

MARCH 1939

RADIO INDEX

The All-Wave Radio Log Authority



25^c

Staticless Radio
Foreign Broadcast Reception
Shortwaves Fully Covered
Amateur Radio

No. 127

entirely wasted, so they changed the old and faithful Q code into what is now known as the R S code. This new code was supposed to have gone into effect at the first of the year, but a few moments of listening on 20 meters will establish the fact that the amateurs are not observing this change. We wonder whether or not the aforementioned exchange of numbers will be affected during the DX contest?

Here's the new R S code (courtesy of Bob Blanchard, Flatbush, N. Y.)

Strength

QSA1—Barely perceptible.

QSA2—Weak.

QSA3—Fairly good.

QSA4—Good.

QSA5—Very good.

Readability

QRK1—Unreadable.

QRK2—Readable occasionally.

QRK3—Readable with difficulty.

QRK4—Readable.

QRK5—Perfectly readable.

Western Hemisphere

Many of our readers have requested information concerning rarely heard countries in North and South America. We'll admit that there are numerous countries where there may be but one or two 'phones and it is a matter of being at your receiver at the proper time. We'll list a few of the countries in which there are no broadcast stations and also countries whose stations are rarely heard or difficult to verify.

ALASKA—K7's are rarely heard in the Eastern portion of the country. We suggest trying for K7AOC on 14.155 mcs. and K7FST on 14.23 mcs. Both of these stations are receptive to DX reports and both QSL. K7FBE in Unalaska, Aleutian Is. is another. His frequency is approximately 14.24 mcs. Many listeners consider the Aleutian Islands a country, for DX purposes, because of their great distance from the mainland of Alaska.

ANTIGUA—A tough country to hear and even tougher to verify. The two best stations, VP2AE (ex VP2DA) and VP2AT, refuse to confirm reports of reception. We have heard, however, that VP2AD, who operates on the low fre-

RADIO AMATEUR CALL BOOK

LATEST EDITION

Lists over 40,000 amateurs in every country in the world, and complete lists of all the high frequency commercial stations. Every listener interested in amateur stations should have one. 292 pages.

We pay the postage.

R A D E X
362 Cedar Lane,
TEANECK, N. J.



\$1.25

quency side of the band will QSL, so be on the lookout for him.

BAHAMAS—There's plenty of 'phones in Nassau but don't pick on VP7NC, because he doesn't QSL. We are quite certain that any of the other stations will QSL for an accurate report, such as VP7NA, VP7NS and VP7NU.

BARBADOS—This island also boasts of numerous stations who get out quite well. We have QSL's from VP6FO, VP6LN, VP6TR and VP6YB. All four of these are heard on the low end of the band with VP6FO being the most consistently received.

BOLIVIA—CP1AA and CP1BA are the only CP stations we have heard. The former requests a self-addressed envelope, a home-made card for him to sign plus the conventional IRC; while the latter occasionally QSL's for an IRC, only. Both have been heard on the low end of the band.

BRITISH HONDURAS—Another hard country to verify. ZIK2, the broadcast station rarely verifies and according to Art Hankins of Latrobe, Penna., VP1BA refuses to confirm his 'phone. We suggest that you look for VP1DM, who operates on both ends of the band. He is always pleased to receive reports and his QTH is Duncan H. B. Macmillan, Box 199, Belize.

CANAL ZONE—To the best of our knowledge, every station in the Canal Zone verifies; in fact K5AH, K5AF and NY2AE, apparently, QSL'd by return mail. If you are ever in doubt about a

K5's QTH, merely address your report to the Canal Zone and it will reach the station OK.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Getting the broadcasters in this country to verify is like pulling teeth. We suggest that if you want to save money, to be on the lookout for one of the following four stations as they QSL in good time. HI1C, HI3N, HI5X and HI7C.

FALKLAND ISLANDS—Only one station has ever been reported, VP8OA, who is supposed to operate around 14.05 megs. We'd sure like to have this one!

JAMAICA—Several VP5 'phones are heard quite well but many of them refuse to verify reception reports, such as VP5AF and VP5SI. On the other hand, VP5BR, VP5GM and VP5PZ do QSL, according to reports.

LABRADOR—VO6J at Sandgirt Lake is again on the air but with a different operator. For confirmation, send your reports to 5694 Waverly Street, Montreal, P.Q., Canada.

NEWFOUNDLAND—Several stations with good signals are on this island. Some are VO1D, VO1T, VO2N and VO4A, who do QSL; and VO1I and VO2Z, who do not QSL.

NICARAGUA—The broadcasters in this country are about as poor as those in the Dominican Republic when it comes to verifying. If you desire a YN card, look for YN3DG who occasionally operates on the high end of the band. Send your reports to Dennis Gallo in the city of Leon.

PARAGUAY—If Radio Cultura doesn't answer your reports, try ZP2AC, 14.1 megs. with a return card. He is occasionally heard during the evenings with a fair signal.

PUERTO RICO—The K4's are plentiful and easy to hear, despite their having to operate in the American phone band. As they are so numerous, we list only those who are reluctant to QSL'ing: K4DDH, K4ENT and K4UG.

ST. LUCIA—As stated in the January RADEX, look for VP2LB and VP2LC on the low end of the band. Both have verified for many listeners.

ST. VINCENTS—A VP2SA has been reported by several listeners as operating

THE BOWDOIN KENT'S ISLAND EXPEDITION BAY OF FUNDY

VE1IN

Headquarters Address:
Thomas Grose - W1JZM
Brunswick, Maine, U.S.A.

TRANSMITTERS: 1000 watt phone on 14,985, 4797.5, and 3885 Kc. - Harvey UHK-10 on 3.5 and 28 mc. aboard "Scientist"; POWER SUPPLY: 2 gasoline driven plants with 5 kw output; RECEIVERS: RMC-69 with DB-20 pre-selector, Masterpiece V₁ and SW-3. VE1IN has a special frequency assignment, 4.8 mc. for bird song recording and rebroadcasting purposes. A 4000 foot terminated rhombic antenna is used on this frequency.

To Radio SWL #2 We are pleased to verify your reception of our station on 3885 Kc. Remarks
Your signals RST
Cw. WJZK "Tom" Your report was interesting but
WJZK "Fred" have no XYL only YL's. Who
WJLU "Murray" would long for an XYL?

*This interesting veri from Canada's
Bay of Fundy was submitted by Robert
Blanchard.*

on a frequency of 14.2 megs., but with a none too strong signal.

SURINAM—This one is, perhaps, better known to most of you as Dutch Guiana. The only 'phone we have heard reported is PZ1AA which operates on 14.27 megs. This station takes a couple of years to verify, so we have been told.

TRINIDAD—20 meter 'phones are rarely heard from this country. VP4TH is rarely on the air and VP4GA has returned to the States. The best bet is VP4TK who operates on the low frequency side of the band. His QTH is Paul C. Alonzo, No. 74 Duke St., Port of Spain.

VIRGIN IS.—The one and only is K4ENY who operates on the high end of the American phone band. The operator, Lieut. Wm. Smith, who is located at the Fleet Marine Base in Charlotte Amalie has a tough time in keeping up with his QSL'ing and requests that listeners send a reply card that he need merely sign and drop in the mail.

Hawaii Calls

One of our most active reporters is C. J. Fern, Jr. of Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii who writes that K6OXT, K6FKN and K6PLZ all QSL for return postage, but that K6NTV does not. He also informs us that less than four per cent of the SWL's in the States send return postage when writing K6 stations.

Mr. Fern has had exceptional success in logging Asia, Oceania and Africa, but, to date, has heard but one European, G3DO. Some of his better catches are