HAVING DINNER IN LONDON TONIGHT?...

The question may sound ridiculous, but it is not. Thousands of Americans will leave their homes tonight to spend a few enjoyable hours in that famous city, or if not there, somewhere in France, Italy, Germany, South Africa, India, Australia, Costa Rica, Venezuela, etc. Short-wave radio is the magic carpet that in an instant transports the set owners to their favorite spots on the globe.

These people are getting a new thrill out of life, for they have found that the whole world is bound together by invisible threads of music and words that can be followed to the remotest parts of the globe. To them the striking of Big Ben on the quarter hour is no new experience, to them the voice of Hitler is almost as familiar as that of the President of the United States, to them a radio description of a Bull Fight in Bogota is no more a novelty than a big American football game.

You can "see" the world by Radio, for each of the powerful short-wave foreign stations broadcast programs that reflect local color and interest.

Governments the world over are investing hundreds of thousands of dollars in short-wave broadcasting. They are anxious to make their countries favorably known to "Foreigners". Great Britain has its interesting Empire Broadcasting Programs, especially prepared for short-wave broadcasting to all parts of the British Empire. The Empire has been zoned into five regions and special programs are designed and broadcast for each Zone.

Zone 1 - Australasia, Hong Kong
Zone 2 - India, Ceylon, Burma, Malay
Zones 3 and 4 - Africa
Zone 5 - Canada, West Indies

If you tune in any of the eight great short-wave British Broadcasting Company Stations located at Daventry, England, you will always find an enjoyable program. These programs are scheduled just as regularly as the programs of the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company and a variety of entertainment is offered - Rene Tamponnier and his Hotel Carlton Orchestra, The Hotel Metropole Orchestra, The Scottish Studio Orchestra, The Wireless Military Band, The London Symphony Orchestra and countless other programs are on the short-waves. No matter what your choice of entertainment may be, you will undoubtedly find it on the short-waves from Daventry.

While at the present time other countries have not gone quite as far as Great Britain, it is only natural to expect that they will, for short-wave radio has become the new international method of disseminating propaganda.

Following are some important points to consider when you are going after short-wave programs.

1. A good short-wave or all-wave radio set. A poor radio short-wave set will not bring in distant stations. To bring in distant stations you need plenty of power. Extra power makes for fine reproduction and enables you really to travel the Radio Waves.

2. Your set must be properly installed and serviced. Even a good set will not get distant stations unless it has a good antenna system. Every part of your radio set must be in good working order.

3. You need good tubes. A good set, properly installed and serviced, is of little value unless it is properly powered. It must have good radio tubes. And good tubes mean either Cunningham Radio Tubes or RCA Radiotrons-tubes designed with reserve power — power that tracks down the weakest radio signal from the farthest corner of the globe and brings it into your home so that it can be understood and enjoyed.

4. The power of the station you want to listen to. In general, the more power a station has, the further it can be heard.

5. Atmospherics. The atmospheric conditions have an effect on radio reception from distant as well as local stations. Strong static, either natural or man-made, will prevent good radio reception.
SHORT WAVE TRAVEL TIPS

In listening for foreign short-wave stations, remember to take into account the differences in local standard times. Stations are most likely to be on the air during the evening hours (6 to 11 P.M.), their local standard time.

This listing of short-wave stations does not include Police radio stations in the United States, commercial short-wave stations, or amateurs. Many stations not listed on this map will be heard carrying on point-to-point communication or experiments. The stations listed are those which are most likely to be furnishing enjoyable radio entertainment.

For the beginner in short-waves, a number of "Tips" are offered here:

Don't expect to find stations on all parts of the dial. Short wave stations are widely separated except in a few instances.

Don't get discouraged if reception is poor one night; it may be fine the next.

Don't expect to hear the whole world the first day you tune a short wave set. It requires some knowledge of tuning to get excellent results.

Don't expect stations to run broadly; most distant stations tune sharply.

Don't tune above 33 meters for distant stations in daylight.

Don't tune below 25 meters for distant stations after dark.

Don't expect to hear a station because it is on the air. Many things govern short wave reception.

In listening for foreign short-wave stations, remember to take into account the differences in local standard times. Stations are most likely to be on the air during the evening hours (6 to 11 P.M.), their local standard time.

The choice of discriminating radio set owners is the same—Cunningham Radio Tubes or RCA Radiotrons. The amount of energy received by a radio set may be only a few millionths of a millionth of that broadcast, but Cunningham Radio Tubes or RCA Radiotrons respond to it and amplify it millions even billions of times. Here are radio tubes designed to reach the faintest signal and build it up in volume until it floods the entire room.

Made with watch maker's accuracy, you can expect every Cunningham Radio Tube or RCA Radiotron to be built within the closest tolerance limits in the industry. Here are quality tubes designed to give long and faithful service.

END OF MAP
TIPS ON RADIO TOURING
ALL TIMES GIVEN ARE EASTERN STANDARD

AUSTRALIA
Sydney: VK2ME [schedule changes]  Melbourne: VK3ME [5-6:30 a.m., Wed-Sat.]
When you tune in one of these stations, remember that you are listening halfway around the world—the Antipodes are 8000 miles from New York as the mole digs. Because of the continent’s extraordinary isolation, Australian plant and animal life differs strikingly from the rest of the world. The strange, startling cry of the “kookaburra” bird is used as a signature on VK2ME. Numerous prehistoric animal forms, such as the kangaroo, that have virtually vanished from the rest of the globe, still flourish here. Much of the territory is uninhabitable by man, which accounts for a population of only six-million odd in a land as large as the United States. Australia is the most important sheep-growing country of the world and has several large, modern cities.

BOLIVIA
Le Piz: CPS [9:11 p.m.]  Bogota: HKE
Bolivia is amusingly rich in minerals. It produces one-quarter of the world’s supply of silver, and exports large quantities of ores of tungsten, lead, copper, antimony and zinc. Bolivia’s population of less than three million is half Indian, twelve and one-half per cent white, the remainder negro.

BRITISH ISLES
Daventry, England: GSA [6-8 p.m.]; GSB [11:30 a.m. -12:30 p.m., 1-5:30 p.m., 6-8 p.m.]; GSC [6-8 a.m.]; GSD [1-3 a.m., 1-5:30 p.m., 6-8 p.m.]; GSE [9:30-11:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m. -12:30 p.m.]; GSF [1-3 a.m., 6-8 a.m., 8:30-10 a.m., 9:30-11:30 a.m., 3:30 p.m.]; GSG [6-8 a.m., 10:30 a.m. -12:30 p.m.]; GSH
Great Britain’s use of short wave radio is one of the most interesting and most entertaining of any nation. As is well known, the Commonwealth is held together by bonds which are strong but something less than tangible. Each group of programs is supposed to be of particular interest to the zone at which it is directed, while all avowedly have a common [British] denomi- nator. For example, every program begins with Big Ben (speaking in person when it is convenient, and when not, from an electrical transcription) and “God Save the King” is frequently heard. Modern British drama and cricket matches provide a distinctly British flavor. Dance music, lectures and news are more or less standard. Programs are prepared far enough in advance to permit printing and distribution of a program guide to all parts of the Empire.

Make it a point to listen in on these interesting “Empire Programmes.”

CANADA
[See map]
Most Canadian stations, like U. S., relay local long-wave programs.

COLOMBIA
Barranquilla: HJIA  Bogota: HKE
Bull fights? Certainly! From Bogota. If your Spanish is passable, try it some-time. Colombia, to refresh your memory, contains the great emerald mines of the world—also plenty of gold, silver and platinum.

COSTA RICA
TIANRH, Meredia
Here’s a romantic name—or, if you’ve ever collected postage stamps, the source of a very good-looking specimen. Radio is your chance to prove the place is real. Yes, they have lots of bananas!

DENMARK
Skamleback (Copenhagen): OXY [2-4 p.m.]
The broadcasts from plucky, sensible little Denmark [a population of only three and a half million, but they compose an influential and most produc-tive nation] are naturally Scandinavian in flavor. Swedish and Danish folk melodies and dances, Finnish and Norwegian national airs, frequently played by string quartets, form a good part of the regular fare. Listen for the chimes of the Town Hall in Copenhagen.

FRANCE
Paris: FYA [11705 k.c.] 3:5 p.m., 6-10:30 p.m.
This is a view of the canal of Zurich, Switzerland. (Keystone View)

Ecuador
Quito: HCB
Ecuador has had a stormy career, even for a South American country (maybe you can pick up a revolution). Most of the land is covered with virgin forest, the upper reaches of the Amazon abounding in rubber. Ecuador produces about one-fifth the world’s supply of cacao.

Hollanders en route to church on a Sunday morning. (Keystone View)

WHAT WOULD A PICTURE OF PARIS BE WITHOUT THE EIFFEL TOWER? (ACME)
**FRENCH INDO CHINA**

Saigon: F3CID

This is the name given to all the French possessions and protectorates in Southeastern Asia. The territory, tropical in climate, is bounded on the west by Siam and on the north by India and China. The inhabitants are mostly simple villagers, interested primarily in agriculture; rice is the great crop. To the south lie the ruins of the great city of Angkor, built by the mysterious Khmers, which is said to have been as important in its time (nineteenth century) as New York is in ours.

**GERMANY**

Zeesen ("Deutschland Sender"): DJA (5:45 p. m.); DJB (10 a. m.-4:30 p. m.);
DJC (7-9 p. m.); DJD (1:30 a. m.-7 p. m.); DJE

Germany’s political situation is of concern to every person. The dramatic rise of Hitler and the world-wide reverberations resulting from his acts and pronouncements make the Zeesen broadcasts of special interest. Hitler himself frequently is heard. It would be impossible to do justice here to the rich background of German art, music and industry, which naturally provide superb material for short-wave broadcasting. Suffice it to say that the

**ITALY**

Vatican City: HVJ (5970 k. c.) 2:215 p. m.; (15120 k. c.) 5:15 a. m.

**JAVA**

Bandaeng: PLE

Java is the most densely populated land mass in the world. The island is only 287 miles long and 121 miles wide, yet it is able to support a population of 42,000,000. "Support" is the proper word, since Java not only supplies most of its own needs, but is able, in addition, to make large yearly exports of sugar, coffee, tea, cocoa, indigo, spices, tobacco, rubber, tin and copra. One reason is the extreme fertility of the land, which yields three complete crops a year. The Javanese live under a constant threat of volcanic eruptions, but have developed a fatalistic attitude that makes them scarcely aware of the danger.

**KENYA (AFRICA)**

Nairobi: VOTLO (11 a. m.-2 p. m.)

Nairobi is a famous center of big game hunting. It is the capital of Kenya, a British protectorate. Wild game is plentiful on the great tract of land to the northeast, measuring 200,000 square miles, which is said to have a climate comparable with that of California and to be capable of growing enough cotton to make the British textile industry independent of American supply.

**MADEIRA**

Funchal: CT1AQ

Madeira, like the Azores, is regarded as an integral part of the Republic of Portugal. The climate of this little island off the northwest coast of Africa is mild, and, as might be supposed from the name, wine-making is the principal industry.

**MEXICO**

Mexico City: XETE (7-11 p. m.)

Mexico City is situated on a high plateau and has a delightful year-round climate, averaging between 65 and 75 degrees F. The land which fell heir to the wealth of the Aztecs still retains vast natural wealth in the form of minerals. Mexico leads the world in the production of silver, ranks high in the output of gold and is a leader in petroleum production. Mexico has been held back by oppression and revolutions, but her day is yet to come. Meanwhile she has her saneritas, her pulque and her toreros.

**MOROCCO**

Rebat: CNR (9300 k. c.) 2:30-5 p. m. Sun.: (12825 k. c.) 7:30-9 a. m. Sun.

Although parts of Morocco are fertile and healthy, the country is inextricably tied up in the minds of most of us with the endless sands of the Sahara, upon which it borders, and the much-chaired, much-pictured French Foreign Legion. The Legion band may be heard from this station. Morocco is truly a picturesque country, the population consisting mostly of Berbers, whose ancestors three times conquered Spain, and the Arabs who wander the plains.
just what we get. Bull fighting, of course, is another old Spanish custom.

The political glory that was Spain is gone, but the romance lingers on.

SWITZERLAND
Geneva: HBP, HBL [5:30-6:15 p.m., Sat.]
These are the League of Nations stations—political news is broadcast in English, French and Spanish. No log is complete without Geneva, the new nerve-center of the world. So far as can be determined, no yodelers have yet been heard.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Johannesburg: ZTJ (4-6 a.m., 8-10:30 a.m., 11 a.m.-3:40 p.m.)
The Union of South Africa, one of the self-governing dominions of the British Empire, is an amalgamation of several former chartered companies and native nations. Famous are the gold deposits around Johannesburg and the diamonds near Kimberly.

VENEZUELA
Caracas: YV1BC (10:30 a.m.-1 p.m., 5:15-10 p.m.); YV2BC
"Broadcasting Caracas," the air trade-mark of YV1BC ("Yay vay uno bay say" to you) usually signifies an exciting and varied program. Lots of dance music, featuring the "Rumba"—also the "Son," the latest rage. Military band concerts from the Plaza Bolivar. Baseball, racing, bull fights. Good programs.

London's Big Ben may be heard on any of the Empire broadcasts from Daventry, England.

Radio Tubes for Radio Tours

Good radio tubes are a prime requisite of successful radio touring. If your radio has lost its punch, it probably needs new Cunningham Radio Tubes or RCA Radiotrons.

From Cunningham Radio Tubes or RCA Radiotrons you can always expect superior radio set performance. The constant research in RCA's great laboratories has always blazed the way to new and better radio tube design. Five recent improvements make today's RCA Radiotrons and Cunningham Radio Tubes give better radio set performance than ever:

1. Precision Construction . . makes every tube a "matched" tube.
3. Improved Heater Design . . reduces hum, eliminates noise from heater-cathode circuit and gives quick action.
4. Higher Vacuum . . results in quieter operation.
5. Cooler Grids . . prevent fluctuation in volume due to erratic tube performance.

Here are Senator Marconi and Pope Pius XI at the inauguration of the papal radiotelephone system. (Acme)