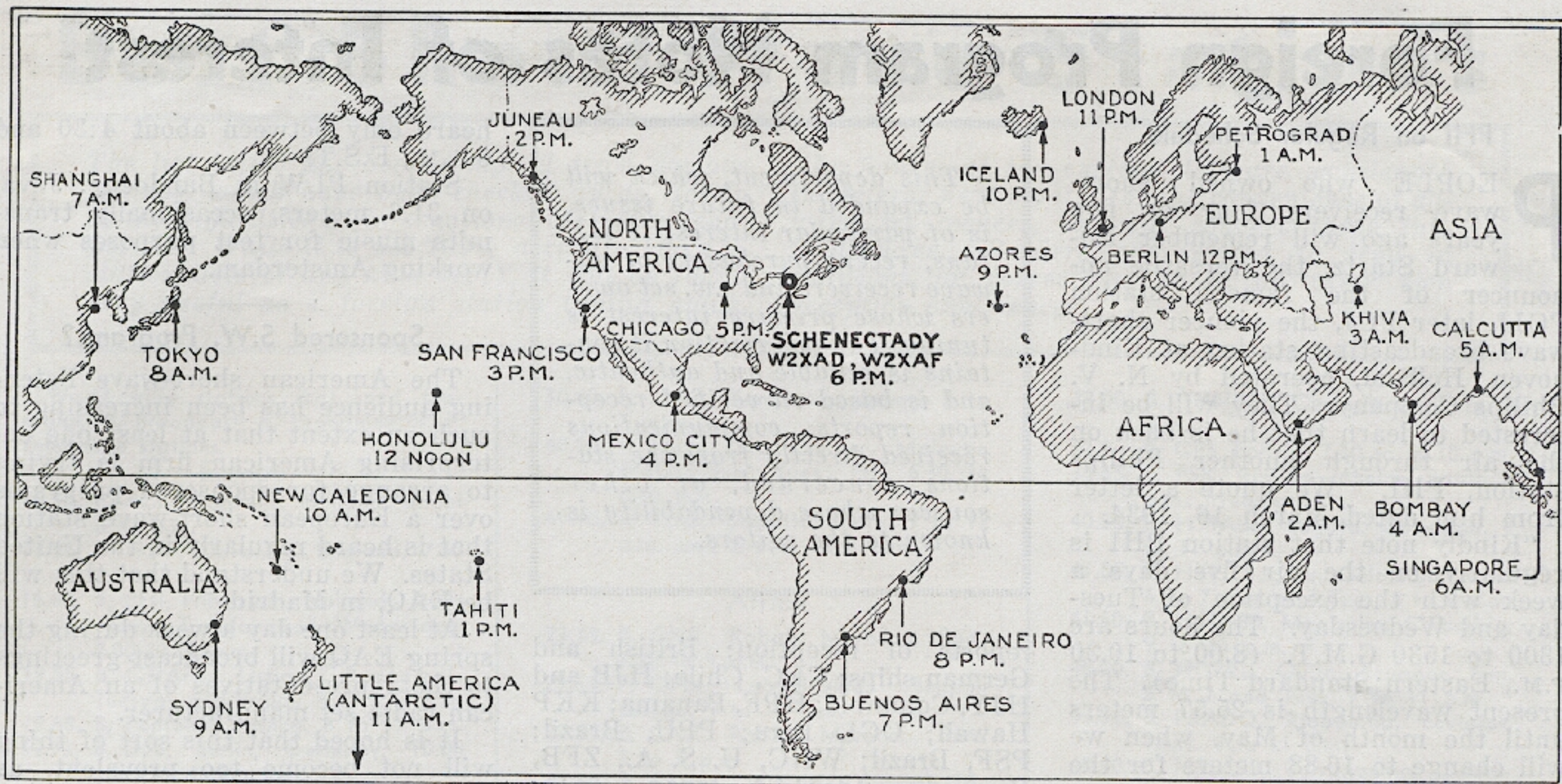
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The Worcester CONSTANT BAND-SPREAD SIX



A Unique Superheterodyne
That Opens Up the Crowded
S.W. Broadcast Channels





This map of the World shows the time in various cities when it is 6.00 p.m. in Schenectady, N. Y.

Unique 1-Hour Program Covers World

TWENTY-FOUR hours of broadcasting in 10 or more different languages, all crowded into a single hour, constituted a radio program sent by short wave stations W2XAF and W2XAD, in Schenectady, on Friday night, March 16. This broadcast "to the world" was also unique in that it was the first attempt to reach the four corners of the globe from a single station without relays in foreign countries.

The program opened at 6 o'clock, E.S.T., and continued one hour. It was heard in practically all parts of the world, as expected. When it was Friday and 6 P.M. in Schenectady it was—

- 7 P.M. in Buenos Aires
- 8 P.M. in Rio de Janeiro
- 9 P.M. in Azores
- 10 P.M. in Iceland
- 11 P.M. in London
- 12 P.M. in Berlin

SATURDAY—NEXT DAY

- 1 A.M. in Leningrad
- 2 A.M. in Aden, Arabia
- 3 A.M. in Khiva, Turkestan
- 4 A.M. in Bombay
- 5 A.M. in Calcutta
- 6 A.M. in Singapore
- 7 A.M. in Shanghai
- 8 A.M. in Tokio
- 9 A.M. in Sydney, Australia
- 10 A.M. in New Caledonia Islands
- 11 A.M. in Little America

FRIDAY—SAME DAY

- 12 Noon in Honolulu
- 1 P.M. in Tahiti
- 2 P.M. in Juneau, Alaska
- 3 P.M. in San Francisco
- 4 P.M. in Mexico City
- 5 P.M. in Chicago

This broadcast was also received in all seasons of the year at the same

time, so that it was quite fitting that "Believe It or Not" Ripley, world famous cartoonist, who has visited some 164 different countries in his travels, should be selected for the spokesman for this epochal broadcast. His speech was in several parts, each pertaining to "believe it or not" of a particular race, and immediately after he spoke, his words were translated into the native language of that country and broadcast. Among the races addressed were the German, French, Russian, Scandinavian, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese. Listeners were asked to write the General Electric Company, stating the time of day they heard the program and how well it was understood.

Keep a Log

TOO many short wave experimenters depend entirely upon their memory for the dial settings of the more important short wave broadcasters. Every listener should keep a "log" even if the listings have to be kept on a piece of paper.

Many different methods of listing are possible. Some listeners arrange their stations by countries. Others prefer to list them by the day and hour. Still others arrange their catches as to the wavelength or frequency in kilocycles, depending upon the type of dial used. However, regardless of what method is used, if a "log" is kept it will enable one to set the dials so that the stations may be spotted easily and quickly.

The special log sheets made up by SHORT WAVE RADIO are recommended

Ripley drew a special cartoon as a souvenir for this broadcast and to all persons outside of the United States who write General Electric that they heard this program a copy of this will be mailed.

This was the first time a broadcast such as this has ever been tried. The two short-wave transmitters have been heard in almost every country at different times on different programs but this was the first time an attempt was made to reach all countries with a single broadcast, not relayed by any foreign stations. W2XAF, operating on 31.48 meters, or 9530 kilocycles, is used for evening broadcasts, and W2XAD, operating on 19.56 meters, or 15,330 kilocycles, is used for daytime broadcasts.

for their convenience. However, even a dime school note-book will serve the purpose.

Regarding the S. A. Stations

Many of the Spanish speaking stations in Central and South America are really not broadcasting stations at all, but amateurs. The regulations covering short-wave operation in some of these countries are not nearly as strict as they are in the United States. Some of these stations even pick their own wavelengths, quite without regard for the International Service assignments.

American amateurs are strictly prohibited from "broadcasting" entertainment or talks of general public interest, although they may send phonograph music, to a limited extent, for testing purposes.