

BBC VIEWS DECADE OF EMPIRE SERVICE ... JAPS REVIVE PRISONERS' HOUR

BBC Empire Service Has Phenomenal Growth; Japs Use Prisoners to Entice U. S. Listeners; Berlin Denies Soldiers Face Food Shortage

Tenth for BBC Empire Service

FROM a single studio and a handful of people to a staff of thousands, from a single distance broadcast to a seventy-hour daily world-wide short-wave service, from a single language to forty-five different tongues and dialects is the story in a nutshell of the development in only ten years of the Overseas Empire Service of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

On December 19, 1932, four men entered studio 3-B in the then newly completed Broadcasting House, a huge, snow-white ornamental structure which housed the activities of the home service radio broadcasts of the British Broadcasting Corporation. With the simple words, "This is London calling," they ushered in the overseas service of the BBC. These were the first of millions of words that have since followed—words of peace, words of war. Broadcasting House is no longer snowy white; it is now camouflaged with dirty gray paint. Studio 3-B no longer exists. It was blown clean out of existence during the blitz. Through the worst that the Nazis could offer, however, the short-wave broadcasts continued; sometimes from makeshift cellar studios; sometimes announced by tired, bedraggled speakers, but they did go on.

At first the BBC overseas transmissions went out over only two transmitters and with only ten hours of programs per day in all. Moreover, all programs were in English. The first of the programs in a language other than English was inaugurated in 1938 with the opening of the Arabic and Latin-American services. In 1938 the Munich crisis spurred this development and the European service came into being. The overseas transmissions were now expanding in all directions, and the plea for new transmitters was continuous. More ambitious programs, increases in the transmission times in the English-language services, together with technical changes dictated by increasing knowledge of the capabilities and limitations of short waves, created demands that were difficult to meet.

But they were met. Today English-language programs are heard more than twenty-one hours each day throughout the world. Another fifty hours daily is devoted to programs in forty-five languages. The plant necessary to make this operation possible is obviously enormous and, just as obviously, war-time censorship makes it impossible to tell the whole story.

Not only throughout the British Empire and in foreign countries, but here in the United States as well, the short-wave programs from London have proved very popular. With American troops encamped in Britain and in its possessions throughout the

world; with American boys fighting shoulder to shoulder with the British; with the Australians; with the South Africans, programs from London are becoming a listening "must" for every person with a receiver capable of tuning in short waves. Cognizant of this interest, London sends us seven and a half hours of news, entertainment and vital statistics every day. In addition to this, the Eastern and African services of the BBC are also beamed to North America so that those who care to listen to London will find it possible to do so almost around the clock. Even for those without short-wave receivers, programs from London are available. Our networks not only broadcast direct pickups of their own correspondents from Britain but are also rebroadcasting an ever increasing number of the most popular features of the BBC's overseas programs.

Japs' "American Prisoners' Hour"

Tokyo cunningly induces many people to listen to its news and propaganda features by wedging what it calls the "American War Prisoners' Information Hour" into the middle of each English period in its overseas transmissions for North America. The "American War Prisoners' Information Hour" is actually a five-minute period given over to recorded mes-

sages from American soldiers, sailors or marines, now in prison camps somewhere in Japan or Japanese-occupied territory. (Recently messages from prisoners in a prison camp at Batavia, Java, have been featured.) From two to four messages are given in each period, each message being introduced by the prisoner giving his full name and address. The messages are stereotyped in form, usually consisting of the familiar "Don't worry about me, I'm in fine health and being given the best of treatment by the Japanese." I have always felt these messages were at least partially "phony" and probably dictated under duress. However, the simple fact that their son or husband was even alive and presumably in at least fair health would be a great consolation to anxious families. The messages are being given daily at about these times and on the following frequencies (EWT):
2:15 a.m. over JZJ (11.80) and JZI (9.535) for West Coast.
8:30 a.m. over JZJ (11.80) and JZI (9.535) for East Coast.
2:15 p.m. over JLG2 (9.505) and JZI (9.535) for West Coast.
7:15 p.m. over JLG4 (15.105) and JZJ (11.80) for East Coast.

Short-Wave Broadcasters Say—

(Berlin)—Berlin radio pooh-poohs Allied claims that Nazi soldiers are

facing food shortages. Says military rations were actually increased on last October 17, and that on Christmas Day extra food rations were issued . . . (Tokyo)—The ratification of the cultural pact between Japan and Thailand has now become effective . . . (Moscow)—The Leningrad Music School continued its activities even in the most difficult days of the blockade when there was so little fuel that the pianists had to play with gloved hands, while the violinists' stiff fingers could hardly hold the bows . . . (Melbourne)—First steps toward teaching the game of cricket to American soldiers were taken recently at a camp in New South Wales. An exhibition of the game was given by several first-class Australian players, and later the Americans were given an opportunity to try their hand as batsmen. It is proposed to invite Americans to play with Sydney teams until an all-American eleven can be chosen. Captain Oldfield, a former international cricketer, said that actual contact with the game should soon end the American prejudice against it . . . (Melbourne)—Up to the end of April, there were only twenty Kittyhawks based at Port Moresby to contend with the Jap Zeros and bombers . . . (Tokyo)—Soviet Russia is indifferent to the proposed visit to Kuibyshev of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek since they are determined to keep on friendly relations with Japan.

Notes Concerning the Stations

According to Mrs. M. Allen of Lafayette, Rhode Island, ZOY, a small station at Accra in the Gold Coast in West Africa, is being heard occasionally from about 3:00 p.m. to its sign-off at 3:15 p.m. EWT on approximately 7.30 megs. This concluding fifteen-minute period of broadcast is given over to a news and sports review in English after which the signature selection, *God Save the King*, is played . . . CRTBE (9.843), Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa, is being heard with excellent signal strength week-days from 2:30 to 5:20 p.m.; on Sundays from 11:00 a.m. to 5:20 p.m. EWT. Transmissions open with a three-chime signal—somewhat similar to NBC's—and identification in Portuguese (by a man) and English (by a woman). News in English is broadcast at 3:15 p.m. EWT . . . CNR1 (8.035), Rabat, Morocco, may be heard calling OWI in New York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at approximately 7:15 p.m. EWT . . . "Radio Congo Belge" (17.775, 11.72, 6.28), Service de l'Information, Cabinet du Gov. General, Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, can be heard from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. EWT . . . Vichy's English program for North America, 4:30 p.m. EWT (9.62 megs), is still coming through.



SINCE a few months after the outbreak of the war, Arthur Westrup Dibley (above) has handled the complex job of coordinating the work of script- and news-writers, announcers and translators for overseas broadcast of the Australian Broadcasting Commission. He's also an announcer

NEW SCHEDULE OF FREE CHINA STATION . . . SOVIETS REVEAL SKI-TANK TACTICS

Fuzzy Wuzzies Receive Christmas Parcels; Schedule of Russia's English Broadcasts; Australia Lifts Ban on Communist Party

Santa Visits New Guinea Natives

ACCORDING to a letter from ABC correspondent Hayden Lennard "somewhere in New Guinea" broadcast over the Australian short-wave station, Christmas parcels were delivered to native boys who had assisted Australian troops in New Guinea who were sick or wounded. The parcels were provided by the Australian Red Cross out of funds derived from the sale of the poem "Fuzzy Wuzzy Angels of the Owen Stanley Track," written by an Aussie soldier.

Each parcel contained a box of matches, three sticks of tobacco, a package of cigarette papers, two handkerchiefs, a quarter-pound parcel of brown sugar, a piece of soap and a can of condensed milk.

Included in each parcel was a Christmas card carrying in English and native tongue the following words: "New Guinea Boy helped wounded Australian soldier . . . Now Australian men and women say 'Thank you, Native boy. Merry Christmas.'"

Soviet Skiers Hitch on Tanks

According to a radio dispatch from the central front in Russia, a new winter of war has developed new forms of team work between various arms. For the first time, Soviet skiers are effectively cooperating with tanks in piercing the German defenses on the central front. In some cases the tanks pull the skiers behind them on huge sleds, in others the skiers themselves follow closely in the wake of the tanks. During assaults on strongly fortified centers of resistance, tommy-gunners on skis, clad in white gowns and protected by a mass of anti-tank weapons, infiltrate into the enemy dispositions singly and in groups and strike at him from the rear, disorganizing his anti-tank defenses. Simultaneously tanks attack from the front, and in most cases succeed in carrying the enemy positions with few casualties. These groups of skiers cooperating with tanks are also equipped with light trench mortars and machine-guns mounted on sledges. Skiers are also very helpful to tanks in overcoming various obstacles. They fill in anti-tank tracks and clear mine fields.

Chungking Station's New Schedule

XGOY, the Free China international broadcasting station at Chungking, now operates on a new frequency at 6.12 meg, daily as follows (EWT): To East Asia, and the South Seas

7:35 a.m.—Spanish news; 7:45 a.m. Burmese news; 7:55 a.m.—Chinese music; 8:00 a.m.—Talk in Chinese or English; 8:10 a.m.—Chinese opera or music; 8:20 a.m.—News in Japanese; 8:30 a.m.—Dutch news; 8:45 a.m.—Burmese news;

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President, International DX'ers Alliance

9:00 a.m.—Cantonese news; 9:15 a.m.—Siamese news; 9:30 a.m.—Malay news; 9:45 a.m.—American Hour.

To North America.

10 a.m.—English news; 10:15 a.m.—Cantonese news; 10:30 a.m.—Talk in English (Sat.—Mail Bag Hour; Sun.—American Hour); 11:00 a.m.—Press news in English.

To Europe.

11:30 a.m.—Chinese music or songs; 11:45 a.m.—Russian news; 12:00 noon—English news; 12:15 p.m.—Talk in English; 12:30 p.m.—Close-down.

Japs Overlook Buried Gold

The Melbourne short-wave station revealed the other morning how G. M. Carr, engineer of the Bulolo Gold Mining Company in New Guinea, saved \$175,000 in gold from the clutches of the Japanese. He said: "When the Japanese landed at Lae and Salamaua I was left behind at Bulolo to carry out demolition work with my own native boys, who were thoroughly trustworthy and efficient. I used 60 cases of gelignite, and destroyed bridges, cranes and all machinery that could be used by the Japanese. We blew holes in the airdrome and set fire to the fuel dumps. The last of the exploding petrol blew me off my feet. About 2:00 a.m. I rolled the gold out of the guardhouse down the steps and

400 yards into the dense jungle, where I buried it in a hole three feet deep beside a tree. About three days after the demolition work I reported to the Army authorities that the gold was safe, as earlier it had been reported missing."

Shorts From the Short Waves

(Berlin)—British troops in India are suffering badly for lack of quinine, most of which formerly came from Malaya now in Japanese hands. The British have requisitioned all stocks in New Delhi . . . (Rome)—Rome commentators express grave doubts that we are able to turn out ships as fast as we report, unless, as one speaker said, they are "made of cardboard" . . . (London)—According to a report from Tokyo, Allied nationals interred in Shanghai received several hundred letters and some Christmas parcels during the holidays . . . (London)—An Italian newspaper complains that the air-raid wardens of Turin quit the city as soon as air-raid alarms are sounded . . . (Vichy Radio)—"The present population of France would be about 80,000,000 instead of little more than half that if the birthrate of 1876 had continued. This is what the Republican regime did for France. Now under the Nazi new order this will all be corrected." . . . (Australian Radio)—

Australian troops, as part of their regular military training, are being

taught to find sustenance in the bush, as aborigines do. The new instruction course is designed to make the soldier independent of ordinary supplies if he is cut off or isolated. Troops will learn how to get water from roots of trees and from shells dug from drying mud; that the bark of a certain tree, crushed and thrown into a river, will dope fish and bring them to the surface within an hour; and that onionweed bulbs, thistles, wicity grubs and ants' eggs can be made palatable. Wicity grubs are large, white wood grubs regarded as aboriginal delicacies. The authorities don't claim that they are satisfying but say they will keep a stranded man alive for weeks . . . (London)—According to Radio Newsreel, the largest and friendliest "army in exile" enjoying the hospitality of Britain is the eager, young and enthusiastic Polish army quartered in Scotland. The armies of Poland in exile rank sixth among the armies of the Allied powers. The one aim of the Polish army is "The shortest way back to Poland" . . . (Melbourne)—The ban on the Communist party and its press has been lifted by the federal government. The Communist Party in Australia was declared an illegal organization by the Menzies government in June, 1940. Announcing the lifting of the ban, Attorney General Dr. H. V. Evatt said the Communists had given satisfactory undertakings of maximum support for the war effort. Dr. Evatt made it clear that the decision evidenced no sympathy by the government with Communist views or actions.

Soviet Broadcasts to North America

Soviet transmissions in English for North America can be heard currently at the following times and on the following frequencies (only those frequencies best heard are given) (all time EWT)

7:40-8:20 a.m. on 15.75, 9.86
9:15-9:30 a.m. on 9.86
5:15-5:40 p.m. on 15.23, 15.11
6:48-7:25 p.m. on 15.23, 15.11, 12.19
9:15-9:40 p.m. on 15.23, 15.11
11:15-11:40 p.m. on 15.23, 15.11, 9.565 meg.

Notes Concerning the Stations

The Danish undercover station on 9:48 meg is now heard from 2:00 to 2:15, and from 6:00 to 6:15 p.m. EWT, according to Thos. Jones of St. Petersburg, Florida . . . The African Service of the British Broadcasting Corp. is beamed to North America, from 11:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. over GRE (15.39); from 2:30 to 4:45 p.m. over GRG (11.68); from 4:00 to 4:45 p.m. over GRY (9.60) . . . Rome has an English broadcast for Gt. Britain, daily from 6:00 to 7:00 p.m. EWT, which is broadcast over 2RO11 (7.22), 2RO23 (6.29) and 2RO19 (10.23).



FORMERLY director of NBC's staff in western Europe, Fred Bate now is manager of NBC's international division. His work in Europe promoting the mutual exchange of radio programs between European countries and the United States gave him valuable experience for his present job

War News in English

Table with columns: Daily, Morning, Afternoon, Evening, Station, DIAL, and time slots. Lists various international stations and their broadcast times.

Important Stations

Table listing important stations with columns for call letters, frequency, and location. Includes stations like AFH, CBY, CNRI, etc.

Guide to Programs

The programs listed here are those broadcast daily at the same time. Exceptions are indicated. Time shown is EWT; subtract one hour for CWT

DAILY

Note: Programs marked with a (T) are broadcast specifically for our troops overseas. As these programs don't change much from week to week, we suggest you clip out the program listings on this page and send them to a soldier overseas.

Saturday, Jan. 9, through Friday, Jan. 15

Table listing daily programs with columns: EWT City, Program, Station, and time slots. Includes programs like Melbourne Broadcast, Chungking, etc.



Rosemay Barck, at microphone, above, is Columbia's Swedish-language broadcaster for short-wave transmissions to Europe

from Americans in Jap prisons: JZI (9.535) JLG2 (9.505) 2:30 p.m.—London—Radio News-reel: GRE (15.39) GRG (11.68) 2:45 p.m. (ex. Sun., Mon.)—New York (T)—American News Letter: WCBX (15.27) 3 p.m.—New York (T)—Service-man's Reporter: WBOS (11.87) 3:15 p.m. (ex. Sun.)—Mozambique—English News: CR7BE (9.843) 3:45 p.m.—Brazzaville—English News from Fighting French Headquarters: FZI (11.97) 3:45 p.m.—London—English News: GRG (11.68) 4:30 p.m.—Vichy—English Talk and News: (9.62) 5:45 p.m. (ex. Sun.)—New York (T)—Back Home: WNBI (9.67) 5:50 p.m.—Berlin—Germany's

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

For programs broadcast daily see Daily Programs above.

Saturday, January 9

Table listing special programs for Saturday, January 9, with columns: EWT City, Program, Station, and time slots.

Sunday, January 10

Table listing special programs for Sunday, January 10, with columns: EWT City, Program, Station, and time slots.

Table listing special programs for Monday, January 11, with columns: EWT City, Program, Station, and time slots.

Table listing special programs for Tuesday, January 12, with columns: EWT City, Program, Station, and time slots.

Table listing special programs for Wednesday, January 13, with columns: EWT City, Program, Station, and time slots.

Wednesday, January 13

Table listing special programs for Thursday, January 14, with columns: EWT City, Program, Station, and time slots.

Thursday, January 14

Table listing special programs for Friday, January 15, with columns: EWT City, Program, Station, and time slots.

Table listing special programs for Saturday, January 16, with columns: EWT City, Program, Station, and time slots.

World Short-Wave Broadcast Stations

Time shown is EWT; subtract one hour for CWT 41-METER BAND (Continued)

Table listing broadcast stations in the 41-meter band with columns: Mags., Call, Location, and Time.

END OF 41-METER BAND

Table listing broadcast stations at the end of the 41-meter band with columns: Mags., Call, Location, and Time.

49-METER BAND

Table listing broadcast stations in the 49-meter band with columns: Mags., Call, Location, and Time.

Note: This is the eighth in a series in which we are publishing a complete list of the world's short-wave broadcasting stations by frequencies, with the operating schedule for each. Reserve your copy of MOVIE-RADIO GUIDE in advance so that you will not miss any of this valuable list.

THE STORY OF AUSSIE COMMANDOS ON TIMOR AS TOLD VIA SHORT WAVE

Aussies Still Defying Japs Against Odds of 100 to 1; Brazil's New 50,000-Watt Short-Wave Transmitter Becomes International Voice

A Tale of Timor

"FREE men never voluntarily yield to the subjugation of brute force," so say the American and Filipino survivors who still carry on guerrilla warfare in the wild and remote jungles of the Philippines; so yell the fierce Chetniks who carry on in the rugged mountains of Yugoslavia; so declare the Australian commandos who still hold out in the tropical forests of Timor. Today's story, pieced together from the short-wave accounts of British and Australian war correspondents who lived with and knew these men, concerns a small group of Aussie commandos who, against odds of a hundred to one, have been not only defying the Jap invaders of Timor but actually carrying the fight into their camp.

These commandos landed in Timor, a Portuguese island in the Timor Sea which guards the northwest approaches to Australia, on December 17, 1941. At midnight on February 19, the Australian mainland lost all contact with its troops in Timor. For that day, against fierce opposition, the Japs had landed on Timor and the AIF commandos had been forced to take to the hills, from which point they reorganized and continued their guerrilla war. For fifty-nine days these men were without wireless contact with Australia. They did not know whether the Japs had occupied Australia; they in turn had been given up as dead or prisoners.

They badly needed a radio transmitter and receiver. When an officer and four men began work with a broken-down set and scanty spares, the task looked hopeless. But a day later, an exhausted buck sergeant stumbled into their hideout. He had carried, through forty miles of the roughest country in the world, what he thought was a radio transmitter. To their dismay they discovered it was only an out-of-order medium-wave receiving set. Undaunted they decided to use the spare parts of that set and those of a small but weak transmitter to build a more powerful one. Help came from other units. One sent an army receiving set which had been salvaged from two days' walk away. They now had three sets, all decrepit, and four signal corps commandos. They set to work to repair them. Finally, on March 26, 1942, a transmitter was completed.

They now needed batteries to test their transmitter, and they needed, too, a receiving set. Batteries turned up first, but they were run down and needed charging. The boys got out the generator from a ten-year-old car; they rigged the generator to an arrangement of geared wooden wheels turned by a native. The operation was slow and tedious, but finally enough juice was generated to test the transmitter. It was a failure.

By CHARLES A. MORRISON

President, International DX'ers Alliance

At last one man, who had been away scavenging, returned with the power part of a Dutch transmitter, two aerial condensers, a receiver and other odds and ends. But their hideout had meanwhile become untenable, as the Japs were closing in around them, and the men had to move their precious junk to another place.

Starting all over, they designed another transmitter twice as powerful as the first, and in the meantime a battery-charger and a small supply of gas came in. To get that charger and gas, fourteen commandos went through Jap lines, and there, within a hundred yards of Jap sentries and protected only by the dark, they dug up the booty, which had been buried when their headquarters was evacuated.

On April 10, Darwin, Australia, was heard on the receiver, and they then knew that it was still in Australian hands but disappointment followed this good news. The second transmitter was also a failure.

They had another idea. To carry this out, they had to get more batteries and four were found. Then the supply of gas ran out and the chargers could not be kept running. So they raided the Jap lines and carried off tins of kerosene. This they mixed with Diesel oil, also captured from the Japanese, and finally the charger was started on a mixture of kerosene and Diesel oil. With batteries at full strength,

they signaled Darwin on April 18, and got no reply.

They did not know that their messages had been picked up on the Australian mainland and passed to Darwin, nor did they know that all transmitting stations had been warned to keep off the air and to listen to Timor the following night.

On the night of April 19 they got an answer from Darwin. Then their batteries failed again. But the poor signalers celebrated by smoking a package of tobacco which they had saved up for sixty-nine days.

This is not the end but rather only the first chapter in the *Tale of Timor*, for these men are still there and killing Japanese at a rate of much more than one hundred for every Australian or Dutchman lost in action.

They are ambushing the enemy in the mountains, raiding him in his camps, and they have even carried the fight direct down the main street of a Japanese-held village. And they are doing all this against overwhelmingly superior weight of armament. Their only weapons are the Bren and Tommy guns, snipers' rifles, bayonets, knives, grenades and firesticks. The Japs have all these, and field artillery, mortars and air support as well. In their mountain hideouts they live like natives. Their food is meager and unappetizing. They sleep in native huts or in the open. As time wore on they

became attacked by fleas, lice, malaria and dysentery. By day they swelter under a tropical sun. At night they shiver as the clouds come down, blanketing the mountains. Night and day they are patrolling. They are living on buffalo meat and rice. They were kangaroo-shooters, civil engineers, bank clerks, miners and jackeroos and molders, barbers, carpenters, bricklayers, university students, book-makers, dairy farmers, tinsmiths, fishermen and pilots. Now they are AIF commandos, young men, few of them over twenty-five. They are tough, and they are fighting for Australia. The enemy has paid them their most grateful tribute in one demand for surrender—"YOU ALONE DID NOT SURRENDER TO US."

When the torch of freedom is carried in such brave, dauntless hands as these; in the hands of the young men who fought at Bataan, on Wake Island; who fight today in Timor; at Stalingrad; in Tunisia; in the jungles of Guadalcanal; on the beaches of Papua, then we can be irrevocably certain that the cause of the free peoples of this earth will be finally and gloriously won.

Rio Short-Waver Takes Air

Built by RCA and dedicated to the promotion of good-will between the United States of America and the United States of Brazil, PRL8 (11.72), Rio de Janeiro, began blasting the international ether channels on Jan. 1. Walter Winchell was emcee on the inaugural program. "Radio National," as the new station is called, has a power of 50,000 watts, making it the most powerful short-waver in Latin America. Its signals are received in the United States with great strength; the tonal qualities are excellent. It is indeed a very welcome addition to the roll of great international voices.

"Radio El Grande" (6.05), a powerful new Buenos Aires, Argentina, station, is now on the air and relays LR3 daily from 7:00 to 11:00 p.m. CWT.

Notes Concerning the Stations

AFH (12.12), Allied Forces Headquarters, Algiers, is now on the air daily, 2:15-3:00 p.m. CWT, with a program of French news and Algerian music. . . . Thomas Jones of St. Petersburg, Florida, reports hearing SUX (7.865), Cairo, Egypt, broadcasting the Orange Bowl Game on New Year's Day. . . . CR7BE (9.843), Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, may be heard with excellent signal strength broadcasting the news in English daily at 2:50 p.m. CWT. . . . Listeners report hearing VQ7LO (10.73), Nairobi, Kenya Colony, with weak signals intermittently from 10:15 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. CWT.



MEXICAN SERENADERS. Listeners below the border are familiar with the music and songs presented by the popular "El Charro Gil Trio" (above), which is composed of three native Mexican singers. The trio is heard frequently on Latin-American programs broadcast via CBS short-wave facilities

War News in English

Table with columns: CWT, MWT, CITY, STATION, DIAL. Lists broadcast times for War News in English from 6:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

Table with columns: CWT, MWT, CITY, STATION, DIAL. Lists broadcast times for Daily Morning programs from 12:00 noon to 5:48 p.m.

Table with columns: CWT, MWT, CITY, STATION, DIAL. Lists broadcast times for Daily Afternoon and Evening programs from 6:00 p.m. to 11:30 p.m.

Important Stations

Table listing important stations with columns for call letters, frequency, and location. Includes stations like AFH, AFH2, CBFY, etc.

Guide to Programs

The programs listed here are those broadcast daily at the same time. Exceptions are indicated. Time shown is CWT; subtract one hour for MWT

DAILY

Programs marked with a (T) are rebroadcast for our troops overseas. Clip out these listings and send them to a soldier overseas. Saturday, Jan. 23, through Friday, Jan. 29. CWT City Program Station



Fernando Ortiz Echague, noted South American journalist, presents news round-ups in Spanish via NBC int'l short wave

6:25 a.m.—Melbourne—Broadcast for eastern North America; 6:45, 7:20 a.m.—English news and names of U. S. soldiers decorated for valor: VLG2 (9.54) VLQ7 (11.88) 6:30 a.m.—Rome—English program for North America: ZRO6 (15.30) 6:30, 7:55, 8:57 a.m.—Montreal—CBC English news bulletins: CBFW (6.09) 6:35 a.m.—Chungking—Chinese National program for North America; 8:45 a.m. (ex. Sat., Sun.)—American Hour; 10 a.m.—English news: XGOY (6.12) 7:15 a.m.—Tokyo—Messages from American prisoners of war: JZI (9.535) 9 a.m.—Saigon—English news: (11.775) 9:30 a.m.—Melbourne—Perth—World news: VLG2 (9.54) VLW6 (9.68) 9:45 a.m. (ex. Sun.)—New York (T)—American News Letter: WCBX (15.27) WCRC (11.83) 11:40 a.m.—Rome—English Italian program for North America: ZRO6 (15.30) 12:30 p.m. (ex. Sun.)—New York (T)—News from Home: WBOS (11.87) 12:45 p.m.—Guatemala—Marimba program: TGWA (15.17) 1:15 p.m.—Aukara—English news: TAP (9.465)

1:15 p.m.—Tokyo—Messages from Americans in Jap prisons: JZI (9.535) JLG2 (9.505) 1:30 p.m.—London—Radio Newsreel: GRE (15.39) GRG (11.68) 1:45 p.m. (ex. Sun., Mon.)—New York (T)—American News Letter: WCBX (15.27) 2 p.m.—New York (T)—Serviceman's Reporter: WBOS (11.87) 2:30, 3:30 p.m.—Berlin—English news: DXJ (7.24) 2:45 p.m.—Brazzaville—English news from Fighting French Headquarters: FZI (11.97) 2:50 p.m. (ex. Sun.)—Mozambique—English news: CR7BE (9.843) 3:15 p.m. (ex. Sun., Mon.)—New York—Everything Goes: WBOS (11.87)

4:15 p.m.—London—London Calling, program announcements: GSC (9.58) GRG (11.68) GSL (6.11) 4:45 p.m. (ex. Sun.)—New York (T)—Back Home: WNBI (9.67) 4:50 p.m.—Berlin—Germany's program for North America: DJJ (11.77) DZD (10.54) DXJ (7.24) DXL13 (9.52) DJB (15.20) 6:15 p.m.—Tokyo—Recorded messages from Yanks in Jap prison camps: JLG4 (15.105) JZI (11.80) 7 p.m.—Madrid—Program for North America, including news in English: EAQ (9.86) 8 p.m.—Mexico City—Your American Hour, news in English, popular Mexican and U. S. music: XERQ (9.61) 8:45 p.m.—Madras, India—English news: VUMZ (7.26) 9 p.m. (ex. Sun.)—Rio de Janeiro—Goodwill program in English for North America; 9:03 p.m.—English news: PRL8 (11.72) 9:55 p.m.—Berlin—News: HER3 (6.165) HER5 (11.865) 10 p.m.—London—"Radio Newsreel," news by the men and women who make it: GSC (9.58) GRN (6.195) GSL (6.11) GRC (2.915) 10:45 p.m.—Brazzaville—All-English program from Fighting French Headquarters: FZI (11.97) 11:25 p.m.—Melbourne—English program for western North America: VLG2 (9.54) VLQ9 (7.28) 11:30 p.m.—Rome—"American Hour," for western North America: ZRO3 (9.63) ZRO4 (11.81) ZRO6 (15.30) ZRO11 (7.22)

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

For programs broadcast daily see Daily Programs above.

Saturday, January 23 CWT City Program Station 9:30 a.m.—Chungking—Mail Bag Hour: XGOY (6.12) 10:30 a.m.—San Francisco (T)—Fibber McGee: KGEI (7.25) 12 noon—New York (T)—U. S. Coast Guard Parade: WBOS (11.87) 1 p.m.—Montreal—Metropolitan Opera: CBFY (11.705) WNBI (11.89) 2:15 p.m.—New York (T)—Yank Swing Session: WBOS (11.87) 4:30 p.m.—San Francisco—World at War: KWU (15.355) 5:35 p.m.—Cincinnati—Juan Arvizu and the Pan-American Orchestra: WLWO (15.25) 7 p.m.—London—Weekly visit to the Eagle Club, including messages from American fliers in Britain: GSC (9.58) GRC (2.915) 11 p.m.—Guatemala—Popular Maderas de Mi Tierra Marimba Orchestra: TGWA (9.685) Sunday, January 24 8 a.m.—Montreal—Dramas from the Bible: CBFY (11.705) 2:15 p.m.—New York (T)—Command Performance: WBOS (11.87) 4 p.m.—New York (T)—CBS Symphony Orchestra: WCBX (15.27) WCDA (11.83) 4:30 p.m.—London—"Answering You," Britain answers questions from Americans about the war: GSC (9.58) GRG (11.68) 5:15 p.m.—New York—Sammy Kaye's Orchestra: WNBI (9.67) 5:15 p.m.—Havana—English Service: COCD (6.13) 5:30 p.m.—London—A Canadian in Britain: GSC (9.58) GRC (2.915) 5:30 p.m.—San Francisco—Mexico City (T)—Command Performance: KGEI (11.73) KWID (15.29) XERQ (9.61) 6:15 p.m.—London—World News Roundup, featuring direct pick-

Wednesday, January 27 11:30 a.m.—London—Behind the Battlefront: GRE (15.39) 12 noon—New York (T)—U. S. Navy Band: WBOS (11.87) 2:15 p.m.—New York (T)—Mail Call: WBOS (11.87) 6 p.m.—Port-au-Prince, Haiti—English program: HH2S (5.947) 7 p.m.—London—"Democracy Marches," William Holt: GSC (9.58) GSL (6.11) GRN (6.195) 7:30 p.m.—London—Talk by J. B. Priestley: GSC (9.58) GSL (6.11) GRN (6.195) 11:30 p.m.—Guatemala—The English Hour: TGWA (9.685) Thursday, January 28 7:30 a.m.—Cincinnati (T)—Red Skelton; 8 a.m.—Meet Your Navy: WLWO (15.25) 12 noon—New York (T)—U. S. Air Forces Band: WBOS (11.87) 5:30 p.m.—San Francisco (T)—Eddie Cantor's Show: KGEI (11.73) KWID (15.29) 7:15 p.m.—New York (T)—Ray de la Torre, guitarist: WNBI (9.67) WGEA (9.53) WGE0 (7.00) 10:15 p.m.—New York (T)—Dinah Shore: WNBI (9.67) WGE0 (7.00) Friday, January 29 12 noon—New York (T)—U. S. Marine Band: WBOS (11.87) 1:15 p.m.—New York (T)—Grandstand Seat: WBOS (11.87) 2:15 p.m.—New York (T)—Personal Album: WBOS (11.87) 2:30 p.m.—New York (T)—Yarns for Yanks: WBOS (11.87) 3:30 p.m.—London—Bob Hope or Jack Benny rebroadcast: GSE (11.86) GSF (15.14) 7 p.m.—London—"Off the Record," Stanley Maxted: GSC (9.58) GSL (6.11) 7:30 p.m.—London—"World Affairs," H. Wickham Steed: GSC (9.58) GSL (6.11) GRN (6.195)

World Short-Wave Broadcast Stations

Time shown is CWT; subtract one hour for MWT (CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK)

Table with columns: Mags., Call, Location, Time. Lists broadcast stations and their schedules, including Dacca, Toronto, Caracas, Puntarenas, London, Nairobi, Bangkok, New York, Pereira, Arequipa, London, Tampico, Boston, Harbin, Panama City, Calgary, Berlin, Lourenco Marques, Morelia, San Pedro, Gustav, Vera Cruz, Bogota, Santiago, Sydney, Berlin, Calcutta, Recife, London, Johannesburg, Montreal, Colon, Accra, Mexico D. F., Huancayo, Quito, St. John's, Vatican City, Port-au-Prince, Trujillo, Willemsted, Khabarovsk, Mafeking, Tegucigalpa, Paramaribo, Leon, Quito, Hsinking, Hicksville.

Next Issue: The 60-Meter Band. This is the tenth in a series in which we have been publishing a complete list of the world's short-wave broadcasting stations by frequencies, with the operating schedules for each.

CINCINNATI STATION TO BE CLEARING-HOUSE FOR "HAM" ACTIVITIES

Dispatches Reveal How Weather Handicaps Fighters; Melbourne Changes Time of North American Broadcast; New French-Africa Station Heard

Weather, a Military Enemy

AS WE sit in our comfortable living-room in front of a cheery, crackling open fire, listening to the latest radio dispatches from the fighting fronts, it is sometimes very hard to realize that out there in the frontier battle areas our men are fighting not only highly trained and brutal enemy troops, thundering tanks and flaming guns but weather conditions that are almost unbelievable. Weather and the conditions caused by weather sometimes become a more formidable enemy than the most powerful military opponents.

We have cold weather, of course, but not the marrow-freezing sub-zero cold of the great treeless plains of Russia. Even the indomitable Russians are finding it hard to retain the power of their offensive drive under conditions of extreme cold. Enemy airports must be occupied ahead of advancing infantry troops. According to radio reports all planes must be equipped with skis. To permit the use of these skis, landing-fields must be rolled smooth and hard with heavy rollers. Planes must be kept warm, for the oil must not be allowed to freeze. Mechanics must work in sub-zero temperatures with terrible, icy winds penetrating their clothing with metal parts so cold that frost-bite will be the immediate penalty of any contact by bare flesh. Lorries bringing up troops and supplies slide and slither on the icy, rough roads. Branches must often be strewn along the trails to permit any kind of progress.

In Libya, General Montgomery's Eighth Army is advancing under different but almost as bad weather conditions. Geoffrey Talbot, BBC correspondent, recently stated that even as he broadcast the wind was almost blowing his head off. Soldiers must lean forward at a forty-five-degree angle to keep going. Often the bitter, biting wind is accompanied by torrential downpours of rain; more often by driving mists of sand. Sometimes this veil of sand becomes so thick, so black you can't see the vehicle at your side. You always have sand in your eyes, in your tea, in your coffee.

Down in Papua, New Guinea, lofty impassable mountains, slimy impenetrable jungles and daily rains of "cloudburst proportions" have all conspired to create a type of warfare in which only the strong survive, in which men must become savage, lurking shadows of the jungle, conquering their opponents by stealth, by trickery, by dogged tenacity. Damien Parer, ace cameraman of the Australian Infantry Forces, has been describing this type of warfare over the Melbourne short-wave station. His own brother was killed in the evacuation of civilians from the Bulolo gold-fields. His accounts are stark, nakedly realistic.

By CHARLES A. MORRISON

President, International DX'ers Alliance

They grip the imagination, sear the soul. I had the good fortune to see the other night a reel of pictures that he had taken in the New Guinea jungles. I shall never forget the blinding rains, the miserable grass huts, the mud-covered Australian and American boys who, in swampy slime to their knees—sometimes to their waists—kept doggedly stumbling ahead, while from the jungles a green-painted face would suddenly appear for an instant, fire a shot, and vanish like a wraith. Bearded, unkempt but with undaunted spirit these men of ours are carrying on and winning the fight against the evil forces that have threatened to engulf humanity.

We may not have our houses quite as warm as usual, we may not have quite as much gas in our cars, we may have to hesitate on that second cup of coffee, but we are not freezing, unkempt, our clothes in tatters, hungry, weary or wounded. Let us remember these things as we listen to radio dispatches coming from areas of dying and suffering to our homes of warmth and good health.

A Texan in the Solomons

One escape story which will live after the war is that of twenty-eight-year-old Fighter Pilot Lieut. Dinn of Corpus Christi, Texas, who bailed out over Isabel Island in the Solomons, then canoed down the coast for six days fighting twenty-foot crocodiles

and capturing and recapturing a Japanese pilot, whom he took to Gaudalcanal. Dinn related his extraordinary adventures to a Sydney newsman, who retold them over the Melbourne short-wave station as follows:

"The lieutenant was flying a pursuit plane accompanying bombers in an attack on — Bay. He got an excellent shot at a gasoline dump. Returning for a shot at another, he was struck by a Japanese 20-mm. ack-ack gun and had to bail out five miles from the enemy position. Slashing through the jungle, Dinn at last met a party of natives who supplied him with directions. At the first village he got a canoe and started on a 140-mile trip down the coast, which included threading his way through mangrove swamps infested with crocodiles, which he had to scare off with pistol shots. Two weeks previously a Japanese bomber crew had crashed in one of these swamps, and half of them were eaten by the crocodiles. The remainder had been rescued by the natives, who have been recompensed with money. Dinn found that the only reward the natives wanted from him was a letter to the British administrator commending them for the help given.

"Dinn found a Japanese refugee pilot on an island five miles away. The Japanese had been wounded by a shot. Dinn captured and carried this man to his canoe. The Japanese managed to upset it but Dinn recaptured him and put him back into the canoe. A few days later Dinn was told at the village that the government launch was searching for him. He finally arrived at his base eight days after bailing out."

Short-Wave Shorts

(London's Radio Newsreel)—Stalin-grad has contributed \$1,000,000 for a tank column to be named after that city . . . (London's Radio Newsreel)—China has an immense and ancient civilization . . . The Chinese mind is extremely intelligent and practical at the same time. As a result of this we can expect tremendous developments in this country after the war . . . (Rome)—No clothing of any kind, very few vegetables are obtainable in Lebanon due to recent requisitioning by the British authorities for their own needs . . . (London)—Jas. Ferguson quotes General Deitmar, German Commissioner of Man Power, as saying that "the release of German manpower has thus far been restrained. Measures are being taken for the complete mobilization of the manpower of Germany and Europe." According to Ferguson, this actually means that the last remaining man-

power reserves of entire Nazified Europe are now to be called up, including all seventeen- and eighteen-year-olds not already in service . . . (Melbourne)—Gordon Williams says that when the news of Buna's fall was brought to MacArthur in Papua, his first comment was, "The dead of Bataan should rest a little easier tonight" . . . Nazi military communiques have failed in many instances to admit the capture by the Russians of towns recently held by their forces. Vichy Radio attempts to explain these omissions by stating that the Russians are so illiterate and have such poor signaling systems that they never know exactly where they are and whether they have taken a town or not.

"The Ham Club"

With amateur activities suspended for the duration, not much is being heard about the radiomen whose activities have frequently proved so vital in civil emergencies; whose experimenting has been an important factor in bringing about the present-day perfection of radio. To act as an unofficial clearing-house for ham (amateur) activities and chatter, WCKY (1530 kcs.), Cincinnati, Ohio, is putting its 50,000-watt transmitter on the air each morning from 5:00 to 5:30 a.m. EWT to present a program by hams, and for hams, and those interested in them. At this hour and with WCKY's power it should be clearly heard throughout the entire United States under ordinary conditions.

Now it's getting even the fans: A recent letter to Edward R. Murrow, ace CBS correspondent in London, was addressed, "To Edward R. Murrow who should be heard to-murrow, to-murrow and to-murrow."

Notes About the Stations

Starting January 18 a new timing for the Melbourne to eastern N. A. transmission became effective. This important broadcast may now be heard daily from 8:00 to 8:45 a.m. EWT over VLG2 (9.54) . . . On days when reception is unusually good, TAP (9.465), Ankara, Turkey, can be heard for almost the whole of its 11:30 a.m. to 3:50 p.m. EWT transmission. News in English can be heard weakly at 2:15 p.m. EWT . . . Ralph Gozen of Yonkers, N. Y., states that the unidentified French station on 7.28, which is being received daily from 3:00 to 7:00 p.m. EWT, has been heard to identify as "Radio Tunisia." Anything further on this station should be reported immediately to the writer of this column . . . Radio Maroc (8.035), Rabat, Morocco, is coming in with fine signal strength from approximately 6:00 to 6:45 p.m. EWT.



VIA BBC TO HOME! Sgt. Bruce W. Blount of Evanston, Ill., sending word home from London's American Red Cross Eagle Club

War News in English

Table with columns: Daily, Morning, EWT, CWT, CITY, STATION, DIAL. Lists broadcast times and stations for various cities like London, Berlin, Moscow, etc.

Table with columns: Daily, Afternoon, EWT, CWT, CITY, STATION, DIAL. Lists broadcast times and stations for various cities like London, Tokyo, Rome, etc.

Table with columns: Daily, Evening, EWT, CWT, CITY, STATION, DIAL. Lists broadcast times and stations for various cities like Tokyo, Rome, London, etc.

Table with columns: Daily, Evening, EWT, CWT, CITY, STATION, DIAL. Lists broadcast times and stations for various cities like Tokyo, Rome, London, etc.

Important Stations

Table listing important stations with columns for station name, frequency, and location. Includes stations like AFH, AFH2, CBFY, etc.

Guide to Programs

The programs listed here are those broadcast daily at the same time. Exceptions are indicated. Time shown is EWT; subtract one hour for CWT

DAILY

Programs marked with a (T) are rebroadcast for our troops overseas. Clip out these listings and send them to a soldier overseas.

Saturday, Jan. 30, through Friday, Feb. 5

Table listing daily programs with columns: EWT, City, Program, Station. Includes programs like Chungking, Melbourne, etc.



Origenes Lessa, noted Brazilian writer and journalist, offers a thrice-weekly commentary via NBC international short wave

(T)—News from Home: WBOS (11.87) 1:45 p.m.—Guatemala—Marimba program: TGWA (15.17) 2:15 p.m.—New York (T)—Sports News: WBOS (11.87) 2:15 p.m.—Tokyo—Messages from Americans in Jap prisons: JZJ (9.535) JLG2 (9.505)

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

For programs broadcast daily see Daily Programs above.

Saturday, January 30

Table listing special programs for Saturday with columns: EWT, City, Program, Station. Includes programs like Chungking, San Francisco, etc.

Sunday, January 31

Table listing special programs for Sunday with columns: EWT, City, Program, Station. Includes programs like Montreal, New York, etc.

5:20 p.m.—Stockholm—English news: SBU (9.535) 5:30, 6:15 p.m.—St. John's, Newfoundland—English news: VONH (5.97) 5:45 p.m. (ex. Sun.)—New York (T)—Back Home: WNBI (9.67) 5:50 p.m.—Berlin—Germany's program for North America: DJD (11.77) DZD (10.54) DXJ (7.24) DXL13 (9.52) 6:30 p.m.—London—War Reviews by expert military commentators: GSC (9.58) GRG (11.68) 7:15 p.m.—Tokyo—Recorded messages from Yanks in Jap prison camps: JLG4 (15.105) JZJ (11.80) 8 p.m.—Madrid—Program for North America, including news in English: EAQ (9.86) 9 p.m.—Mexico City—Your American Hour, news in English, popular Mexican and U. S. music: XERQ (9.61) 9:45 p.m.—Madras, India—English news: VUM2 (7.26) 9:45 p.m. (ex. Sat.)—Bern—English program for North America: 10:55 p.m.—News: HER3 (6.165) HER5 (11.865) 10 p.m. (ex. Sun.)—Rio de Janeiro—Goodwill program in English for North America: PRL8 (11.72) 11:45 p.m.—Brazzaville—All-English program from Fighting French Headquarters: FZI (11.97) 12:30 a.m.—Rome—"American Hour," for western North America: 2R03 (9.63) 2R04 (11.81) 2R06 (15.30) 2R011 (7.22) 1:30 a.m.—Tokyo—Program for West Coast listeners: 2:15 a.m.—Messages from American prisoners: JZJ (9.535) JZJ (11.80)

Wednesday, February 3

3:15 p.m.—New York (T)—Mail Call: WBOS (11.87) 7 p.m.—Port-au-Prince, Haiti—English program: HH2S (5.947) 7:30 p.m.—London—Behind the Battlefield: GSC (9.58) GSL (6.11) GRC (2.915) 7:45 p.m.—Quito, Ecuador—English Mail Box: HCJB (9.958, 12.455) 8 p.m.—London—"Democracy Marches," Howard Marshall: GSC (9.58) GSL (6.11) 8:30 p.m.—London—Talk by J. B. Priestley: GSC (9.58) GSL (6.11) GRC (2.915) 12:30 a.m.—Guatemala—The English Hour: TGWA (9.685)

Thursday, February 4

1 p.m.—New York (T)—U. S. Air Forces Band: WBOS (11.87) 6:30 p.m.—San Francisco (T)—Eddie Cantor's Show: KGEI (11.73) KWID (15.29) 6:35 p.m.—Cincinnati (T)—Show Time: WLWO (15.25) 7 p.m.—Cincinnati (T)—Mail Bag: WLWO (15.25) 7:30 p.m.—London—Khaki Scrapbook: GSC (9.58) GSL (6.11) GRC (2.915) 8 p.m.—London—"London Letter," Macdonald Hastings: GSC (9.58) GSL (6.11) GRC (2.915)

Friday, February 5

10 a.m.—Montreal—Heroes of Canada: CBFY (11.705) 1 p.m.—New York (T)—U. S. Marine Band: WBOS (11.87) 2:15 p.m.—New York (T)—Grandstand Seat: WBOS (11.87) 3:30 p.m.—New York (T)—Yarns for Yanks: WBOS (11.87) 6:30 p.m.—San Francisco (T)—Maxwell House Coffee Time: KGEI (11.73) KWID (15.29) 8 p.m.—London—"Off the Record," Stanley Maxted: GSC (9.58) GSL (6.11) 8:30 p.m.—London—"World Affairs," H. Wickham Steed: GSC (9.58) GSL (6.11) GRC (2.915)

World Short-Wave Broadcast Stations

This is the eleventh in a series in which we have been publishing a complete list of the world's short-wave broadcasting stations by frequencies, with the operating schedules for each.

Time shown is EWT; subtract one hour for CWT

Large table listing world short-wave broadcast stations with columns: Megs., Call, Location, Time. Includes stations like HJAG, HJAE, VUD2, etc.

Note: Next week in this space we will publish a list of English-language programs broadcast over United States international stations. Buy an extra copy of this edition of MOVIE-RADIO GUIDE so you can clip out this list to send to a soldier overseas. He'll appreciate it.

BBC SERIAL, BORN DURING BLITZ, PORTRAYS DAY-TO-DAY LIFE IN WAR-TIME ENGLAND

Nazi Private Describes Ordeal in Russia; New "Freedom" Station in France; Revised Schedule of Australian Overseas Broadcasts

Nazi Officers Desert Men

NAZI officers are brave men—as long as they are winning. Once they are trapped and see defeat staring them in the face they run like rabbits, leaving behind them anything or anyone that hinders their flight. They left whole divisions of their Italian comrades abandoned and stranded in the Libyan desert. In Russia they have even been abandoning their own enlisted men. To prove this I cite the radio story of Private Rulfe Jegosch of the 83rd German Infantry Division, which was captured at Velikie Luki. He stated that their last days and hours in the town were horrible. Large ammunition dumps were blown up by several direct hits and the explosions thundered all day long. In his own words Jegosch said: "The situation as regarding ammunition became so grave that our command requested that shells be sent by air. Several loads of ammunition on parachutes reached us, but this was not enough. The thunder of guns and the heavy fire of heavy Russian trench mortars forced us to huddle in cellars. Some men lost their reason before my eyes; others, unable to stand it, committed suicide. The desertion of our officers from the blockaded town was a terrible shock to the men. In the heat of the battle an airplane landed in one of the streets. We thought it brought us good news, but we soon learned that our officers had deserted us and used this plane to save their own skins. The soldiers cursed them up and down. Unfortunately they learned too late what their superiors are worth. Rumors reached the soldiers that the Soviet command had proposed to the garrison to lay down its arms, and had promised all officers and men their lives and a safe return to Germany after the war. The garrison command declined this proposal, and preferred to pay with the soldiers' lives, while they themselves fled from doom like rats from a sinking ship."

"Front Line Family"

The BBC's "soap-box opera" is the serial "Front Line Family." It is followed religiously by untold thousands of short-wave listeners in all parts of the world. Not only is it dramatic and thrilling but it is true to life in that it strives to portray an average family as they live from day to day in war-time England.

According to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the idea of "Front Line Family," which has been broadcast regularly since April 28, 1941, was born during a bad London blitz. Alan Melville, of the BBC, was in a restaurant with E. L. Bushnell, of the CBC, during an air-raid, and bombs were falling so close that every now and then they had to dive under the

table. In the intervals, they were discussing what happens to ordinary people when war drives its wedge into their lives. Eventually, they conceived the idea of a serial reflecting the excitements and tensions of a typical middle-class British family in war-time.

Although sixty or seventy other characters weave their way in and out of the story, the plot revolves round the five members of the Robinson family and the girl and the soldier who are going to marry into it. In the early days it was easy to get material for "Front Line Family," as some of the most dramatic London raids took place soon after the serial started. Many of the actors found themselves rehearsing situations in which they had just been involved in real life. A number came to the microphone swathed in bandages. When the Luftwaffe ceased its nightly visits the finding of material became more difficult, as the Family was not so dramatically in the front line, so the author concentrated on their domestic life.

"Front Line Family" may be heard every evening except Saturday and Sunday at 4:30 and 8:45 p.m. CWT over London stations GSC (9.58), GSL (6.11), GRN (6.20) and GRC (2.915). It can also be heard over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation network.

By CHARLES A. MORRISON

President, International DX'ers Alliance

Australian Overseas Transmissions

Note: Effective January 18, the overseas broadcasting schedule of the Australian short-wave station was completely revamped. The new schedule of transmissions follows (CWT):

- Transmission 10**
12:10-12:40 a.m.—In English to western North America, VLG8 (9.68), VLQ10 (9.59)
- Transmission 1**
12:55-1:40 a.m.—In French to Tahiti, VLG3 (11.71)
- Transmission 2**
1:55-2:25 a.m.—In English to Britain (news in English at 2:00 a.m.), VLG3 (11.71), VLQ2 (11.87)
- Transmission 3**
2:50-3:20 a.m.—In Japanese to New Guinea, Solomons, VLG5 (11.71)
- Transmission 4**
3:25-4:25 a.m.—In French to New Caledonia, VLG3 (11.71)
- Transmission 5**
5:15-5:30 a.m.—In Mandarin to China; 5:30-5:50 a.m.—In English to East Asia; 5:50-6:15 a.m.—In Malay to the Netherlands Indies; 6:15-6:45 a.m.—In Dutch to the Netherlands Indies, VLQ3 (15.315), VLG (11.84)
- Transmission 6**
7:00-7:45 a.m.—In English to eastern North America (news in English at 7:01 a.m.), VLG2 (9.54), VLY (11.83)
- Transmission 7**
8:00-8:35 a.m.—In French to French Indo-China; 8:35-9:00 a.m.—In Thai to Thailand, VLG2 (9.54)
- Transmission 8**
9:00-9:45 a.m.—In English to East Asia, VLG6 (15.23)
- Transmission 9**
10:00-10:45 a.m.—In English to western North America, VLG2 (9.54), VLR (9.58)

Above information furnished by the Australian News and Information Bureau, New York, New York.

From My Short-Wave Notebook

(London)—According to some Frenchmen, it isn't *Deep in the Heart of Texas*, but "Dieppe in the heart of the Axis" . . . (London Radio News-reel)—According to Monsieur Mayo, just returned from North Africa, the political set-up in Tunisia and North Africa is dangerous; may be even dangerous for the new France—civil and military. Eighty to ninety percent of the French in North Africa are pro-Ally but many people are confused at present and thus susceptible to enemy propaganda . . . (Berlin)—The cost of living in London has risen by forty percent since the beginning of the war . . . (Berlin)—The RAF lost 150 airmen in their last raid on Berlin. These raids are certainly not worth while for the British when viewed in the light of such a tremendous personnel loss . . . (OWI "News from Home")—The AEF has the largest factory in Britain. It is a machine-shop which covers more than a square mile. In it anything from a wrist-watch to a tank can be repaired . . . (London Calling)—The new tune, *The Eighth Army March*, was composed by Eric Coates under odd circumstances. "The BBC wanted it in a hurry," said Mr. Coates, "and I got the idea for it while walking down Oxford Street one day. I wrote the march while the moving-men were taking the furniture out of my flat until only the piano was left." So with the Eighth Army on the move, and his own furniture on the move, Mr. Coates got moving himself and produced *The Eighth Army March*.

Notes About the Stations

The number of clandestine, "freedom" and otherwise unlicensed short-wave transmitters in Europe is on the rapid increase (this is to be expected as the day of liberation for the oppressed peoples draws ever closer). One of the more recent to take the air identifies itself as "La France Fidele." Its programs, which are mainly in French or Arabic, may be heard daily from 1:30 to 3:15 and from 5:00 to 6:00 p.m. CWT on 9.575, 7.315 and 7.25 megs. The last named is the best heard of the three frequencies . . . The Roumanian Freedom Station is still operating daily on 11.60 megs, 12:45 to 12:55 p.m. and 3:15 to 3:25 p.m. CWT, in Roumanian . . . "Radio Metropole" (the old Belgrade transmitter) operates from 10:00 to 11:45 a.m. and from 3:40 to 3:58 p.m. on 9.48 megs; from 4:05 to 5:05 p.m. CWT on 6.100 megs. English news is given at 4:15 p.m. CWT . . . Home Service Transmissions of the Budapest short-wave station are currently broadcast from about 2:30 to 5:55 p.m. CWT over HAT2 (6.66). News in English is given at 4:25 p.m. CWT.



SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC General Sir Thomas Blamey (left), popular Commander in Chief of Australian Infantry Forces, chats with a member of the AIF. The conversation is being recorded, possibly for broadcast later over Australia's domestic and foreign short-wave facilities

War News in English

Table with columns: Daily, Morning, EWT, CWT, CITY, STATION, DIAL. Lists broadcast times and stations for various cities like London, Berlin, Vichy, Moscow, Rome, Tokyo, etc.

Table with columns: Daily, Afternoon, EWT, CWT, CITY, STATION, DIAL. Lists broadcast times and stations for various cities like London, Tokyo, Rome, etc.

Table with columns: Daily, Evening, EWT, CWT, CITY, STATION, DIAL. Lists broadcast times and stations for various cities like Cairo, Tokyo, Rome, Algiers, etc.

Table with columns: Daily, Evening, EWT, CWT, CITY, STATION, DIAL. Lists broadcast times and stations for various cities like Rio de Janeiro, Rome, London, Berlin, etc.

Important Stations

Table listing important stations with columns: Station Name, Frequency, and other details. Includes stations like AFH, CBFY, CNR1, etc.

Guide to Programs

The programs listed here are those broadcast daily at the same time. Exceptions are indicated. Time shown is EWT; subtract one hour for CWT

DAILY

Programs marked with a (T) are rebroadcast for our troops overseas. Clip out these listings and send them to a soldier overseas. Times shown in parenthesis indicate rebroadcasts for West Coast listeners.

Saturday, Feb. 13, through Friday, Feb. 19

Table with columns: EWT, City, Program, Station. Lists daily programs and stations for various cities like Montreal, Chicago, Tokyo, etc.



Adam Morch Lunoe, a native of Copenhagen who has worked in the U. S. for many years as writer and editor, is on NBC Danish staff

2:45 p.m. (ex. Sun., Mon.)—New York (T)—American News Letter: WCBX (15.27) 3 p.m.—New York (T)—Service-man's Reporter: WBOS (11.87) 4:15 p.m. (ex. Sun., Mon.)—New York—Everything Goes: WBOS (11.87) 5:15 p.m. (8:15, 10:30 p.m.)—London—"London Calling," program announcements: GSC (9.58) GSL (6.11) 5:15 p.m.—Stockholm—English News: SBU (9.535) 5:30 p.m. (9:45 p.m.) (ex. Sun.)—London—"Front Line Family," Life of the Robinson Family in War-time London: GSC (9.58) GSL (6.11) 5:45 p.m. (ex. Sun.)—New York (T)—Back Home: WNBI (9.67)

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

For programs broadcast daily see Daily Programs above.

Saturday, February 13

Table with columns: EWT, City, Program, Station. Lists special programs for Saturday, February 13.

Sunday, February 14

Table with columns: EWT, City, Program, Station. Lists special programs for Sunday, February 14.

Tuesday, February 16

Table with columns: EWT, City, Program, Station. Lists special programs for Tuesday, February 16.

5:50 p.m.—Berlin—Germany's program for North America: DJD (11.77) DZD (10.54) DXJ (7.24) DXL13 (9.52) DJB (15.20) DXC2 (11.74) 6:25 p.m. (ex. Sun., Mon.)—Quito, Ecuador—Chimes: HCJB (12.455, 9.958) 6:30 p.m. (ex. Sun.)—London—War reviews by expert military commentators: GSC (9.58) GSL (6.11) 6:48 p.m.—Moscow—Komsomolsk—Program for North America: (15.23, 15.11, 12.19, 9.86, 9.77) 7:15 p.m.—Tokyo—Recorded messages from Yanks in Jap prison camps: JLG4 (15.105) JZJ (11.80) JRAK (9.565) 8 p.m.—Madrid—Program for North America, including news: EAQ (9.86) 8:30 p.m.—Rome—"American Hour," for listeners in North America: 2R04 (11.81) 2R03 (9.63) 2R011 (7.22) 9 p.m.—Mexico City—"Your American Hour," news, popular Mexican and U. S. music: XERQ (9.615) 9 p.m.—Budapest—North American program from Hungary: 9:20, 10:25 p.m.—English news: HAT4 (9.125) 9:45 p.m. (ex. Sat.)—Bern—Program for North America: 10:55 p.m.—News: HER3 (6.165) HER5 (11.865) 10 p.m. (ex. Sun.)—Rio de Janeiro—Goodwill program in English for North America: PRL8 (11.72) 12:30 a.m.—Rome—"American Hour," for western North America: 1 a.m.—News: 2R03 (9.63) 2R04 (11.81) 2R06 (15.30) 2R011 (7.22) 2:15 a.m.—Tokyo—Messages from American prisoners: JZJ (9.535) 2:30 p.m.—London—Radio Newsreel: GRE (15.39) GRG (11.68) F. in Britain: GSC (9.58) GSL (6.11) 8 p.m. (12:30 a.m.)—London—North American Guest Night: GSC (9.58) GSL (6.11) GRC (2.915) 8:30 p.m.—London—"Here in Britain," Stanley Macted: GSC (9.58) GSL (6.11) GRC (2.915) Monday, February 15 3:15 p.m.—New York (T)—Your Broadway and Mine: WBOS (11.87) 6 p.m. (10 p.m.)—London—Broadcast from the Merchant Navy Club: GSC (9.58) GSL (6.11) 6:30 p.m.—San Francisco (T)—Charlie McCarthy: KGEI (11.73) KWID (15.29) 9:15 p.m.—London—Mapleleaf Matinee: GSC (9.58) GRN (6.195) GSL (6.11) 11:30 p.m.—Lima—Peru Calls You: OAN4Z (6.082) 12:30 a.m.—Guatemala—Popular marimba music: TGWA (9.685) Thursday, February 18 7 a.m.—New York (T)—Lux Theater: WCDA (9.59) WCBX (15.27) 3:45 p.m.—New York (T)—"Standing Room Only," last-minute news of the stage and screen worlds: WBOS (11.87) 6:30 p.m.—San Francisco (T)—Eddie Cantor's Show: KGEI (11.73) KWID (15.29) 6:35 p.m.—Cincinnati (T)—Show Time: WLWO (15.25) 7 p.m.—Cincinnati (T)—Mail Bag: WLWO (15.25) 8 p.m. (12:15 a.m.)—London—"London Letter," Macdonald Hastings: GSC (9.58) GSL (6.11) GRC (2.915) Friday, February 19 2:15 p.m.—New York (T)—Grandstand Seat: WBOS (11.87) 3:15 p.m.—New York (T)—Personal Album: WBOS (11.87) 3:30 p.m.—New York (T)—Yarns for Yanks: WBOS (11.87) 5:10 p.m.—Buenos Aires—English program for North America: LRA5 (17.72) LRA1 (9.688) 6:30 p.m.—San Francisco (T)—Maxwell House Coffee Time: KGEI (11.73) KWID (15.29) 8 p.m. (12:15 a.m.)—London—"Off the Record," Stanley Macted: GSC (9.58) GSL (6.11) 8:30 p.m. (12 mid.)—London—"World Affairs," H. Wickham Steed: GSC (9.58) GSL (6.11) GRC (2.915) Wednesday, February 17 12:30 p.m.—London—Behind the

Programs for Our Troops Overseas

Note: This completes the list of outstanding programs that are being broadcast via short wave to our fighting forces overseas. Clip out this column and send it to a soldier friend abroad.

Time shown is EWT; subtract one hour for CWT

MONDAYS

- 6:47 a.m.—Stage Door Canteen: WCBX (15.27) WCDA (9.59) WCRC (17.83) 7:15 a.m.—Hit Parade: WCBX (15.27) WCDA (9.59) WCRC (17.83) 1 p.m.—Jimmy Blair: WBOS (11.87) 1:15 p.m.—Made in America: WBOS (11.87) 2:30 p.m. (Mon., Wed., Fri.)—Fashions in Jazz: WBOS (11.87) 3:15 p.m.—Your Broadway & Mine: WBOS (11.87) 3:45 p.m.—Songs by Jayne Cozzens: WBOS (11.87) 4:15 p.m.—Mr. Smith Goes to Town (variety): WBOS (11.87) 5:15 p.m.—Josef Marais (African music): WBOS (11.87)

TUESDAYS

- 6:45 a.m.—We, the People, at War: WCBX (15.27) WCRC (17.83) WCDA (9.59) 7:15 a.m.—Melody Ranch: WCBX (15.27) WCRC (17.83) WCDA (9.59) 1 p.m.—U. S. Army Band: WBOS (11.87) 2:30 p.m.—Fantasy in Melody: WBOS (11.87) 3:15 p.m.—Jubilee: WBOS (11.87) 4:15 p.m. (Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.)—Everything Goes: WBOS (11.87) 5:15 p.m. (Tues., Thurs., Sat.)—Sweet & Swing: WNBI (9.67)

WEDNESDAYS

- 6:45 a.m.—Hollywood news: WCBX (15.27) WCRC (17.83) WCDA (9.59) 7 a.m.—Take It or Leave It: WCBX (15.27) WCRC (17.83) WCDA (9.59) 7:30 a.m.—The First Line: WCBX (15.27) WCRC (17.83) WCDA (9.59) 1 p.m.—U. S. Navy Band: WBOS (11.87) 3:15 p.m.—Mail Call: WBOS (11.87) 3:45 p.m.—Joan Brooks: WBOS (11.87) 4:15 p.m. (Wed., Fri.)—This Is Jean: WBOS (11.87) 5:15 p.m.—Clark Dennis: WBOS (11.87) WNBI (9.67) 5:30 p.m.—As We See It: WNBI (9.67)

THURSDAYS

- 7 a.m.—Lux Radio Theater: WCBX (15.27) WCRC (17.83) WCDA (9.59) 1 p.m.—U. S. Air Forces Band: WBOS (11.87) 2:30 p.m.—Chamber Music Society: WBOS (11.87) 3:15 p.m.—Downbeat: WBOS (11.87) 3:45 p.m.—Stringtime: WBOS (11.87)

FRIDAYS

- 6:45 a.m.—Prudential Family Hour: WCBX (15.27) WCRC (17.83) WCDA (9.59) 7:30 a.m.—Gay Nineties: WCBX (15.27) WCRC (17.83) WCDA (9.59) 1 p.m.—U. S. Marine Band: WBOS (11.87) 2:15 p.m.—Grandstand Seat: WBOS (11.87) 3:15 p.m.—Personal Album: WBOS (11.87) 3:30 p.m.—Yarns for Yanks: WBOS (11.87) 3:45 p.m.—Beverly Mahr: WBOS (11.87) 5:15 p.m.—Ella Fitzgerald: WBOS (11.87) 5:30 p.m.—States United: WBOS (11.87)

SHORT WAVES

By Charles A. Morrison

Commentary on the U-Boat Menace;
Charro Gil, From Salesman to
Master of Latin-American Songs

The U-Boat Menace

THE triumphant Russian army with ponderous and crushing weight continues to mangle and grind under the once proud and mighty Nazi blitz machine. While no one will deny the exhausting and weakening effect of these military reverses on Germany, we must not delude ourselves into thinking the loathsome octopus is finished, for while one tentacle has been lopped off in the bloody Russian campaign, the monster still gropes and strikes out with its other tentacles. Those tentacles that represent Germany's U-boat power continue to strike at Allied shipping with lightning swiftness and devastating effect.

Lt. Com. Thomas Woodroffe, commenting on the U-boat problem from London, recently stated that the elevation of Germany's U-boat commander to supreme commander-in-chief of the German navy is further proof of the Nazis' intention to stake all on a great U-boat offensive designed to drain, weaken and ultimately defeat the United Nations. To further complicate the picture, the Nazis are using U-boat depot ships, which, carrying fuel oil, medical supplies and doctors—they are also submarines—can keep secret rendezvous with U-boats hundreds of miles from port. U-boats are being built faster than we can destroy them. The U-boat offensive will not peter out of its own accord. During the last war Germany built over three hundred submarines, according to a speaker on London's "Radio Newsreel." She had 269 at the close of the war with another 216 under construction. Although exact figures are not known, it is pretty well established that Germany has a great many more U-boats than in the last war, for modern production methods have made it possible to build better boats at a much faster rate.

This is one side of the picture, but fortunately there is a better and brighter side. The U-boat problem is real and menacing but it is a long way from having us stumped. Despite considerable shipping losses, we are slipping an ever increasing number of cargo vessels into the water. More sub-chasers and British corvettes are being, and will be, built. We are destroying a considerable number of the Nazi U-boats. The RAF and American Air Forces are constantly pounding U-boat bases, shipyards and factories. Science is continually perfecting new and improved weapons and methods of fighting the submarine attacks. If we don't conquer the U-boat offensive, it could upset the whole strategy of the United Nations. Rest assured that the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the United Nations will eventually catch up with and lop

off the remaining vicious striking tentacles of the Nazi octopus.

Meet Charro Gil

Fans of Charro Gil, singer on CBS Latin-American programs, are often puzzled by his knowledge of different types of Latin-American music. He

VISIT KGEI. Three Indonesian princes, now in the United States for pilot training after escaping from Jap invaders, pay visit to the short-wave station in San Francisco which they formerly listened to in their native Netherlands East Indies

was born and grew up in Mexico City, and yet he plays and sings corridos, huapangas, tonadas, cuecas, joropos, torbellinos and others as if he were a native of the areas where these distinctly different types of music originated. Strange to say, Charro's ability can be traced to his days as a shoe salesman. About ten years ago, as he visited hundreds of native villages in Mexico, he became conscious of the lilting folk-songs sung in the native communities, and he soon had mastered the various song styles. Then he bought a guitar and taught himself to play it. And when a contest was held to find Mexico's outstanding folk-singer, Charro was chosen the winner. It was at that time he organized his famous trio, El Charro Gil y Sus Caporales, with his brother Alfredo and a friend, Jesus Navarro. While singing in a New York night-club, the three were heard by Edmund Chester, director of Latin-American Relations for CBS. Long a resident of Central and South America, Chester knew they were good. The result was that Charro Gil y Sus Caporales soon became regular performers on the CBS Latin-American network, La Cadena de las Americas. (The trio can be heard several times weekly on the Latin programs of the CBS short-wave stations.)

Britain's Man-Power Mobilization

Lindley Frazer, speaking over the London short-wave station the other night, gave some interesting facts about Britain's man-power problem. Out of 33,000,000 employed persons, 24,000,000 are now working in war industries or contributing directly to the war effort. Out of the remainder, some are doing jobs not essential to the war effort. Even with this very large figure more people are to be called up for war industries, includ-



ing more married women. The armed forces are also to be enlarged. In contrast Mr. Frazer stated that Germany is believed to have about 25,000,000 at present employed in its war factories. Of this number, some 6,000,000 are reported to be laborers drafted from the occupied countries, while another 5,000,000 are said to be prisoners of war who have been put to work. Of the total number, Germany has several million women at work but, according to their radio claims, they have a huge reservoir of woman-power as yet virtually untapped. It is certain that both Britain and Germany (the United States also) will make an all-out effort this year to mobilize every man and woman possible in the war effort.

According to an item heard over Boston short-wave station WBOS, a Roumanian general of cavalry when surrendering to the Russians was asked why he was on foot. The enraged general replied that the German division of General T— had eaten all of their horses. It seems the Germans wouldn't even let the Roumanians eat their own horses.

Quotes From the Short Waves

(Tokyo Radio)—"Japan only wishes to deliver Greater East Asia from the clutches of British and American exploiters. She has no intent toward world domination" . . . (Melbourne Radio)—The Australian Commerce Department is getting good results from dehydration of food for the troops. It has been found that seven bags of vegetables can be reduced to one bag, containing the same amount of food and vitamins. An airplane in a single trip can carry sufficient dehydrated vegetables to feed a battalion of men for a week. It is stated that the dehydrated vegetables, when reclaimed, cannot be recognized from fresh vegetables . . . (London's Radio Newsreel)—According to President Roosevelt, Marrakech, Morocco, is one of the most amazing and colorful cities in the world. When his plane left Marrakech en route home from the Casablanca conference, the President left Churchill painting a picture of the Moroccan town. The Prime Minister spent a whole day on the painting . . . Five Waacs served as telephonists during the Unconditional Surrender Conference. British girls in the British army's women's auxiliary unit

helped handle the clerical details of the conference. According to one of the British girls, describing her experiences over the London station, the work was hard—they worked as much as fifteen hours a day—but interesting. Fifteen jeeps drove round and round the villa to protect its visitors and to insure the secrecy of the conference . . . (Tokyo Radio)—I notice most of the American soldiers calling home from Jap prison camps ask for tobacco and coffee . . . (Berlin Radio)—The famous Burmese pagoda at Rangoon has been bombed by the British, much to the disgust of the Burmese. (While the bombing of this pagoda was probably unintentional, I can recall not so long ago when the Nazi Luftwaffe made specific bombing targets of some of the most priceless historical sites in Britain) . . . (London's Radio Newsreel)—According to dispatches from the Kuban area of the Caucasus, Nazis and Cossacks alike are plowing through mud that is in some places as much as three feet deep. Although this is one of the most fertile regions in the world, it is also one of the world's greatest mud bowls. Horses flounder in mud to their bellies. At this time of the year, pedestrian traffic is only possible by substantial wooden bridges built from sidewalk to sidewalk in the towns. The commentator said he shuddered to think how many corpses were buried in that sea of mud . . . Vichy Radio explained Churchill's trip to Turkey by stating that he started off in the direction of Kuibyshev in Russia, but, not knowing whether Stalin would care to see him or not, he waited over in Turkey, and while there he passed the time by having talks with the Turkish officials. (I can't imagine what type of person such propaganda tripe is intended for) . . . Australians and Americans are not only military allies but friends and buddies of the first order. Countless incidents to prove this are related over the Melbourne station. One I heard the other morning told about Jap raiders destroying almost the entire water supply of a camp of Aussies in the New Guinea jungles. The men had become reconciled to spending a dreary, thirsty Christmas Day. Some American soldiers from a near-by camp happening by took in the almost bone-dry emptiness of the Aussie canteens. They never said a word but returned some hours later with several cans of American beer for each soldier.

SHORT WAVES

"Strictly G. I." Shows Short-Waved to Our Troops Overseas

By Charles
A. Morrison

THIS war has brought forth a new kind of radio. The American doughboys call it "strictly G. I.," while the British Tommies speak of it as "regulation."

Dozens of these "regulation" programs are beamed from the United States every day and are heard by soldiers and civilians alike in all parts of the world. The producers of these programs are specialists in the radio section of the Special Service Division of the War Department.

Oldest in time of service and a favorite among the troops of the United Nations is the men's own program, "Command Performance, U. S. A." During the year this series has been on the air, it has actually been at the command of the fighting men who listen to it. No matter what the request, the radio section obliges. Perhaps you heard Carole Landis sigh on one program, or heard a baby cry or a church bell ring on another. Those were requests from our fighting men. Two soldiers in the South Pacific didn't want to hear a song or a sigh from a beautiful girl. They wanted to hear the sound of a porterhouse steak, covered with onions, sizzling over a hot fire. And they wanted Ann Sheridan to act as chef. Annie, with her trusty skillet, gave a quick steak-fry right in the broadcasting studio. One Marine, on Guadalcanal, wanted a slot-machine on the program, because he wanted to hear the sound of nickels coming out when the jackpot was hit, and this was done. Such small but important things, to men far away from home, help to bolster morale; keep the men in touch with the life they left behind.

But "Command Performance" is only one of twenty-one separate programs written and produced by the radio section of the Special Service Division. Many of these programs are produced five and six times a week. In addition to these special shows, more than twenty of the most popular commercial programs in the U. S. are beamed throughout the world each week. These are transmitted without the sponsor's message.

The twenty-one tailor-made programs cover a wide variety of entertainment as well as spiritual nutriment. "Music for Sunday" is a fine program that supplies the latter. Straight, uncolored news must be sent to the men. And this is handled by daily newscasts and special-events programs.

"Mail Call" occupies a favorite position with the men, for this is a program that features the great stars from stage, screen and radio as well as concert stars and popular and classical orchestras. The rest of the programs, equally popular with various groups of men and women, include "Yank Swing Session," "Personal Album," "Melody Round-Up," "Front Line Theater," "Downbeat," "Sports Today," "We Who Fight," "Jubilee,"



"Yarns for Yanks," "Song Sheet," "Grandstand Seat," "Are You a Genius," "Yank Sports Review," "Great Music," "Sound Off," "Sports Interview," "Sports Parade," "Sports Review." (Times at which and frequencies on which most of these programs can be heard will be found in our program listings on the following page.)

All of these programs, in addition to the twenty sales-deleted commercial shows, are recorded. This is done so the programs can be beamed dozens of times a day to all sections of the globe for the convenience of the men stationed at the various theaters of war. By putting the shows on specially treated records, impervious to heat or cold, the transcriptions can be shipped to England for use on BBC, to New Zealand, Australia, China, Alaska, Iceland, Greenland, Africa, Russia, South America and other countries for use on government and privately owned stations.

Then the recordings are sent to the actual camps. In cases where the men are isolated, the transcribed radio programs can be dropped by parachute.

The performers on the programs live by the old adage, "The Show Must Go On." The producers of "G. I.," or "Regulation," radio have adopted a similar motto. Their slogan: "The Show Must Get Through."

Cuba's COK Aids United Nations

The Cuban National Sports Department is using COK (11.623) extensively in the United Nations' war effort.

COK's radio activities were initiated on March 28, 1941. Its studios are located in the huge Sports Palace, in the heart of gay Havana, the capital of Cuba. Its 1,000-watt transmitter is located on top of a hill called "Principe Heights," close to the famous "Principe Castle." COK broadcasts daily except Sundays from 12:00 noon to 12:00 mid. EWT.

The notes of the "Peanut Vendor" usher in COK's broadcasting activities for the day. Some of the more important programs featured over the station are: At 3:30 p.m., Pan-American newscast; 5:00 p.m., "Why We Fight"; 6:00 p.m., national news, followed by official news of the Cuban Ministry of State; 7:00 p.m., "The Voice of Liberty"; 9:00 p.m., last-minute news; 10:00 p.m., dance music from the famous Sans Souci restaurant.

During COK's brief history more than eight thousand reports of reception have been received from all over the world, including such places as Australia, New Zealand, Palestine, Iceland, England, Spain, Argentina, etc. More than five thousand reports have been received from the United States. Every report is acknowledged with colored post-cards, a verification card and a souvenir automobile license plate.

Lt. Col. Jaime Marine, national sports director, in his capacity as head of the Cuban National Sports Commission has the management and control of COK's activities. Sr. Antonio Ruiz Azoy, a member of the Cuban consular service, is the COK director.

Station Notes

THE AMERICAS—After a long absence, CJRX (11.72), Winnipeg, Canada, is back on the air and operating approximately 12:00 noon-1:00 a.m.; Sundays 12:00 noon-5:30 p.m. EWT... The Latin on 5.85 megs is located at Santiago, D. R. It operates nightly 7:40 p.m.-12:00 mid. EWT... A new Havana, Cuba, station, COX (9.64), may be heard relaying standard broadcast station CMZ daily from about 1:00 to 11:15 p.m. EWT.

AFRICA—AFHQ (Allied Force HQ), Algiers, broadcasts programs to American networks and press material to American publications week-days approximately 8:00-9:45 a.m. on 15.98, and 6:30-7:45 p.m. EWT on 8.96... A new Cairo, Egypt, station on 7.495 megs may be heard at 3:15-6:00 p.m. EWT.

EUROPE—Messages from American prisoners in German camps are broadcast frequently at 7:13 and 9:13 p.m. EWT. Best reception is usually furnished by DZD (10.543), DJD (11.77), or DXJ (7.24)... Stockholm broadcasts to North America 12:00 noon-2:15 p.m. over SBT (15.155) and SBP (11.705) and SBU (9.535).

ASIA-AUSTRALIA — Chungking, China, is using a new frequency of 7.17 megs daily 6:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m. EWT. The North American transmission is broadcast 10:00-11:35 a.m. EWT on 7.17 and 6.12 (the latter frequency will soon be replaced by 9.63 megs.)

CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE

TOMMY GET YOUR FUN! And Tommy Trinder (left) does just that in a variety program which is broadcast weekly via the British Broadcasting Corporation's Overseas Services. Having fun with Tommy at a BBC microphone in London is "Happy" Norman, an American soldier from Dallas, Texas, and Hal Block (right), who is author of the series. Block, formerly from Chicago, recently joined the BBC, was a prominent script-writer in the U. S.



SHORT WAVES

Radio Brings Sport News to U. S. Troops Abroad Daily

By Charles A. Morrison

THE English section of NBC has installed a special sports news-ticker service to provide Johnny Doughboy in the British Isles and North Africa with the latest baseball returns. Last-minute scores are now broadcast daily without loss of time to short-wave listeners over station WBOS (15.21) from 4:00 to 4:15 p.m. CWT.

This is only one of three special sports shows presented daily by NBC for American fighting forces overseas. The opening program at 12:15 p.m. is a review of the preceding day's sports results. The second offering at 2:45 p.m. is a brief report on baseball with highlights on other sports.

The addition of a spot for baseball scores at 4:00 p.m. delivers the latest results to England and North Africa not more than a second later than they are heard in this country. According to Frank Nesbitt, head of the English section, "This is important to the listeners over there. It also enables men to read about the games the following morning. We have learned from letters that these scores are written down and then used as the basis for some of the sports columns appearing in camp papers for men in North Africa."

Post-War Television

According to Dr. W. R. G. Baker, General Electric vice president, when peace comes, radio manufacturers, now devoting all their facilities to war production, will be prepared to build reasonably priced television sets in large volume. These sets will produce pictures in black and white, because color television may be too expensive and still has not been worked out to the engineers' satisfaction. The size of the picture produced by a television set will depend on public demands, but Dr. Baker points out that in his opinion the American people will not want a picture the size of the wall in their living-room. The average person probably will want a picture from twelve to fifteen inches square so that he can sit seven or eight feet away from the set and enjoy the program. There is no technical reason why motion-picture houses cannot receive and project special television pictures on their screens after the war if such a procedure can be made economically sound. Post-war relaying of programs will be done with coaxial cables or television relay

stations, or possibly a combination of both. Dr. Baker observed that television would have a tremendous effect on people's lives, quoting the old Chinese proverb that a picture is worth ten thousand words.

Soviet Transmissions

Radio Center, Moscow, transmits several broadcasts to North America each day. Since short-wave reception from the U. S. S. R. is very erratic, each broadcast is made on various frequencies, at least one of which usually furnishes fair signal strength. The present schedule is as follows (CWT):

6:40-7:20 a.m.—English—on 9.545, 10.445, 15.11, 15.23, 15.75
 7:20-7:50 a.m.—English—on 15.75 (Sunday to 8:30 a.m.)
 9:15-9:30 a.m.—English—on 9.545, 15.23
 4:15-4:40 p.m.—English—on 15.11, 15.23
 5:48-6:25 p.m.—English—on 5.44, 9.48, 12.19, 15.11, 15.23
 6:30-6:45 p.m.—Polish—on 9.48, 11.947
 6:45-7:00 p.m.—Czech—on 9.48, 11.947
 7:00-9:00 p.m.—English—on 9.48, 11.947
 9:00-9:30 p.m.—Italian—on 9.48, 11.947
 9:30-10:00 p.m.—Slovene, Croat or Serb—on 9.48, 11.497
 8:15-8:40 p.m.—English—on 15.11, 15.23
 10:15-10:40 p.m.—English—on 15.11, 15.23

All transmitters are located near Moscow with the exception of the frequencies 9.545, 15.11 and 15.23, which are those of an eastern Siberia station at Komsomolsk.

According to a Calcutta broadcast, a flock of Australian merino sheep have been sent from India to China by an old caravan route, traversing a 16,000-foot path. It is the first time the route has been used for a century. The objective is to build up the Chinese wool industry. This flock forms the first consignment of non-military supplies that has been sent to China from India, following an agreement on the route with the Tibetan government.

Station Notes

THE AMERICAS—LRU (15.29) and LRX (9.66), Buenos Aires, are both off the air . . . ZFA2 (6,122), Hamilton, Bermuda, is now broadcasting its usual weekly program Mondays instead of Thursdays. The time is 6:00 to 6:45 p.m. CWT . . . The new Cuban on 6.04 is COBF, Radio Universal, with studios at Prado 159, Havana, Cuba. It relays broadcast station CMBF . . . A new Panama station on 11.74, thought to be HP5Q, is being heard nightly to 10:30 or 11:00 p.m. CWT . . . An unidentified Mexican station is being heard nightly on 7.01 meg.

AFRICA—SUV (10.055), Cairo, is heard frequently at 4:40 p.m. CWT, with messages from members of the British armed forces to their relatives at home . . . "Radio Club" (9.98 and 9.04), Brazzaville, Middle Congo, operates daily 1:00 to 1:20 p.m., 8:00 to 9:20 a.m. and 4:00 to 4:30 p.m. It relays "Radio Brazzaville" (11.97) at 1:45 to 2:20 p.m. and 4:00 to 4:30 p.m. CWT.

EUROPE—German clandestine station "Gustav Siegfried Eins" operates each hour from eight minutes before to five minutes after the hour on any one of the following frequencies: 9.645, 9.637, 9.545, 9.482, 6.235, 6.19, 6.12 or 6.02 meg . . . The Swiss North American transmission comes on the air nightly (except Saturdays) at 8:30 p.m. CWT over HER4 (9.535) . . . Stockholm, Sweden, stations SBT (15.155) and SBP (11.705) are still giving lessons in English Wednesdays at 12:30 p.m. CWT.

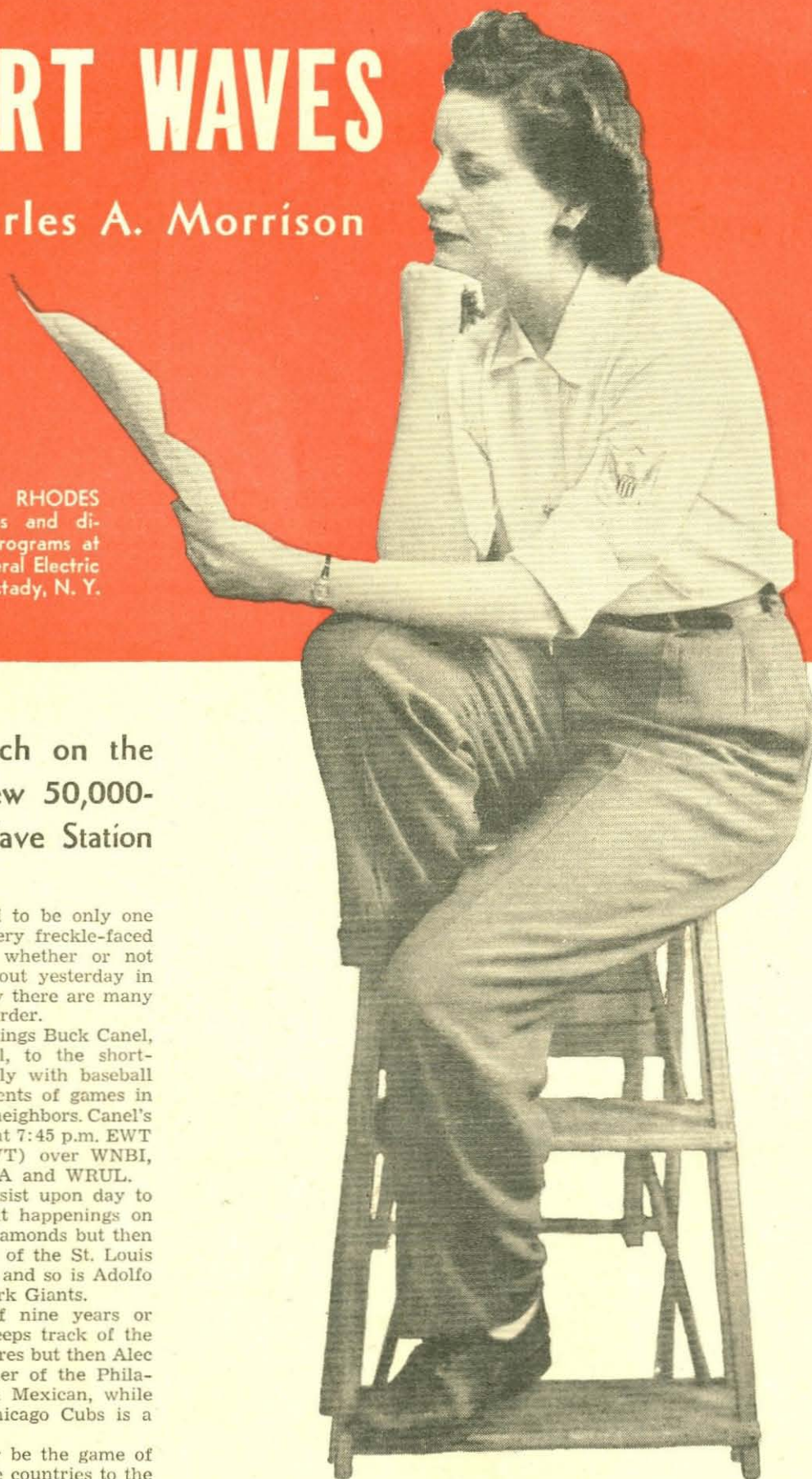
ASIA AND AUSTRALIA—Messages from American prisoners of the Nipponese are now being heard at the additional time of 12:50 a.m. CWT (except Saturdays and Sundays) over JZJ (11.80) and JZI (9.535) . . . According to Ying Ong of Phoenix, Arizona, XGOY (11.90 and 7.18), Chungking, China, is broadcasting a special program to the American Army in the Far East, nightly except Wednesdays, 7:00 to 8:00 p.m. CWT.

Turn Page for Short-Wave Programs

SHORT WAVES

By Charles A. Morrison

PRETTY HELEN RHODES creates, rehearses and directs television programs at WRGB, the General Electric station in Schenectady, N. Y.



Fighting French on the Air with a New 50,000-Watt Short-Wave Station

THERE is supposed to be only one country where every freckle-faced youngster knows whether or not Joe Medwick struck out yesterday in the third. But actually there are many more south of the border.

Insistent demand brings Buck Canel, of NBC International, to the short-wave microphone daily with baseball scores and re-enactments of games in Spanish for our Latin neighbors. Canel's program is broadcast at 7:45 p.m. EWT (8:45 CWT; 4:45 PWT) over WNBI, WBOS, WGEO, WGEA and WRUL.

Citizens of Cuba insist upon day to day information about happenings on the great American diamonds but then Mike Gonzalez, coach of the St. Louis Cardinals, is a Cuban and so is Adolfo Luque of the New York Giants.

Every little boy of nine years or more in Venezuela keeps track of the United States' ball scores but then Alec Carrasquel, star pitcher of the Philadelphia Athletics is a Mexican, while Hi Bithorn of the Chicago Cubs is a Puerto Rican.

Soccer-football may be the game of inter-school life in the countries to the South but baseball is as universally popular as it is in the United States.

Fighting French's 50,000 Watter

It will only be after the war that the full and fascinating story of the establishment of one of the great short-wave centers of the world in the steaming jungles of Equatorial Africa can be told. Most people had never heard of "Brazzaville" in the Middle Congo until the Fighting French of General De Gaulle established their headquarters there. It slumbered in peaceful obscurity until one day a few months ago when short-wave broadcasts began to crackle from a makeshift 3,000-watt converted telegraph transmitter manned by an inexperienced but enthusiastic staff—partly native, partly

French. In a short time its importance as a source of primary and authentic information concerning the activities of General De Gaulle's followers increased by leaps and bounds. Only its low power and weak signals hampered its usefulness. But this is all past now, for a gleaming and spotless new 50,000-watt transmitter—made in an American radio factory; huge new aerial arrays, an odd contrast to their primitive jungle surroundings, speed the programs of "Radio Brazzaville" to all corners of the earth.

Wanted: Short-Wave Monitors

If you have a communications receiver (or other all-wave receiver on which frequencies can be read accu-

rately), if you are an experienced short-wave listener, and if you can give an average of one hour a day (or five or six hours a week) to cruising your dials, checking frequencies, looking for new stations and jotting down general items of interest, you can perform a valuable war-time service. If you have the above qualifications and would like to donate a little time to the war effort, write to me in care of MOVIE-RADIO GUIDE, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York City, including details about yourself and your receiver, and including a few items about the short-wave stations or programs that you have heard recently so that I may be able to classify your ability and qualifications.

Turn Page for Short-Wave Programs

SANS GERONIMO

(Continued from Page 19)

afternoon. Colonel Raff wanted to know where in the hell I'd been. I told him—sourly, but my spirits rose when he said:

"You've come just in time. We take off in the morning on another mission. Want to come along?"

Again that irrepressible "yes" busted out before my mature judgment started to function. Raff hauled out a map. It would have looked lovely on a lamp shade, but as an operational map it was almost hopeless, and all he had. He pointed out a little pimple called Youks-les-Bains, twelve miles north of Tebessa, Algeria, near the central Tunisia frontier.

"There," said the colonel, "is an air field. It's just a landing ground, no improvements of any kind, hardly distinguishable from any other grazing land. Our mission is to jump and secure the field, denying its use to the enemy. Axis patrols have been reported within twenty-five miles. Some French troops are supposed to be around there somewhere. We don't know if they have been told we're coming. We don't even know if they're friendly. It's a bit on the sticky side. Still want to come along?"

Raff grinned. He knew what the answer would be.

One of the riggers, who pack 'chutes, was summoned to fit me with a spare. At the time, front-line living had not dented my paunch, as it did later, and the straps were too tight. Ripping out a seam of the strong canvas webbing, the rigger asked if anyone had any thread. Everyone looked blank. No thread! With great misgivings I dug into my musette bag and came up with some No. 3 sewing thread, and the rigger sewed up the parachute. My life was literally going to hang on that No. 3 thread.

After a cold night rolled up in my blankets on the hangar floor, and a light breakfast of coffee and cold "C" rations, we were ready. My musette bag, containing an extra shirt, a change of long underwear, socks, and the pictures of my wife and two children, were packed in a supply bundle. I stuffed my pockets with "K" rations, chocolate bars and a spoon. Everything else, including my typewriter, was left behind in the hangar. A few nights later Jerry plastered the field with bombs. My typewriter and the rest of my belongings went up in smoke. But I wasn't to know that until much later.

We lined up in front of our plane, the lead plane commanded by Colonel Raff, who jumps No. 1 in the entire formation. We were thirty-three transport planes, two of which were supply ships, carrying supplies and heavy equipment to be dropped by gaily colored parachutes—each color denoting the contents of the bundle. Raff gave a command, we marched into the plane, and at 7:30 a.m. we took off, escorted by a bevy of British Hurricane fighters.

The flight lasted a little better than two hours, but the time did not pass quickly. After following the sea coast east for a while, the pilot turned inland. Then we began passing over massive mountains, great craggy peaks, scrub timber, vast swatches of dun-colored land, occasionally dotted by tiny Arab farms, but most of the time over these awesome mountains. I kept thinking how pleasant a forced landing would be, and how vulnerable these "clay pigeons" were. And then I was surprised to find myself dozing as the twin motors droned on and on.

(Continued on Next Page)

