

# SCOTT ALLWAVE SHORT WAVE STATION SCHEDULE

## "THIS IS LONDON CALLING!"

### BRITISH EMPIRE BROADCASTS HEARD EVERY DAY IN U.S.A.

#### ENGLISH SCHEDULE

7:00 A.M. - 8:45 A.M.	E.S.T.	GSH and GSF
9:00 A.M. - 11:00 A.M.	E.S.T.	GSF and GSE
11:00 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.	E.S.T.	GSE and GSB
1:15 P.M. - 2:45 P.M.	E.S.T.	GSB and GSD
2:45 P.M. - 5:45 P.M.	E.S.T.	GSB and GSD
6:00 P.M. - 8:00 P.M.	E.S.T.	GSC and GSD

Call	Meters	Megs	Allwave Fifteen Color Band	Dial	Allwave De Luxe Wave Band
GSH	13.97	21.47	Green	—	—
GSF	19.82	15.13	Green	59	15-23
GSE	25.28	11.86	Green	13	23-61
GSD	25.53	11.75	Green	14	23-61
GSC	31.30	9.58	Red	32	23-61
GSB	31.55	9.51	Red	33	23-61
GSA	49.59	6.05	Red	77	23-61

All Times—Eastern Standard. The dial readings given are approximate. The station may come in either slightly above or below these readings.



On River Thames, London

House of Parliament generally open each transmission.

At 8:45 a. m. E.S.T. there is an intermission of 15 minutes while transmitters are being changed, after which they come on the air again at 9:00 a. m. E.S.T. and continue until 1:00 p. m. E.S.T. with No 3 transmission. This period brings us the programs which are sent out in England between 2:00 and 6:00 p. m. and designed to reach listeners in Africa.

At 1:00 p. m. E.S.T. there is again an intermission of 15 minutes, and at 1:15 p. m. they come on again with transmission No. 4, which continues until 5:45 p. m. E.S.T. On this transmission we hear the afternoon and evening programs of England. This period corresponds to 6:15 and 10:45 p. m. English time. This transmission is also sent out specially for listeners in the African Zone.

Transmission No. 5 starts at 6:00 p. m. E.S.T. and continues until 8:00 p. m. and is specially transmitted to reach listeners in Canada and the West Indies. This is the very late evening program sent out from England, starting at 11:00 p. m. and closing down at 1:00 a. m. the following morning.

Just a word of warning about these various transmissions: After each transmission is completed the announcer will sign off by saying—"Good Morning," "Good

Afternoon," or "Good Evening" as the case may be, then you will hear the national anthem, "God Save The King." But this does not mean that they have signed off for the day, but simply that that particular transmission is completed. Study the schedule following, and you will find that they start again in a short time, on another transmission, using transmitters with different wave lengths. So don't be fooled if you hear them signing off on the English programs, but tune in again and you will probably bring them in.

For these broadcasts eight different powerful transmitters are used: GSH—13.97

(Continued on page 3)

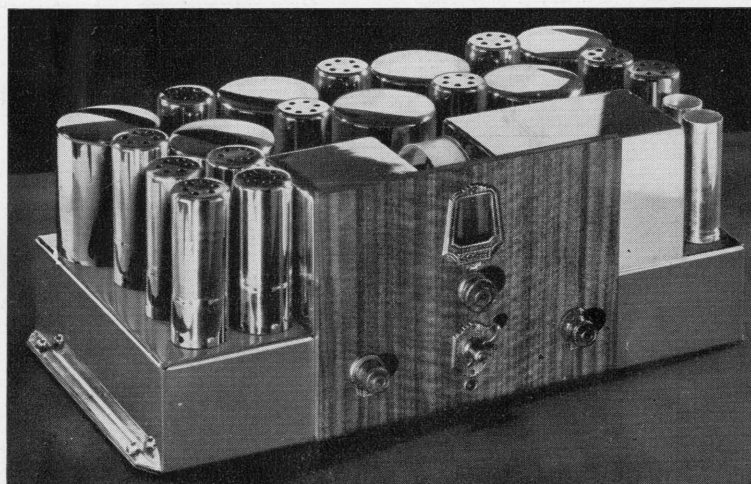
"THIS is London calling!" are words now familiar to radio listeners in every part of the world, for with this phrase the English announcers open each broadcast.

The Empire Broadcasts, as they are called, commence in England at 7:30 a. m., and with short intermissions continue thruout the day until 1:00 a. m. the following morning. The broadcasts are divided into five periods:

The first transmission commences at 7:30 a. m. and continues until 9:30 a. m. As English time is five hours ahead of E.S.T. this corresponds to 2:30 a. m. and 4:30 a. m. E.S.T. This particular transmission is sent out specially for listeners in Australia and New Zealand.

The second transmission commences on week days at noon (on Sundays at 10:55 a. m.) and continues until 1:45 p. m. This time, therefore, corresponds to 7:00 a. m. E.S.T. on week days (5:55 a. m. on Sundays) and continues until 8:45 a. m. E.S.T. This transmission is sent out specially to reach listeners in India. But although this and the following transmissions are specially sent out to reach certain parts of the world, they are all heard very clearly in U.S.A. In fact, at practically any hour of the day from

7:00 a. m. in the morning until 8:00 p. m. at night, these English transmissions can generally be brought in with more volume than you can use. I don't think it is any exaggeration to say, that literally thousands of radio enthusiasts in America set their watches by Big Ben in London, for the chimes from this famous old clock in the



THE SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN

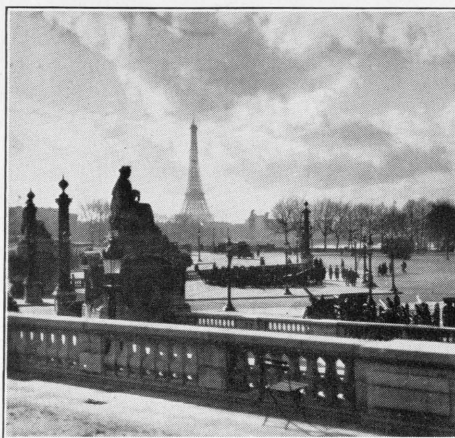


# FRANCE SENDS U.S.A. LISTENERS DAILY BROADCASTS "HELLO, ICI PARIS"

PERHAPS of all the European stations, the French transmit more broadcasts in their native language than any other. The French broadcasts are specially designed to reach listeners in the foreign possessions of France. They put a great many talks on the air, most of them in French (very rarely in English) and are therefore of particular interest to those who understand or study the French language.

In Paris, they have a post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and occasionally the post sends out an hour's broadcast in English about the happenings of the Post in Paris, etc.

But talks are not the only interesting things you will hear from France. As this copy is being written in my home on the outskirts of Chicago, I have my SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN tuned to "Radio Colonial," and for the past half hour I have been listening to a wonderful broadcast of opera. It is just such broadcasts as this that make recep-



L'Place D'L'Concorde, Paris

tion from Europe so very much worth while.

The French seem to transmit more broadcasts of individual solists than any other European station. Pianists, violinists, and vocalists of international reputation are frequently heard from the French station and for this reason their broadcasts are of particular interest to students and lovers of good music. The French use two short wave transmitters: One on 19.68 meters and one on 25.20 meters.

They come on the air at 8:00 a.m. E.S.T. on 19.68 meters and close down at 11:00 a.m. E.S.T. They commence transmitting again on 25.20 meters at 11:15 a.m. and continue until 2:15 p.m. They transmit on 25.20 meters, commencing at 3:00 p.m. and continuing until 6:00.

The best reception is generally obtained from the French stations in the morning, with fair reception in the afternoon between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m.

## FRENCH SCHEDULE

8:00 A.M. - 11:00 A.M. E.S.T. 19.68 Meters  
 11:15 A.M. - 2:15 P.M. E.S.T. 25.20 Meters  
 3:00 P.M. - 6:00 P.M. E.S.T. 25.20 Meters

Call	Meters	Allwave Fifteen		Allwave De Luxe	
		Megs.	Color Band	Dial	Wave Band
Radio Col.	19.68	15.25	Green	66	15-23
Radio Col.	25.20	11.90	Green	13	23-61

All Times—Eastern Standard. The dial readings given are approximate. The station may come in either slightly above or below these readings.

## "THIS IS LONDON CALLING"

(Continued from page 1)

Meters; GSF—19.82 Meters; GSE—25.28 Meters; GSD—25.53 Meters; GSC—31.30 Meters; GSB—31.55 Meters. At this writing GSA on 49.59 Meters is not scheduled.

Perhaps you are wondering why such a large number of transmitters are required. The explanation is a very simple one. Certain short wave frequencies carry better at one time of the day than they do at another. To make certain the programs sent out will reach the listeners, two of these transmitters are used on each transmission as will be noted in the information which I am giving on the various transmissions they send out each day. You may tune in a program on one wave length and find it very weak, but on trying the other wave length, bring the program in with good volume.

In addition to the large number of transmitters employed, directional antennae are used in connection with them, which point directly to the part of the world the programs are designed for. However, here in America we are fortunate, for all of these

British Empire Broadcasts are received without difficulty, although the transmissions received in the morning generally come in with more volume than those received during the afternoon and evening.

The daily schedule of transmissions follows the same general line, and at certain hours you will usually hear the same type of talks or musical selections. To give you an idea of just what kind of programs you will hear from England, I am giving a typical program schedule for weekdays.

### Typical Week-Day Transmission From England

Sent out on GSH 13.97 Meters and GSF 19.82 Meters.  
 7:00 a.m.—Big Ben Followed Generally by Organ Recital  
 7:45 a.m.—Band or Orchestra  
 8:45 a.m.—Close Down  
 Sent out on GSF 19.82 Meters and GSE 25.28 Meters.  
 9:00 a.m.—Big Ben and News Bulletin  
 9:15 a.m.—Dance Orchestra  
 9:45 a.m.—Talk of Some Kind or Classical Orchestra  
 Sent out on GSB on 31.55 Meters and GSE on 25.28 Meters.  
 11:00 a.m.—Recital, Generally by Some Well Known Soloist

11:30 a.m.—Either Orchestra or Classical Concert  
 12:15 p.m.—News Bulletins  
 12:30 p.m.—Dance Orchestra  
 1:00 p.m.—Close Down  
 Sent out on GSB 31.55 Meters and GSD 25.53 Meters.  
 1:15 p.m.—Chimes of Big Ben, followed by Empire News, Price of Daily Produce, etc.  
 1:30 p.m.—Either a Band Concert or Orchestra  
 2:30 p.m.—Generally Orchestra  
 Sent out on GSB on 31.55 Meters and GSD on 25.53 Meters.  
 3:00 p.m.—Either Operetta or Variety Program  
 4:00 p.m.—Usually a piano, violin or chamber music  
 4:30 p.m.—Very Often a Play or Symphony Concert  
 5:15 p.m.—Empire News  
 5:30 p.m.—Dance Music  
 5:45 p.m.—Close Down  
 Sent out on GSC 31.30 Meters and GSD 25.53 Meters.  
 6:00 p.m.—Big Ben Followed by Either Organ Recital, Orchestra or Classical Program  
 6:45 p.m.—Generally Orchestra  
 7:45 p.m.—Empire News  
 8:00 p.m.—Close Down  
 NOTE: All times given are Eastern Standard Time.

# How To Tune On Short Waves With Scott Allwave Fifteen

Tuning on the short waves is not difficult once you have had a few hours' experience. However, it is a little more difficult to tune in stations on the short waves than it is on the broadcast band, principally on account of the fact that stations on the short waves tune so very much sharper than those on the broadcast band.

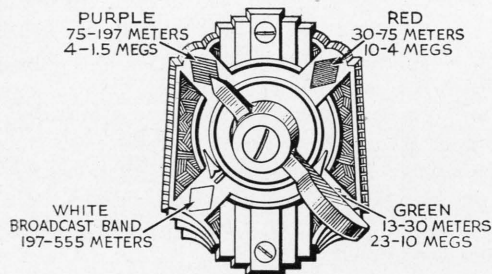


Fig. 15. The Wave Changer.

## How Various Wave Bands Are Tuned In

The short wave bands are generally considered the wave lengths between 13 and 200 meters, or from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 23 megacycles.

The short wave bands on the SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN are divided up as follows:

First Short Wave Band (GREEN)—10 to 23 Megacycles (13-30 Meters).

Second Short Wave Band (RED)—4 to 10 Megacycles (30-75 Meters).

Third Short Wave Band (PURPLE)—1.5 to 4 Megacycles (75-197 Meters).

The different wave bands are indicated by the colors on the small bronze escutcheon below the main tuning knob on the front panel, and are read on the corresponding colors on dial.

## Explanation of Dial Calibration on Short Waves

You will notice the Broadcast band is calibrated in Kilocycles, and the Short Wave band in Megacycles. Until recently the frequencies of short wave stations were always given in Meters, just as at one time broadcast station wave lengths were given in Meters. However, the Meter system for listing broadcast stations is now obsolete, and practically all up-to-date logs now give the frequency of broadcast stations in Kilocycles, and I believe it will be only a comparatively short time before the Meter system for listing the frequency of short wave stations will be dropped entirely and frequencies given only in Megacycles, which is a much more scientific system. Therefore, on the dial strip of the SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN you will find the calibration of the short waves in Megacycles. However, to assist you in immediately converting frequencies of the various short wave stations from Meters to Megacycles, you will find a table on page 5.

For example, suppose you wish to tune in a short wave station transmitting on 25 Meters. You see on looking up your short wave log that 25 Meters is 12 Megacycles. To bring in a station on this wave length, you turn your Wave Change Switch Lever round until the Pointer is opposite the dot on the escutcheon marked Green, as this is the wave band which covers the wave lengths between 10 and 23 Megacycles.

Suppose you wish to tune in YV1BC on 49.08 Meters. You would

find on consulting your log that it is 6.11 Megacycles. You turn your Wave Change Switch Lever to the red dot, to switch over to the coils covering the wave lengths between 4 and 10 Megacycles, and on turning the dial to the first division below 6 (which should be 6.10 Megacycles) you would soon find this station, if it is on the air.

You will notice the various short wave bands are calibrated in divisions of a  $1/10$  of a Megacycle. Starting at say 6 Megacycles, the first division below 6 is 6.10 Megacycles, the next division 6.20 Megacycles, etc. If you wish to tune in a station on say 6.38 Megacycles you would find it just between the 6.30 and 6.40 Megacycle division.

Caution: You will notice the Wave Change Switch Lever does not make a complete revolution, but moves from the WHITE dot, around past the PURPLE dot, past the RED dot, to the GREEN dot and stops there. Do not attempt to switch this lever directly across to the GREEN dot from the WHITE dot or vice-versa, or you will wreck the coil changing mechanism.

## Good Short Wave Log Essential

During the four years we have been selling receivers to tune broadcast stations on the short waves, we have discovered many reasons why owners often do not get the results at first on the short waves they expect.

One of the first necessities for successful short wave tuning is a good short wave log book, and authentic information on the days of the week, and the hours of the day the different stations transmit.

For example: Some of the foreign short wave stations transmit programs every day in the week, while other stations transmit only one or two days each week.

Then again, many owners do not take into account the difference in time between the various countries. For example: If you wish to tune in the programs transmitted during the evening hours in England, say between 8:00 and 10:00 P. M. and you were located in Chicago, it would be necessary for you to listen in between 2:00 and 4:00 P. M. in the afternoon in Chicago, to hear the evening programs, as English time is six hours ahead of Chicago time.

In the various issues of the "Scott News" you will find a report giving the reception conditions during the previous month of the principal short wave stations. This report shows you the wave length and generally the time they can be received in U. S. A. in C. S. T. From this report it is a simple matter to find out the various hours the principal foreign short wave stations can be received in U. S. A.

However, this list gives only the principal foreign short wave stations that are received consistently. In addition to these there are a large number of other short wave stations whose programs are quite interesting and the schedules for these stations will generally be found in a little magazine issued monthly by the International Short Wave Club of East Liverpool, Ohio. This is an organization whose membership is made up of short wave enthusiasts in all parts of the world who send their reports to the Club's headquarters in East Liverpool. These reports are gathered together and are issued monthly in the form of a little magazine. A copy of this magazine is being sent you with your receiver.

I would most strongly urge every SCOTT ALLWAVE Owner in addition to subscribing for one of the other broadcast station logs, to also subscribe to the magazine of the International Short Wave Club, which costs only \$1.00 per year.

The Club magazine is devoted *exclusively* to short wave reception, and gives the very latest information on short wave stations all over the world. Address your letter to the International Short Wave Club, East Liverpool, Ohio, and enclose \$1.00 which entitles you to a full year's subscription to the Club's magazine.

### Short Wave Station Locator or Beat Frequency Oscillator

Just below the Wave Change Switch Lever will be noticed a small black button coming through the front panel. This button when pressed in, makes the location of a short wave station very easy.

You will notice, when tuning over the short wave bands, that sometimes the signals are very weak and it is a very easy matter to pass right over them on account of the fact that they tune so sharply.

When tuning over a short wave band just press in the black button. As soon as you have a short wave station tuned in, it will make its presence known by a shrill whistle. As soon as you hear this whistle, release the black button, and if the station is a broadcast station, in will come the music. The station tuned in, however, may be transmitting on code, in which case the signal will come through in the form of dots and dashes.

### How to Start Tuning on the Short Waves

If you have not had previous experience tuning in short wave stations, I would advise you to begin tuning first on the RED BAND, as this is the easiest band to tune in and has the best short wave stations within its range.

1. Turn the Volume Control on about half way, just as you did when starting to tune on the broadcast band.
2. Now, start rotating your dial VERY SLOWLY around 9.5 Megs., and you will find one of the American short wave stations located at Schenectady or Boston.

As you start tuning in different short wave stations, you will quickly realize how true it is that the short wave stations tune very much sharper than those on the broadcast band, for you will notice that if you move the dial just slightly, the station is gone.

For successful reception on the short waves, you must exercise patience. *You cannot move your dial rapidly and bring in stations on the short wave band for if you do this you will pass completely over these stations. You must dial S-L-O-W-L-Y.*

It would be well for you to get a little practice by moving the dial SLOWLY from top to bottom on the RED band first. You will notice as you tune up and down the dial, that you bring in all kinds of signals on code, voice and music.

After you have listened to a few American short wave stations, you can start tuning in some of the foreign stations. A very easy one to get, as a rule, is EAQ at Madrid, Spain, on 30.40 meters. This station can generally be picked up between 4:30 and 7:00 p. m. C. S. T., and will be found just above 10 Megs. on the dial, with the Wave Change Lever set opposite the RED dot.

G.S.E., England, on 11.86 Megs. on Green Band, generally comes in well between 8:00 and 10:00 a. m. C. S. T.

In the evening you can always get short wave stations in Springfield, Schenectady and Canada on the RED band about 6.14 Megs.

### A Tip That Makes Locating Foreign Short Wave Stations Easy

Tuning on the short waves is like lots of other things—very easy after you have learned how. When you first start to learn a thing, it

appears difficult, but after you have got the knack of it, you wonder why you found it so hard.

Here's a plan that will enable you to become quite expert at bringing in foreign short wave stations in a comparatively short time.

As short wave stations tune so very sharply, one of the most difficult tasks is to locate their exact place on the dial, and here is where the American and Canadian stations come in to help you.

First, tune in each of the American and Canadian stations shown on page 2, and note the exact position on the tuning dial you receive them. With this information you will find it comparatively easy to locate the foreign stations.

For example: Suppose you wish to tune in VK2ME in Sydney on Sunday morning, you will find it quite easy to find it if you have spotted W1XAZ at Boston on 9.57 Megs. or 31.36 meters. Once you have located Boston then you know that VK2ME at Sydney, Australia, will be found a fraction of a degree on the dial below them. If it is VK3ME at Melbourne, you want to tune in on Wednesday or Saturday morning, then you know that they will be found just about a degree above W1XAZ. Suppose you wish to try for G.S.C. in England at 31.30 meters, you would know that it also will be found a fraction above W1XAZ.

This same idea can be used on each of the other American and Canadian stations, for once you have found their dial settings, you can start tuning for the foreign stations just above or below them, as the case may be. In other words, use the American stations as your guide to the foreign stations.

For the first day or two, just operate the set as described above to become familiar with the way short wave stations come in, how they sound, etc., then you will have no more trouble tuning in foreign stations in all parts of the world daily, than you now have tuning in the regular broadcast stations in U. S. A.

### Meter-Megacycle Conversion Chart

Meter	Megacycle	Meter	Megacycle	Meter	Megacycle
13	23	30	10.00	47	6.38
13.5	22.21	30.5	9.84	47.5	6.32
14	21.40	31	9.68	48	6.25
14.5	20.70	31.5	9.53	48.5	6.19
15	20.00	32	9.38	49	6.12
15.5	19.36	32.5	9.23	49.5	6.06
16	18.75	33	9.09	50	6.00
16.5	18.18	33.5	8.96	50.5	5.94
17	17.65	34	8.82	51	5.88
17.5	17.14	34.5	8.70	51.5	5.82
18	16.67	35	8.57	52	5.77
18.5	16.22	35.5	8.45	52.5	5.72
19	15.79	36	8.33	53	5.66
19.5	15.38	36.5	8.22	53.5	5.61
20	15.00	37	8.11	54	5.56
20.5	14.64	37.5	8.00	54.5	5.50
21	14.29	38	7.90	55	5.45
21.5	13.96	38.5	7.79	55.5	5.40
22	13.63	39	7.70	60	5.00
22.5	13.30	39.5	7.60	70	4.28
23	13.05	40	7.50	80	3.75
23.5	12.77	40.5	7.41	90	3.33
24	12.50	41	7.32	100	3.00
24.5	12.25	41.5	7.23	110	2.73
25	12.00	42	7.15	120	2.50
25.5	11.77	42.5	7.06	130	2.30
26	11.54	43	6.98	140	2.14
26.5	11.32	43.5	6.90	150	2.00
27	11.11	44	6.82	160	1.88
27.5	10.91	44.5	6.74	170	1.76
28	10.72	45	6.67	180	1.66
28.5	10.53	45.5	6.59	190	1.58
29	10.35	46	6.52	200	1.50
29.5	10.17	46.5	6.45		

# GERMANY SENDS FINE CLASSICAL PROGRAMS

FROM Germany, especially during the morning hours between 7:00 and 9:30 a. m. E.S.T., come some of our most beautiful European programs. The German stations seem to specialize on classical programs, Symphony Orchestras, etc., and most any morning you tune in, you will hear some of the finest programs that ever came out of a radio speaker.

A few hours listening to the German stations will quickly prove that the German people love fine music. The other morning I heard a program coming in that sounded as if it were a broadcast by the Metropolitan Opera Company. As this was only about 9:00 in the morning, I inquired who could possibly be sponsoring such a fine program at that early hour. To my surprise I found that what was tuned in, was a program from DJB, Germany, but it was coming in with such beautiful tone, clarity, and tremendous volume, that it sounded as if it were coming from a local station.

Apparently the German people at this time are very anxious that the rest of the world know their side of the European political situation. A few months ago when the disarmament crisis was at its height, I happened to have DJB tuned in, while eating my breakfast, and was enjoying their usual morning orchestral program. When this was finished there was a short talk in German, then the announcer in English,



Brandenburg Gate and Reichstag, Berlin, Germany

broadcast the German view point on the disarmament crisis. After this he started talking German again, and as I do not understand this language, dialed to GSE, England, to see what was coming in.

To my surprise I heard Ramsay MacDonald, Premier of England, also talking about the disarmament situation, giving the people of the British Empire the English view point.

The programs from the German stations, especially those transmitted thru DJB on 19.73 Meters are heard with good strength in U.S.A. There has hardly been a morning during the past few months when it has not been possible to set the dials of a SCOTT ALLWAVE, turn up the volume control and bring in the German broadcasts with ample volume.

In addition to transmitter DJB on 19.73 Meters which sends out its programs between 7:00 a. m. and 9:30 a. m. E.S.T., Germany has three other transmitters which, however, are not heard as well as DJB: DJD on 25.51 Meters comes in between 12.30 p. m. and 4:30 and 8:30 and 11:00 p. m. E.S.T.; DJC on 49.83 Meters transmits programs between 12:30 p. m. and 4:30 and 8:30 and 11:00 p. m. E.S.T. This transmission comes in very well at times. Station DJA also may be heard between 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 5:00 and 7:30 p. m. E.S.T.

## GERMAN SCHEDULE

7:00 A.M. - 9:30 A.M. E.S.T. DJB and DJA  
 12:30 P.M. - 4:30 P.M. E.S.T. DJD and DJC  
 5:00 P.M. - 7:30 P.M. E.S.T. DJA  
 8:30 P.M. - 11:00 P.M. E.S.T. DJD and DJC

Call	Meters	Megs.	Allwave Fifteen		Allwave De Luxe	
			Color Band	Dial	Color Band	Dial
DJB	19.73	15.20	Green	67	15-23	67
DJD	25.51	11.76	Green	14	23-61	14
DJA	31.38	9.57	Red	33 1/2	23-61	33 1/2
DJC	49.83	6.02	Red	78	23-61	78

All Times—Eastern Standard. The dial readings given are approximate. The station may come in either slightly above or below these readings.

# "AH-CHEE-AH-COO, TRANSRADIO—MADRID, SPAIN"

IF you read aloud the heading at the top of this page you will know the way in which EAQ, one of Spain's most popular short wave broadcast stations pronounces its call letters, on the programs they transmit to U.S.A. between 5:30 p. m. E.S.T. and 8:00 p. m. E.S.T. every day.

During the summer I had a most interesting letter from Mr. George H. Ketcham, a SCOTT ALLWAVE owner in Virginia. He became so interested in Spain while listening to the daily programs broadcast from EAQ, Madrid, that he spent his vacation there. Here's a paragraph in his letter to us:

"As a result of the very fine reception from Spain during this Spring and Summer, I spent the month of September in Spain."

Perhaps not every SCOTT owner who has been listening in on his SCOTT ALLWAVE during the past year to this station has felt the urge to visit Spain so strongly as our friend in Virginia, but it will give some slight idea of the clarity and volume with which the programs from Spain are received by SCOTT ALLWAVE owners in U.S.A.

During the past few months a great many letters have come to the Laboratory asking why we do not bring out in our literature, the value of the SCOTT ALLWAVE to those who are studying foreign languages.



Civeles Fountain, Madrid

foreign tongues from a broadcast station in a foreign country would undoubtedly be of tremendous help to any language student, for the announcers of broadcast stations are specially selected for their perfect diction.

Thousands of people owning ordinary radio receivers still do not realize that it is now possible to bring in, not only the stations of this country, but also the broadcast stations of Europe regularly, usually with as much volume and just as clearly as our own broadcast stations.

The principal Spanish station heard in America is EAQ, and comes in nearly every day in the week between 5:30 and 8:00 p. m. E.S.T.

One very interesting feature about station EAQ is the ease with which it is identified. You have no difficulty in recognizing it, for they make their announcements frequently both in English and Spanish.

The music from EAQ is typically Spanish. In fact, after you have received it a few times, you don't require to hear the call letters to know what station you are listening to, for immediately you tune in to their program, you know the station by the unusual kind of music broadcast. For those interested in the Spanish language, the programs from EAQ prove very interesting.

## SPANISH SCHEDULE

5:30 P.M. - 8:00 P.M. E.S.T. Daily EAQ  
 12:00 A.M. - 2:00 P.M. E.S.T. Sat. EAQ  
 5:30 P.M. - 8:00 P.M. E.S.T. Sat. EAQ

Call	Meters	Megs.	Allwave Fifteen		Allwave De Luxe	
			Color Band	Dial	Color Band	Dial
EAQ	30.40	9.80	Red	29	23-61	29

All Times—Eastern Standard. The dial readings given are approximate. The station may come in either slightly above or below this reading.

Undoubtedly, the finest teacher of any language is a native of the country whose language is being studied. Listening to

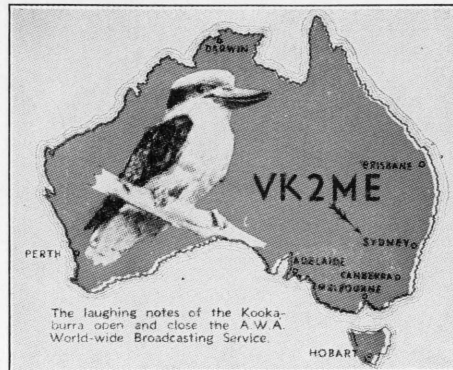
# AUSTRALIAN STATIONS HEARD REGULARLY IN U.S.A.

FOR several years the two principal Australian short wave stations have been heard regularly in all parts of the United States by owners of SCOTT ALLWAVE RECEIVERS. These programs are different in many respects to any other on the air for not only do they broadcast the regular type of programs consisting of orchestras, soloists, violinists, etc., but also very interesting talks are given about Australia's scenery, people, their customs and information about the birds and animals, many of which are found only in Australia. These talks generally last for about 15 minutes.

To prove how clearly the Australian stations could be heard in the U.S.A., I conducted a test with a SCOTT ALLWAVE RECEIVER for twelve consecutive months, by observing the reception of every transmission sent out from VK2ME at Sydney and VK3ME at Melbourne. During this period I not only tuned in every program (with the exception of three) these two stations transmitted but also made from three to twenty 12 inch aluminium recordings of each transmission to prove just how clearly their programs were received.

Half of the records made of each program together with a complete log were sent to the stations who have checked and fully verified them. Shortly after I commenced the reception test with these two stations I advised all SCOTT owners what I was doing and told them just exactly what time of the day and what part of the dial they came in on. Immediately I received hundreds of letters from our owners all over the country telling me of their success in bringing in Australia.

I then asked our owners to see how many programs they could receive from Australia



Australian Verifying Card

## AUSTRALIAN SCHEDULE

7:00 A.M. - 11:00 A.M. E.S.T. Sunday VK2ME  
 5:00 A.M. - 6:30 A.M. E.S.T. Wednesday VK3ME  
 5:00 A.M. - 6:30 A.M. E.S.T. Saturday VK3ME  
 3:30 A.M. - 7:30 A.M. E.S.T. Daily ex-Sunday VK3LR

Call	Meters	Megs	Allwave Fifteen		Allwave De Luxe	
			Color Band	Dial	Wave Band	
VK2ME	31.28	9.58	Red	31	23-61	
VK3LR	31.30	9.58	Red	31+	23-61	
VK3ME	31.55	9.51	Red	32	23-61	

All Times—Eastern Standard. The dial readings given are approximate. The station may come in either slightly above or below this reading.

between January 1 and June 30, 1932. They responded by sending in 1966 detailed logs of programs from these two stations, thus proving conclusively that owners of SCOTT ALLWAVE RECEIVERS were meeting with just as much success in tuning in Australia as we were in Chicago with our official test.

The Australian programs we hear in U.S.A. are transmitted every Wednesday,

Saturday and Sunday evenings, starting in Sydney and Melbourne at 9:00 p. m. As Australia's time is 15 hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time, it is necessary to get up at 5:00 a. m. if one wishes to hear all of the program here in the States.

On Sunday they transmit from VK2ME at Sydney on 31.28 Meters, commencing at 7:00 E.S.T. and closing down at 8:30 a. m. E.S.T. Reception on this period is very often so good and comes in with such volume that it can be heard a block away. They start up again at 9:00 a. m. and continue until 11:00 a. m. E.S.T. but during this period the signals are not particularly strong.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings we hear VK3ME, Melbourne, on 31.55 Meters. They commence transmitting at 5:00 a. m. E.S.T. and close down at 6:30 a. m. E.S.T. On Saturday they sometimes continue transmitting until 7:00 a. m.

A new Australian station—VK3LR—has been heard quite regularly of late. Their transmitter is located in Melbourne and operates on 31.30 Meters, 9.58 Megacycles, and may be heard between 3:30 E.S.T. and 7:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

The Australian programs usually open with the laugh of the Kookaburra, or the laughing jackass, one of Australia's most famous birds and they always end the broadcast with the playing of the British National Anthem.

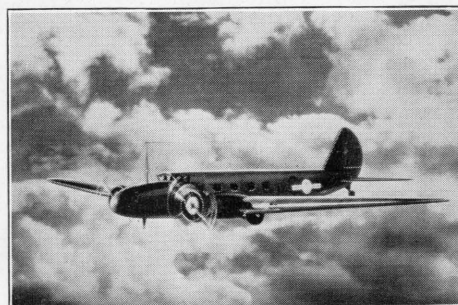
I have prepared a special brochure fully describing the reception obtained from the two Australian stations during the twelve months' test period with the SCOTT ALLWAVE RECEIVER and will be very glad to send this to anyone interested in the reception of Australian stations.

# HEAR AIRPLANE PILOTS IN AIR TALK TO GROUND STATIONS

IF you ever felt nervous about taking an airplane trip just listen in with a SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN some time and hear how closely the pilot in the air keeps in touch with the flying field station.

Every ten or fifteen minutes you hear him reporting his position, the height he is flying, kind of weather, strength of the wind, and the degree of visibility. You hear him receiving instructions about passengers and mail that are to be picked up at the next stop and the kind of weather he has ahead of him.

Then as the pilot flies on, his receiver is bringing him something you will NOT hear, that is the signal from the radio beacon which enables him to fly to his destination thru the darkest night. When he is right on his course he hears a certain signal but instantly he flies off it the signal



United Air Line Radio Equipped Plane

## AIRPLANE SCHEDULE

During the day the planes can be heard between 5 and 6 megacycles on the red band. During the night they can be heard between 2.3 and 3.3 megacycles on the purple band.

changes. The reason you do not hear the signal from the radio beacon on your receiver is because it is transmitted by a directional antenna and can only be heard when you are right in the direct line of the beacon but the voice signals are transmitted over a regular type antenna and are audible to all who are listening in with the proper type of receiver.

The airplane transmitters operate on two different wave bands, one between 51 and 61 Meters, which is generally used during the day and will be found on the dial between 5 and 6 Megs. on the red band. At night they generally use the 90 to 125 Meter band and will be found on the dial between 2.3 and 3.3 Megs. on the purple band on the SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN RECEIVER.

## INTERESTING SOUTH AMERICAN PROGRAMS

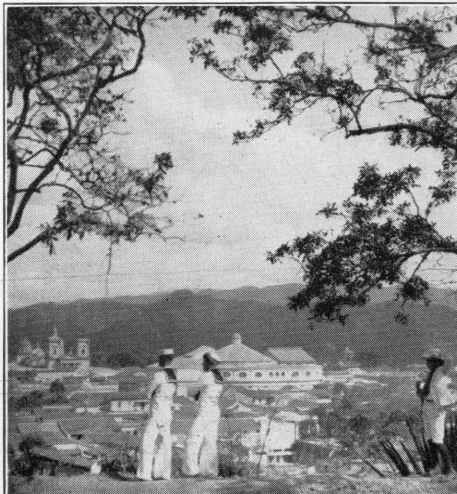
If you would hear the Tango or the Rhumba at its best, turn your dials to one of the many fine short wave stations in South America. Fortunately, reception from this part of the world can be enjoyed during the evening, for the time of most of the South American countries is practically the same as that of the United States.

### Argentina

One of the best stations in Argentina is LSX, 28.98 meters, or 10.35 megacycles on the green band on the ALLWAVE FIFTEEN. This station is generally heard between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 and 9:00 p.m. E.S.T. On the DE LUXE it will be found about 25 on the 23-61 meter band.

### Venezuela

One of the most popular stations in South America is located in Caracas, Venezuela, with the call letters YV3BC, which transmits on 48.78 Meters or 6.15 Megs., red band on SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN. This station generally comes on the air at 4:30 p.m. E.S.T. and stays on until about 9:30 p.m. E.S.T. It will be found on the dials of a SCOTT ALLWAVE DE LUXE at about 75 on the 23.61 Meter band.



Caracas, Venezuela, S. A.

### Colombia

In the Republic of Colombia at Barranquilla, they have station HJ1ABB on 46.51 Meters, or 6.43 Megs., red band on SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN and comes in very well between 6:00 and 10:00 p.m. E.S.T. It will be found at about 68 on the dial of a SCOTT ALLWAVE DE LUXE RECEIVER on the 23-61 Meter band.

### Ecuador

In the Republic of Ecuador in the town of Riobamba, is another very popular station with listeners all over U.S. Unfortunately this transmitter, at the present time only comes on the air on Thursday evening between 9:00 and 11:30 p.m. E.S.T. Its call letters are PRADO, and transmits on 45.31 Meters or 6.62 Megs., on red band, on SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN. It will be found on the SCOTT ALLWAVE DE LUXE about 67 on the dial on the 23-61 meter band.

In addition to the stations above there are also a large number of others that are heard very well, but do not have a regular schedule. Particularly any night stations in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Yucatan can all be tuned quite frequently. LSX on 28.98 Meters in Buenos Aires, Argentine, is a particularly interesting station at this time. All broadcasts transmitted from the Byrd Expedition base are picked up in Buenos Aires and relayed through LSX to New York and are then put over the Columbia Broadcasting System chain every Saturday evening at 10:00 P.M. E.S.T. through their various outlets.

## LISTEN TO POLICE CATCHING CRIMINALS BY RADIO

Every large city in U.S.A. and a number of the smaller cities now have their squad cars equipped with a radio receiver and any night you can turn the dial on a SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN and hear how difficult radio has made life for the criminal.

Perhaps a neighbor notices someone breaking into the house next door, telephones the police and instantly the police transmitter is on the air calling "Car 24 go at once to 124 Main street, there are burglars there." This is repeated about three times, then there is silence for a few minutes. Again the transmitter comes on the air, this time perhaps to instruct police to go at once to the scene of a hold-up, auto accident, or to investigate a suspicious character loitering around a gas filling station.



Police Radio Squad Car

### POLICE SCHEDULE

The Police Calls will be found between 1.5 and 1.7 Megacycles or Purple band and also lower down between 2.4 and 2.5 Megacycles on the Red band.

Listen to these broadcasts for a time and you will not only get a thrill in hearing all of the exciting incidents in the life of our police but you will also realize what a tremendous help radio is in protecting our homes and lives against the criminal.

The police transmitters broadcast on various wave lengths. There are a group of transmitters on wave lengths between 119 up to 125 Meters and these will be found between 24 and 25 Megs. on the purple band on the SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN. They also have another group of transmitters operating between 175 and 195 Meters and these will be found between 1.5 and 1.7 Megs., on the purple meter band on the SCOTT ALLWAVE FIFTEEN.

## E. H. SCOTT RADIO LABORATORIES

4450 RAVENSWOOD AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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