

# The Scott News



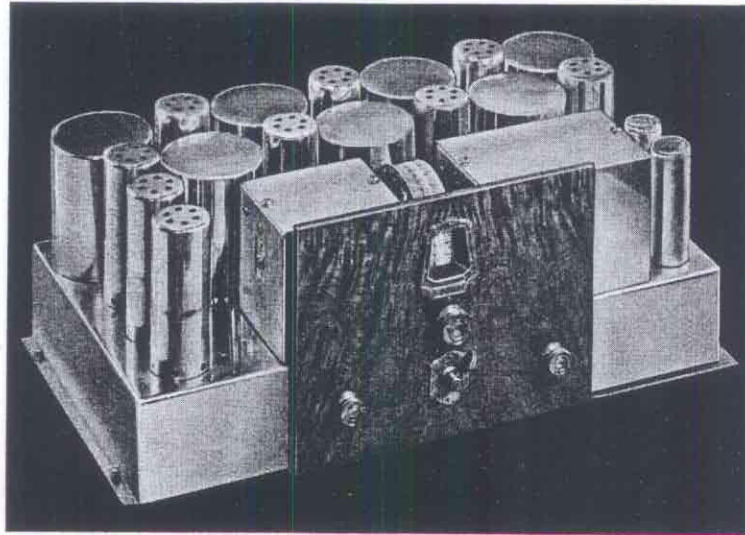
Vol. 6

DECEMBER, 1933

No. 9

## TWO RECEIVERS IN ONE!

BRINGS IN REGULAR BROADCASTS FROM U. S. A. STATIONS  
BRINGS IN FOREIGN PROGRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD



THE SCOTT ALLWAVE DE LUXE CHASSIS

THE information contained in this copy of the "SCOTT NEWS" will be startling to many thousands of radio enthusiasts who still think it is only possible to bring in the regular programs from the broadcast stations of U.S.A. They are amazed to learn that the programs from broadcast stations in England, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Australia, South America and a number of other countries can also be tuned in just as easily as those in this country, with the SCOTT ALLWAVE DE LUXE RECEIVER.

For several years SCOTT ALLWAVE RECEIVERS have been bringing their owners reception from foreign stations as well as the regular U.S. programs. For some reason, however, many people have the impression that it was designed for the reception of foreign programs only and is very expensive. Neither of these impressions are correct for the SCOTT ALLWAVE DE LUXE is just as efficient on the broadcast band as it is on the short waves and for what it does, is most reasonably priced.

When compared with the ordinary radio receiver, undoubtedly, one of the outstanding features of the SCOTT ALLWAVE DE LUXE is its ability to bring in foreign stations in addition to the regular broadcast stations of this country. Yet, most of our owners, after they have their receivers operating a few weeks, when writing us, generally mention first, not their foreign reception, but the unusually fine tone of the programs from their regular local stations.

They become enthusiastic about the ease with which it cuts out the local stations and brings in the distant U.S. stations on the broadcast band. But after they have listened to all that the stations in U.S.A. have to offer, they turn their dials and bring in the programs from stations in other parts of the world. In the following pages you will find some information about these programs and the countries you will receive them from with a SCOTT ALLWAVE DE LUXE.—The receiver that is two sets in one—A broadcast receiver to bring in American stations—and—A short wave receiver to bring in the foreign stations.



# "THIS IS LONDON CALLING!"

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

Just nine years ago this month an International Radio Test was held, and a few fortunate enthusiasts scattered over U.S.A., were thrilled during that evening to hear the broadcast stations of Europe on their receiver. At that time there were not so many stations broadcasting in U.S.A. nor were they so highly commercialized, and for just this one evening, by mutual agreement, they all closed down to enable the DX enthusiasts of America to try to tune in the stations of Europe.

But during the years that have passed, transmitters have been so highly developed, that it is now as easy to tune in here in U.S.A., with a SCOTT ALLWAVE DE LUXE RECEIVER, the afternoon and evening programs transmitted from Europe, as it is the regular programs broadcast in this country, for they now transmit them on the short waves, as well as the regular broadcast band.

The possessions of the British Empire are scattered over the face of the earth, and to reach these, the British Empire Broadcasting Company for several years has sent out their programs on the short wave transmitter G5SW. These programs were so well received in various parts of the world, that the British Government decided to enlarge the service, and on December 19, 1932, commenced sending out news and musical programs thru the medium of eight short wave broadcast transmitters connected to directional antennae. With these transmitters they now keep the subjects of the British Empire in every part of the world in daily touch with what is happening in the "home land."

"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



On River Thames, London

### ENGLISH SCHEDULE

Transmission No. 2—			
7:00 a.m. to 8:45 a.m. E.S.T. GSG and GSE			
Transmission No. 3—			
9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. E.S.T. GSB and GSD			
Transmission No. 4—			
1:15 p.m. to 5:45 p.m. E.S.T. GSB and GSA			
Transmission No. 5—			
6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. E.S.T. GSC and GSA			
Call	Meters	Dial	Wave Band
GSG	16.86	26	15-23
GSE	19.82	68	15-23
GSE	25.28	13	23-61
GSD	25.53	14	23-61
GSC	31.30	32	23-61
GSB	31.55	33	23-61
GSA	49.59	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.

world, they are all heard very clearly in U.S.A. In fact, at practically any hour of the day from 8:00 a. m. in the morning until 7:00 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 House of Parliament generally opens 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 5:40 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—13.96 Meters; GSG—16.86 Meters; GSF—19.82 Meters; GSE—25.28 Meters; GSD—25.53 Meters; GSC—31.3 Meters; GSB—31.55 Meters; GSA—49.59 Meters.

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

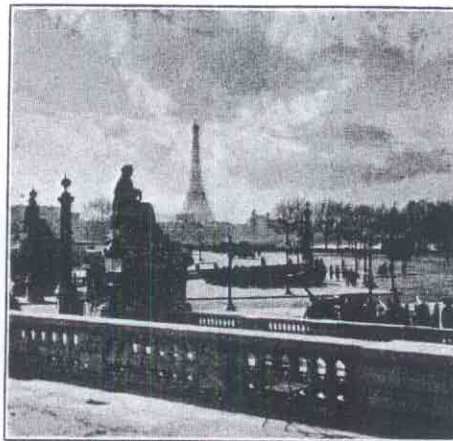


# FRANCE SENDS U.S.A. LISTENERS DAILY BROADCASTS "HELLO, ICI PARIS"

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 DE LUXE 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 reception from Europe so very much worth while.



L'Place D'L'Concorde, Paris

The French seem to transmit more broadcasts of individual soloists 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 three short wave transmitters: One on 19.68 meters; one on 25.25 meters and the other on 25.63 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 25.25 meters at 11:15 a.m. and continue until 6:00 p.m. In addition to using the 25.25 meter transmitter they also use the 25.63 meter transmitter, commencing at 3:00 p.m. and continuing until 5:00, when they close down for an hour, then come on the air again at 6:00 and continue until 10:00 p.m. E.S.T.

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. to 11:00 a.m.	E.S.T. on 19.68 Meters		
11:15 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.	E.S.T. on 25.25 Meters		
3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.	E.S.T. and 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. E.S.T. on 25.63 Meters		
Call	Meters	Dial	Wave Band
—	19.68	66	15-23
—	25.25	13	23-61
—	25.63	14	23-61

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

an idea of just what kind of programs you will hear from England, I am giving a typical Sunday program schedule, and one for the weekdays.

One point about these transmissions that is particularly interesting to American listeners, is the fact that no advertising of any kind is used. In England, every owner of a radio receiver is required to pay a yearly fee, and these fees are used to defray the cost of the broadcasting. There are, therefore, no "sponsored" programs as we know them in U.S.A., with the result that when you tune in a program, it carries right thru, with full entertainment from start to finish.

### Typical Sunday Transmission From England

#### Transmission No. 2

Sent out on GSG 16.86 Meters and GSE 25.28 Meters.

- 5:55 a.m. to 6:50 a.m.—Church Service
- 7:30 a.m.—Big Ben, followed by concert orchestra program
- 8:30 a.m. to 8:45 a.m.—Piano Recital

#### Transmission No. 3

Sent out on GSB 31.55 Meters and GSD 25.53 Meters.

- 9:30 a.m.—Big Ben and News Bulletin
- 9:45 a.m.—Church Services
- 10:00 a.m.—Military Band
- 11:00 a.m.—Violin Recital
- 11:30 a.m.—Symphony Orchestra

- 12:30 p.m.—News Bulletin
- 12:45 p.m.—British Broadcasting Company Theatre Orchestra
- 1:00 p.m.—Close Down

#### Transmission No. 4

Sent out on GSB 31.55 Meters and GSA 49.59 Meters

- 1:15 p.m.—Big Ben and News
- 1:30 p.m.—Band Concert
- 2:45 p.m.—Organ Recital
- 3:00 p.m.—Short Church Service
- 3:45 p.m.—News Bulletin
- 4:00 p.m.—Symphony Orchestra or Organ
- 5:40 p.m.—Close Down

#### Transmission No. 5

Sent out on GSC 31.3 Meters and GSA 49.59 Meters

- 6:00 p.m.—Big Ben, Followed by Religious Service
- 6:45 p.m.—Orchestra or Oratorio Music
- 7:15 p.m.—Concert
- 7:45 p.m.—News Bulletin
- 8:00 p.m.—Close Down

### Typical Week-Day Transmission From England

#### Transmission No. 2

Sent out on GSG 16.86 Meters and GSE 25.58 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

#### Transmission No. 3

Sent out on GSB 31.55 Meters and GSD 25.53 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
- 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

#### Transmission No. 4

Sent out on GSB 31.55 Meters and GSA 59.59 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
- 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

#### Transmission No. 5

Sent out on GSC 31.3 Meters and GSA 49.59 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.

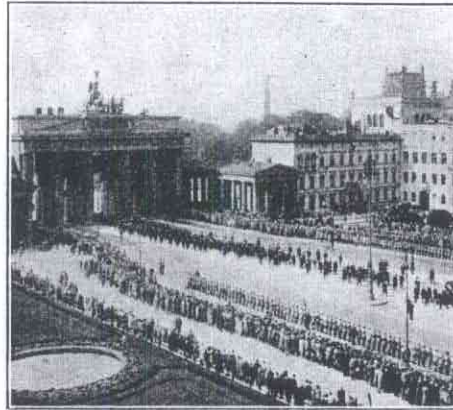


# GERMANY SENDS FINE CLASSICAL PROGRAMS

From Germany, especially during the morning hours between 8:00 and 11:00 a. m. E.S.T., comes 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 10:00 a. m. 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 weeks 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,



Branderburg Gate and Reichstag, Berlin, Germany

## GERMAN SCHEDULE

8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. E.S.T.	DJB
10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. E.S.T.	DJD
2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. E.S.T.	DJA
7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. E.S.T.	DJC

Call	Meters	Dial	Wave Band
DJB	19.75	67	15-23
DJD	25.51	14	23-61
DJA	31.38	32	23-61
DJC	49.83	78	23-61

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

broadcast the German view point on the disarmament crisis. After this he started talking German again, and as I do not un-

derstand this language, dialed to GSF, 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 19.75 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 DE LUXE RECEIVER at about 67 on the 15-23 Meter band, turn up the volume control and bring in the German broadcasts with ample volume.

In addition to transmitter DJB on 19.7 Meters which sends out its programs between 8:00 a. m. and 2:00 p. 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 10:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. E.S.T.; DJA on 31.38 Meters comes in between 2:00 p. m. and 6:00 p. m. E.S.T.; and also between 7:00 p. m. and 9:00 p. m. E.S.T. It is not usually heard very strongly, however, and is best between 4:00 and 6:00 p. m. E.S.T.; DJC on 49.83 Meters also transmits programs between 7:00 and 9:00 p. m. E.S.T. This transmission comes in very well at times.

# "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 7:30 p. m. E.S.T. every day.

A few weeks ago I had a most interesting letter from Mr. George H. Ketcham, a SCOTT ALLWAVE DE LUXE owner in Virginia. He became so interested in Spain while listening to the daily programs broadcast from EAQ, Madrid, that this year 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 DE LUXE 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 DE LUXE to those who are studying foreign



Civeles Fountain, Madrid

## SPANISH SCHEDULE

5:30 to 7:30 p.m. E.S.T. EAQ

Call	Meters	Dial	Wave Band
EAQ	30.40	29	23-61

Time Eastern Standard. The dial reading given is approximate and the station may come in either slightly above or below this reading.

languages. Undoubtedly, the finest teacher of any language, is a native of the country whose language is being studied. Listening to 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 7:30 p. m. E.S.T. On the SCOTT ALLWAVE DE LUXE it will be found on the 23-61 meter band at about 29 on the dial.

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.



# 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 aluminum 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



Australian Verifying Card

## AUSTRALIAN SCHEDULE

Sunday, 4:30 to 8:30 a.m. E.S.T. VK2ME  
 Wednesday, 5:00 to 6:30 a.m. E.S.T. VK3ME  
 Saturday, 5:00 to 7:00 a.m. E.S.T. VK3ME

Call	Meters	Dial	Wave Band
VK2ME	31.28	31	23-61
VK3ME	31.55	32	23-61

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

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 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 4:30 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.

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.

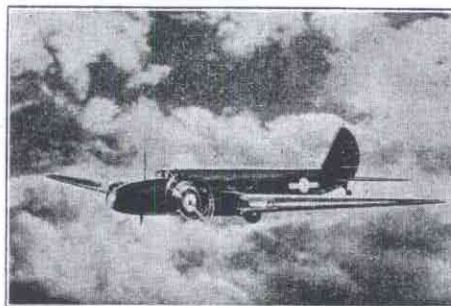
I have prepared a special brochure fully describing the reception obtained from the two Australian stations during the twelve months' test period with the SCOTT ALLWAVE RECEIVER and will be very glad to send this to anyone interested in the receipt of Australian stations.

# 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 DE LUXE 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 80 and 100 on the dial on the 23-61 meter band. During the night they can be heard between 25 and 55 on the dial on the 61-200 meter 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 80 and 100 on the 23-61 Meter band. At night they generally use the 90 to 125 Meter band and will be found on the dial between 25 and 55 on the 61-200 Meter band on the SCOTT ALLWAVE DE LUXE RECEIVER.



# SOUTH AMERICA SENDS MANY INTERESTING PROGRAMS

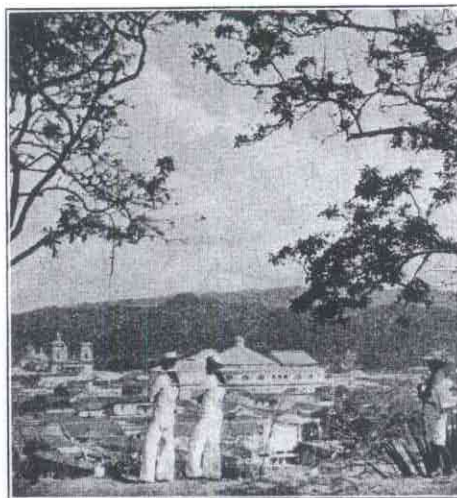
If you would hear the Tango or the Rhumba at its best, turn your dials to one of the many fine short wave stations in South America. Fortunately, reception from this part of the world can be enjoyed during the evening, for the time of most of the South American countries is practically the same as that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

## 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. 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. and will be found on the dials of a SCOTT ALL-WAVE DE LUXE at about 75 on the 23-61 Meter band.

## Colombia

In the Republic of Colombia at Barranquilla, they have station HJ1ABB on 45.6 Meters, which comes in very well between 6:00 and 10:00 p.m. E.S.T. and will be found at about 68 on the dial of a SCOTT ALLWAVE DE LUXE RECEIVER on the 23-61 Meter band.



Caracas, Venezuela, S. A.

## SOUTH AMERICAN SCHEDULE

4:30 to 9:30 p.m. E.S.T.	YV3BC, Caracas		
6:00 to 10:00 p.m. E.S.T.	HJ1ABB, Barranquilla		
7:00 to 11:00 p.m. E.S.T.	HJ3ABF, Bogota		
Sunday, 5:45 to 7:45 p.m. E.S.T.	HC2RL, Guayquil		
Thursday, 9:00 to 11:00 p.m. E.S.T.	Prado, Riobamba. Irregular from LSX, Buenos Aires		
Call	Meters	Dial	Wave Band
LSX	28.98	26	23-61
HC2RL	45.	67	23-61
Prado	45.31	67	23-61
HJ1ABB	45.6	68	23-61
HJ3ABF	48.	74	23-61
YV3BC	48.78	75	23-61

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

## 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 11:00 p.m. E.S.T. Its call letters are PRADO, and transmits on 45.31 Meters. It will be found on the SCOTT ALL-WAVE 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. Practically any night stations in Argentine, Brazil, Mexico and Yucatan can all be tuned quite frequently. LSX on 28.98 Meters in Buenos Aires, Argentine, will be a particularly interesting station in the very near future for we understand that when Admiral Byrd reaches the Antarctic, the broadcasts from the Expedition will be picked up at Buenos Aires and then relayed through LSX to New York, where it will be picked up and put over the Columbia Broadcasting System chain.

# 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 dials on a SCOTT ALLWAVE DE LUXE between 85 and 95 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 some suspicious char-



Police Radio Squad Car

## POLICE SCHEDULE

Police broadcasts will be found between 50 and 55 and between 85 and 95 on the dial of the SCOTT ALLWAVE DE LUXE on the 61-200 meter band.

acter noticed loitering around a gas filling station.

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 50 and 55 on the 61-200 meter band on the SCOTT ALLWAVE DE LUXE. They also have another group of transmitters operating between 175 and 195 Meters and these will be found between 85 and 95 on the 61-200 meter band on the SCOTT ALLWAVE DE LUXE.



# RECEPTION CONDITIONS DURING NOVEMBER

Reception conditions vary considerably from week to week. Stations that may be received quite well one week, may be poor the following week and vice versa. The report below is one taken from the log of Mr. R. Braunhold of Evanston, Illinois. This list contains the stations that are being received at the present time in this area.

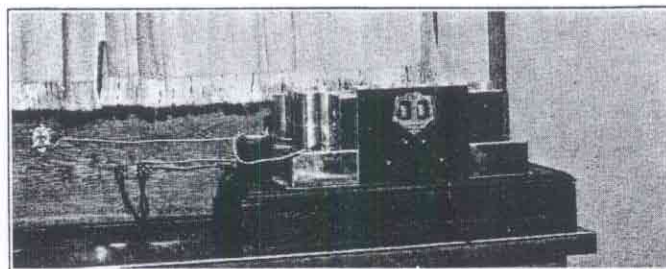
ALLWAVE owners, showing reception conditions in various parts of the country. During the past month we have received a large number of reports from Scott owners, but unfortunately these reports did not contain the very essential information showing the strength with which the stations were being received. However, a number of our owners have promised to send us their logs with this information and these will be published in future issues of the News.

During the winter months we would like to print logs of SCOTT

COUNTRY	CITY	WAVE LENGTH	CALL	DIAL READING	WAVE BAND	SCHEDULE IN CENTRAL STD. TIME	SIGNAL STRENGTH		
							Oct. 5 to Nov. 5	Nov. 6 to Nov. 13	Nov. 14 to Nov. 20
England	London	16.85	GSG	26	15-23	6:00- 7:45 a.m.	Good	Fair	Good
England	London	19.82	GSF	68	" "	8:00-10:00 a.m.	Strong	Good	Good
England	London	25.28	GSE	13	23-61	6:00- 7:45 a.m.	Strong	Good	Very Strong
						8:00-12:00 a.m.			
England	London	25.53	GSD	14	" "	12:15- 4:45 p.m.	Strong	Good	Strong
England	London	31.30	GSC	32	" "	12:15- 4:45 p.m.	Good	Fair	Very Strong
England	London	31.30	GSC	32	" "	5:00- 7:00 p.m.	Weak	Fair	Fair
England	London	49.59	GSA	77	" "	5:00- 7:00 p.m.	Good	Weak	Strong
Germany	Berlin	19.75	DJB	67	" "	6:55 a.m.-12:40 p.m.	Strong	Good	Very Strong
Germany	Berlin	25.51	DJD	14	" "	9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.	Fair	Fair	Good
Germany	Berlin	31.38	DJA	32	" "	1-5, 6-8 p.m.	Good	Weak	Weak
Germany	Berlin	49.83	DJC	78	" "	6:00-8:00 p.m.	Good	Weak	Good
France	Paris	19.68	Pontoise	66	" "	7:00-10:00 a.m.	Strong	Fair	Good
France	Paris	25.25	Pontoise	13	" "	10:15-5:00 p.m.	Good	Fair	Good
France	Paris	25.63	Pontoise	14 1/2	" "	2-4 p.m., 5-9:30 p.m.	Fair	Weak	Weak
Italy	Rome	25.40	12RO	13 1/4	" "	10:30-11:30 a.m.	Good	Weak	Weak
						12:15- 5:00 p.m.			
Spain	Madrid	30.40	EAQ	29 1/4	" "	4:30- 6:30 p.m.	Very Strong	Strong	Very Strong
Spain	Madrid	30.40	EAQ	29 1/4	" "	Sat. only .12:00-2:00 p.m.	Strong	Fair	Good
Switzerland	Geneva	31.27	HBL	31 1/2	" "	Sat. 4:30-5:15 p.m.	Strong	Strong	Strong
Russia	Moscow	50.00	RV59	78 1/4	" "	1:00-5:00 p.m.	Good	Fair	Fair
Morocco	Rabat	37.33	CNR	48	" "	Sun. 1:30-4:00 p.m.	Good	Fair	Good
Colombia	Barranquilla	45.6	HJ1ABB	68	" "	5:00-9:00 p.m.	Good	Good	Good
Colombia	Bogota	48.00	HJ3ABF	74	" "	6:00-10:00 p.m.	Good	Good	Good
Venezuela	Caracas	48.78	YV3BC	75 1/4	" "	3:30-8:30 p.m.	Strong	Good	Strong
Ecuador	Guayquil	45.00	HC2RL	67	" "	Tues. 8:15-10:15 p.m.	Strong	Good	Strong
Ecuador	Guayquil	45.00	HC2RL	67	" "	Sun. 4:45-6:45 p.m.	Good	Good	Strong
Ecuador	Riobamba	45.31	Prado	67 1/2	" "	Thur. 8:00-10:00 p.m.	Good	Fair	Good
Bolivia	La Paz	49.40	CP5	77	" "	5:00-5:30, 8:00-9:30 p.m.	Fair	Weak	Fair
Argentina	Buenos Aires	28.98	LSX	26	" "	Irreg.	Strong	Strong	Strong
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	36.65	PSK	46	" "	Irreg., near 6:00 p.m.	Strong	Strong	Strong
Nova Scotia	Halifax	49.10	VE9HX	76 1/4	" "	4:00-9:00 p.m.	Good	Good	Good
Australia	Melbourne	31.55	VK3ME	32 1/2	" "	Wed. 4:00-5:30 a.m.	Good	Fair	Fair
Australia	Sydney	31.28	VK2ME	31 1/4	" "	Sat. 4:00-6:00 a.m. Sun. 3:30-7:30 a.m.	Good	Good	Fair

## SCOTT RECEIVER PROVES ITS QUALITY IN TWO YEARS CONTINUOUS SERVICE AT U. S. POST

The photograph on this page was sent us by Lieut. M. A. Fennell, Signal Officer in charge of the Post Broadcast System at Schoefield Barracks, Hawaii. In the letter accompanying the photograph Lieut. Fennell says: "Our main receiver at the Post is a SCOTT ALLWAVE, a picture of which is enclosed with this letter. This receiver has been in constant use for over two years on an average of 12 hours a day. During that time it has had two new sets of tubes and has been rebalanced three times; other than that, it has not required any servicing. It has been used to pick up the local stations and main land short and long wave stations. Its



Scott Allwave Receiver Used to Pick Up and Rebroadcast Programs Through Control Room at Schoefield Barracks, T. H.

performance has always been excellent and we expect to use it for years to come.

"For over a year we have been testing the Island of Oahu and Hawaii for the best receiving point, and have found a point on Wahiawa Heights, six miles from the Post, to be the best and want your DE LUXE MODEL to install there as permanent equipment. We know Scott quality and dependability and it is absolutely necessary that we have both."

The extracts from Lieut. Fennell's letter speak for themselves, for his letter has been written after two years' experience with a SCOTT RECEIVER.

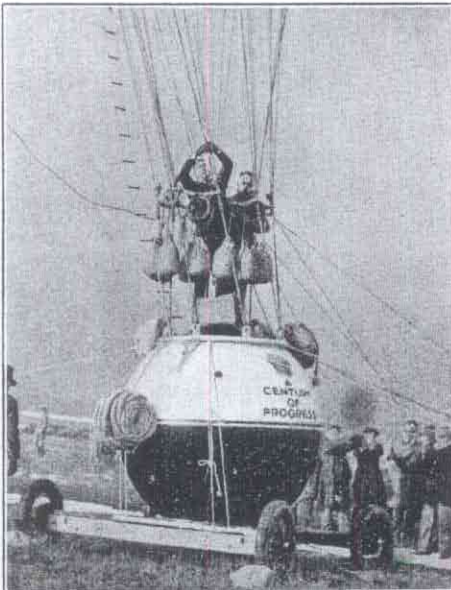


# The Scott News

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E. H. SCOTT, Editor

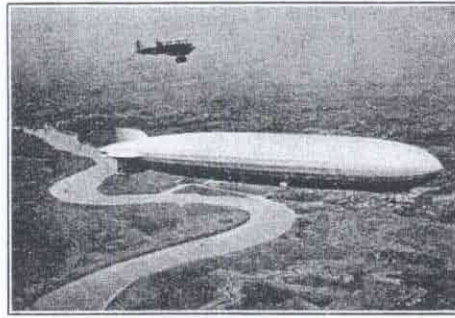
This editorial is being written on Tuesday morning, November 21. Perhaps, my readers will recollect that yesterday, November 20, Lieut. Commander T. G. W. Settle, U.S.N. and Maj. Chester Fordney ascended into the stratosphere with their balloon. A few times during the day, the National Broadcasting Company sent out, over their chain, two-way broadcasts between the ground and the balloon. Naturally, these broadcasts covered only short periods at a time. However, if they cared to, owners of SCOTT ALLWAVE RECEIVERS all over the country, could have listened in to this whole absorbing



Commander Settle and Gondola of Stratosphere Balloon

event, from the moment the balloon left the ground in the morning, until late in the afternoon, when Commander Settle had to drop the batteries of his transmitter to relieve the balloon of excess weight.

For nearly nine hours I had a receiver tuned in to W3XL, the N.B.C. short wave transmitter, which was connected to other transmitters at various points on the ground, and also hooked up to the receiver picking up the voices of Commander Settle and Major Fordney from the balloon. In this way, I was able to listen right thru the morning and afternoon to Commander Settle and Major Fordney, as the balloon went into the stratosphere, and heard them talking intimately with their friends on the ground, just as you talk to someone over the phone, about how they were feeling, what progress they were making, etc. It was, undoubtedly, one of the most inspiring



The Graf Zeppelin

things I have ever listened to thru a radio receiver. Here is one type of broadcast you never hear on an ordinary radio, for it can only be heard on an instrument such as the SCOTT ALLWAVE DE LUXE.

And the climax to this experience came this morning. I always read the morning news while having breakfast, and the headline that greeted me on opening up the paper this morning was: "Settle Missing Near Ocean." I thought—"Well, that's just too bad, after everything went so smoothly when they were up in the air."

As usual, before leaving home, I tuned in to the regular news broadcasts sent out on the British Empire Broadcasting Company's short wave station GSD on 25.53 Meters. I heard about some new trouble that was brewing in China, and information about happenings in other parts of the world, then came a brief description of the Stratosphere Flight. After telling a few details about it, the height reached, etc., the announcer came thru with the news over the air from London that Commander Settle and his gallant companion, Maj. Fordney, had made a safe landing in New Jersey. This news was not known until early this morning, too late for insertion in the morning newspapers.

When I heard this, I could not help but feel what a wonderful thing radio is, for here was an event known just a few hours before, coming to me out of the air from a spot thousands of miles away, while the morning papers, where the event had happened were still reporting the balloon missing.

Mr. Braunhold, the SCOTT ALLWAVE DE LUXE owner whose logs are given on Page 7, also had a very interesting experience while the Graf Zeppelin was visiting these shores. On its homeward journey, N.B.C. arranged to rebroadcast a farewell program from the Graf. Mr. Braunhold picked up the Graf's transmitter DENNE at 3:40 p. m. C.S.T., while it was endeavoring to contact Riverhead. Station W3XL, the short wave transmitter used by N.B.C. to establish contact during special broadcasts such as that from the balloon ascending into the stratosphere, and the Graf Zeppelin, kept calling the Graf, reporting that their Riverhead listening post was unable to hear it. Finally, about 4:00 p. m. the Graf announced that they were signing off, for it was imperative they receive weather reports.

Mr. Braunhold then tuned to W3XL

again and heard them *still* calling the Graf, asking them to come in, evidently not having heard their signing off message. Finally, at 4:10 p. m. he called the N.B.C. studios in Chicago on the phone, and gave them the signing off message of the Graf. Here is just another example of the thrilling and interesting broadcasts that are never heard on an ordinary radio receiver, and gives just one more proof of the sensitivity and efficiency of the SCOTT ALLWAVE DE LUXE.

Another example of the extremely interesting features that are heard on a SCOTT ALLWAVE DE LUXE RECEIVER, is the transmissions from Admiral Byrd's ship now on its way down to the Antarctic.

In Erie, Pennsylvania, lives another enthusiastic Scott owner, Mr. F. L. Stitzinger. Residing in this same town, are two families very much interested in this expedition, the Siples and the Stancliffs, who each have a son with the Byrd expedition. Mr.



Admiral Byrd's Ship, The Jacob Ruppert

Stitzinger has been tuning in each evening on KJTY, the transmitter on board Admiral Byrd's ship, and keeping these two families informed on the reports of its position, and how things are going along on the voyage.

Mr. Stitzinger has already received, and had verified, 2024 programs from broadcast stations in 25 different foreign countries, on the SCOTT ALLWAVE RECEIVER he has been using for over two years.

It will be interesting to many owners of ordinary radio receivers that can only bring in the stations of U.S.A., Canada and Mexico, to know that during the first six months of 1932, owners of SCOTT ALLWAVE RECEIVERS actually sent us detailed logs of 19,257 programs, received from 320 different foreign stations, (Canadian and Mexican stations excluded) located in 4 different foreign countries.

As this will be the last issue of the "SCOTT NEWS" for 1933, I want to take this opportunity of wishing Scott Owners in every part of the world, a very Merry Christmas and most Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Cordially yours,