

THE NATIONAL RADIO CLUB
50th ANNIVERSARY
1933 - 1983
COMMEMORATING THE HISTORY OF
BROADCAST BAND DXING
BOOK ONE

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The idea for this book was first discussed some three years ago by myself and Russ Edmunds. The concept was then presented to those in attendance at the 1981 N.R.C. Convention at Rockaway N.J., and shortly thereafter was underway as a project. The early tasks were slow and often difficult - uncovering material relating to the early years of both NRC and the BCB DX hobby in general, and recruiting and organizing a staff of NRCers to work on the book together as a team.

After many frustrating months of chasing down leads that were often dead-ended and confronting some apathy in a few of those contacted, we nevertheless arrived at a point where we had collectively corralled enough historical material. We had also evolved into a team dedicated to producing a top quality product. Eight issues of a project newsletter were published as a way of keeping us collectively organized and informed. Several meetings were held. Carleton Lord organized a Fall 1982 meet in Harrisburg Pa., attended by several former members from the club's early days. I journeyed to meet with Ray laRocque, former RADEX DX Editor, who had been out of the hobby for some 40 years. A meet was held in New Jersey in February 1983, attended by Carleton and Betty Lord, Kermit Geary, Paul Mount, Chris Hansen, Gene Bataille, and myself, and a final meet was held here in May 1983, with several people coming some distance: the Lords, Bob Curtis, and Andy Rugg. It has been a long tedious task for all of us, and I can say that everyone on the project has expended much personal time, effort and expense.

The intent of this book is not to attempt to exhaustively document the entire history of NRC and BCB DXing in complete detail. Rather, it is to lay a foundation for future historical work, some of it already being planned. The emphasis is on the early years in the history, which were rapidly increasing in danger of being lost forever. Thus our focus is on the early years through the 1950's. Of all those polled on what they might want to see in the book, it was a near unanimous opinion that the early years should be emphasized. Our hobby changed appreciably in the 1950's and the story of the early years will be new to most all of our current membership. The club history, however, is complete from 1933 to 1983.

We have done our best at presenting accurate and impartial accounts. We have accentuated the positive, and have gone out of our way avoiding documenting of negative historical events, real as they may have been. Eventually, this book will likely have a second edition, with additions to current features, corrections, and planned new features.

Copies of this book will be sent to The Library of Congress, The American Radio Relay League Library, and others for inclusion in their archives of publications on the history of radio.

- ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS -

Special thanks to other feature writers: Robert A. Curtis of Colchester Vermont, Russell J. Edmunds of Blue Bell Pa., Kermit Geary of Walnutport Pa., Christian P. Hansen of Bronx N.Y., Carleton Lord of Corning N.Y., Paul R. Mount of Teaneck N.J., Andrew F. Rugg of Ile des Soeurs Quebec, Jerry Starr of Hubbard Ohio, and Richard S. Truax of Louisville Ky., who handled the printing of the book.

Special thanks also to various former members who helped us with the project: club founder Robert Weaver of York Pa., J. Warren Routzahn also of York Pa. and a long time member starting in the club's first year (1933), Fred van Voorhees - 1st IDXD Editor, and Ray laRocque - founder of New England Radio Club and Victory Radio Club and writer and editor of RADEX and All Wave Radio magazines.

Thanks also to Joseph B. Cooper, son of our beloved Richard H. Cooper, and to my father William N. Farmerie who did the cover lettering.

For help and moral support, thanks to Bill Bailey, Bill Grant, Mark Connelly, Craig Healy, Howard Kemp, Carroll Weyrich, Peter V. Taylor, Stan Morss, Bob Knox, Ron Musco, Roger Giannini, and Harold Whittier.

And finally, my personal acknowledgement to a few of those departed persons in NRC's history that have stood out in my mind, who are all gone but not forgotten: Harry Gordon, Ray B. Edge, Harold F. Wagner, Eldon Addy, Carroll Seth, Joseph J. Becker Sr., Joseph B. "Pat" Reilley, Ralph Johanns, Miss Ida Henninger - our first lady member, Leo Herz, Joseph W. Brauner, Norm Maguire, Evan Roberts, Charles Porter Atherton, Hal Williams, Bob Botzum, and others too numerous to mention. Their spirit has been deeply felt.

And, perhaps for posterity I should say to those who will write the NRC 100th Anniversary Book - "Hey guys, this all really happened !".

Tom

William T. Farmerie
Book Editor
Grafton Massachusetts USA
June 12, 1983

THE BEGINNING OF THE NATIONAL RADIO CLUB - Robert H. Weaver

When I was in my early twenties, I got a lot of enjoyment out of trying to receive as many radio stations on the broadcast band as I possibly could. I looked around for some kind of a club which I felt might help my efforts; the only ones I recall now were the NNRC - Newark News Radio Club, the CDXC - The Canadian DX Club, and the TDXC - The Transcontinental DX Club of Hawthorne, NJ. I finally decided to join the TDXC, where I enjoyed a membership for a year or two before the club was finally disbanded.

I had made the acquaintance of several other DX'ers from the York and Lancaster areas, namely J. Warren Routzahn, Harold Criswell, Arthur Brackbill of Lancaster and Luther Grim of Red Lion, Pa.

I discussed the formation of the National Radio Club with Art Brackbill and we decided to go ahead with it. We began to put out a weekly DX Bulletin containing DX news and tips. At first we made carbon copies, but we soon bought a small mimeograph machine and it was then that we began putting out a regular bulletin. Our membership grew slowly, but we had members who were well-known nationally like Pat Reilley, Joe Brauner, Joe Becker and C. G. Huber.

We appointed a committee to contact people at the various broadcast stations requesting that they schedule a "DX Special" for the N.R.C. We were quite successful because this really gave some of these stations an opportunity to see how far away they could be received.

Then we came up with the idea of trying to line stations up for a "special" on a state basis. The first state we tried this on was Wisconsin, and we had about 10 stations from that area who joined in. We called in "Wisconsin on the Air." We did this with several other states, but never enjoyed the success we had with Wisconsin.

We would receive letters from our various members and each week, we'd try to glean the most interesting facts from these letters, and in this way the fellows were able to tell the other members about their latest "catches."

Then, as if to help the DX'ers, the F.C.C. decided to hold monthly frequency checks of the various radio stations on graveyard frequencies. I don't recall how many, but there must have been two to three hundred stations that would test every month. At that time, the other stations operating on the same frequency were required to sign off and thus provide a clear channel shot at some very desirable catches.

Around this time a station known as "Poste Parisien" began transmitting the results of cricket matches being held in Australia and New Zealand, and every morning at 2:12 a.m. F.S.T. these games would begin. This was the first encounter many of our members had with trans-oceanic reception.

Also around this time, the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. began conducting tests with several stations in South America. I remember that LR-5 in Buenos Aires was one, and I think that LS-1 was another. If my memory serves me well, CX-26 in Montevideo, Uruguay was another station involved. This gave us an opportunity to listen to our South American neighbors.

The Bureau of Standards also conducted some tests with stations in England, but try as I might, I do not recall the call letters of the stations involved. However, this gave us a chance to pick up some of our English cousins in Great Britain.

The one good opportunity to pick up British stations was during that period when King George V, who preceded King George VI, was ill; in fact he died at that time. The British broadcasting stations maintained a 24 hour vigil giving reports around the clock on his condition. I recall receiving more than 20 stations from England during that period.

Some of the stations that the Eastern members used to try to receive were IOAT at Trail, British Columbia, and a IO-BC, another station in British Columbia. Both of these stations used a power output of only 10 watts. I always personally felt that IO-AT was one of my very best catches. At that time there were several stations around the country that operated with less than 100 watts of power. There was a 15-watter in Greenville, Texas which came in very well in the East.

Some of us were successful in receiving several stations from "down under". I recall having received 3 or 4 stations from our Australian and New Zealand cousins.

When the NRC first started, there was only one station in Wyoming, and it had call letters of KDFN, and it was the one station that many of our members needed to complete hearing at least one station from every state in the Union.

The NRC held several conventions in York, which were held at my home, which was then 603 w. Market St. Some of the old timers that I recall attending these conventions were Clifford Van Tassel, from Pleasantville N.Y., Ida C. Henninger from Allentown, Pa., who was the only female member who ever attended a convention in York, and Jack Thompson from Bethlehem, Pa.

I shall always remember the NRC with a great fondness in my heart, for I met and cherished the friendship of many of the "guvs" I met through the club.

Edited and retyped by Russell J. Edmunds

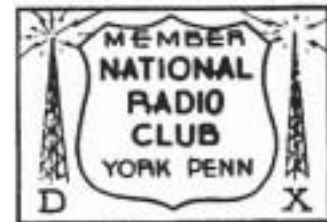
N.R.C. - THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS

FOREWORD: Data contained herein is taken at face value from the pages of DX NEWS, and accuracy of the information found therein is presumed. Inevitably, some historical facts are missing, and, as early club records are virtually nonexistent save for DX NEWS, and, as there have been no copies found of the first ten issues from 1933, additions and/or corrections are solicited. Tabular information on editors is included only for columns which were either in existence for at least two years. The author would like to acknowledge the efforts of Kermit Geary, Tom Farmerie, and Rick Evans in the research of data for this article.

The National Radio Club was founded over Labor Day Weekend, 1933, in Farquar Park, York, Pennsylvania. Its original officers were Robert H. Weaver, President; Ernest Black, Vice President; C. G. Huber, Advertising Chairman; Keith L. Freas, Contest Manager; and Arthur Collins, CPC Chairman. The club was founded out of a mutual interest in Broadcast Band DX'ing, and the need for a BCB club, as several other clubs of the era were either non-specialised and/or short-lived. The bulletins were carboned, as membership was both small and regional.

In October, 1933, the Buffalo Evening News Radio Club was merged into the fledgling NRC. In January 1934, the Atlantic Radio Club merged in, and in February, The Central DX Club joined in also. J. Warren Routzahn and Harold Criswell were appointed Secretary and Treasurer. A major activity of the club at that time was the "Singleton/Eliminator Contest" wherein the first member to receive a verification from a station was credited with a "Singleton" and the second with an "Eliminator". Details of this contest, which was common to many clubs at the time are found in Carleton Lord's article on the history of DX.

In April of 1934, the NRC received its first foreign member, Alec Kinghorn, of Havana, Cuba. In June of that year, the club held its first annual convention, at Bob Weaver's home in York. Joseph Becker, Sr., was appointed a Vice President shortly thereafter. John E. A. Sanderson of Dunedin, New Zealand became the first member from "Down Under" in October.



The First NRC Emblem

In 1935, the NRC's first appointed Board of Directors took office, holding their first meeting late that year. These were Harold Criswell, J. Warren Routzahn, Carl L. Byers, R. C. Martin and Luther Grim. October 1935 saw the inception of National Post Observers. These were appointed, one to a state except for New York, which had two, and their reports evolved into the NPO Reports column. Each was assigned a number, and 17 were issued. The use of numbers was discontinued in February 1936, although the "positions" appeared until September 1938, when all members were able to submit Listening Post Observer reports.

The first NRC logo or emblem appeared early on, and its exact origins and designer are unknown. It is pictured on the previous page. The second and current one was designed by Harold Burstrom, and first appeared in November of 1937.

The first elected Board of Directors took office in March of 1938. (A table of members of the Board from 1938 up to the reorganization in 1959 appears on the following page.) Throughout the years when Bob Weaver published DX NEWS (1933-37), as well as through Harry Gordon's tenure (1937-40), the club remained essentially a regional one. A shortwave column appeared in 1935, and ran through 1944, and an Amateur column debuted in 1937 and ran for three years. The bulletins of the time were nearly equally divided between shortwave, amateur, and broadcast band.



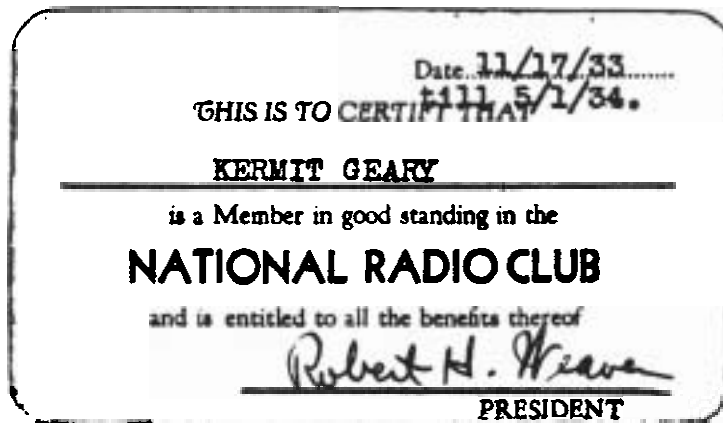
The second and current emblem

Even in the earliest days, the club sold items such as club stationery (55¢ per hundred in 1934); emblem stickers (20¢ per hundred); photostamps bearing a likeness of the member (25 for 50¢ in 1939); car plates (15¢ apiece in 1940); and emblem buttons (50¢ each in 1940).

The club still retained a regional nature into the early forties, with most of the membership in the Northeast, although it was attracting more members from other areas along the way.

The War years brought many changes. LPO Reports featured a section called "Yanks in the Ranks" containing reports and letters from members serving in the military. A Serviceman's Fund was established with 25¢ contributions by members to defray the continued dues costs of members in the armed forces.

In January of 1941, the first red NRC DX NEWS masthead appeared, featuring the club logo. By 1944, the club had returned to its origins as a BCB-only club with the demise of the Shortwave section for a lack of interest. There was still no section for foreign DX (that would come later), and both domestic and foreign DX appeared in Kiocycle Komments (1940-43) and Frequency Frolics (1943-46). A bulletin of April 1944 advised of the fact that Sgt. James Walker, a member, was killed in action in the war.



The oldest known membership card, white with blue printing.

1935-1959
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEMBERS

Eldon Addy 8/41 - 8/45; 5/47 - 9/51
 Fred W. Alfred 11/40 - 8/41
 Albert J. Bartholomew 8/41 - 8/43; 9/46 - 5/47
 Grant Batson 8/45 - 5/47
 Joseph J. Becker 1/38 - 9/46; 5/47 - 9/51
 Robert Botzum 4/39 - 8/41; 8/43 - 8/45
 Arthur Brackbill 1/38 - 4/39
 Joseph W. Brauner 9/50 - 6/56
 Thomas Carberry 6/48 - 9/50
 Peter Clarius 4/39 - 8/41
 Charles Conley 4/54 - 9/55
 Ernest R. Cooper 8/42 - 9/59
 Richard H. Cooper 1/38 - 2/47; 6/48 - 9/50
 Max Demuling 7/40 - 8/41
 Ray B. Edge 5/47 - 9/59
 Edward Feichtner 4/39 - 8/41
 Robert Gorsuch 9/52 - 8/57
 Leo Herz 4/39 - 8/45; 5/47 - 8/49; 9/50 - 9/51
 Henry Holbrook 9/55 - 9/59
 John Horner 1/38 - 4/39
 Randolph Hunt 7/40 - 8/42
 Ralph Johanns 9/46 - 4/54
 Arthur Johnson 1/38 - 7/40
 Dr. John Kirk 8/45 - 9/46
 Len Kruse 9/46 - 9/59
 Roger Legge 8/43 - 8/45
 Lawrence Lundberg 1/38 - 4/39; 7/40 - 8/41
 Norman Maguire 8/43 - 8/45; 9/50 - 9/51; 6/56 - 8/57
 Stephen Mann 7/40 - 8/43; 9/46 - 5/47; 9/52 - 4/54
 Alexander Maley 5/47 - 6/48; 7/49 - 9/50
 Phillip Nichols 8/45 - 9/46
 J. B. "Pat" Reilley 4/39 - 7/49; 8/50 - 9/59
 J. Warren Routzahn 1/38 - 7/40
 Jack Siringer 11/40 - 8/43
 C. M. Stanbury II 8/57 - 9/59
 Sidney Steele 5/47 - 6/48; 8/57 - 9/59
 Merlin Steen 11/40 - 8/41
 Harold Stein 9/51 - 9/52
 William H. Stone 1/38 - 7/40; 8/45 - 9/46
 Herbert Tucker 1/38 - 4/39
 Fred Von Voorhees 8/41 - 6/48; 7/49 - 9/50; 9/51 - 9/59
 Henry Ward 4/54 - 9/59
 James Wedewer 8/43 - 8/45
 Harold Williams 9/51 - 9/59

BoD Chairmen

William H. Stone	1938-39	Fred Von Voorhees	1947-
Randolph Hunt	1940-41	Leo Herz	1947-48
Leo Herz	1941-42	Ray B. Edge	1949-50
Richard H. Cooper	1942-43	J. B. "Pat" Reilley	1950-51
Al Bartholomew	1943-45	Len Kruse	1951-52
Fred Von Voorhees	1945-46	Joseph W. Brauner	1952-54
Richard H. Cooper	1946-47	Robert Gorsuch	1954-57
Steve Mann	1947-	Henry Ward	1957-59

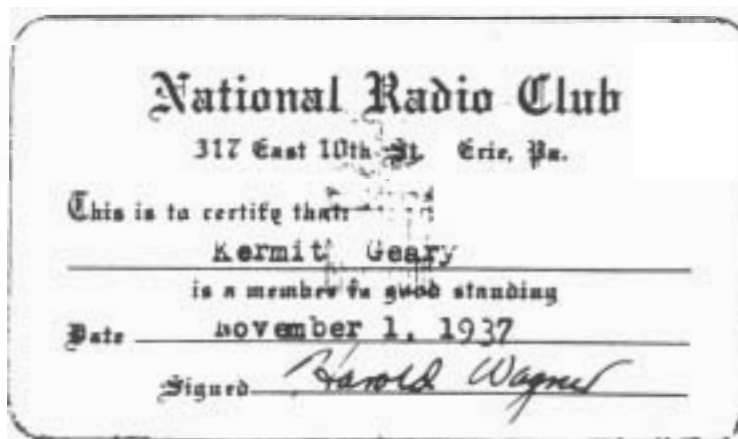
Following the war, the club became more of a national organization, although there were only 96 members of one or more years' membership (the criterion for voting) as late as 1949. The redoubtable Ernie Cooper took over "Tips and LPO Reports" and retitled it "Musings of the Members" in 1946. At the same time, he took over "Frequency Frolics" and renamed it "DX Down The Dial". Throughout much of wartime, both columns had been edited by the work-horse Publisher, Ray Edge. Ray had almost singlehandedly operated the club since 1940. When measured in terms of dedication to the club and efforts in its behalf, Ernie Cooper and Ray Edge have no peers. Had it not been for Ray, the club might have perished on three separate occasions when he took the publishing reins when there were no other takers.

NRC MEMBERSHIP DUES

<u>TIME PERIOD</u>	<u>FIRST CLASS</u>	<u>THIRD CLASS</u>
Aug. 1933 - Oct. 12, 1937	-	\$ 1.50 /year
Oct. 12, 1937 - March 6, 1939	-	1.75
March 6, 1939 - Jan. 25, 1947	-	2.00
Jan. 25, 1947 - Jan. 1, 1949	-	2.50
Jan. 1, 1949 - Nov. 1, 1955	-	3.00
Nov. 1, 1955 - Aug. 31, 1965	-	4.00
Aug. 31, 1965 - Feb. 1, 1968	\$ 7.75	5.00
Feb. 1, 1968 - Jan. 1, 1972	10.00	7.50
Jan. 1, 1972 - Jan. 9, 1974	13.00	10.75*
Jan. 9, 1974 - Jan. 1, 1976	14.00	-
Jan. 1, 1976 - Jan. 1, 1980	15.00	-
Jan. 1, 1980 -	17.00	

* Third Class Mailing was discontinued on Sept. 29, 1973.

In 1950, the Servicemen's Fund was reinstated for those members serving in Korea. The NRC's first foreign column appeared in 1951. Throughout the 1950's, various DX-related humour columns appeared, and often exceeded one page. Bulletins were generally 10 pages, for reasons of economics. In 1955, there were still only 121 members eligible to vote for the Board of Directors.



EDITORS

Shortwave Dept. -

Ed Brandon (Stuart Leland alias)	1935-36
Arthur Johnson	1936-37
Kermit Geary	1937-37
Anne Eder	1937-38
Lawrence Lundberg	1938-39
Fred W. Alfred	1939-40
Lawrence Lundberg	1940-41
Fred Von Voorhees	1941-43
Ray B. Edge	1943-43
James Wedewer	1943-43
Ray B. Edge	1943-44

Foreign DX Digest

Fred Von Voorhees	1951-53
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International DX Digest

Fred Von Voorhees	1953-62
Peter V. Taylor	1962-64
John A. Callarman	1964-66
Gordon P. Nelson	1966-68
Robert L. Foxworth	1968-72
Page E. Taylor	1972-73
Alan Merriman	1973-78
Chuck Hutton	1978-

Reports from NPO's

Robert H. Weaver	1935-38
Harry M. Gordon	1938-38

LPO Reports

Richard H. Cooper and Peter Clarius	1938-39
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Tips and LPO Reports

Richard H. Cooper	1939-40
Harold Wagner	1940-40
Ray B. Edge	1940-46

Musings of the Members

Ernest R. Cooper	1946-82
Paul Swearingen	1982-

Kilocycle Comments

Ray B. Edge	1940-43
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Frequency Frolics

Ray B. Edge	1943-46
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DX Down the Dial

Ernest R. Cooper	1946-47
Vincent Stasen	1947-48
Ray B. Edge	1948-48
Harold Wagner	1948-50
Ray B. Edge	1950-54

(DX Down the Dial, Western Style)

Roy H. Millar	1953-54
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Alexander McKenzie	1954-55
Harold Wagner	1955-55
C. M. Stanbury II	1955-58
Ray B. Edge	1958-59
Everett Johnson	1959-64
Joseph W. Brauner	1964-67
John A. Callarman	1967-67

Domestic DX Digest

Randall Kane	1967-70
Russell J. Edmunds	1970-73
H. Wes Boyd	1973-77
Eric Rittenhouse	1977-78
Ray Arruda	1978-80
Dave Schmidt	1980-

Supremacy Ratings (Foreign)

Frank Wheeler	1942-51
Fred Von Voorhees	1952-57
C. P. Atherton	1957-60
Henry J. Wilkinson	1960-65
Norman Maguire	1965-75

Foreign DX Achievements

Norman Maguire	1975-77
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International DX Achievements

Norman Maguire	1977-80
Paul Swearingen	1980-82
Malcolm Maxwell	1982-

Domestic Supremacy Ratings

Robert Karchevski 1970-75

Domestic DX Achievements

Robert Karchevski 1975-75
Charles A. Wolff 1975-77
Robert C. Walker 1977-78
Donald E. Erickson 1978-

Graveyard DX Achievements

Harry J. Hayes 1977-78
William Hale 1978-80
William Bergadano 1980-81
Richard Carr 1981-

DXChange

Robert J. Spereal 1974-75
John C. McColman 1975-77
Russell J. Edmunds 1977-

Verie Signers

Ernest R. Cooper 1951-64
Russell J. Edmunds 1964-67
Ernest R. Cooper 1967-82
Wayne Heinen 1982-

DXtras

East - Eric DiRicco 1971-73
West - Blake Lawrence 1971-73

Amateur Hilights

Boris Kozel 1937-38
Cyrus Will 1938-40
Stephen A. Mann 1940-40

The TV DX'er

Henry A. Ward 1952-55

The Medium Waves (1600-4000kc.)

Fred Von Voorhees 1939-40

Commercial Shortwaves (as above)

Fred Von Voorhees 1940-41



Once again in the 1950's, the NRC became, for a period of a few years, multiband club. A TV column, "The TV DX'er" was introduced in 1952, and ran through 1955. This column, edited by Hank Ward, was quite popular. In 1956-57, Utilities Unlimited appeared as a subsection of DXDD under the editorship of C. M. Stanbury II. This column covered the SW utilities bands above the BCB. From 1957 on, however, the BCB-only tradition returned, and remained until recently when the immediately-adjacent longwave and beacon portions have been added.

Major changes in the government of the club over the next several years started to emerge in 1957, when several abrupt resignations on the Board of Directors led to a suspension of the Board for a time, with Publisher Ray Edge and Executive Secretary Harold Wagner assuming all official activities from December 1957 to April 1958. The 1958 elections were suspended and the current and reinstated members continued in office pending the resolution of the form of government to run the club in the future.

Vol. 1, No. 1 (Aug. 23, 1933)	-	Vol. 4, No. 38 (August 28, 1937)	York, Pa.	Robert H. Weaver
Vol. 5, No. 1 (Oct. 12, 1937)	-	Vol. 7, No. 29 (Jul. 11, 1940)	Erie, Pa.	Harry M. Gordon
Vol. 8, No. 1 (Oct. 21, 1940)	-	Vol. 15, No. 32 (Jun. 5, 1948)	Buffalo, N.Y.	Ray B. Edge
Vol. 15, No. 33 (Jul. 3, 1948)	-	Vol. 22, No. 2 (Sep. 18, 1954)	No. Girard, Pa.	Harold F. Wagner
Vol. 22, No. 3 (Oct. 2, 1954)	-	Vol. 22, No. 31 (May 14, 1955)	Croton, N.Y.	Peter Hanson, Ken Mayleth, Peter P. Bretz, Alexander McKenzie
Vol. 22, No. 32 (May 28, 1955)	-	Vol. 26, No. 34 (Aug. 15, 1959)	No. Girard, Pa.	Harold F. Wagner
Vol. 27, No. 1 (Sep. 19, 1959)			Amarillo, Tex.	John A. Callarman
Vol. 27, No. 2 (Oct. 10, 1959)	-	Vol. 31, No. 34 (Aug. 15, 1964)	Buffalo, N.Y.	Ray B. Edge
Vol. 32, No. 1 (Sep. 19, 1964)	-	Vol. 34, No. 24 (Mar. 25, 1967)	Kittanning, Pa.	Richard H. Cooper
Vol. 34, No. 25 (Apr. 1, 1967)	-	Vol. 35, No. 33 (Aug. 24, 1968)	Cambridge, Mass.	John A. Callarman
Vol. 36, No. 1 (Sep. 14, 1968)	-	Vol. 40, No. 31 (Sep. 29, 1973)	Cambridge, Mass.	Boston Publishing Comm. *
Vol. 41, No. 1 (Oct. 15, 1973)	-	Vol. 44, No. 21 (Mar. 28, 1977)	Boonton, N.J.	North Jersey Publ. Comm. *
Vol. 44, No. 22 (Apr. 11, 1977)	-	Vol. 49, No. 27 (Jun. 14, 1982)	Louisville, Ky.	Louisville Publ. Comm. *
Vol. 49, No. 28 (Jul. 19, 1982)			Cambridge, Wis.	Cambridge Publ. Comm. (Mike & Sue Knitter)

* Boston Publishing Committee: Gordon P. Nelson, George Kelley, Randall Kane, Thomas Holmes, Raymond Moore, Mark Katz, Phil Sullivan, Geoff Fox, Robert Karchevski, Stanwood R. Morss, Chuck Rossier, Bart Cronin.

* North Jersey Publishing Committee: Russell J. Edmunds. Page E. Taylor, John Sampson, Steve Bohac, Robert G. Stonier.

* Louisville Publishing Committee: William "Pat" Hartlage, Richard Truax, Ted Fleischaker, Wayne Murphy, Robert C. Walker, David Peters, Gary Atkins,

On January 1, 1959, the revised constitution and by-laws took effect, and the Board of Directors was replaced by an Advisory Council comprised of three members elected geographically: Pat Reilley, Ev Johnson, and Roy Millar. This form of government lasted only until September of that year when personal matters caused Hal Wagner to step aside. Ray Edge once again volunteered to publish the bulletin, and made several new proposals for restructuring the club government which were unanimously adopted at the 1959 Omaha convention. The new government was the forerunner of today's NRC, in that the basic principle was that those who would govern the club would be those who performed the lion's share of the club work; at that time, the Executive Secretary/Publisher, the Musings Editor, and the International Editor. While today, the Executive Secretary/Publisher has given way to Publishing Committees due to the rapid growth of the club of the past decade, and other editors, notably the Domestic Editor have been added, the basic form of government has not changed.

This state of affairs did not come about without difficulty, however, as in 1963, a movement took hold to restore elected representative government to the NRC. This movement culminated in the 1963 Denver convention, which proposed a new government, constitution and by-laws. This was rejected by the existing governing board, and ultimately led to the formation of the National Radio Club, Inc. (NRCI), which shortly became the International Radio Club of America (IRCA), which has recently celebrated its 20th anniversary. Despite this rocky period in its history, the NRC soon embarked on its biggest growth period ever.

This time period was not without other sorrows, as an automobile crash killed three members on their way to the 1962 Indianapolis convention. Carroll Seth, Francis Nittler, and Harold Wagner all perished in this tragedy. Their deaths were followed in short order by the deaths of former directors Pat Reilley and Grant Batson from other causes. Just three years later, after he had turned over the publishing reins for the third and final time, Ray Edge, his wife Kate, and three of their grandchildren were killed in a crash in Corning, New York.

Club Presidents

Robert H. Weaver	1933-37
Arthur J. Parfitt	1937-38
Harrry M. Gordon	1938-40
Joseph Becker, Sr.	1940-46
J. B. "Pat" Reilley	1946-47
Joseph Becker, Sr.	1947-51
Ray B. Edge	1951-59

Executive Secretaries

Rav B. Edge	1959-63
Richard H. Cooper	1963-67
John A. Callarman	1967-68

Publishing Comm. Coordinators

Gordon P. Nelson	1968-73
Russell J. Edmunds	1973-77
Ted Fleischaker	1977-78
Pat Hartlage	1978-80
Dick Truax	1980-82
Mike Knitter	1982-

Courtesy Programs

CPC Chairmen

Arthur Collins	1933-35
Arthur Brackbill	1935-42
Ernest R. Cooper	1942-47
Kermit Geary	1947-48
Eldon Addy	1948-51
Richard Northup	1951-52
Sidney Rosenbaum	1952-56
Francis Nittler	1956-62
Norman Pillsbury	1962-63
David Oved & Stef Krieger	1963-64
David Oved	1964-65
Alan Merriman	1965-68
Jerry Starr	1968-77
Neil Zank	1977-

In 1968, the club, primarily spurred by Publisher John Callarman, embarked upon a new and ambitious project -- The NRC Domestic Log. In its first edition, the log was mimeographed, with John and Bob Karchevski doing yeoman work. As we now know, the log has grown and continued to the current 200-plus page spiral-bound offset volume we use today.

Later that year, John Callarman had to relinquish his duties, and for a time, there was talk of a re-merger with the IRCA. This did not come to pass, and the Boston Publishing Committee came into being. One of the first orders of business for the new group was one to streamline operations and improve bulletin quality by turning to offset printing for DX NEWS. This was accomplished on January 11, 1969, in a 7 by 8½ inch booklet format. In October of that year, the size was reduced to 5½ by 8½ inches, along with a slight print-size reduction to allow more pages for the same money. The first DX NEWS photographs appeared in March 1969.

In June of 1972, the now-offset Domestic Log was joined by the NRC Nighttime Directional Antenna Pattern Book, which is also still with us today, several revisions later. Shortly afterward, the first NRC Latin American Log (regretfully, the only one) appeared. Still later in the same year, a Transatlantic Log was published. This book was handtyped and offset printed, and, given a low usership and no economies of scale, was not long-lived, lasting only to a second edition in 1973.

With the 1973 inception of the North Jersey Publishing Committee, the club became incorporated for the first time, and therewith reacquired a Board of Directors. This time, however, in keeping with both the laws governing corporations and the desire to stay close to the premise of government by those who do the work, the primary members were the Publishing Committee. This has been expanded somewhat following reincorporation in Kentucky in 1977 with the rise of the Louisville Publishing Committee.

In 1974-75, the NRC's stable of DX publications was further expanded with the introduction of three new volumes: The NRC Antenna Reference Manual, the NRC Receiver Reference Manual, and the new member book "Getting Started in Medium Wave DX'ing". This latter book had been originally published as an introduction to the club by the Boston Publishing Committee, and was revised into a full-scale beginners manual for BCB DX'ers. In 1982-83, two new manuals, second volumes of the Receiver and Antenna manuals were introduced along with revised printings of the originals.

Thus, through the decades, the NRC has grown from a small local club to a regional club, to a large national organization of over 700 members; from BCB-only to multi-band and back again to both; from carbon-sheets to mimeograph to offset; and from small convention gatherings of a dozen people to hotel conventions of seventy or more attendees. Those among us who still remember the early days have seen no less sweeping changes in the nature of the hobby that binds us all together and that has for 50 years given the National Radio Club its reason for being. We cannot possibly foretell; any more than Bob Weaver, Warren Routzahn, Art Collins, Art Brackbill, Keith Freas, Ernest Black, C. G. Huber and Joseph Becker could have foreseen where we are now; what lies ahead for the club or for the hobby. We can only hope that some day, fifty years from now, our followers, and perhaps some of us, will look back upon the next fifty years in much the same way. We can also hope that by virtue of what we have tried to accomplish with this book, we will have given them a legacy of our past, which they might otherwise have never been able to retrieve.

POSTSCRIPT:

Some two and a half years ago, when Tom Farmerie and I first discussed the idea of dedicating the 1981 convention at Rockaway, New Jersey to the club's history, little did we know how innocently we were opening the door to a veritable Pandora's Box of experiences. At that convention, the seeds were sown for this book. We recruited several other contributors and collaborators, all of whom are credited elsewhere in these pages. We exchanged tens of thousands of feet of tape, and hundreds of sheets of paper. Even though as of this writing I have seen only a small portion of the contents, I am amazed at what we have accomplished as a group, and even more amazed by the knowledge and history we have gained. Our efforts were greatly set back by the untimely passing of Dick Cooper, who would have been a major resource for us, and whose memory has spurred us on through the rough spots. There is still more to tell, and it is our intention to do that. We have all learned a lesson from our collective failure to capitalize fully on our greatest resource -- our history -- until it was nearly too late. My greatest regret is for those parts of our history which may never be recovered and retold.

Russell J. Edmunds
May 9, 1983

~~~~~

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEMBERS 1973-

|                        |         |                   |         |
|------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| Gary C. Atkins         | 1977-82 | Mike Knitter      | 1982-   |
| Steven J. Bohac        | 1973-75 | Ronald J. Musco   | 1977-   |
| Ken Chatterton         | 1979-   | John N. Sampson   | 1973-77 |
| Frank E. Dailey        | 1977-79 | Robert G. Stonier | 1975-77 |
| Russell J. Edmunds     | 1973-77 | Page E. Taylor    | 1973-77 |
| Ted Fleischaker        | 1977-78 | Dick Truax        | 1977-   |
| William "Pat" Hartlage | 1977-81 |                   |         |

## MY EARLY YEARS OF DX'ING - J. WARREN ROUTZAHN

My DX'ing activities commenced in 1930 when I was using a 9-tube Temple receiver. At the time, I did not belong to any DX clubs, and just "fished" for stations which I heard. Without the aid of club bulletins, I missed many of the specials which were on, and my only foreign station was HJN, Bogota, Colombia, which I happened to pick up during a broadcast for the I. D. A.

I continued this type of DX'ing until October, 1933, when I bought a 10-tube Lafayette receiver, and scrapped my old log of 415 stations to begin again. At about this time, I began to receive bulletins from several well-known clubs and my log began to grow rapidly. I went after the frequency checks by staying up all night the first seven days of each month.

Even with this success at increasing my log, I did not hear any foreigners. In fact, I never tried for them, since I had the idea that my location was poor and I wouldn't hear them anyway.

In December of this year, Robert Weaver came to my home and told me about the National Radio Club and its activities. I had known that the club existed in my town, but never looked it up. Upon hearing that fellows were hearing foreigners and learning when and where to tune for them, I got up the following morning and tuned Poste Parisien. This, as my first European station, gave me a big thrill. I then got in touch with Bob Weaver and looked over his fine collection of verifications, and joined the NRC.

I began to put more and more time at the radio and soon was hearing foreign stations I had never dreamed of. Verifications began to come in and I was soon praising my club for helping me to get the most out of my DX'ing. Being personally acquainted with the president of the club and having the opportunity to compare notes with other DX'ers, I found this hobby more interesting than ever before.

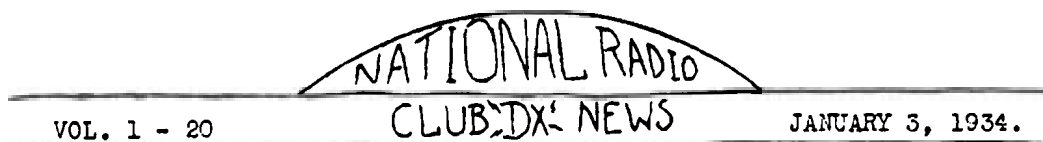
I recall that the NRC was born over Labor Day weekend 1933 at Farquar Park in York, Pa. Our conventions then, are actual anniversaries. Art Brackbill and Bob Weaver cooked up the idea of their own club. Bulletins were just carbon copies. By January of 1934, we were an organization, with Bob Weaver as its President and Editor; I was its Secretary, and Luther Grim of Red Lion, Pa. was Publicity Manager. Bob really did all the work, and by now a mimeograph machine was in use and the bulletin was two or three pages. Members of the Buffalo Evening News Radio Club were included shortly after the starting of NRC, and in that January, the Atlantic Radio Club merged with us, and in February, the Central DX Club of La Grange, Ill. joined us. I can recall some of the early members such as Keith Freas, Charles Van Tassel, Ida Henninger, Joe Brauner and Pat Reilley. The club moved to Erie, Pa. in 1937. I was there along with Bob and Art when the club was turned over to Harry Gordon. We had quite a time there. I can still see Joe Becker on the cracker barrel in the store giving out with real DX gab.

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The above material was gleaned, condensed, edited and typed from various parts of DX NEWS as well as an old RADEX by Russell J. Edmunds

THE DX NEWS MASTHEAD THROUGH THE YEARS

In the early days of mimeograph DX News in late 1933 to early 1934, the bulletin masthead was hand-drawn on the stencils. During this early period, there was considerable variation in the masthead from one issue to the next, although the basic idea was fairly stable. A few representative samples of these, which were chosen from those available after November 1933 (the earliest issue known to exist, which is in Kermit Geary's collection) and which could be graphically restored for reproduction appear here.



In February of 1934, and continuing through November of that year, a stencillograph was used to create masthead designs. These were all fairly similar in character, and a representative sample appears on the next page. From November 1934 until January 25, 1941, a simple typed masthead held sway. A sample of this follows the stencillograph masthead.

(NATIONAL RADIO)  
) > CLUB < (

VOL. 1-27

(DX NEWS) FEBRUARY 21, 1934

York

NATIONAL  
RADIO CLUB

Penna.

VOL. 2 - 13

DX NEWS

NOVEMBER 21, 1934.

The January 25, 1941 issue was significant in that it featured the new logo as part of the masthead, but also sported a new masthead design. This design was preprinted on white sheets in red ink for future bulletin use by Dick Cooper, who was a commercial printer. Both the new logo and the masthead were designed by Harold Burstrom. This masthead remained unchanged save for changes of names and/or addresses of officers until 1951, at which time a new design appeared. This one featured the words "DX News" in script, and was again preprinted in red ink on white paper. This masthead served the longest time of any to date, lasting until 1967. These two mastheads are reproduced below.



# "DX NEWS"

PUBLISHED BY

THE NATIONAL RADIO CLUB

HEADQUARTERS: 325 STOCKBRIDGE AVE., BUFFALO, NEW YORK

JOSEPH J. BECKER, SW., President

RAY B. EDGE, Secy.

ISSUED WEEKLY—\$2.00 PER YEAR

# DX News

PUBLISHED BY THE

NATIONAL RADIO CLUB

Issued weekly during DX season — \$2.00 per year — 34 issues



RICHARD H. COOPER, Exec. Secy.  
P. O. Box 223, Kittanning, Pa. 16201

ERNEST R. COOPER, Editor  
"Meetings of the Members"  
435 East 114th Street  
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11235

JOHN CALLARMAN, Editor  
"International DX Digest"  
P. O. Box 1914, Pampa, Texas 79062

Joseph W. Branner, Editor  
"DX Down The Dial"  
R. D. 1, Box 41  
Punxsutawney, Pa. 15767

Another re-design took place in 1967, still featuring the same logo, the same red on white, and the same script "DX News", however the script was done in a reverse setting, with shaded red background forming the letters on the white paper. The names and addresses of the officers were replaced by only the club's official address. This same masthead returned again, with variations in color, later. At this time, it ran through mid-1968, at which time; supply ran out, and the masthead was hand-drawn on the mimeograph stencils again for a few months, and then replaced with a simple typed "DX NEWS", along with the issue identification, which continued through the end of the mimeograph era with the issue of January 4, 1969. The 1967 logo, which appears below, reappeared on the first offset issue on January 11, 1969, but in black lettering instead of red. In April of that year, color returned to the masthead, and for the first time a color other than red was used. The color varied from week to week, depending what color the printed had left in the press from a prior job when DX News came in. Sometimes the masthead appeared in black.



Later during the tenure of the Boston Publishing Committee, the masthead changed three more times. Each design retained the familiar logo, and each appeared in color at various times. The last of these three, all of which are reproduced below, carried over into the North Jersey Publishing Committee's period of operation.







The last change to date (again, except for the addition of the "50") was made in 1976, when the current design was prepared by Cal Craig, a member who was a commercial artist. This too has appeared in a wide variety of colors as they were available. Although familiar to most current members, this masthead appears below, along with the special 50th anniversary edition currently in use for the benefit of future readers who, if our history is any precedent, will have seen still more changes.



## PUBLISHING DX NEWS - THEN AND NOW

When the club was first formed, the first few issues were carbon copies, as club membership was very small. Soon thereafter, issues were reproduced by means of mimeograph. The Editor cut all of the stencils, ran them off, collated the pages, and addressed and mailed them. Ultimately, as the club grew, and editors other than the Editor-in Chief took over individual columns, each editor cut his own stencils and mailed them to the Publisher, who then ran the stencils, collated, addressed, and mailed. As the club grew still further, other members in the HQ area stopped in to help out with the process, and publishing sessions were born.

The publishing effort was still nominally a one-man job, with the Publisher and his family members doing the bulk of the work up until the Boston years. By this time, the club had grown to over 300 members, and it became more and more difficult to do the job singlehandedly. Publishing sessions became a regular event, with a large group of local and some travelling members joining in. Publishing had become something of a social event as well. Sometimes as many as a dozen members would be present, doing the work, gabbing, drinking beer, eating pizza and having a good time.

In 1969, that all changed when the NRC went to an offset-printed magazine format. The editors no longer prepared stencils, but rather typed copy on regular typing paper, within margins dictated by the process. The publishing function then split into two sessions, one for preparation of the copy for the printer: numbering pages, typing HQ copy, adding filler, matching pages for contrast, continuity and page count, and pasting pages together two-up to run. This process took the efforts of one to three people at various times. Often a "mock-up" or "dummy" booklet would be set up to assure the proper sequencing of pages. The Publishing Committee Coordinator or another Committee member would then take the finished copy to the printer. A few days later someone would pick up the finished books, and the addressing and mailing session would follow. At first, the same addressing plate method as had been used in the prior mimeograph days was used for addressing, but the rapid growth of the club and the costs of maintaining such a system dictated a change. That change was to self-adhesive labels, which were typed, corrected by pasting new labels over the old, and then photocopied for mailing for each issue. In either case, the addressing and mailing sessions occupied several committee members and visitors, and continued the tradition of the social event.

In 1973, a postage permit replaced the process of pasting individual stamps on the issues, except for the foreign subscribers, and the mailing and addressing workload was greatly reduced. As a result, the sessions for this purpose occupied fewer people, although it was still a scene for socializing and discussion of club business.

Today, the process continues essentially unchanged, despite still further club growth. Over the past ten years, professional addressing and mailing services have been explored, but the cost has been prohibitive, and, of course the social aspect would be lost. With a club membership of over 700 members, it is still no small amount of work to produce the weekly bulletins in the DX season. Even with the functions of membership, reprints, publications and treasury being remote from the publishing site, many hours of work are required.

THE JOE BECKER, PAT REILLEY, RAY EDGE LEGENDS

In historically researching the early parts of the past fifty years of the National Radio Club, three long departed members seem to have been particularly revered. These three gentlemen were Joseph J. Becker Sr. of Hamilton Ohio, Joseph B. "Pat" Reilley of Jamestown New York, and Ray B. Edge of Buffalo New York.

Joe Becker was one of the top DXers of the 30s in any club, and was perhaps the top DXer in the NRC. Little is known today of Joe's personal life, but he was born somewhere over a century ago, was club president for many years and was particularly friendly and well liked. Joe is said to have been an extremely religious person, was proprietor of a second hand recycling business, and DXed without fail every day from 02:30 a.m. to 04:00 a.m. ELT. Joe's summary of his DXing career thru 1941 appears in this book in the DX NEWS SCRAPBOOK feature. Convention accounts of the early years indicate that when Joe spoke everyone listened, in appreciation of his formidable DX skills. Joe became inactive due to health around 1950, and Ernie Cooper recalls his living to an extremely ripe age. One of Joe's listener's swap cards survives and contains the motto: "National Radio Club - A Club Worthwhile".

Joseph B. "Pat" Reilley was another of the club's most beloved members. Pat was born in 1894 and passed away just days after attending the 1962 Convention in Indianapolis. His nickname "Pat" alluded to his Irish surname, but Pat was quick to point out he was half Swedish. Pat was a printer for his local newspaper in Jamestown New York, getting home from work around 2 a.m. at which time he would DX from his basement with his notorious basement antenna system, with considerable success. An account of Pat's DX career thru 1941 appears in the DX NEWS SCRAPBOOK feature. At over 3200 veries in 1962, he was near the top. His work hours precluded doing much foreign DX other than the Western hemisphere. In addition to his copious DX skills and verie total, Pat was a frequent muser, where his dry subtle wit was always a delight to read. A poem by Carroll Seth, NRC's original poet laureate, with Pat as the subject was run in DX NEWS in various forms. Pat printed his own "OWL NEWS" DX sheet in the late 30s. Hardly a convention went by without a report of Pat's latest wit-ticisms. Little else is known about Pat's life other than he was survived by his wife Marion.

Ray B. Edge was the major personality in the NRC hierarchy from 1940 through 1965. Ray was born in 1900, was a policeman in Buffalo New York, and was night dispatcher for the Buffalo Police Radio Station WMJ, where his distinctive raspy voice must have permeated the police radio receivers from coast to coast. Ray and Kate Edge were the parents of three daughters. Many years the NRC convention was held in Buffalo centered on the Edge's house. Ray started BCB DXing in 1928. For years Ray was a one man club operator. Ray typed musings, DXDD, ran off the mimeograph copies, addressed and stuffed envelopes with DX NEWS, kept the membership records and accounts all single handedly. More than once Ray pleaded with the members that he wanted someone else to share the workload, but Ray stoically continued to keep the club alive. Ray was truly a leader, and without him the club would surely have died at three points in its history. Ray was another of many early Dxers whose job required them to DX exclusively after midnight. Ray's death in 1965 marked the end of an era. It was my privilege to meet Ray in 1964 and I found him to be a man of unimpeachable integrity.

- by W. T. Farmerie



Joseph J. Becker and family  
in the mid 1930's.

*Member  
Newark News Radio Club*



*Ray B. Edge*

Ray B. Edge, circa 1937

*Director  
Newark News Radio Club*



*"Pat" J. B. Reilley*

Joseph B. "Pat" Reilley  
circa 1937



Joe Becker, circa 1935

# PHOTOS

## P R E F A C E :

This is a patchy collection of photos, evoking a recent past which still is very close. By illustrating the printed words elsewhere in the text, I hope it adds some flavor to the book. The emphasis on social gatherings brings out the camaraderie which always characterizes the NRC.

A photographic record spanning so many years inevitably has a few gaps and imbalances. Since distance invariably breeds enchantment, every effort was made to obtain snapshots from the earlier years. As much as possible, all participants have been identified. The newspaper clippings from the 1958 and 1961 conventions were included due to their special appeal. There are few photos from the 1970's and 1980's because they already appeared in "DX NEWS".

This collection only succeeded with the assistance of several other people. Special thanks is extended to Joe Cooper for submitting the photos from his late father Dick (RHC). Tom Farmerie (TF) gathered many priceless relics from the past. The author's contributions are indicated by "AFR". All sorts of goodies also came from Walt Breville (WB), Howard Kemp (HK), Carleton Lord (CL), Stan Morss (SRM), Paul Mount (PM) and Warren Routzahn (WR).

As this is typed, I don't know how well the photos will reproduce. In making the selection, I took a few calculated risks. Nonetheless, the overall package should please you, the reader.

Montreal: April, 1983

ANDY RUGG



1939 CONVENTION: ERIE, PA.

# 1930's

JUNE 20, 1937 CONVENTION: YORK, PA.

RHC



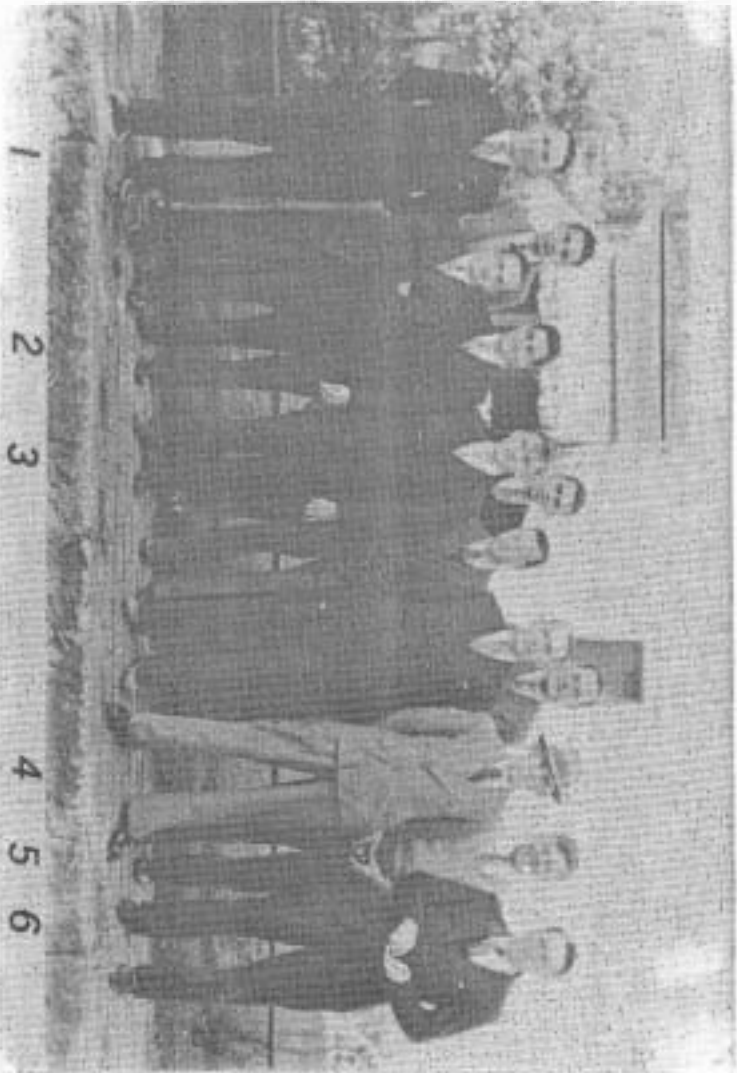
FRONT & SIDE: Luther Grim, R.Weaver, Joe Cooper & Art Brackbill (L-R).

MIDDLE ROW: Harold Criswell, Dick Cooper & Jack Horner (L-R).

BACK ROW: Mr. Schlobohm, George Brode & Kermit Geary (L-R).

These people are identified:

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 Bob Botzum  | 2 Warren Routzahn |
| 3 Dick Cooper | 4 Bill Stone      |
| 5 Hal Wagner  | 6 Harry Gordon    |



KITTANING, PA. GET-TOGETHER OCTOBER 2, 1938

RHC



# EARLY 1940's

1940 CONVENTION: BUFFALO, N.Y.

LEO HERZ



RHC

Four decades later, most of the participants at the 1940 Erie, Pa. convention remain un known. The author can identify 8 people (7 of whom appear in the 1939 Erie photo up front). L-R in the front row are Harold Burstrom, Joe Becker, Ray Edge (3rd from left) and Pat Reilley (5th from left). Eldon Addy is 5th-from-left in the second row. In the 3rd row, 2nd-from-left is Dick Cooper, and 4th-from-left is Leo Herz. Convention host Harry Gordon is at the left edge of the back row.

September 1, 1940

RHC

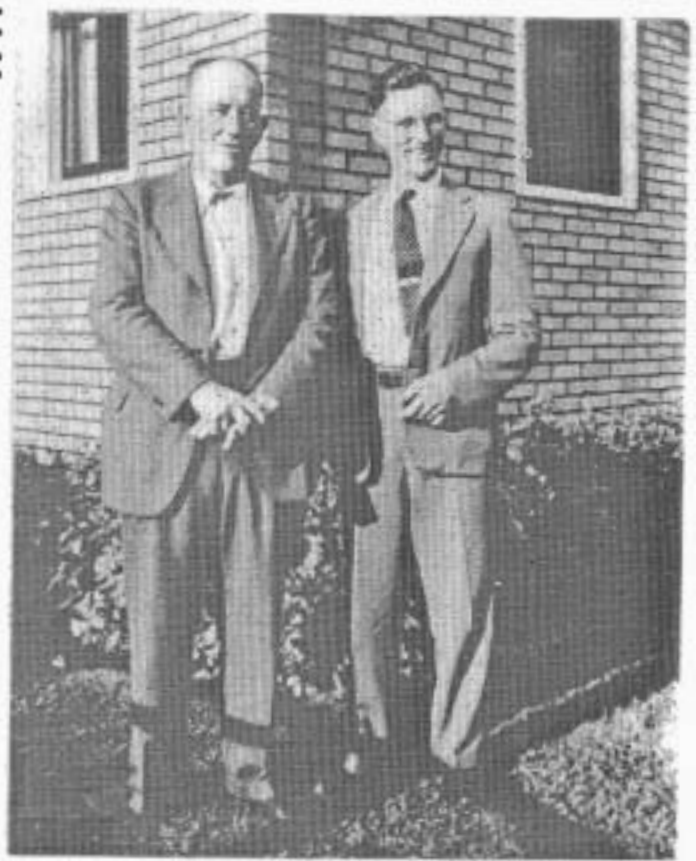
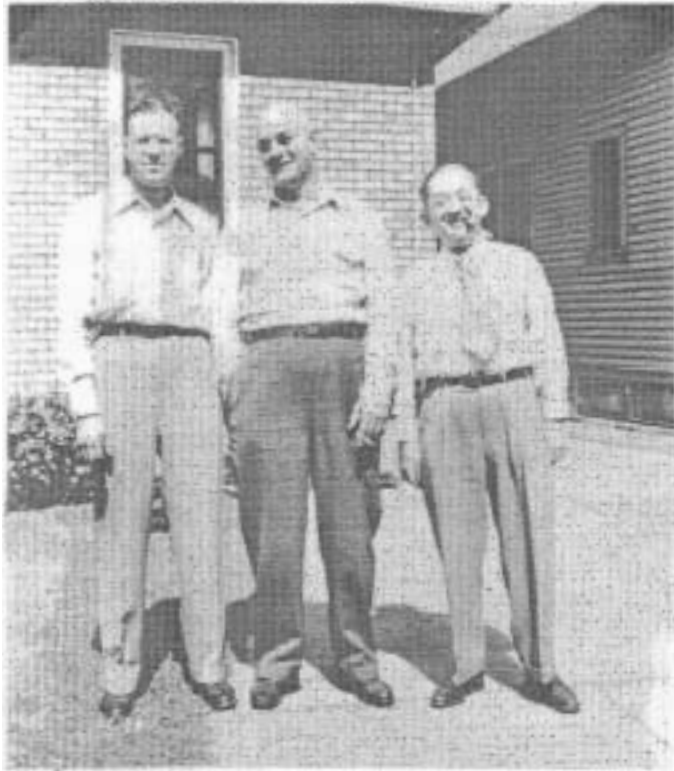
# MID - CENTURY

BUFFALO, N.Y. CONVENTION

September 2, 1949

ELDON ADDY, RAY EDGE & LEO HERZ

WR



PAT REILLEY & STEVE WALBRIDGE



1950 CONVENTION: WILLIAMSVILLE, NEW YORK

TF

FRONT(L-R): Ralph Johanns, Ray Edge, Eldon Addy, Dick Cooper (behind him - unidentified), Ernie Cooper and Carroll Seth.

REAR (L-R): Sully Sullivan, Hal Wagner, Bob Spencer, Tom Carberry, Reilley, Meyer, Joe Pelletier, Len Kruse, 2 unid.DXers, Relfe Luton, Bob Brown & Joe Brauner.



MID - 1950's

1953 CONVENTION

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA

WR



(L-R) Warren Routzahn, Ev Johnson (1), Bob Siebert (2), Pete Taylor (3), Len Kruse (4), Bill Prater (5), John Alexander (6), host Sid Rosenbaum (7), and Hank Holbrook (8).

CL

Top DXer  
 HANK TYNDALL  
 (over 6,000 veries)  
 visiting Carleton  
 Lord's shack in  
 mid-1950's.



1958 CONVENTION :

FINDLAY OHIO

## National Radio Club Members Have Weekend Of 'DX' Gabbing Here; It's Omaha Next Year

'Distance' is the keynote of the National Radio Club which held its annual get-together in Findlay at the weekend.

Members spend many long hours throughout each year dialing for distance on standard radio band and that once each year — Labor Day weekend — travel long distances to 'gab' with kindred souls about their hobby.

Sixty-six members of the club made the annual 'convention' here this year with Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Tewell of Carey official hosts for the meeting.

Next year they will travel to Omaha, Neb., for the get-together with Marvin Roberts the host.

### Gabbers Delight

The meeting of the hobbyists is the kind of a conference most delegates would enjoy. Only brief formal business is conducted. Most of the time the members sit around talking about reaching out over the world to listen in on stations. Some of the experiences are almost fantastic. Others, of course, hint of the tales of the fisherman whose 'big ones' get away. "DX-ing" they call this dialing for distance. And the club has a publication "DX News" edited by Ernest R. 'Lefty' Cooper of Brooklyn, N.Y. Current news of interest to the long-distance dialer is brought to members through the publication.

While the men were sitting around twisting the dial, the wives were enjoying special entertainment of interest to the fair sex lined up by Mrs. Tewell. The women reported a grand time at the convention.

Headquarters for the meetings were at the Phoenix Hotel. The banquet Saturday evening was held at the Elks while the Sunday noon banquet was held at the Phoenix Pheasant Room. The committee expressed its appreciation for the cooperation of merchants in providing favors and door prizes for the sessions.

### Try New Receiver

One of the attractions was a new Collins communications receiver, regarded as the tops in long distance sets, which was set up at the Phoenix during the conference. Many of the delegates were up through the wee hours of the morning finding out just how far away from Findlay they could hear stations broadcasting.



Officers of the National Radio Club, attending their annual convention here at the weekend, included, left, Harold Wagner, Lake City, Pa., executive secretary, and Ray Edge, president, Buffalo, N.Y.



Hosts at the convention this year were Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Tewell and daughter, Marilyn, of Carey.

TF

Among the officers present were Ray Edge of Buffalo, N.Y., president; Harold Wagner of Lake City, Pa., executive secretary; Henry Ward of Ponca City, Okla., chairman of the board of directors; and Editor Cooper of Brooklyn.

One thing's for sure: Club members with such a singular interest in a most interesting hobby will not let distance stand between them and Omaha where they'll be next Labor Day weekend to gab again.

FINDLAY, OHIO

1958

CONVENTION

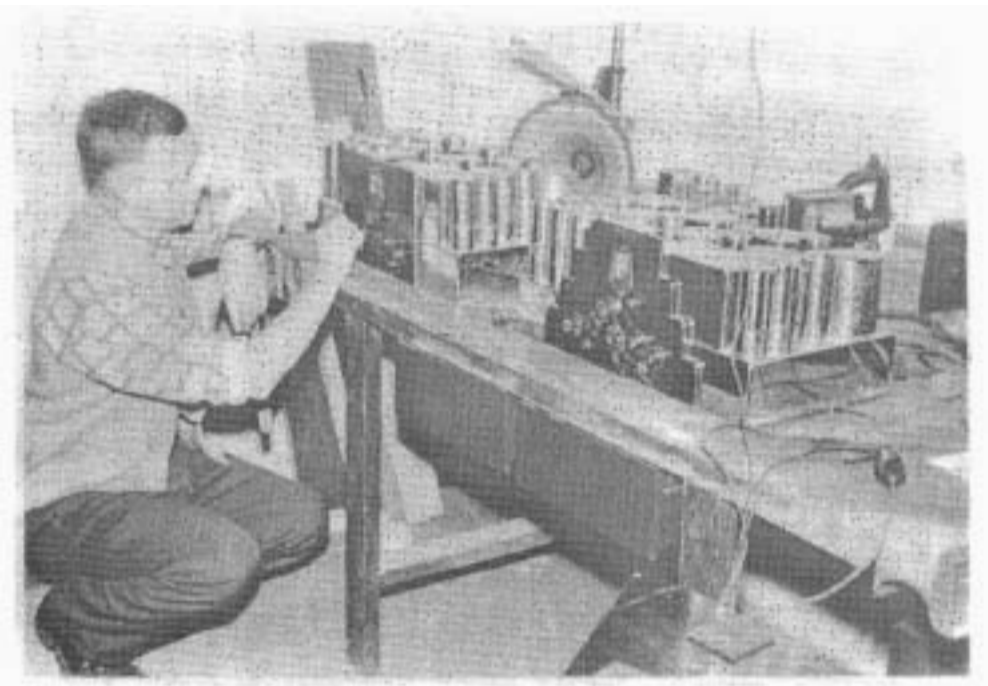


Youngsters included Joyce Gursuch, Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Lorraine O'Brien, Brooklyn, N.Y., pictured here with Henry Ward, Ponca City, Okla., chairman of the board of directors, and Ernest 'Lefty' Cooper of Brooklyn, editor of "DX News."

IRVING R. POTTS  
(FOUNDER OF NNRC)

Visiting Carleton Lord in mid-1950's





EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

- (1) HAL WAGNER in mid-1950's with two 23-tube E.H.Scott receivers (CL) .
- (2) JOHN CALLARMAN leads the Annual Business Meeting at 1966 Montréal Convention.
- (3) Mr. & Mrs. DICK COOPER celebrate 50th Wedding Anniversary on April 15, 1982 (RHC).



2



3



OFFICERS & EDITORS

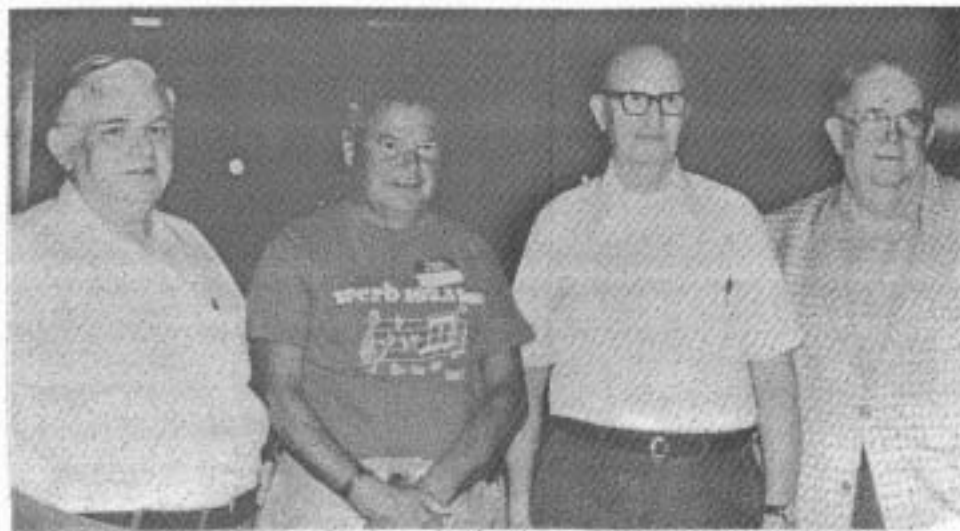


- (1) HARRY GORDON, NRC President, at Kittanning, Pennsylvania get-together on October 2, 1938. (WR)
- (2) FRED VAN VOORHEES, Foreign DX Editor through 1962. (TF)
- (3) ERNIE COOPER and JERRY STARR at 1969 St. Louis Convention (WB).

OFFICERS & EDITORS

ERNIE COOPER and DICK COOPER (no relation) AT BUFFALO, N.Y. CONVENTION IN EARLY 1940's (RHC).

(L-R) DICK COOPER and ERNIE COOPER, 40 YEARS LATER, WITH PETE CLARIUS AND CARLETON LORD AT 1981 NORTH JERSEY CONVENTION (TF).

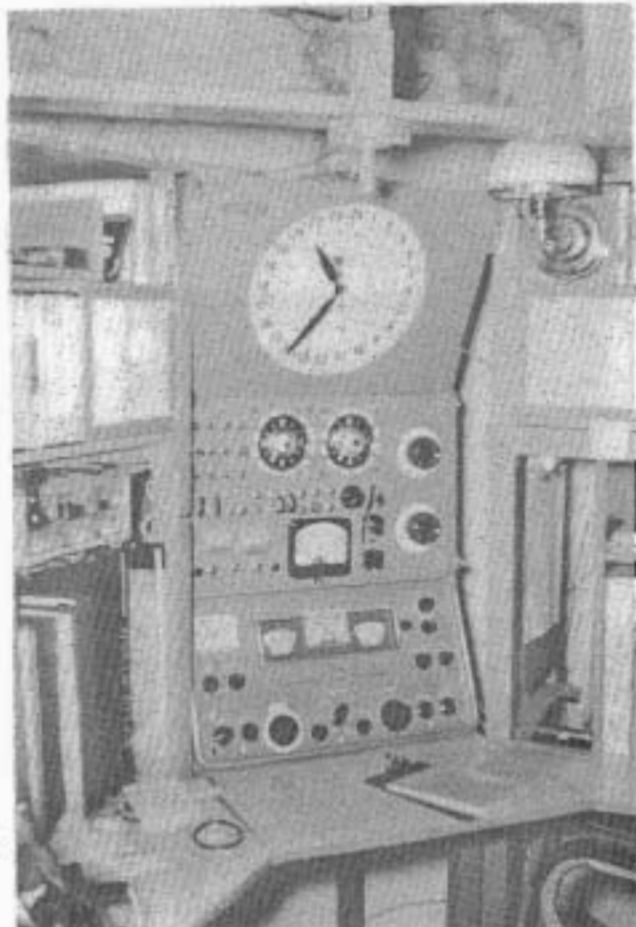


# 'DX' DENS

37



- (1) CARROLL SETH, Buffalo, N.Y., April, 1962 (AFR).
- (2) MATT ZAHNER, Baltimore, Md., spring, 1962 (NNRC BCB Editor, and former NRCer) (AFR).
- (3) DAVE ROYS, Indianapolis, 1962 Convention Host (AFR).
- (4) HOWARD KEMP, Danbury, Ct., the "Brass City Nite Owl" in the 1930's (HK).



3

2

4

# AMARILLO, TEXAS : 1961

## \*\*\* Radio Club Meet Starts

With 55 members from over the nation in attendance, the National Radio Club will continue its annual convention activities today.

Delegates today will travel to Palo Duro Canyon for a picnic and discussion session, then will meet at the home of Larry Godwin, 2808 Bonham, convention hosts, for a patio party.

Monday's agenda calls for trips to two Amarillo radio stations during the morning, with a tour of an antique radio museum at the home of Al Reville scheduled in the afternoon. The convention will end with supper Monday night.

The three-day meet began Saturday at 9 a.m., at which time registration was held in the lobby of the Ramada Inn Motel. The group toured the studios of KGNC and KFDA radio stations Saturday afternoon and attended a luncheon at 7:30 p.m.

At the luncheon, held at Vol's Restaurant in the Wolflin-Georgia Shopping Center, Chuck Stewart of the KFDA staff spoke on "Getting a Broadcast Station on the Air."

Convention hosts are Godwin, Glen Kippel of Tulia and Jess Stewart, Jack Hathaway, John Tudenham and Ross Harp, all of Amarillo. Assisting them with arrangements is Jack Latham of the Amarillo Chamber of Commerce.



—Staff Photo

## Listeners Signing On

Signing up for three days of National Radio Club convention activities are, from left, Johnny Hathaway Jr. of Amarillo, Murray Mann of Omaha, Neb., and Maru Robbins of Denver. The three were among some 55 members of the nation-wide club to register Saturday at the Ramada Inn Motel. Acting as registrar is John Hathaway Sr., seated.



NRCers AWAIT  
KGNC- 710  
STATION TOUR

September 2, 1961

(AFR)



(all photos by AFR)



(L-R) Jack Hathaway, Frank Williams & Pat Reilly



(L-R) Ernie Cooper & Don Roller

(L-R) Dave Roys, Phil Jacobs, Jeff Stewart & Sam McLaughlin

(L-R) Alex Bowab, John Tudenham, Glen Kippel & Jeff Stewart



INDIANAPOLIS, IN. 1962

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(see names on BACK PAGE)



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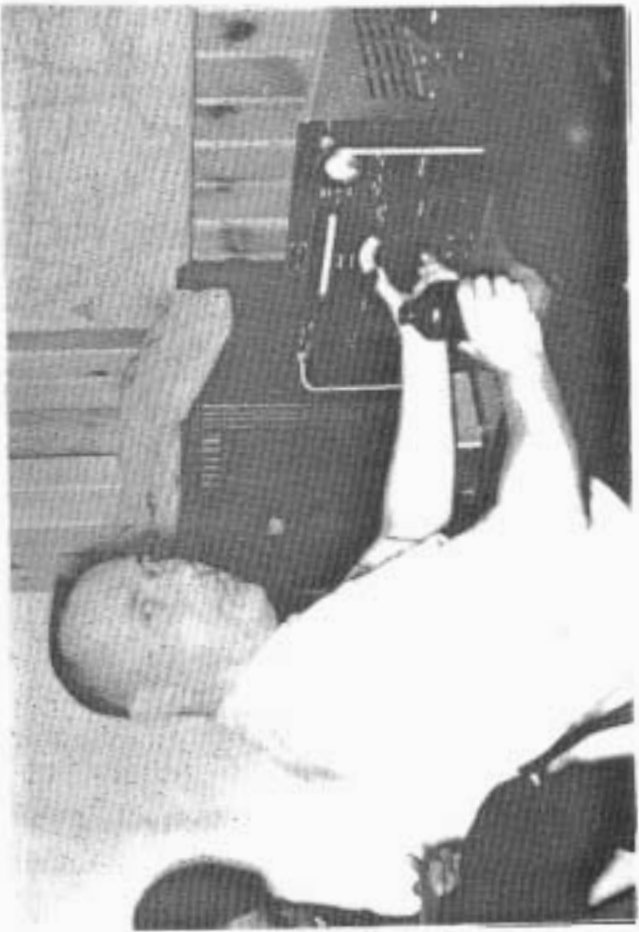
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(see names on BACK PAGE)



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CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA - 1965





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# BACK PAGE



**AFR**

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS:

- 1 NRCers pose for a picture between station tours on Naptown's "Radio Row". Front row (L-R) are Allen Nissen, Art Bjork, Bob Kalish, Harley de Leure and Joe Fela. Two people behind Kalish are unidentified. In the background are Larry Godwin's cowboy hat and Jim Warner's head (AFR).
  - 2 At the banquet, (L-R) Pete Hansen, Alex McKenzie and Ernie Cooper are all smiles. Back-to-camera is Len Lockwood (SRM).
  - 3 Amidst the cigarette smoke are (L-R) Glen Kreidler, John Sampson, Vane Jones and Bob Kalish (AFR).
  - 4 At the head table, WLW's Mr. Dooley speaks on AM superpower. Seated are hosts C. Alan Taylor, Don Roiler, Dave Roys and Joe Hudson (AFR).
  - 5 Carl Seitz and Stan Morss at Buffalo 1964 (AFR).
  - 6 "DX MONOPOLY" game engrosses NRCers at Montréal 1966. L-R are Randy Kane, Alan Merriman, Sam Simmons, Randy Seaver (behind Simmons), Don Jensen and Richard Wood. NRCer with back-to-camera is unidentified (AFR).
  - 7 At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1965, John Callarman spins the dials in Bob Gorsuch's shack (AFR).
  - 8 Enjoying the fun at Cedar Rapids 1965 are (L-R) Hildig Gustafson, Jim Warner, Randy Keller and Warren Brown (AFR).
  - 9 NRCers watch old convention movies in Bob Gorsuch's lower deck. Clockwise, from front, are Wayne Plunkett, John Tudenham, Bob Gorsuch, Pete Hansen, Duane Giese, Ray Edge, Len Kruse, Jack Hathaway and Warren Brown (AFR).
  - 10 Toronto NRCers Jim Warner and Ed Hill share a chuckle (AFR).
  - 11 (L-R) Duane Giese, Randy Keller and Walt Breville ogle a few verses (AFR).
  - 12 Ray Edge makes a point at centre-stage. Looking on (L-R) are Dick Cooper, Hildig Gustafson, Ev Johnson, Wayne Plunkett and Jack Hathaway (AFR).
  - 13 At 1966 Montréal convention, Andy Rugg makes the initial presentation of the Ray Edge Memorial Trophy (AFR).
  - 14 John Sally, George Greene, Dave Whatmough and Frank Merrill (L-R) take a break at the pool at the 1975 Hartford, Ct.-area confab (PM).
  - 15 Ernie Wesolowski and Don Eggert at 1969 St. Louis convention (WB).
  - 16 At a 1981 get-together in Acushnet, Mass., we see (l-r) host Ray Arruda (and his dog Misty), Patty & Bob Stonier, John Golden (kneeling in front), Ernie Cooper, Glenn Cooper, Larry Weil, Bill Grant and Andy Rugg (TF).
- ABOVE During 1962 Indianapolis convention tour, Ernie Cooper photographs WSVL-1520 as Len Lockwood enters the front door.

# N R C C O N V E N T I O N S

COMPILED BY PAUL MOUNT

- 1934 - 1937 The first four NRC conventions were held in late June at the home of Robert H. Weaver, at 603 West Market Street in York, PA.
- 1938 ERIE, PA The next three years saw the site change to NRC HQ at Harry M. Gordon's home at 317 East Tenth St. Most of the activity took place Saturday night and Sunday. Those attending the first convention (whose names we have record of) were: Joe Becker, Pat Reilly and wife, Dick Cooper and wife, Art Parfitt, Harold Burstrom and Harold Burstrom, Jr., Mr. Herman Brode, Bob Botzum, Hans Jacobson, Frank Schmidt, Harold Wagner, Ed Feichtner, Max Demuling, and Clarence Reasch. All were from NY, OH, and PA. A verie count found Joe Becker first with 1143, followed by Pat Reilly with 994 and Bob Botzum with 960. The banquet at the Sunset Inn was followed by Warren Routzahn's piano playing, then a boat ride on Lake Erie and a radio station tour.
- 1939 ERIE, PA Long time members such as Richard Cooper of Kittaning, PA, Joseph Becker of Hamilton, OH, Ray Edge of Buffalo, NY, and Mort Meehan of Elizabeth, NJ attended. The possibility of having a Shortwave CPC was discussed. The attendees went sightseeing in both Erie and Buffalo. There were 37 present.
- 1940 This year's ERIE convention was the first NRC convention to be held over Labor Day Weekend. Thirty-two people showed at Harry Gordon's house.
- 1941 The convention was held at Ray B. Edge's home at 525 Stockbridge Ave. in BUFFALO, NY.
- 1942 The BUFFALO convention was held at John Kalmbach, Jr.'s house at 1195 Wehrle Drive in suburban Williamsville, NY.
- 1943 Ability to travel was limited due to World War II, so attendance in BUFFALO was low. Dick Cooper and the Kalmbachs, John and Kay, visited with Ray Edge at 325 Shirley Ave. After a long DX session MM, they were awakened with the news that someone was waiting downstairs. This person said he'd just visited Lefty Cooper in Brooklyn, but otherwise made them guess his identity, to no avail. He finally admitted to being Eugene Francis of Detroit. They visited for the rest of Monday, September 6.
- 1944 Still hampered by wartime restrictions, only 9 came by train to the gathering at Dick Cooper's KITTANNING, PA home over Labor Day. Mr. "Up Paul Knight" reported that Ray "Pop" Edge, Dick Cooper, Lefty Cooper, and Paul Kary just talked, looked at veries, and went bowling Saturday night. Then Art Hankins, Sully Sullivan, and Chuck Bender all came on the same train, unbeknownst to each other. The DX Gab Session centered on discussion of a Betty "WISE" Freeman whose picture was on display. Many left Sunday evening, but Carroll Seth didn't arrive until midnight Sunday.
- 1945 The "DX Gabfest" was held at the home of Phil Nicols at 83 Prospect St. in EAST HARTFORD, CT. Six people arrived in a carload from Western New York Saturday, September 8. Following dinner at a diner the group wandered back to Phil's house to talk, DX, play ping-pong, or go bowling. Norm Maguire pulled carriers from Alaskans KFAR and KINY. This is the first year it's mentioned that visitors stayed at a nearby

- 1945 (continued) motel, but gathered at a person's house. Sunday dinner is at Nicols's house, then more gab, card tricks, Feen-a-mint sales by Ray Edge. Telegrams were received from Fred Van Voorhees, also from Art Hankins and (?) Mayo. The Western New York group went on to visit Lefty Cooper, vacationing in the Poconos.
- 1946 The next five years of conventions were scheduled for the BUFFALO area. A new record of 48 people gathered at one time or another at Ray Edge's house on Shirley Avenue, with Junior Carberry handling the room reservations. Only a case of beer was available, so it was given to the wives' table, and many were photographed on the rare occasion of their drinking soda pop. A banquet (the first?) happened Sunday at MacDoels Restaurant in Buffalo, and a business meeting followed. Banquet and business meeting continued to be standard fare at conventions up through the present. Plans for Lefty Cooper to take over the Tips and LPO Reports column were completed, and a BCB Contest was announced. Several attendees were noted playing cards -- both bridge and cribbage -- but no hearts games yet.
- 1947 The report contained a list of everyone there, and a brief convention highlight (or low-light) relating to that person. Bob Gorsuch showed films of the Kittanning convention. Of the 34 in attendance, six were Board members: Ernest Cooper, Leo Herz, Ralph Johanns, J. Pat Reilly, Eldon Addy, and President Joe Becker. A new set of club rules was drawn up at the meeting and also Thomas Carberry was appointed Contest Director. **Again, the get-togethers took place at Ray and Kate Edge's house.**
- 1948 This year's convention was cancelled due to a low number of reservations and the illness of Mrs. Edge.
- 1949 Thirty-one persons attended the Saturday night-Sunday morning Gab Fest at Pop Edge's house, with 28 at the banquet at Colvin Casino. After dinner several went over to the bowling alley, with a 5-on-5 match-up of New York vs. "Foreign" NRCers. Others looked at the veries of Joe Brauner and Al Bartholomew on display. **During the MM DX session, a "K" station was heard on 1340 frequency check. Four different DXers IDed it -- as four different stations!** A small group toured the transmitting facilities of WGR and WKBW.
- 1950 This year the gathering took place at the home of Joe and Marty Brauner, at 23 Howard Avenue in Williamsville, NY, just NE of BUFFALO. There were no planned outside activities, but there was, memorably, Bob Spencer's auto tour of Buffalo, Hal Wagner selling NRC stationery out of his truck, a big poker game, and Pop Edge's displaying a verie for which there is apparently no DXer -- from 4VBM, Haiti, addressed to "NRC, Buffalo, 15, NY." Only 25 attended, possibly because of a war scare. Also memorable from one of the Buffalo conventions was Jim O'Brien's comment on television: "I've waited ten years so I could SEE static."
- 1951 The convention was held at Dick Cooper's house in KITTANNING, PA September 1-3. Most arrived Saturday, including Bob Gorsuch with his wife and \$975 Collins receiver, and bearded Carroll Seth. **The usual verie showing, DX Chatter, tuning the Collins, refreshments, canasta, plus a marathon poker game in the kitchen. Young Don Kaskey arrived Sunday morning with his one thousand veries gathered in a single year of constant DXing, much to everyone's amazement. Many ventured up a one-car-wide bumpy dirt road to WACB's tower, where Joe Brauner was working. Hooking the 200-foot antenna to the receiver, the volume level jumped tremendously. After a Board meeting Sunday the 21**



- 1951 (continued) attendees car-pooled over to the Fifth Avenue Hotel in Ford City for the banquet. Afterwards, several DXers made impromptu speeches, then Fred Von Voorhees explained the proposed Foreign Section and contest. The group was also surprised, as Carroll Seth volunteered to lead a separate contest involving club DX specials. Back at the Coopers' Bob Gorsuch acted as emcee for the tape interview of everyone there, which was aired on WACB's DX broadcast on Sunday, December 9.
- 1952 Forty-two DXers came to Western New York for the gathering at the Brauners' house on Howard Avenue. **Charlie Conley was the first NRC member to fly to and from a convention.** C.M. Stanbury attended his first convention. Bob Gorsuch showed movies made at Kittanning the year before, and took more. **Pat Reilly and Relfe Luton showed off their Australian and New Zealand veries.** Carroll Weyrich's BCB Log was ordered by just about everyone.
- 1953 The DXers gathered together in WHEELING, WV this year, at the convention hosted by Sid Rosenbaum and his mother. A lot of the excitement took place at Oglebay Park, site of Sunday's picnic. A check of veries found Bill Prater leading the race with 2427, but ahead of Pat Reilly by only three! **All visited WTRF in Bellaire, OH, and a tape was made for broadcast on September 20.** Four of the 30 in attendance went back to Sully Sullivan's house, 48 miles away, for the traditional poker game. Hank Holbrook and his wife made their first convention this year.
- 1954 The BUFFALO area continued to have a convention come their way every other year with the gathering again at the Brauner's house in Williamsville. A total of 54 people were there at one time or another. Each year more and more people came who were interested in the TV side of the hobby. Bob Gorsuch again showed movies, and the Brauners showed shots of their new 136-acre farm in PA. Also "present" were greetings from many members on tape from around the country. Two of the younger attendees, from Croton, NY, slept in the back of Hal Wagner's truck in Ray Edge's garage (Alex MacKenzie and Peter Hansen, 13 years old.)
- 1955 The CEDAR RAPIDS, IA convention was the first where the bulk of the meeting took place at the hotel where people were staying, rather than at a host's house. Bob Gorsuch, with lots of advance publicity from the media, attracted 41 people to the Eastern Iowa city. This was also **the first Convention that Lefty Cooper had missed since 1940.** Stan Morss came all the way from West Boxford, MA, and Norm Maguire came from Albuquerque, NM. A \$1700 Collins radio with antenna strung out the window was available during the pre-convention festivities Friday night. Not only did the local radio stations have stories about the convention, but NRC members were present in the studio for mentions of the event at WMT, and delegates to the convention were even seen over KCRG-TV! The Saturday banquet was followed by three guest speakers: Carl Rollert of KCRG, Wayne Cornell of KPIG, and Jim Dickens, who ran the KWCR DX Test. The DX quiz was given orally; the first person to raise his hand and answer correctly won a prize. **Bob Gorsuch showed movies, and a tape from Roy Millar from WA featured tapes of his best DX.** A visit was made to KCRG's towers, among soybeans, missing tubes, and lack of tall corn.
- 1956 The practice of having the convention at a hotel stuck, and this year 63 people made it to the Penn Harris Hotel in HARRISBURG, PA, hosted by Fred Van Voorhees. While it was held over Labor Day weekend, it didn't officially start 'till Saturday. **There were tours of WCMB and**

- 1956 (continued) WKBO that day, and the banquet, introduction of new officers, and DX quiz at night. Hank Ward made the Domestic Contest presentation, and got 35 people to sign up for it on the spot. He also made a pitch for next year's convention. Hal Wagner spoke about equipment, and Rog Anderson spoke on foreign DXing. Sunday night had tours of WHP and WHGB.
- 1957 People went to all lengths to attend Hank Ward's PONCA CITY, OK convention. Pat Reilly loaded milk cans onto the Santa Fe Railroad milk train at each stop to keep the train on time. Stan Morss drove from New England with the Croton teenagers, now three in number: Mac Kenzie, Hansen, and Maylath. The car was also filled with equipment. Bob Gorsuch changed planes four times in a day. A large number of wives attended, and there were the Maguire, Biss, Wagner, and Kruse children coming in and out of the rooms at the Jens-Marie Hotel. Len Kruse had been visiting stations to set up CPC tests on the way to the shindig. Fifteen DXers crowded into Room 606 for a DX session that pulled a 250-watt Huntsville, AL station on testing, and they were mentioned on the air. After the Saturday night smörgasbord banquet Pat Reilly was given an award for 25 years of conventioning. The Board meeting was held in front of the entire group this time. WBBZ with its Ponca City Tornado Warning Center in the basement was toured on Sunday.
- 1958 A record-setting 66 people journeyed to the Northwestern Ohio town of FINDLAY for the convention hosted by Elbert and Marie Tewell at the Phoenix Hotel. With 14 children present there were games and contests to keep them busy in room 145. Many door prizes were given away for birthdays, anniversaries, oldest car, or just for being there. Several decisions came out of the Board meeting. DX News size was limited to 22 pages, rather than increasing dues; Musings were limited to 20 lines; broadcast band only was to be allowed (the other waves waived) from now on. Others, to keep from being bored, first looked for female companionship, but had to revert to dropping water-filled bags out of the window, pyrotechnics, or filling bathtubs with beer.
- 1959 The first after-banquet guest speaker spoke in 1959 at Marv Robbins's WEST OMAHA, NE convention. The speaker was Arthur Johnson from the FCC Monitoring Station in Grand Island. Thirty-five NRC members and 19 guests came to the Town House at 70th and Dodge Streets, from both coasts. Bob Foxworth made it for the first time, and Len Lockwood of Olympia, WA received a prize for coming from the longest distance; this became a traditional award. The grand prize for Sunday's quiz was a German beer stein with built-in music box, to be awarded to the first person to complete the DX Crossword puzzle AND return it to Len Kruse or Marv Robbins. Well, just as several DXers ran from the restaurant across the street back to the motel, Marv and Len pulled out of the lot in their car. Several cars gave chase, and finally, two hours later, Murray Mann spotted them in Marv's driveway to win the prize. Sunday evening there was a slideshow and DXing from Marv Robbins's backyard. Monday saw a KFAB tour. This was the first year that a large number of co-hosts assisted: J. Sampson, P. Robbins, M. Mann, E. Wesolowski, and R. Haney.
- 1960 Hosts Peter Hansen, Alex MacKenzie, Jim O'Brien, Ernest Cooper, and Bob Foxworth welcomed 57 guests to the Roger Smith Hotel in WHITE PLAINS. A collection was taken up and call placed to Ken Mackey in

- 1960 (continued) New Zealand, which was tape-recorded for future playback. The plan to charge 25¢ for a sample DX News was approved with the stipulation that it be applied toward dues if the inquirer joined. Phil Irwin of WVOX New Rochelle spoke at the banquet about his experiences in European AFRS radio, with slides. A trip to WVIP in Mount Kisco, and the DX quiz won by Jim Critchett followed. Len Lockwood again won the long-distance traveler award.
- 1961 Fifty-three people attended 1961's convention held at the Ramada Inn Motel in AMARILLO, TX. Hosts were L. Godwin, J. Stewart, J. Hathaway, J. Tudenham, Glen Kippel, N. Eubanks, and R. Harp. Stan Morss came all the way from West Boxford, MA by car. Bill Hutchison outdid the photographers by taking pictures of others taking pictures.
- 1962 Early arrivals to David Roys's INDIANAPOLIS convention went off Friday morning toward Mason, OH. As they got near, WLW and VOA towers seemed to fill the horizon. Both SW WLWO and 700-WLW were visited, and they saw the 500-kW rig. Next out to the FCC Monitoring Station at Chilli-cothe, where David Birnbaum, the Chief Engineer, led their tour. One member asked about the unused receivers, and got the answer one dreams of -- Make yourself at home and try out the (expensive) equipment. The seventeen returned and awoke to the tragic news that Carroll Seth, Fran Nittler, and Hal Wagner had died in a car crash enroute to the convention. A moment of silence was observed before the banquet for our beloved members. Vane Jones was there to announce his new log. Len Lockwood again came from the greatest distance. Edwin Dooley of WLW spoke about clear-channel and high fidelity broadcasting. Among the prizes given away at the quiz was 1200 feet of tape with no reel. Sunday night all went over to 5121 Radnor Road for the big AB DX party. Among the highlights were: watching TV coverage of the convention on Channel 13, and logging Oriental mx and gongs on 1535, raising hopes of TP reception, only to hear a "Radio Smeedge" ID and finding out that it was coming from the next room! There were tours of WFBM, WLWI, and WSVL.
- 1963 The Balboa-Thunderbird Motel was the site that attracted 39 members to the DENVER, CO convention, hosted by Bill Nittler, and assisted by M. Robbins, L. Godwin, J. Tracy, M. Mann, D. Johnson, and B. Boatman. Early arrivals took a trip to the Air Force Academy, and went on a Pike's Peak DXpedition. The formation of a new constitution for the club was discussed Friday. Tours of KOA-AM-FM-TV and KLZ-TV tower site happened the next day. Raleigh Biss and Dallas John won call letter Bingo after local frequency monitor Roy Beer spoke at the banquet. Bob Karchevski of Boston came the longest distance. The constitution drawn up the previous night was unanimously accepted.
- 1964 Some 46 persons came to the 10th anniversary of the last Buffalo area convention for this one, held at the Kenton Manor Hotel in TONAWANDA, NY, and hosted by Ray Edge. At the Board meeting, the governing body accepted Everett Johnson's resignation from his five year service as DX Down the Dial Editor, and Joe Brauner replaced him. Jerry Conrad and Ben Dangerfield were named Contest managers. Verification certificates were made available via Hank Wilkinson. Joe Fela, Frequency Check List Editor, arranged a short BCB DX program to be broadcast weekly on WRUL, Radio New York Worldwide. Retiring Executive Secretary Ray Edge turned over club reins to new Executive Secretary Dick Cooper, who presented Edge with an inscribed Bulova wristwatch in appreciation for his 24 years of continuous service. Ray's wife Kate and daughter Jeanette were also praised.

- 1965 Another ten-year anniversary was celebrated with the return of the NRC Convention to CEDAR RAPIDS, IA. Robert Gorsuch and Len Kruse were host to some 24 members, plus guests. Once again, the site of the now traditional Labor Day weekend convention was the Roosevelt motel.
- 1966 The first convention held outside of the U.S.A., 1966's Convention took place in the beautiful city of MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA, at the Downtown Holiday Inn. Hosts for this event were bilingual Andy Rugg and Sam Simmons, who greeted 48 guests. Randy Seaver of San Diego, CA, won the first Ray Edge Memorial Cup, a 14-inch trophy to be awarded annually to the NRCer coming from the greatest distance to attend the convention. There were tours of the CBC and CFOX-1470. After the banquet, Gordon Nelson gave a slide-talk on radio direction-finding and receiver selectivity and loop construction. This was followed by the oral quiz, a slide show, and John Callarman's reading of "DX Snooze." Those who hadn't fallen asleep at that point went to Mount Royal for a MM DXpedition.
- 1967 The farthest West convention in NRC history took place at the Country Squire Motel in EUGENE, OR, hosted by Bart Cronin, with Mike Northam and Carl Staley. A hamburger fry at Armitage Park opened the festivities. After tours to KUGN, KERG, and KZEL Saturday, the banquet had a contest to find how many legitimate call letters could be made from the names of two rivers which met at Armitage Park, "McKenzie" and "Willamette." John Sampson won the contest and a large selection of Oregon decals. The Ray Edge Memorial Trophy, given to the member who traveled the farthest to reach the Convention, was given to Gordon and Ruth Nelson, just "edging" out John Callarman, all of Watertown, MA. While Don Kaskey ran the refreshment room, DXers out in the parking lot were hearing IDs from Alaskans KFQD and KICY, and a tentative from KFAR. Another picnic at the park took place Sunday.
- 1968 This year's Convention was held at the Fenway Commonwealth hotel in BOSTON, MA, hosted by Gordon P. Nelson, Tom Holmes, and others. Sixty-seven DXers from 14 states, 2 provinces, and the Dominican Republic set an attendance record. Friday and Saturday's schedules were mostly open, with some off to Fenway Park for a baseball game, others to WCAS, WKBG-TV, and WJIB-FM. Quizzes were held Saturday night. Jerry Starr and Bart Cronin held seminars on station relations and DXing ethics, while Gordon P. Nelson and Tom Holmes spoke on equipment and propagation. Cesar Objio was honored at Sunday's banquet for being the first person from outside the U.S.A. and Canada to attend an NRC Convention. Several guys went 50 miles west to Mt. Wachusett for a DXpedition lasting until 5 AM.
- 1969 Bruce Reynolds of the Mad-Guys hosted the 1969 Convention at the Parkway House in ST. LOUIS, MO. A tour of the Anheuser-Busch brewery Saturday night was followed by WIL-1430 and KXEN-1010 tours. Richard Wood spoke on DXing from Hawaii, and also won the Ray Edge Memorial Trophy. John Gifford won the DX quiz. Sunday saw technical discussions led by Dave Fischer and Gordon P. Nelson, then Wayne Plunkett and Russ Edmunds showed slides. MM DX was heard on a Collins 51-JS; both TA carriers and Jolly Roger Radio from Cincinnati area were heard.
- 1970 Seventy conventioners, setting a new record, converged on HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, NJ for this gathering hosted by Russ Edmunds. There was a tour of WRKL-910, New City, NY on Saturday morning, followed by a technical session on geomagnetic effects on reception conditions. Banquet

- 1970 (continued) speaker this year was David Popkin of the New York City FCC Field Office, after which Frank Merrill won both DX quizzes. This year also witnessed an NRC-Auction, the first of the annual events, which brought in over \$100. At the Business Meeting on Sunday, there was a discussion of the validity of taped versus paper veries. The DXpedition this year was to Ringwood Manor, 35 miles NNW of NYC, to 4 AM. The Ray Edge Memorial Trophy winner was Bob Karchevski of Daly City, CA.
- 1971 The site this year was WEST SACRAMENTO, CA, at the El Rancho Hotel. Pete Taylor and Frank Kennedy hosted this year. On Saturday Gordon P. Nelson lectured on the aurora, followed in the evening by the banquet and auction chaired by Jay Murley. Don Erickson showed everyone that he has a paper fetish by purchasing only useless paper items. VOA visit was cancelled, and the meeting ended on Sunday with the business session.
- 1972 Ron Schatz played host this year at the University Inn in CORAL GABLES, FL. Dan Myers and friends drove from Toledo in 1936 Ford. On Friday night activities included a Gordon P. Nelson Q&A session, Jerry Conrad's Beverage reception tape, and the Venezuela-1110 s/off as WBT stood by. A five-car caravan treked 100 miles to VOA-Marathon-1180 for a tour. At the Banquet, George Kelley of MA won the Ray Edge Memorial Trophy. Tours of WGAB and WQBA-1140 were conducted Sunday midday, and in the evening there were slides of a Boston publishing session, and Jerry Conrad conducted the Auction. Monday morning featured Ron's talk on cardioid arrays at 2 AM.
- 1973 Fifty people showed up at the Sheraton Commander Hotel in CAMBRIDGE/BOSTON MA for this year's meet. Equipment and displays were set-up Friday, and there was news that Rev. McIntyre's Radio Free America would be on that evening. Saturday morning saw the attendees sightseeing downtown. The afternoon was consumed with Gordon P. Nelson's technical seminar on properties of the 6600-foot Beverage and DX conditions. The DX quiz at the banquet was won by Bob Foxworth. The auction was peculiar, as this was the first occasion on which equipment went cheaply, while coverage maps and bumper stickers brought up to \$10; nevertheless, the auction raised \$303. The business meeting was mostly taken up with the New Jersey Publishing Committee takeover; later came further technical discussions on transauroral propagaion, automatic recorders, and DX tape playing. Mark Connelly found 4W WOJX-1200 first.
- 1974 The hosting trio of Gary Siegel, Dan Myers, and Frank Merrill managed to get 54 people to the "TOLEDO" convention, held at the Ramada Inn at Perrysburg, OH, on the August 16-18 weekend. Tours included WTUU-1520, where the complex day and night patterns WTUU uses were explained, and also WTOD/WKLR. Dave Fischer and Ron Schatz gave technical talks including audio techniques. Royce Woodward of Woodward Frequency Measurements of Mt. Vernon, OH spoke about his work after the banquet. Dave Grim was awarded first prize in the DX quiz because his point total was doubled as he was a non-member. Al Ogrizovich was auctioneer for a never-ending stream of survey packets and old magazines, and a Texas license plate saying "NRC." The highlight of the DXpedition with antenna pointed west was KUUU-1590 Seattle taking out WAKR -- some Akronites were hosed.
- 1975 Ron Musco and Frank Dailey attracted 47 DXers to the Bradley International Airport Ramada Inn at WINDSOR LOCKS, CT. DXers came from 11 states plus Canada and Puerto Rico. During the year after this convention a strange set of initials, TDB, was appearing in DDXD. Heading towards

- 1975 (continued) Newington on an antique bus obtained from the trolley museum, the brakes went out. The conventioners wound up having to go back to the motel and get cars to go to the ARRL, while The Dead Bus just sat. Harold Dorschug of WTIC-1080 spoke -- he was at the control booth at the CBS Network when Orson Welles' "War Of The Worlds" program ran. Al Merriman won the DX quiz with 136 out of 150, followed by the auction, which raised \$250. Sunday saw a DXpedition at the trolley museum, where Ron Schatz's Collins R-388 sat hooked up to a 1400-foot antenna running south. It was a good thing Ron was there as most stations which identified needed translations.
- 1976 A new attendance record of 74 persons registered was set at the LOUISVILLE Holiday Inn Southeast, site of the convention hosted by the LADs (Louisville Area DXers). There were tours of AT&T and the WAKY-790 tower site. Arrivals received a welcome kit from the city of Louisville and saw a slide show of Glenn Hauser's TV DX, Ed Krejny, and other conventions. Charles Taylor measured WCND-940's frequency, then tried to figure out where Shelbyville IS. Ernie Cooper was honored for his 30th year of editing Musings with a gift from the club and a message on the motel marquee. Ray Arruda's wife, Arlene, somehow won the DX quiz. Wayne Murphy and Ted Fleischaker served as auctioneers. Robert Lee of the FCC spoke after the banquet.
- 1977 Neil Zank, with help from B. McCoy, S. Dabelstein, R. Keeney, R. Lindblade, and E. Wesolowki of the NERDS, hosted the convention at the Villager Motel in LINCOLN, NE. Many of the 62 who attended went on the tours of the Back To The Bible Broadcast HQ and the Nebraska NETV Network. A strange visitor from the East named Starrnack provided answers to unasked questions after the banquet. Coors was named the "Official Club Beverage," and Gary Atkins found it goes particularly well with Oreo Cookies. A great auction which raised \$505 saw Don Erickson buy 20% of the stuff. Kansas DXer Paul Swearingen was there, unaware of what this would get him into in later years.
- 1978 Karl Jeter hosted the convention held at the Northlake Hilton in the ATLANTA suburb of Tucker, across the road from WSB-750's tower. Still, a persistent few were seen DXing there. Saturday tours took us to "50,000 Watt" WSB's facilities, the FCC Monitoring Station at Powder Springs, and an FM or TV transmitting facility; there was also a walk around "Underground Atlanta." Aubrey Morris from WSB spoke at the banquet, followed by an auction in a very hot room conducted by Wayne Murphy and Ted Fleischaker. John Zondlo made a tape recording of part of the auction then donated it for sale; this has now become a standard practice. Sunday was mostly open; there were two meeting rooms to hold the 73 attendees. Mark Connelly again found the hidden transmitter Vern Shearer and cohort put on the air near the motel. Sunday night some went to Chuck Hutton's for the Beverage DXing, others made another late-night visit to the motel's pool.
- 1979 A week after the IRCA convention in nearby Peoria, IL, Noah's Ark in ST. CHARLES, MO housed people from across the country. Lou Buehler, Walt Breville, Rich Eddie, and Roger Giannini served as hosts. There were tours of KFUO, KWMU, and the Busch brewery. The auction set a new record: over \$700 was raised in another very hot room -- this set Don Erickson out in search of another suitcase to bring stuff home in and Gary Atkins in search of a trailer to get a file cabinet home in. Time was also spent out at Walt Breville's house in the country where many members from the region tried to hear home on both AM and FM.

- 1980 The convention this year was held in LOS ANGELES, CA -- our hosts were Greg Hardison and John Clements, holding forth at the Hacienda Hotel. Turnout was light, and somehow no convention report ever appeared in DX News, so no details are available.
- 1981 The convention at the Mountain Motor Inn at ROCKAWAY, NJ was a special one, as many long-time members were present. After the banquet Sunday Ernie Cooper, Harley Steward, Pete Clarius, Carleton Lord, and Dick Cooper shared some great memories with the 63 attending. Russ Edmunds and Bob Stonier were the hosts. Few activities were on the final schedule, so a lot of time was spent visiting with old and new friends, playing hearts (Starr's group seemed to have one continuous game going), or picture-taking. Mark Connelly gave a parking-lot exhibition of phased longwires from his car, while others threw or dodged the Frisbees phasing around at the same time. Meetings concerned preservation of veries, use of computers for the next log, and the need for a new publishing committee. Ron Musco and Dave Schmidt served as auctioneers between beer deliveries. In the absence of Don Erickson, Steve Paradies bought all the paper products.
- 1982 LOUISVILLE, KY was again the host to 64 persons from 18 states for this year's gathering, hosted by Dick Truax of LADS. Friday evening saw a fine slide show presented by Ernie Wesolowski, with scenes from conventions of the last 25 years. Saturday the bleary-eyed attendees carpooled into Louisville to visit WKJJ/WCII-1080 and WAKY-790/WVEZ. Then they invaded Indiana for pizza and on to the WAVG-970 tower site, next door to its operator's residence. Back at the motel, a group photo was taken. Due to a change of plans, the guest speaker, Orrin Towner, former engineering director of WHAS, spoke to the group in the meeting room, preceding the auction, which raised \$624.25, highlighted by a fierce bidding war on a KFAT jersey between John Clemmer and Frank Merrill; it finally went for about \$45. Sunday was mostly open; some people visited Ken McHarg at WXVW-1450. The banquet and business meeting was Sunday night, with card games and trading going on during the discussions. Many headed out to the Beverage site for the first or second night of DXing; the Beverage was pointed west, and several Californians were heard.

## 1981 NRC CONVENTION SPEECHES

transcribed/edited by Chris Hansen

This convention, held in Rockaway, NJ, was made memorable by the after-banquet speeches of Ernie Cooper, Harley Steward, Pete Clarius, Carleton Lord, and Dick Cooper. What follows is a transcription of each speech, edited both by the speaker (when possible) and by the staff of this production.

### ERNIE COOPER

I was hoping to be either second, third, or fourth instead of first, because I didn't prepare anything. But, reminiscences being what we're talking about, it's fairly easy to think of some of the odd things that happened in radio in the old days. One thing, coming down here on Route 46 reminded me of one peculiar station I heard only once from Whippany, NJ, not even ten miles from here. There was a station logged on 900 kHz (I still like kilocycles, I'm sorry), in the old days, testing around 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, giving the call letters W3XDD, Whippany, NJ, from the Bell Telephone Company. What they apparently were doing was testing a new transmitter for some station in this general area that they had just built. It was a local signal; I lived in Brooklyn, NY at that time. I heard it once and once only. They verified, but they never did say what the purpose of that transmitter was, or why they were on the air at that time with it. I just understand that it was a transmitter they had built for somebody else, and they tested it before shipping it out; they had the FCC permit to do so.

In those days, maybe some of you saw the veries downstairs from California and Oregon that I brought with me. You might think it was pretty marvelous, but it really wasn't; it was a cinch in those days. There weren't any such things as the all-nighters we have today -- maybe one or two here and there. And, there were no such things as directional antennas, either. So, virtually every station on the air had a fair chance to be heard across the country if the conditions were decent. People used to hear stations here in the East sign off at either midnight or 1 o'clock; then, that opened it up for the Central time zone stations. They'd go off, mostly at one, some at two; then you'd have a chance to hear Denver, Salt Lake City, and other points in the Mountain time zones. After 2 o'clock California, Oregon, and Washington were very common, even on the regional frequencies -- on some mornings, even on the graveyard channels.

I have at least two verifications from stations on the West Coast which were running 50 watts. One was KPPC, Pasadena, which still exists -- I believe it's running a hundred watts now (doubled its power; it's a tremendous station now). Another one was KRKO in Everett, Washington. I believe that was on 1370, with 50 watts. I got them on their regular monthly frequency check. A frequency check in those days wasn't a cycle tone, it was music (mostly band music and marches). After every record they'd give a very clear ID, and the program would last 15 to 20 minutes. Nowadays, a frequency check might last two or three minutes, and if they give an ID, you're lucky.

Just a comment on the kind of radios we had in those days -- I started with just a house set, a Stewart-Warner. It was a six-tube set and no great shakes, believe me. It took about a year before KFI made it in on that set -- it must have been a super morning to make it in. Then, I got a 7-tube



(SPEECH BY ERNIE COOPER -- continued)

Crosley after that, and I got fairly common reception from the West Coast on it. I remember a DX program from Pendleton, Oregon -- KWRC was the call; ~~it~~ was on 1240. I listened for 45 minutes and heard nothing. At about 3:45 the signals made it in, and for the last 15 minutes of their program they were coming in beautifully; 250 watts, they were. On 1240 there was nobody else on the channel. Now, every hundred miles there's an all-nighter.

We heard some foreign stations in those days -- Argentina was fairly common. The National Bureau of Standards conducted some tests with Argentinian stations early in the morning. I think I have 6 verifications from Argentina. Some of the stations were heard carrying a six-day bike race broadcast; it was continuous sports. While I couldn't understand Spanish, I could hear the cheering of the crowd and the screaming announcers; I heard quite a few stations carry the six-day bike races during that time, in 1938 or 1939. We used to be able to hear Brazilian stations signing on at 3 o'clock in the morning (their time is usually two hours ahead of ours). When they were on daylight time in our winter, which is their summer, they were signing on as early as 3 am on many clear channels -- 640 for one; 1440, Curitiba, I remember, they were no more than 10,000 watts, some of them only 5,000. They were making it in fairly regularly. And, it didn't have to be Monday morning then, because there were very few all-nighters. Every morning was Monday. It's like we say in Provincetown: Every night is Saturday night.

Most of the DX programs and tests were conducted on Saturday and Sunday then; it was more convenient, people work on Mondays. I can remember how many Mondays in the last few years I used to go in bleary-eyed; I suppose my boss thought I was out raising hell all weekend. Instead, I was sitting at home playing with the radio. We didn't have to do that then -- you could sleep on Saturday and Sunday.

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HARLEY STEWARD

When I think back to the days when I first took an interest in radio, we had neighbors next door who had one of the first phonograph all-electric sets -- it didn't use batteries, and it had a phonograph at one end and a radio at the other. I used to go over there and hear skip around 1928 or 29. I became interested in radio then. But, my folks were poor, and they couldn't afford a radio.

When I got to be 13 years old, one of the fellows at school had built a crystal set through the Boy Scouts. We were so poor that my folks couldn't even afford to have me belong to the Boy Scouts. Anyway, I went to the school library and I started reading about crystal sets -- so I built one. It consisted of an oatmeal box; I melted lead and put a chunk of galena in it (which is lead ore). I wound a cat's whisker on a safety pin. As I remember, I had 2000 ohm headphones that I got from my grandfather. Believe it or not, with that set and a good-size aerial, about 75 feet of wire, I was able to hear at least a dozen clear-channel stations in the wintertime at night. I heard stations as far away as WHO, Des Moines, and KMOX in St. Louis.

Later on I advanced from the crystal set and built a one-tuber. With that one-tuber -- it was a regenerative set, which had been invented by Major Armstrong, as you fellows know -- they were extremely sensitive -- I was able to receive stations in California like KPO and KFI, and stations

(SPEECH BY HARLEY STEWARD -- continued)

out of Mexico. I got pretty much all the stations in the West. From there I advanced to a three-tuber, and so forth.

I remember building one set. I entered it in a contest at the YMCA, and I won fourth prize. The set worked real good, but it was kind of like a cigar box. After I got married I got a real good receiver -- a Super Pro, vintage about 1945. With that set I picked up all 48 contiguous United States. As you saw, I purchased the HQ-180 today, and with that I'm hoping I'll be able to pick up all the continents. I was more or less forced to learn electronics on my own so that I could build my own receivers -- I probably built more than a dozen receivers in my day.

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PETE CLARIUS

Before I tell my few experiences I'd like to thank Russ and his staff for the wonderful meal we had tonight -- I really enjoyed being here yesterday and today. Russ, you did a fine job. I know I haven't attended as many conventions as I should have, but that's another story.

My first verification was from 1931. I have that postal card home, and it's just about ready to fall apart -- well, it's 50 years old. It was from WPOE, out in Patchogue, Long Island -- the call letters stood for "Patchogue Order of Elks." It was a 50-watt station on 1370, which in those days was a graveyard channel.

The first real DX catch I had, which brought me into knowing what radio clubs were all about, was from WEEU, Reading, Pennsylvania; they had a DX program on one morning for the Newark News Radio Club. Of course, I didn't know what a radio club was then. They said if you sent in a report they would forward your name to the Newark News Radio Club, and they would give you a copy of a magazine they published then, called the "Dialist." It was similar to Radex, but not quite as elaborate. I got my copy of the magazine, and Pete McKenna, who was the secretary then, put in a little note saying: "We have a member on Staten Island." He gave me the name, which of course was that of Bernie Duffy. We developed a real close friendship; Bernie attended quite a few conventions. As you know, he was terribly handicapped, but he was, for me, one of the greatest persons I ever met.

I always remember going to conventions of the Newark News Radio Club out in Lansdale, Pennsylvania. They used to have picnic-combination-conventions out there -- they were really great.

I never had any big elaborate sets, like some of you fellows. I was saying before, listening to Joe Fela and some of the fellows talking, I shouldn't even call myself a DXer, thinking about all the fancy equipment they had and the catches they'd get. My best catches were on a little 5-tube Spartan, which wasn't much more than the size of a shoebox. In those days, there wasn't any such thing as a directional antenna; I had about 25 feet of copper wire which my mother graciously allowed me to wrap around the table legs.

My biggest thrill was the morning FQN, on 609 then, I think, up in St. Pierre, put on a DX program. I tried and I tried -- I heard something there, but I just couldn't get it loud enough to get a report out. Somebody had told me that your body acts as an additional aerial, so I just squeezed the

(SPEECH BY PETE CLARIUS -- continued)

end of the wire, and that was just enough to bring the signal in so I could get a report on them.

Some of my other catches on this little set were Post Parisienne of Paris; LRI and LRA in Argentina; PRF3 in Sao Paulo, Brazil; KSAN in San Francisco, 100 watts; KXO in El Centro.

I always got a thrill out of radio; and, then too, in those days even the owners of stations were more dedicated, I guess. For instance, WLW and WSAI were owned by the Crosley Radio Corporation. I suppose that you old-timers know that Powell Crosley, who was the owner, was a ham radio operator himself. He was very interested in reception reports, and put on quite a few DX programs.

In 1931 they had what they called the Federal Radio Commission, which was the forerunner of the present FCC. At the time the commission was formed, you could tune to a station on 600 kc one night, and the next night they'd realize that that wasn't too good for them, so you'd find them not on 600 but on 650 or whatever frequency they decided to use. The Federal Radio Commission was formed to have some kind of regulation on that.

It's nice seeing the old-timers again like Carleton Lord and Dick Cooper here; we had many happy days in DX. I brought along my oldest National Radio Club membership card -- for some reason I kept this one, I don't know why. It was issued in 1947, signed by Ray Edge; we paid a tremendous amount of dues in those days of \$2.50 a year. I attended quite a few conventions -- I was up in Buffalo twice -- I remember one convention in Buffalo, there were so few of us there that we had the convention in Ray Edge's cellar. I went to conventions in Boston twice, and to the one in White plains. The last one, I have to admit, was in 1970 in Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey. That was the last one Bernie attended, also.

Through the years I've belonged to, I guess six or seven, maybe eight radio clubs, but I can honestly say that there's no club like the National Radio Club for comraderie and for good hard solid information. Of course, we've always been a broadcast band club; in fact I guess we're the only one. I hope that we can all be here together next year in Louisville and, most of all, in 1983 up in Hartford, our 50th anniversary.

I think it's wonderful that a hobby like ours can keep going for 50 years. Like my friend Bernie Duffy used to say, "We have to look to the future, we have to encourage young ones to come in because they are going to be the members of the future." I can say that I've been really proud and honored to be a member of the National Radio Club, and let's hope with God's grace we'll be together for many many more years.

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CARLETON LORD

It is real nice to be here tonight. This is my first NRC convention, and I am sorry that I did not attend some of the others. I have enjoyed this gathering, and am looking forward to a trip to Louisville next year and to Hartford in '83.

Looking back to the period before World War II, I guess I was fortunate to have become interested in DX when I was a teenager in the 1920's. This was a time when every radio owner was a DXer for a while. He was

(SPEECH BY CARLETON LORD -- continued)

interested in the new gadget he had at home, and with it he could hear farther than just across the street. It was fairly common each morning on the way to school or work to hear someone say: "Well! I picked up Schenectady. . . or Pittsburgh. . . or someplace last night."

I got the DX bug in the middle 20's when we lived in a Philadelphia suburb. The family started with a simple crystal set. We moved up to a one-tube Westinghouse Aeriola Senior for headphone use, and I soon found out that I, too, could hear Schenectady, and Pittsburgh, and even more distant places. My Dad and I built a two-tube audio amplifier, and then we could hear DX on a home-made loudspeaker.

In those days, the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin would devote three or four pages on Friday night to radio. Much of the space was devoted to reports on new circuits and receivers, and the balance contained ads by radio stores telling you where to buy parts or complete kits for these advanced circuits. You would read up on the goodies Friday night, and Saturday morning you would go down to "Radio Row" on Market Street in Philadelphia to look and sometimes to buy. Between 1924 and 1930, my Dad and I must have built eight or ten receivers, all of them battery-powered. The last, and probably the best, was the Bremer-Tully "Nameless" circuits, which we modified several times.

For a while, I listened to stations just for the pleasure of tuning them in. I began keeping a log in 1925 and was very active until I graduated from high school in 1927. While away at college the next three years, DXing was limited, and no logs were kept.

I really got started again early in 1931! My family had moved to Ohio and had a brand new 8-tube Westinghouse superhet. Its performance was amazing, compared to our former home-made battery receivers. For about nine months, I DXed with the speaker, sitting on the floor in front of the set after the family had gone to bed.

With the savings from a summer job, I bought a Silver-Marshall 726-SW, which was one of the first all-wave AC receivers. It was a mighty fine set, and I did alot of good DXing with it. Its only problem was that it did not have automatic volume control. For general listening on anything but locals, it required constant attention to the volume control knob as signals faded in and out.

DXing in the 1930's had to be a high spot in my DX career. You hear about the "Golden Thirties." I DXed through the 20's and 30's and again from 1946 into the 70's, and I have to believe that the 1931-37 period was a very good time to have been in the hobby.

As some of the others have said, DXing was easier then than it is now. There were a few all-night stations, but not many. **There were fewer stations** on each frequency, so there was less co-channel interference. And the frequency checks then had one major difference: **most stations were required** to sign off when other stations on their frequency were being checked. Hence, when you tuned for testing stations during the first seven days of each month, you had a 20-minute shot at a practically clear channel. If you did not hear them, there was something wrong with you or your receiver, because about 300 stations were there to be grabbed.

Those were the days when the radio clubs arranged many courtesy programs -- usually 15 to 25 each week during the winter months. Tips were exchanged between clubs, and members of most clubs got ample notice of the upcoming special programs.

(SPEECH BY CARLETON LORD -- continued)

We also had international test broadcasts. In a study of medium-wave propagation, the U.S. Bureau of Standards arranged a series of tests in 1936 by several South American stations. These really blasted the ears of North American DXers.

To give you an idea of reception records in the "Golden Thirties," tonight I can give you some data from my own log. (I have with me a copy of the September 1935 Radex, in which I marked stations as received and verified, and I did some checking last night.) At that time, there were 611 active stations in the United States, and I had verified 579 of them -- which is 94.8 percent. Sounds good, but a year later, all but four or five were verified.

We talk about graveyard frequencies, which were different in 1935 -- 1200, 1210, 1310, 1370, 1420, and 1500 kHz. There were 230 stations on those six frequencies, and I had verified 211 of them -- which is 91.7 percent. You would never get a record like that today from one location. To go a step further, there were 83 stations in the three West Coast states -- 46 in California, 15 in Oregon, and 22 in Washington -- all more than 2,000 miles from my base in Akron, Ohio. In September 1935, I had verified 77 of these -- that's 92.8 percent. All of the 28 stations of 100 watts or less in those three states were verified. Nothing unusual, and I'm not blowing my horn. It was just a case that you could do it.

I would guess that a few of you here tonight will remember the Radex "Mystery DX Contests" in February 1936 and 1937, which certainly were memorable events of those days. I originated the idea, and ran the contests both years. For those of you who don't remember, here is a brief description. On each of three successive Saturday, Sunday, and Monday mornings, between 1 and 5 a.m. EST, three stations per hour would broadcast a program for Radex. That was 12 stations per day and a total of 36 stations. The only kicker was that we didn't tell anybody which stations would be broadcasting. You had to go out and fish. You had to cover the whole dial, and stop and listen to every station you heard. We even included one of the 50 kW Mexican border stations, which I am sure every contestant heard, but only a few stopped to identify it as a Radex station.

Prizes each year were worthwhile: a 23-tube Scott Custom-Built receiver, other receivers and radio gear, books, training courses, complete set of replacement tubes, and subscriptions to Radex.

Contestants not only had to identify the contest stations, but submit a verifiable report for each, which we checked against program logs submitted to us by each station.

Ray Lewis of Toledo, Ohio, won the 1936 contest, and correctly reported every station that broadcast for Radex.

We found some interesting things in that contest. Some contestants really wanted to win. One entrant set up three receivers and had members of his family scan ranges of 550-890, 900-1200, and 1210-1550 kHz. Then there were two listeners in the same town in New Jersey who sent in identical reports: same stations, exactly the same time of reception for each, and identical selections heard. They qualified for the last prize to be offered, a 10-issue subscription to Radex. We hoped they would get our message when we awarded five copies to each.

Another thing I recall from the old days were handles DXers used to sign reports to the radio clubs. I once wrote a story about this for the

(SPEECH BY CARLETON LORD -- continued)

NNRC Bulletin, and was fascinated by the 40 or 50 I had recorded. Lloyd Hahn in Baltimore was "The Rooster," Art Foerster in Indianapolis was the "Fyrellyter," fisherman Bob Corson in Cleveland was "Switch Reel." Pete Clarius: did you have a handle? (Clarius: "No, but Carl Forestieri up in the Bronx was 'The Bronx Owl.'") Yes, there was "Honest Injun," "The Nutley Bug," and many others. I happen to like the one I adopted, "Count de Veries," and there's the Countess at the back table. This was an interesting sidelight of DXing in those days, and of course it reminds me of the handles used by CB operators today. Of course, ours were a little more genteel, because they got into print instead of being broadcast anonymously over the air.

My DXing from the beginning right up to now has been very interesting. There were times when I dropped out of the activity, as in 1940, when the defense activity caused me to turn off the Scott and drop out of my clubs. It was 1946 when I got back into harness. I have maintained club memberships since then, but have been relatively inactive for the past few years. The primary reason has been some problems with my receiver, but the NC-183D is being gone over right now, and I expect to get back at the dials again.

This has been a great hobby, and one of the big dividends has been the many fine people the Countess and I have met through the radio clubs. Many of these became close personal friends, with whom we have visited back and forth.

These clubs have been fascinating. NNRC was the first of its kind, being organized in 1927. NRC came along in 1933 and prospered. And then there were others that came along -- Globe Circlers DX Club, Globe Circlers Radio DX Club, International DXers Alliance (whose publication was the "Globe Circler"), Atlantic Radio Club, Universal DX Club, Canadian DX Relay, and so on. Charlie Morrison's IDA was different from the others in that it was restricted to foreign DX, and had a long list of specials from all parts of the globe.

There was a period when it seemed that any time a DXer had a typewriter, access to a mimeograph, and the cash to buy some paper and a few stamps, he was in the radio club business. He elected himself president, got out some letters soliciting membership in this new and different club at a dollar or two a year, and pretty soon started issuing bulletins of two, four, maybe six pages every month. This was fine for him, and I guess his ego was bolstered, but it was a bit tough on the larger, more responsible clubs. Suddenly, stations were receiving letters from all over, saying: "Please put on a special DX program for us."

It got to the point where the clubs formed the Inter-Club Cooperation Plan, with Emily Griswald as chairperson. ICCP allocated frequencies and stations to member clubs, and this meant that each station was going to receive requests for special programs from only one club. Period. This meant less grief for the station, and each special would not compete with specials from other stations on the same frequency at the same time.

QUESTION: Will you tell us about the early days of Radex and your affiliation with it?

ANSWER: Radex started publication in 1924 and really got into DX somewhat by accident. Fred Butler was the Founder, Publisher, and Editor, and he originally put out a magazine with a listing of stations and network radio programs. It was intended for Joe Blow in Upper Mudshoe, Ohio, who did not have access to a local newspaper with daily listing of radio programs.

(SPEECH BY CARLETON LORD -- continued)

Joe would check the Radex program listing, select a program he wanted to hear, and then note the nearest station that would be carrying it. The magazine generated much mail from listeners who reported the distant stations they had heard. Butler caught on fast to the fact that there were DXers out there -- people who bought the book for his original service, read reports on distant reception, and sent in their own reports and asked questions. He expanded the reports section and added features on equipment and technical problems. Suddenly, Radex became the DXer's Bible.

I'll bet that nobody here remembers Keller's Radio Call Book and Log. That was a small competitor of Radex, published by the W.A. Keller Company in St. Paul, Minnesota, and I put in about a year and a half with them, trying very hard to get out a book that would surpass Radex. Either I didn't do as well as I had hoped or the publisher had a poor cash position, because Keller suspended publication in 1934.

It has been said that if you can't beat them, join them, and in 1935 I went to work for Radex on a part-time basis to handle the BCB-DX pages. For about 14 months my name did not appear; I just worked with no byline or credit on the masthead. In 1936 it was announced that I was DX Editor, and I was later named Associate Editor.

Radex started in Cleveland, in 1924, and moved to Conneaut, Ohio in 1935. Butler died suddenly in 1936. His wife took over as Publisher, and Page Taylor, who had been Short Wave Editor, was moved up to Editor. The business was moved back to Cleveland. Mrs. Butler sold the business in 1938, and Radex and Page Taylor moved to Teaneck, NJ. I left in 1939, Page Taylor departed in 1941, and Ray LaRocque became Editor. Publication was suspended after the February 1942 issue.

Radex was a great package for 17 years. It brought up a generation of many thousands of DXers in pre-war years. It was through Radex that we learned that East Coast DXers were receiving Trans-Atlantic BCB stations. Scores of reports on the famous cricket match -- too long a story to relate here -- established once and for all that listeners in the Eastern States did hear French, English, German, and Italian stations. A couple of years earlier, Radex had alerted DXers that stations in Australia and New Zealand were being heard in the Eastern States, and then reported the "invasion" of TP's one morning in 1932. I well remember that morning, from my home in Akron, Ohio, at least 15 TP carriers were heard, too many to identify and log in the time available before sunrise. Several had been heard previously, four were new, and still more could have been logged if I only had more time, a tape recorder, or another ear.

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RICHARD H. (DICK) COOPER

First, I would have to echo everything that's been said up to now, particularly some of the things that Carleton Lord said. I remember quite well his mystery DX contest, one of the most enjoyable things that happened during my DX years. One of the little tricks he played on us was to include WLW in that list of stations, using their experimental call, W8XO, during that period. You had to listen to the station in order to catch that. Otherwise you would pass it by and not know that it was included in that contest, which I did. Needless to say, I was not one of the winners, but it was great fun, and I always enjoyed Radex magazine; it was the instrument

(SPEECH BY DICK COOPER -- continued)

by which I became interested in the hobby, as much as I have been.

Now, I know that the question is: "What do I remember about the early days?" but I cannot come here without first saying a few other words. First, it's been 13 years since Callarman took over -- when I turned it over to Callarman I forgot about DXing except to read the bulletin and keep up with the changes. For example, I know that WDXY has applied for a call letter change, and I know generally what's going on.

As for my own tuning, I turned on the HQ-180A one day, after sitting there for a couple of years; it was working pretty good. I thought: "I'll get this thing going!" and it started to play OK, and all of a sudden, dead silence. I fiddled around with it, but I thought: "That thing is done." Then I decided, "Well, before I put it out on the garbage heap I'll give it one more shot." I turned it on a few weeks ago and, man, it's got new life! It's playing good again. So, you might hear from me -- I might make a comeback!

I want to say thanks for accepting me and making me feel good again. I feel I am back among friends. I don't know your names, I don't know your faces exactly, but you're the same people that I used to know, because you talk the same language, you're interested in the same things, and you have the same spirit, but different names. One of the first people I met was Dave Schmidt; when I came through the door he said: "I'm Schmidt." I said: "Oh, Frank." And then I realized "Hey, Frank Schmidt's got to be about 80 years old!" Then he said "Dave." Oh yeah, Dave. He's been to my house, you know. See what happens to an old guy. The nice part about it is that you seem to understand that -- make an allowance for a guy like me. It makes me feel real good, so thank you for that.

The other thing I want to take time to say is something about the purpose of a radio club that may have escaped some of you. The original intentions of a radio club were to provide a means of exchanging information that would be helpful to all the members, and Carleton said that the Newark Evening News used to publish a column every Wednesday evening back in those days. The radio club sprang out of that, ours included. The purpose was to provide information that would be helpful to all the members. I think that's what we do to this very day, and I hope that we'll always keep that in mind.

Most of the members have been very helpful in that regard, but there is the occasional guy who takes and never gives anything back -- we've had a few of this kind, and I hear you cussin' those guys out -- sometimes you call them dirty names, without sometimes realizing what those fellows are guilty of. It's merely that they take more than they give. That's their sin. So, they do not have honor in their old days. That's why I feel good right now, knowing that I've done my little share; I've tried to give back as much as I have been given. I repeat it now for your benefit, knowing that that's the way it should be. So hear those words.

To the publisher: I don't know what the status is right now; I think I read something that it's about to enter a transition stage again. If that's so . . . I've got the assistant publisher here with me, we edited it as a family project, running the whole darn club for a couple of years, all the functions thereof. I know how much work it is, and I know what a thankless task it is, most of the time -- but also a rewarding one, in that you make many friends, and have many interesting experiences along the way. If I were young again, I'd do it all over; I don't regret a minute of the time



(SPEECH BY DICK COOPER -- continued)

I gave supporting this organization. It has been well worth it to me. One word of advice: A publisher should never take anything from the membership. It's OK to hear their complaints, and then turn your back on them and forget about them. If they give you too much, there's one little weapon I used once on one guy who I thought was being a "bad boy," and needed to punish a little bit. I just simply mailed his bulletin late three weeks in a row! I've never said it before to anybody -- I told someone last night, I forget who. It doesn't matter now -- you can't convict me. The statute of limitations has run out. I just pass it along as a suggestion to whoever the next publisher is. You can use smart ideas like that to keep things under control. Make 'em think they're running things, and everybody'll be happy.

Now, that's important to me about the club. It amazes me that you have the same interests now that we had in the old days. You're quite as enthusiastic as we ever were, I believe. You certainly can't have the same opportunities we had, for the hobby is entirely different, as Ernie said. Pete and Carleton referred to those 100-watters on the West Coast -- I have some of them, the ones they referred to -- and my pride and joy. Now I remember the placard in Ray Edge's den: "Them that can brag without lyin', let 'em brag!"

I've got a letter from KTOH, Hilo, Hawaii -- it was easy back in those days. KXO, which Pete mentioned -- I've got that one, and KRKO, some of those. There was nothing to it -- a piece of cake. It was fun, though!

Now I have to tell you some more of the things I remember from that period. The first report that went out of the country was to TGW, Guatemala. I couldn't write a report very well then, incidentally, that's one of the things I learned from the hobby -- I learned how to spell, how to compose a letter, how to punctuate. I learned some history, I learned geography, I learned a lot of things. That particular report to TGW, I had to get my wife to help me write that report. We were both in our bare feet back in those days. When we got the answer back, they also sent along a pound of Guatemalan coffee. What d'ya know, we got a CARE package back in the '30's. I think the rats got that coffee, or something.

Carleton Lord's Mystery DX Contest that I referred to before was one of the highlights of my listening period. Some of the other programs that you used to hear in the old days -- you recall, the DX programs -- many of them were sponsored by Chamber-of-Commerce-type appeals. They wanted mail, to hear from their listeners. They wanted to promote their communities. You would usually receive some kind of souvenir from the particular station they were programming that way. We got a little bottle of Orange Blossom perfume from WJAX in Jacksonville, Florida -- the top winner got a carton of oranges. I think that went to some more distant guy. Five pounds of pecans from WGPC, Albany, Georgia -- World's Greatest Pecan Center.

Once I heard a station in Florida advertising a \$5 gold piece to the most distant reporter, and that went to a guy on a ship at sea, a merchant seaman. They sent you, on the verie, the name of the winner and the position of his ship. Now you tell me how he would be able to prove where he was at the time of reception -- I don't know -- he must have verified it with the captain. He was the winner nevertheless, or so they say. At least I didn't get the \$5 gold piece.

Another thing -- CFCO ran a DX contest and they got a bathtub full of mail -- they had a picture of it in Radex magazine. The response in the old days was quite a little bit greater than it is now. You can run a DX

(SPEECH BY DICK COOPER -- continued)

program now and you might get 20 letters, or 50. I think if we got 50 letters now we'd think it was a marvelous success. So, the response is entirely different.

The other thing that amazes me, and I think it dates back to the time when you fellows started to collect coverage maps. I can remember when the first coverage maps began to appear, and some of you started to collect them; then some of you started to collect Top 40 lists, the hits, you know, what do you call them? (voice: survey sheets). Yes, survey sheets. Now, I've seen you auction off those little knick-knacks, advertising gimmicks, little plastic billboards there. Lord knows what you'll have next. Well, anyway, we didn't collect that kind of stuff in the old days. So, the hobby has taken a lot of different directions, and I think that's one of the reasons why you're able to keep going, because you do have these different avenues of interest.

One of the avenues that you have is that many of you are more interested in the technical end. I know a lot of you are engineers, some of you are DJs, and I know for sure that one of you is a member of the CIA. Don't ask me how I know, because I'm not going to incriminate myself, but, remember, I used to be the publisher of this outfit. You don't fool me, buddy; I've been around too long. I just referred to the diversity of this club, which I think is what perpetuates it. That pleased me, because it means that it will continue to keep on.

I see that you raise the question about whether or not the club was organized in 1933 or 1934, is that correct? There's some question about that? Well, I might be able to check that out; when I get back home I'll go dig those files out, and that's quite possible, that there is an error there. I see now that if you're planning a 50 year celebration that would be important. I can almost figure out how that did happen, if that error does exist, because I think you're basing your 50 years off that little circular that said: "In the year 1933" that has the purpose of DXing, you know, that little folder you send out with a report, explaining the hobby. (voice: My information indicates that the first formation of the club -- the first formal organizational meeting, was held in November of 1933.) All right, I could check that, and I will. I'll have to go through some of the junk in the attic. Heaven knows how long that will take.

What I remember about the early days. Well, somebody already referred to how poor they were, hey -- they weren't as poor as me, boy! I was poor! A guy sent me a tape of a Baptist preacher from Shreveport, Louisiana a month or so ago, and that fellow is speaking to a group of older people, reminding them that they shouldn't give in to their fears, that old age shouldn't hold any fears for them, that they should hold steadfast to the things they believed in. Their faith should carry them through their old age. When they did have fears, they were denying their faith. Then he recalled living through the Depression, which I'm sure you've heard of, and which I experienced. The preacher did too, and I'll repeat what he said: "I picked cotton for 40¢ a hundred, and my brother and I cleaned a field for a gallon of syrup. Some people say the Depression is coming back -- I sure hope not. It hurt too much. But if it does, I can take it, but I still feel sorry for you young-uns -- I wouldn't want you to have to go through that." And, you know, that expresses my feeling too. It hurt too much. But, even so, with all that behind us, the good parts were that we had a hobby like DXing that provided the great benefits we got out of it, because

(SPEECH BY DICK COOPER -- continued)

we made something out of nothing, practically. With a magazine like Radex, and people who were dedicated to working with the club and exchanging information, we really had an interesting hobby that was a lot of fun in the 30's -- I agree with Carleton Lord, that was the high point of it. It still provides you fellows with an unusual hobby -- most people think you're nuts. I wonder sometimes about that myself.

When I started to tune, my father took me to a house where a fellow had gotten a Crosley with a headphone set and an attachment where you could use another headphone set, and we were allowed to listen on one of the headphones. We heard KDKA, which was only over the hill from us. Then, he'd tune the dials and we heard Chicago. That led to my father getting a set later on; it was 1925, and I remember the night he brought it home. We couldn't wait until he got it hooked up. What about an antenna? He said, "That's all right. We're going to run a wire upstairs and hook it up to the bedsprings." That was our first antenna, and it worked.

The first station we tuned in was WSBC, Chicago; World Storage Battery Company, it meant, and I don't know what it means now, don't care either. I'll never forget the thrill that it was. Then, maybe the next one was KXW, which was in Chicago then, KFKI, Hastings, Nebraska. You know, all these other old goodies. I was just a kid, and I often wonder why they tolerated that. I must have been a precocious little brat; the way I presided over that radio -- tuned it up and down the dial, keeping the other members of the family away from the set -- they indulged me a good bit of the time on that thing. The rest of them probably wanted to hear something else, although, I don't know, there was that DX feeling -- everyone had it to some degree or another. They were kind of thrilled that you could get those distant stations.

The closest I ever came to getting a verie without realizing there was such a hobby was hearing WAZL, Hazleton, on their first equipment test. I thought they said WACL, which wasn't listed in my logbook, which was a Stevens Logbook, or one of the others, Radex not being equipped then -- I don't think it was, or maybe it was about the time it started. But, I sent them a card anyway, because it sounded like WACL, Hazleton, Pennsylvania. Got a card back from them, it thanked me for the report and listed their call letters as WAZL; it told me the frequency and power they were using. That really constituted a verification, but I didn't know what it meant, and that's long since gone. Then, it wasn't until I started reading about verifications in Radex magazine that I started sending out reports in earnest and began to collect them. I guess I have 2300 plus. At one time also my goal was to verify all of the stations in the United States, and I got it whittled down to 12, I believe. I can't be sure about that because, as Mr. Lord says, you could never be sure how many you needed because there were always construction permits being issued, and you weren't sure about the status of the construction permit, whether the station was on the air or not. But that was a goal; at one time I'd heard all the eastern stations except WNAB, Bridgeport, Connecticut; then they ran a DX program and I sent 'em a report -- no answer. Finally I persuaded them to answer that report with follow-ups, but by that time there were other stations on the East Coast I needed, so I never realized that goal.

Then, the other thing I wanted to mention was all-nighters. What was the first all-nighter you can remember, Carleton? (WEXL) Yeah. (Clarius: WEXL, Royal Oaks, Michigan) 50 watts on 1370. Am I correct in remembering that WFIW, Hopkinsville in Old Kentucky was one of the first

(SPEECH BY DICK COOPER -- continued)

all-nighters? Well, WFIW is no longer on the air.

I used to hear the same things the rest of you have reported, except I don't believe anyone mentioned this: The eastern stations used to sign off, some of them at eleven, some of 'em 12, all of 'em by one. The Central time zone stations, I can't think of any that weren't off by midnight Central time. This meant that if we started to listen at 1 am, we were going to hear, with a few exceptions, Mountain or Pacific time stations; this was particularly true after 2 am. Anything you heard after 2 am had to be a Mountain or Pacific time zone station. Then, if you were listening after 3 am, and you started at one end of the dial up to the other, if you stopped on a carrier you knew right away that all you had to do was stick there a little bit and there'd be an identification -- it usually was a new station testing. The one Ernie Cooper referred to, your Whippany, New Jersey, was one of the many calls Whippany used experimentally, issued by the Federal Communications Commission upon receipt of a request from the manufacturer, who had the permission of the FCC on specific application to test that transmitter before shipment to the purchaser. So there were many stations broadcast from Whippany, New Jersey as you described, with different call letters. Many of them confirmed, and many of the old DXers had such verifications in their files.

The Australians we used to hear, the Zedders, we didn't get those until sunrise here in the East. It was time to get up and go to work, unless you had stayed up all night and were sound asleep. Five-thirty am I'm talking,

Okinawa during the war years -- KSAI in Saipan. I remember one night Ralph Johanns called me -- he lived in Buffalo. None of you had the privilege of meeting him, I realize, talking about someone not very many of you met -- an unusual character. He could speak French and German, born in Luxembourg; he was married to an Indian girl. You'd go to his house and there was just a bare floor; he had a room where he repaired radios, it looked like a jungle. He was a poor man, but he could pay his own way. I could write a book about him, I think (chuckles). Johanns called me on the phone one night to tell me that such-and-such a station was testing. So I thought, "Hey, that's pretty good." A little bit later that same night I hear KSAI Saipan coming in; I'd already recorded KSAI, so I said, "I'll call Johanns back, repay the favor." I didn't realize at the time that the guy had to answer on a pay phone down the hall three flights down. After it rang a while he got on the phone and I told him about KSAI. The next time we met he said, "Don't ever call me again!" Why's that?" "Well, you'll wake everyone in the whole damn building!" Of course, you couldn't help that guy. The other thing about him was that when he'd send us a DX report on one of those DX programs, WCPA, he'd send in a Spanish report form. I have it in my file. He is one of those characters who gives us pleasure, part of the spice of life. He'd send little clippings along, Lord knows what you'd get from him. He'd send you a calendar at Christmastime that he'd gotten from the bank somewhere in Buffalo, things like that. He was a very unpredictable man.

I want to just listen to see if there's anything on your minds. I don't know whether I can answer your questions or not.

QUESTION Can you go back to 1933 and tell us what you remember about the founders at York?

(SPEECH BY DICK COOPER -- continued)

ANSWER Bob Weaver was the guy who started the club, and I was kind of thinking of him when Carlton was referring to the start of some of those radio clubs, and I suspect that maybe that was the kind of guy he was -- he had access to a mimeograph machine and a few reams of paper from his father's office and some stencils, and the idea that he could run his own club better than he could get along with some other groups. Probably that was the way it got started. Then he had some fellows around that area -- Art Brackville, who was a very excellent man, down in the Lancaster area, and Warren Routzahn, who was a good member of our club for many years. I know many of the older men know him. He was one of the original members. . . who were some of the others? Kermit Geary, he's still a member of the club; Frank Wheeler, his membership goes back about that far. There was another Erie man, Harry Gordon. Well, that was the Erie group. In the York group, it all revolved around Weaver.

I think in that issue where we printed those pictures there was one of those little group pictures at the York convention. There was a '39 picture from Erie, but I don't remember whether there was one from York. That picture was taken by Warren Routzahn, and Bob Weaver's picture was in there; Kermit Geary's picture was in there also. I'm pretty sure that you ran that. Well, that was the original York group. We had that meeting to make plans for the following fall; CPC stationery was printed -- I think I still have a few sheets of it.

The next thing we heard, Weaver decided he couldn't go through with the club anymore -- the club is no more. We then hear from Harry Gordon is that he's negotiating to try to take over what's left of the radio club. I was somewhat shocked to find out how few members there were. Gordon struggled for a long time to try to coax people to join the club. At that time it was an all-wave club; we had as many shortwave members as we had broadcast-band. It almost died there, but finally he got it going. We just had a nucleus of active members that seemed to have a good exchange of information that kept it alive; it started to become a different club. Then we recruited Ernie along the line; you can always build something when you have one guy that sticks at it, and I don't think anyone stuck at it any longer than him. So, if you're handing out medals, make sure he gets one. A star right in the middle of your forehead, Ernie. (E. Cooper: It might be a target,)

QUESTION Were Ekko stamps in use very long?

ANSWER Now, fellows, back me up on this; I don't remember very much about this except that it was a stamp company that tried originally to sell the stations the idea of the stamps. The object was that the reporter had to send in a dime when he was asking for verifications. Or, he could send his verifications in from the stations and they would make the Ekko stamps, 10¢ apiece for as many as he wanted to order. He had to supply them his verifications as proof. They were printed by the American Bank Note Company. It had its demise in relatively recent times; I think Tyndall was the last guy to use them, to my knowledge. He had an Ekko stamp for every verification he had, which was 6 or 7 thousand -- many thousands. What he would do is he arranged with the people who took over the stamps to purchase what was left and he would send his verifications in and tell them what color he wanted; they would print the call letters on the stamps he wanted of the specified color and send them back.

The original idea was promoted to the station; they'd sell the Ekko stamps to the station and they'd charge the DX-fan 10¢. But many stations gave them away; in fact, I never paid for one. Then, some stations prepared

(SPEECH BY DICK COOPER -- continued)

their own stamps; the KFI stamp is not an Ekko stamp, it's a station stamp. Then, that led to such things as KFBL, Dublin, Texas advertising "Send us 13¢ for this beautiful four-color certificate of verification." It was just an ordinary little cheap printing job "just like some guy in Kittanning would do." Ekko almost became another hobby. Harry Gordon had gathered up all the stamps left over by WERE when they changed their call letters to WLEU. He was passing them out as souvenirs. So, they never had any real significance.

QUESTION What was your DXing like during World War II?

ANSWER During World War II? Well, we ought to mention some of the stations. WXLQ, the 50-watter in Bermuda, an Armed Forces Radio Station; the one in the Panama Canal Zone, KCA on 790; Greenland. Yeah, I'm going to brag a little there. There was an Armed Forces Radio station in Greenland; gee, I can't pronounce the name of the city. Well, these people were using the call letters WXLS. I went over to WISR in Butler; a member of the club, Dave Snyder, was chief engineer over there, and he invited me over. They had a Hallicrafter receiver there at the transmitter. We hooked the station antenna up as a receiving antenna, and we were able to log that station. It was pretty hard copy; Dave spent quite a few years as a radioman in the Merchant Marine, and he was used to picking it out of the mud. He tuned it in and says, "There she is, Coop." I sat with the phones on for a while, and got enough out of it that they confirmed it. After I got my answer back he said to me, "Did you have nerve enough to send those guys a report?" So, you know I didn't have much. But I heard them nevertheless.

The programming otherwise, and you've given me a good lead-in here, to something I wanted to pass along, was a little different. You know, the guys were in the services and the people have no tires for their cars, they can't get any cars, they quit making automobiles because everything's for the military. The programming's a little more somber. The news itself had casualty lists first in the morning; there were a lot of tears shed when you think about what's going on in the world. I don't know whether that's what you wanted me to say but that's what I have to say.

QUESTION What did you hear from European stations during the war years?

ANSWER Really, once again I'm not the right person to answer that question because I never spent that much time tuning for foreign stations. Locally I can tell you this about it: they signed off a little earlier, and verifications came through on wartime paper. I once got a verie on which was written a short note: We're conserving paper in support of the war effort. The government had restrictions on the manufacture of paper.

It didn't really make a great deal of difference in the conditions that I know of, except there were these unique stations that popped up, were there for a brief time, and then disappeared.

I remember a slogan on the shortwave stations (the hams were shut down; they weren't allowed to transmit). The Japanese hams' prefix was "JO"; they had a slogan out: "Let's KO the JOs!" I remember that was one of the war slogans. The programming was a little different in keeping with the mood of the country.

WBT, Charlotte; I remember the guy's name: Mike Mayer. WBT used to carry a signal up and down the east coast; maybe they still do, I don't know. That guy achieved very high ratings nationally, that disc jockey. I can't remember his name. He was opposed by network DJs, Martin Block being one of them. He was only on that one station, from midnight to 1 am -- an hour and

(SPEECH BY DICK COOPER -- continued)

a half he was on, from 11:30 to 1 am. The first hour he would play requests and the last half hour he'd sing one of the tunes he'd played during the request period. You'd call in and ask him to play, oh, "Bubbles in the Wine." He'd say, "What's that you want, Bubbles in the Wine?" He already had it cued up and would start to play it in the background. Then he'd say, "Well, we'll see what we can do," but by that time he'd brought the level up and he'd play the music for you. He had a very entertaining program. It would be a format worth copying today. I think that if I were a producer I could help some ambitious young guy develop a program that would be of interest to a 40's or 50's audience, based on this guy's ideas.

During the last half hour he'd segue the tunes that he'd played and sign off at 1 o'clock. He had little tidbits he'd intersperse; he'd say: "Here's a safe driving tip: Keep both hands on the wheel, a light foot on the accelerator, and dim your lights, 'cause everyone else does." The music comes up and he'd go for another record. Marvelous program, that's one of the things that disappeared after the war; I don't know what happened to the guy. I never heard from him. I often thought to write WBT and find out where he was.

Let me wind up with this little thing; this is my exit. I always plan my ending before I plan the beginning. Every invention has introduced new words into the vocabulary, new catch phrases. When the automobile was invented there was 'windshield,' 'headlight,' what else? Some of the things that the automobile brought into the vocabulary, and catch phrases like: "Get a horse!" Remember how the hicks in the country used to stand at the side of the road when your car broke down and say, "Get a horse!" Well, you don't remember? I do! Radio had the same thing, you know. There was 'meters,' and 'audio,' and 'kilocycles.' That's what it still should be; damn the college guy who changed that to kiloHertz! Some smart-aleck from MIT, I suppose. You had a good word there, and it's self-explanatory for guys like me; I can understand it. I know who Hertz was; he didn't deserve the honor any more than the rest of us. Kilocycles, I still say. You hear me on a DX program, I'll say: "Operating on 1380 kilocycles, damn ya!" (Farmerie: Long live Cycles, whoever he was!) Well, anyway, there was a phrase crept into the language; you've heard it in your household, probably; being a DX man I'm sure you have. I heard it in mine many a time. That phrase was: "Turn that damn thing off!"

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## THE DX NEWS SCRAPBOOK

compiled & edited by W. T. Farmerie

From the start of this project, I had realized that the past history of this club would best be unlocked from reading the fifty steady years of DX NEWS issues. One of the first tasks was building as complete a collection of DX NEWS as possible. As of this writing it is over 95% complete, and a few others have been building collections of DX NEWS so that collectively we can assure that they will always be in existence. Lost forever are the first eleven issues from volume one. Two known sets exist of the rest of volume one and volume two. One known set exists for volumes three and four, two sets for volumes six and seven, one set for volume eight, two for volume nine. Given the small total membership in those days we are lucky to have what we have. My own function as managing editor had me going through 45 years of past issues, extracting and copying important data, and distributing it to other feature writers. At the same time, I put aside items that I considered worth putting in this feature section. The 50 years of DX NEWS history has chronicled events good and bad, happy and sad, noble and nasty, controversies galore, for the membership has always been a cross section of the types of personalities that would take up this odd hobby. However, this scrapbook is exclusively positive in its tone. Suffice it to say that the club has both endured and survived many disagreements and crises, and that gives testament to the unending efforts of those who have guided it through 50 years. Other clubs have come and gone, with N.R.C. singularly surviving the incredible changes that have transpired in our hobby and our society.

In doing the selection for this scrapbook I soon realized that I just could not cram all I selected into the number of pages I had allocated for it in this book. Also I had come across numerous items that, while not from DX NEWS, were truly "scrapbook" type items. Thus this section also includes a potpourri of BCB DX nostalgia items. At times I have been profoundly moved by the reading of DX NEWS of the 1940's and 1930's. The names have come alive, the DX reported is still exciting, the many early convention accounts had me almost feeling like I was there, the great comraderie of N.R.C. has always been there, and the very high self-set standards of the club were there from the start.

At this point I should remind all current members to keep their issues of DX NEWS for the future day when they may wish to look back some rainy day. Several long time members now regret having thrown out their own old issues. Only a few ever asked fellow members if they might want them before tossing them out. Let that be a lesson to all of us.





February 1 1941

MY 10 YEARS OF DXING by Bob Botzum

In Sept 1930 I purchased a 1931 Model #70 8-tube A.K. set and started fishing around for other stations. Wasn't until a few months later I heard KFI and then I had something to talk about. Came across Radex in 1930 (have bought & saved every issue since) and read about this DX hobby. I used to keep a list of stations heard but never verified. Then heard CMCD and WTJS on a DX program & wrote for my 1st veries. So CMCD verie came in & that started me on my way. During next 2 years only verified about 150 stations. But in 1934 I started to DX in early AM and found it the ideal time, so have been DXing mostly every AM since & verifying everything heard. Some of my outstanding veries are from the early days, YV1BC-KGU in 1933, while in 1934 verified 9 S.A. stations including CX26 with 2kw on a DX special. They sent a Diploma. Same year produced my 1st TA veries, Normandie & P.P. Had to wait till 1935 to log and verify any TP's and they were 2BL-2YA-JOIK-JOJK-JOAK. No doubt the old timers recall the regular test programs from LRL-LR5-LR4-LS2-LS4 in 1935 which were received here very well. Later years produced tests from North Ireland Regional-P.P.-Rennes in Europe for the U.S. Bureau of Standards in Washington, D.C. Have had good results from early evening DXing, verifying YSS-HHK-TIPG-TGW & FQN, also LRL-LR5-PRA6-YV2RC around 11:30 PM. In 1935, PRA6 was logged on 815 kc between WCCO and WHAS on adjoining kcs around 9 PM & they verified by Special Delivery & Registered Mail. Some of the low powered stations verified years ago were KFPM-15 w; WIBG-25 w; KRKO-KPPC both 50 w on the west coast, along with the 10 watters VE9EK on 1190 kc and LOBQ-LOAK-LOBP-15 w; and CHGS-CKIC-CFCT-50 w. Best catch however was verifying HIH 1390 kc-15 watts located in Dom. Rep. on test Nov 1934. Shall never forget the Mystery DX Program I heard on Mar 17, 1935. Heard them but didn't know where to send my report as they only gave location as "somewhere in No. America". Thanks to John Kalmbach Jr I was able to get QRA & finally received my verie from station DX-25 watts. Believe they were on 985 kc that AM with 25 watts. If I am correct, only about 10 reports were received by station DX. Other odd catches & verified were VAS-NAA & W2XAL Schenectady on 790-250 w & W3XDS Camden, N.J. on 950 kc-lkw. I also had some disappointments during my DXing years with several good foreign stations never verifying, namely HJN & a few S.A.'s, while YV6RV & EAJ7 veries were lost in the mails, and Copenhagen, Denmark, sending me their SW verie while I heard them on BCB. After many years trying I finally verified an Alaskan station KINY in December 1940. So I have just one ambition now, that is to verify an African to complete all continents verified on BCB. So as I enter my 11th year of DXing, I find I have verified 1224 stations. While some boys feel satisfied to verify them once, I started a few years ago to verify them all over again. Up to now I have 1092 stations verified anywhere from two to four times, with LRL & LR5 each verified 5 times.

Incidentally, all stations were heard on loud speaker up to Jan '39. Thereafter head-phones were used, and during the 1939 season 13 Aussies-5 Europeans-5 So. Americans were verified for one of my best Foreign reception seasons, with 7HT-500 watts in Tasmania outstanding.

Only hope my ole reliable Atwater Kent set holds up for awhile as I believe I can get some more pleasures and surprises during the coming years in this great hobby of DXing.

Bob Botzum.

March 1, 1941

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DX EXPERIENCES OF JOE BECKER "THE HAMILTON NITE OWL"

Well, back in November 1929 I bought my first radio, it was a 7-tube Majestic neudrodyne set. I erected an aerial running East & West, 90 ft. long, 35 ft. high, and I still use this same aerial today. I never use ear phones, any traps or gingerbread apparatus on my set. Well, here is how I got my start in verifying stations. Back in Feb 1930 I happened to come home rather early in the morning and turned on the radio and heard WFDV, Rome, Ga., on its initial test. Mr. Dollie Goings was the owner and he begged for reports; well, I sent one and in March 1930 I received a verie from WFDV, my first verie, and it was such a nice letter I decided to try again some morning. Well, fellow members, I began to verify all stations and I figured when I got about 100 veries I would quit. Well, when I had 100, I made it 200, and so on until today I have 1372 Verified and I am just as much interested in verifying stations as I was back in 1930, perhaps even more as I rarely miss a morning's DX.

After I was in the game awhile, some of us DX hounds started a club named The Interstate DX Club. This Club did not last long; in fact, we only published 1 bulletin. Then I joined the Atlantic Radio Club, also the Canadian DX Relay, IDA, NNRC, Universal DX Club and the National Radio Club, and my firm opinion is that the NRC is the cream of the class. My prize catch is TJW, located in the City of Hamilton in the Bermuda Islands; they were using  $7\frac{1}{2}$  watts and it was a thrill to hear this one, I'll say so. Also have heard other low watt stations as Carbondale (WNBW); CMBR, Havana, Cuba, 15 watts; KFPM used a slogan I sent them: KFPM, The Biggest Little Station in the Nation--KFPM used 15 watts; also CKMO when they were 50 watts. Back in December 1934 I heard WPAX, Thomasville, Ga., on a frequency check and sent them a report; in January 1935 my 2nd report went to WPAX and have sent them a report on every FC since, only missing 3 of them; figure it out and see how many there are. I also sent WGAU 26 consecutive Sunday morning reports, and one of my thrills of DXing was listening to WGAU one Sunday when Harry Grimes said to Mr. Lynne Brennen, I wonder how Mr. Becker would like to hear the birds sing? Well, Mr. Grimes opened the window and believe it or not, I never heard such wonderful and sweet music before.

How many of the present day DXers have heard WCHI-WMRJ-WRK-KMIC-WFDA-WODX-WAMC-KFXY-KPJM-KFWI-KELW-KMCS-KGEW-WQDX-KGIQ-WIBO-WKBI-WKBF-W3XJ-Wheaton on BCB-WLEY-WRHM-WDIX-KFWF-WBMS-KGIX-WMAK-WPOE-WCGU-WCDA-WPCH-WPGC-W3XDD Whippany, N.J.-WFBE-WHBD-WCSO-WFJC-WSEN-WIBR-KGMP-KOCW-KTBR-WEDH-WGBI-WJBU-WELK-WNBW-WFAN-WPSC-WERE-WMBA-KGDA-KFUL-WEHC and KVL?

Had one experience when I heard EQ7 in Lansing, Mich., talking to EW7 in Jackson, Mich. This was on the BCB. I would hear what EQ7 said and then would quick turn to EW7 and hear him answer EQ7. My hardest task in getting a verification was from a Cuban, CMBW. I tried for nearly 3 years, but finally landed it. I have no Cuban delinquents, but have 4 Mexicans who will not verify. They are XEAI-XEBZ-XEBP & XESM. I have put them down on my blacklist page. Many are the times when I was so disgusted with DX that I was on the verge of passing out of the picture, then I would log a new station and then the old DX spirit was revived again. At one time for 16 whole long months I never missed a single morning's DX. One has to have a lot of patience and perseverance, and one must sacrifice a lot of sleep and be able to take a lot of noise, and also to withstand the all-nighters. These stations really are a decided detriment to us DX hounds; wish they all were on 520kc, then we really could go to town with no interference.

Well, if our NRC editor prints this in the bulletin, I am afraid you fellow members will have to take an aspirin to relieve your headache. I believe I have said a plenty, so am signing off and trust to see more of these DX experiences from other members, namely Pat Reilley. I am signing off and wishing each and every member of the NRC much success and plenty of good DX.

Sincerely, an old timer

Joseph Becker Sr., Hamilton, Ohio

March 8 1941

## THE ACCIDENT IN "PAT" REILLEY'S LIFE

In January of 1929 the wife had a thyroid operation and when she came home from the hospital I played nurse throughout the rest of the night until the nurse had her rest. A friend sent up a radio salesman and he had a Philco model 87, 8 tubes and he left it in the house for a tryout. Well, he never took it out as it was soon mine. The game of DX was unknown to me those days and I did not know about verifying until I heard WNRC in Greensboro, N.C., on the air for the Buffalo Evening News DX Club on Dec 7, 1929. They asked for cards or letters and I sent a card, the verie came back and that was my introduction to DXing and verifying calls heard. That was my accident with DXing. My 1st Radex was number 30 and I still have it in my possession, and it seems that I've bought 111 copies since. (Hope Mama doesn't figure out the cost) Practically all of my DXing has been after 2:30 am. A very few veries are from evening DX because of my night work as make up man on our morning newspaper here. You younger DXers (beginners, I mean) don't know what the pioneer DXers went through back 10 or 12 years ago. We didn't have freq checks as we do today; now you can hear 300 or 400 weak powered stations in a week. We chased them for years without catching them. I chased KSEI for all these years until Jan 1941 when I verified them. From 1931 to 1935 I only worked a couple days a week so couldn't verify all the foreigners heard, but didn't miss many US & Canadians as the cost wasn't too high. In spring of 1935 I bought a 11-tube Philco 16L. It was a superhet. My first Canadian was CKCK in Nov 1930. First Cuban was CMX 250w in Nov 1930. First Mexican XED in Dec 1930 First S.A. YVIBC in Oct 1932, and then HJN in Dec 1932 and 12 others in later years. First Aussie was 2BL in Nov 1935 and 5 others later. First Zedder was 1YA in Nov 1935 and 4 others later. Verified ZNS-HIX-6 in France-TGW and a pound of coffee-HHK-all the Puerto Ricans-HOK-4 Hawaiians-92 Canadians-44 Cubans and 48 Mexicans. The Cubans and Mexicans have been boycotted last 2 years because of no veries received from them, so now I very seldom write to a Spanish-speaking station unless they talk in English once in a while.

How many of you DXers remember these deleted calls? WFDW-WODX-WKBC-KMIC-KMCS-KTAB-KFWI-WFDV-WKBI-WIBO-KFLV-WPCC-WRAF-WKBF-WJKS-KICK-KWCR-WIAS-KFKB-KFIW-KWEA-WGHP-KFXM-WRBX and their 17½w of power-KFXR and their religious services with 50w-W2XBF in NYC-W9XA in Denver-W3XDD in Whippany, N.J.-W8XAR in Pittsburgh, Pa.-KSAT in Texas with their DXes with Honeyboy & Sassafras as the comedians-KFPM the 15 watter (I won \$5 on this one with greatest distance in the month of June with 13 consecutive records played)-KPCB in Seattle, Wash. How many remember the Canadian National Railway stations CNRW-CNRA and others not verified by me-9CY up in Ottawa in 1930-VE9CB-LOBQ-LOAK-the outlaw sponsored by the CDXR with their 10 watts-VE9EK in Montmagny, Quebec-CNRX-XETA-XER and their sister station XEF, and dozens of others now deleted or changed calls, and all of the above are verified. I joined the Buffalo Evening News DX Club back in the winter of 1929-1930 and was a member until they broke up, and then was the 7th member of the old York, Pa., NRC when it was formed and a member until it was moved to Erie. I then joined the NNRC for 2 years, and then rejoined the NRC the next year after it left York and have been with them since.

Best 73 and hope the veries come back for you all,

"Pat" Reilley

Built myself an 8-tube Super during the winter of 1925-26; it worked with a small loop. Had over a dozen controls and was a good set for those days. Pulled in my only 2 Japs with it, JOIK and JONK. DX just came naturally to me. In April 1926 I began a log. The first 12 calls: WOAW-KOP-CJSC-CJCI-KFEQ-WGBU-WCLI-KFKX-WABL-WDBK-WCWS and WGBW. All gone now except the first, WOAW who is now called WOW; KFEQ was a 50 watter in Oak, Neb. From that dozen the log grew to the present 1588 heard and 1490 verified. In March 1927 heard KOWW DXing, begging for reports, sent one and got a verie, thereby learning what a verie was. Uncle Sam then had another good stamp customer and my mailman had more work. In June 1927 a daytime report to WLBW, Oil City, Pa., brought an Ekko Stamp and I had another radio souvenir to collect. How many fans remember WLBW's wooden oil derrick towers? The Buffalo DX Club was my first knowledge of clubs. I joined, later belonging to the NNRC-CDXR-IDA-ISWC and to the NRC at three HQ locations. That is how I learned about Clubs, veries and stamps.

An unforgettable experience: In August 1929 an HFL super replaced the homemade set; it wouldn't work on the loop. For a trial 25 feet of bell wire was hooked on and the end tossed out the window. Soon after, KGCX, 10 watter at Wolf Point, Mont., howled in, followed by a 100 watter in Mo., KGBX. Next evening a permanent skyhook was strung, 70 ft. long, about 20 ft. off the ground; it's still up there, never been touched since. In '34 an S-M #714 was installed, and in '37 a McMurdo-Silver Masterpiece #5 took over. Low powered DX was easy back before 1930; a Kingston, N.Y., 10 watter was a regular visitor, but 250 watts from there is no go now. My best was KLIT, 10 watts in Portland, Ore., before midnight; KVEP 15w in same town; KFQU 50w in Cal. Among the others, KGDA 30w; WIBU 20w from a wind-mill power plant; KDLR 15w, same at WEBQ; WRBQ 17w; WRBL 25w, and a score of 10 & 15 watters in the northeastern states, 5 in Ohio alone. KLCN used to go places and verify pronto with only 7½w. Won a set of new tubes as a prize for report on TJW's 7½w DX. PWX, 1st Cuban; CYJ, 1st Mexican; HJN, 1st S.A. My hope now is to log and verify Alaska and Newfoundland, the only places in the Western Hemisphere that I still have to hear for the first time. Regardless of FCC tests etc., give me the old days before 1930. Small stations were scattered all over the band, not jammed together on 6 channels; half the easterners were off for the day by 10 PM; schedules were very irregular, and DX plentiful by 10 PM. 24 hour pests unheard of, although a few Chicagoans had the general idea already then. Anyone remember WQJ, Chi-CAW-Go, Jerry Sullivan at the mike; he was another of the individualistic announcers of those days. But all Chicago stations were silent Monday evenings and many other stations had one silent night per week for the benefit of the DXer; think of that today. Many stations were found 20 or 40 kcs off frequency, or so far apart that three or four supposed to be on one channel could be separated, so a logbook was no good anyway, even if you could get one, for identifying stations. One Chicago station used three channels every day, two others used two channels daily.

I heard all but WFDA among Joe Becker's list; and as near as I can recall, all of Pat Reilley's calls. Canada being so close here, I heard all the Amateur broadcasters listed over there, all CNR calls ever used, CPRY and a score of other phantom Canadian calls. Also heard quite a few of the other lists; I just did miss WTAY & WDAP. One odd station here was a 25 watter on 585 kcs aboard a plane over Ontario sending a race description to a Buffalo station for rebroadcast, call 8B6, a rare stund back in 1927 when chains and relays were just beginning. Regarding WPDQ, it started out with 10 w in an East Buffalo garage, later jumped to 50 w and located in the Kensington district, upped to 1000 w and used the call WKEN, and passed out in one of the reorganizations following the creation of the old Federal Radio Commission. Another old-timer in these parts was a 500 w in Rochester, WOKT, and the 15 w WJPW in Ashtabula Ohio.

Joe Brauner

York  
Penna.

Edited by  
Robert H. Weaver

VOL. 1 - No. 12

NATIONAL RADIO  
CLUB  
DX NEWS

NOVEMBER 8th, 1933

Well here we are again with another large batch of news for our members which we hope will be very interesting to them.

First of all we feel that we certainly do owe a lot of stations a large debt of gratitude for the fine manner in which they dedicated their FRC tests to our club this past week. We can not take the time, nor do we have the room to go into detail over each one of them, but we certainly hope that our members did their part towards these stations by giving them a lot of response to their dedications. We certainly will not forget the fine work that was done by the stations during these tests. Incidentally this bulletin is being sent to a large number of DXers that have written in to us following their hearing the stations announce that we would send out sample bulletins to any one requesting them. We hope that those who are receiving this sample bulletin will soon be members of our club.

First of all we have a card from James Owen, our Springfield MO. member in which he informs us that according to a recent verification from XEFV, that they are changing their frequency from 1370 kycs to 1400 kycs. So, in the future we advise you to watch for this station on 1400 kycs. Mr. Owen also advises us that he has been chosen by Radex to be one of their official short wave auditors. Congratulations, Jim.

Now a letter from Mr. F.F. Busted, informs us that CJOR are no longer operating on their old frequency of 1210 kycs but that for the past two weeks they have been operating on 600 kycs. Those of you that need CJOR will have to watch this new frequency for them. We have asked Mr. Busted to try and schedule some of his home town stations for DXes and we hope that he will be successful. Mr. Busted also advises that those of you who are trying to land XGOA, Nanking, China, that they are definitely operating on 660 kycs. Just keep your eyes open, fellows, and maybe one of us that live in the East may be lucky to pull them in some morning.

We hope that those of you who were up to hear the FRC tests this week were fortunate in bringing in quite a few new stations, as radio reception was very good several of the mornings.

Now from our good friend, C.G. Huber, who is our advisory chairman comes some information concerning NAA. This is the daily broadcast schedul for Naval Station NAA.

TIME SIGNALS

| <u>HOUR</u>            | <u>KILOCYCLES</u> | <u>POWER</u> | <u>WEATHER REPORTS</u> |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| 2:55 - 3:00 A.M.       | 17.8              | 350 k.w.     | 10:10 A.M.             |
| 11:55 - 12:00 Noon     | 690               | 1 k.w.       | 3:45 P.M.              |
| 3:55 - 4:00 P.M.       |                   | 350 "        | 10:00 "                |
| 6:55 - 7:00 P.M.       | 113               | 5 "          | (Except Sundays &      |
| 9:55 - 10:00 P.M.      | 690               | 1 "          | Holidays)              |
| 11:55 - 12:00 midnight | 4525              | 1 "          |                        |

Mr. F. L. Van Epps, our Portage Wisconsin member would like a little help in identifying a station. Inasmuch as ye editor does not go in for much Short Wave work those of you who have S.W. receivers are

NATIONAL RADIO CLUB DX NEWS NOVEMBER 8th, 1933.  
 asked to help Mr. Van Epps in identifying this station. This station was first heard by Mr. Van Epps on Sunday October 29th. It was either Spanish or Latin-American on about 28 Or 29 meters, they continually called: "Hello, hello, Para." They played some musical selections and did some talking in Spanish. At 5:30 p.m. an announcement was heard which sounded like "CEB". The program continued until the station signed off at 6:02 p.m. at which time the announcer again said, "Hello, hello, then hello, Berlin." On Monday, Mr. Van Epps again picked up this station about the same time with the same kind of conversation and then on Tuesday he heard the same station again only this time it was on 37 meters. Anyone that knows anything about this station are requested to write direct to Mr. Van Epps, he will greatly appreciate any help that any one can give him on this station.

The I.D.A. sent us their bulletin this week and the first thing that attracted our attention was a little slip of paper which contained the information that they have just succeeded in lining up HIX, Santo Domingo for a DX on Thursday morning, November 30th (Thanksgiving Day) at 12:30 A.M. E.S.T. We do not know how long this program will last but of course there are quite a few of our members who will welcome an opportunity to hear this station. This is the first DX program that they have run in over 2 years.

We had a letter from WMAZ, Macon Ga., yesterday, containing the information that they are planning to run a DX program for the members our club on the morning of January 14th from 3:00 to 5:00 A.M. EST. So don't forget to be on the watch for this one by the time that date rolls around.

Our good friend, Keith L. Freas advises us that he has received a card from Stew Korb, KGER's DX hound. It reads in part, "By the way, Keith, I'll be glad to give any National Radio Club members who write to KGER for verifications, special letters, letter-heads, envelopes bearing the call letters in bright red. I think they would look keen in a verification book. Be sure to have them address their letters to me and enclose a 3¢ stamp. I'll do right by them - Stew Korb, KGER's DX hound. Here is your opportunity members to get a special verification from KGER, and I know that the boys will greatly appreciate this courtesy Mr. Korb.

As you all know the Australian reception has been wonderful this season thus far and there have been quite a few requests come in from our members asking us how to go about tuning for these stations. Art Collins has suggested that the members, who are especially anxious to hear one from way down yonder, should carefully watch the following frequencies: 560, 610, 635, 665, 720, 760, 800, 855, 915, 1025, 1145, and any other frequencies that the high powered Australians operate on. Those that are underscored are the ones to be watched the closest for they come in more frequently than the others. Now don't just try one morning, but keep trying every morning for a month if need be, between the hours of 4:00 and 6:00 A.M. E.S.T. and we are certain that there will be quite a few of the boys that will be able to say that at last they have succeeded in landing an Australian station. We urge you to get on the job right away for they won't be coming in so much longer. You see they will soon be in the midst of their summer season down there and the result is that they won't be able to break through their static. Those Australians which are most commonly received are 2YA, 2BL, 4Q2, 5CK, 3AR, 2CO, and 4BC. We certainly want to wish all of you a lot of luck in bringing them in and above all don't be discouraged if you don't land them first opportunity or the first time



that they try for them. Remember tuning in foreign stations requires plenty of patience.

A letter from our fine friend, Art Collins, chairman of the CPC advises us that CRCV, Vancouver B.C., will give our club a DX program on November 10th from 1:00 to 2:00 A.M. E.S.T. We hope that you will be able to hear this station without much difficulty. Mr. Collins also advises us that CRCM is now on the air using 915 kyces. We had known about that, Art, our friend Luther Grimm heard them this past Saturday evening. We wonder how many of our members were successful in hearing WNRA during their test last week. We hope that most of you did, we surely wish that they might have notified us in order that all of us could have heard them.

From the CDXR we learn that that wonderful little station VE9EK, Montmagny Que is planning to run quite a few more DXes this winter. The next one to be Saturday morning, November 25th from 4:00 to 5:00 A.M. E.S.T. Those of you that missed this one on October 1st be sure to try for them this time as they come in much stronger than you will imagine that they could possibly do.

Another letter received is from our good friend Carleton Lord and he advises that the December and January issues of the Keller Radio Call Book and Log will contain some very interesting articles that will want to be read by all DXers. The December issue will contain a fine article on Short Wave Reception by Mr. R.H. Tomlinson. Incidentally Mr. Tomlinson is their short wave correspondent and an article of his will appear every month in this popular little book. The December issue also has a feature article by Charles A. Morrison, while the January issue will have one by Irving R. Potts. This magazine is on all news stands by the 15th of the month preceeding the date of issue. It only costs 25¢ per copy or \$2.00 a year for ten issues. We heartily recommend both this booklet and RADEX to all our members, as being two of the outstanding radio magazines.

We have a list of the Dominican Republic stations that appeared in this month's issue of the I.D.A. which we feel might be of interest to our members. We are therefore printing a copy of this list for you.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT LIST

Corrected to Sept. 26th

| CALL    | WAVE LENGTH | FREQUENCY | POWER | NAME AND LOCATION                  |
|---------|-------------|-----------|-------|------------------------------------|
| H I J   | 251         | 1195      | 15w   | F.A. Baex, Santo Domingo           |
| H I T   | 285         | 1050      | 10w   | Pablo Sanabia, Santo Domingo       |
| H I Z   | 230         | 1300      | 10w   | Abbes & Garcia, Santo Domingo      |
| H I 5 E | 240         | 1250      | 10w   | Chaves Bros., Santo Domingo        |
| H I 4 D | 215         | 1395      | 10w   | Salvuccio & Cabrera, Santo Domingo |
| H I C F | 230         | 1300      | 7½w   | Frank Hatton, Santo Domingo        |
| H I H   | 215         | 1395      | 15w   | San Pedro de Macoris.              |
| H I X   | 518         | 580       | 1000w | Dominican Government, Santo Dom.   |

We had another fine letter from Mr. H. von Gottschalk, Secretary-Treasurer of the Globe Circlers DX Club and he has promised us his co-operation for the mornings of December 16th and 17th by not lining up any specials to interfere with our party which we are already planning for that morning. The National Radio Club certainly appreciates this fine co-operation of the Globe Circlers DX Club and if at any time we can return the favor, the honor shall be considered a privilege. Mr. von Gottshalk asks us to tune for WMBO on Nov. 30th from 1:30 to 2 A.M. E.S.T. at which time they are running a DX program for the GCRC.

## NATIONAL RADIO CLUB DX NEWS

NOVEMBER 8th, 1933

| ALL TIMES E.S.T.                    |      | DX CALENDAR         |      | ALL TIMES E.S.T. |           |                    |             |         |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------------------|------|------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------|---------|
| CALL                                | FREQ | LOCATION            | FROM | TO CLUB          | CALL FREQ | LOCATION           | FROM        | TO CLUB |
| FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10th       |      |                     |      |                  |           |                    |             |         |
| KOIL                                | 1260 | C.Bluffs, Ia.       | 12-1 | ----WBBX         | 1200      | New Orleans, La.   | 1-2         | ----    |
| KFEL                                | 920  | Denver, Col.        | 12-2 | ----HIH          | 1395      | San Pedro, D.R.    | 2-3         | ----    |
| WJAX                                | 900  | Jack'le, Fla.       | 12-6 | ----WCLO         | 1200      | Janesville, Wis.   | 3-4         | NRC     |
| CRCV                                | 1100 | Vancouver, B.C.     | 1-2  | NRC              |           |                    |             |         |
| SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11th.    |      |                     |      |                  |           |                    |             |         |
| CKCK                                | 1010 | Regina, Sask.       | 12-2 | ----WHBU         | 1210      | Anderson, Ind.     | 2-3         | NRC     |
| WEBQ                                | 1210 | Harrisburg, I.      | 12-1 | ----WGLC         | 1370      | Hudson Falls NY    | 2-3         | ----    |
| KFJR                                | 1300 | Portland, Ore.      | 12-3 | ----XEFV         | 1400      | Juarez, Mex.       | 2-4         | ----    |
| WMBI                                | 1080 | Chicago, Ill.       | 1-2  | ----WGBF         | 630       | Evansville Ind.    | 3-4         | NRC     |
| WJTL                                | 1370 | Atlanta, Ga.        | 1-2  | CDXRWMBQ         | 1500      | Brooklyn, N.Y.     | 3:15-4      | -       |
| KOAC                                | 550  | Corvallis, Ore.     | 2-on | 10BQ             | 1200      | Brantford, Ont.    | 3-4         | NNRC    |
|                                     |      |                     |      | WAML             | 1310      | Laurel, Mass.      | 4-7         | ----    |
| SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12th, 1933 |      |                     |      |                  |           |                    |             |         |
| XETW                                | 890  | Mexico City         | 12-1 | ----WGBF         | 630       | Evansville, Ind.   | 2-3         | CDXR    |
| CMBW                                | 1140 | Havana Cuba         | 12-1 | ----CMCU         | 630       | Havana Cuba        | 2-5         | ----    |
| KALE                                | 1300 | Portland Ore.       | 12-2 | ----CKWX         | 1010      | Vancouver B.C.     | 2:30-4      | ----    |
| KSO                                 | 1370 | Des Moines Ia.      | 12-2 | ----KFXM         | 1210      | San B'dino, C.     | 3-4         | ----    |
| CMCD                                | 925  | Havana Cuba         | 12-3 | ----KPJM         | 1500      | Prescott, Ariz.    | 3-4         | ----    |
| KCY                                 | 1210 | Olympia, Wash.      | 12-3 | ----WHBU         | 1210      | Anderson, Ind.     | 3-4         | ARC     |
| KGER                                | 1360 | Long Beach Ca.      | 12-3 | ----WOS          | 630       | Jefferson C., Mo.  | 3-4         | TRC     |
| WGES                                | 1360 | Chicago, Ill.       | 12-3 | ----CFCT         | 1430      | Victoria, B.C.     | 3-5         | ----    |
| WKY                                 | 900  | Okla. City, O.      | 1-2  | ----GKOV         | 1200      | Kelowna, B.C.      | 3-5         | ----    |
| KUSD                                | 890  | Vermillion S.D.     | 1-2  | ----KGNO         | 1340      | Dodge City K.      | 3-5         | ----    |
| XEAB                                | 1450 | Tamaulipas, M.      | 1-2  | ----XEPD         | 747       | Tiajuana, B.C.     | 3-6         | ----    |
| CMCW                                | 965  | Havana Cuba         | 1-3  | ----LOAT         | 1155      | Trail B.C.         | 3-5         | ----    |
| WIBM                                | 1370 | Jackson Mich.       | 1-3  | ----WCSH         | 940       | Portland ME.       | 4-5         | CDXR    |
| CKCD                                | 1010 | Vancouver B.C.      | 1-2  | ----WBBZ         | 1200      | Ponca City Okla.   | 4-5         | ----    |
| MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13th       |      |                     |      |                  |           |                    |             |         |
| WCNW                                | 1500 | Brooklyn N.Y.       | 12-1 | ----KROW         | 930       | Oakland, Ca.       | 1-2         | ----    |
| KVL                                 | 1370 | Seattle, Wash.      | 12-2 | ----KFSG         | 1120      | Los Angeles, Ca.   | 2-3         | ----    |
| CMCD                                | 925  | Havana Cuba         | 12-3 | ----WJAG         | 1060      | Norfolk, Neb.      | 6-8         | toNZ    |
| TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14th      |      |                     |      |                  |           |                    |             |         |
| CHWC                                | 1010 | Regina, Sask.       | 12-1 | ----CKMO         | 1410      | Vancouver B.C.     | starts 2:30 |         |
| CMCW                                | 965  | Havana Cuba         | 1-3  | ----WRJM         | 1450      | Poquonock Ct.      | 1-3         | IDXC    |
| WSUI                                | 880  | Iowa City Ia.       | 1-4  | ----WAWZ         | 1350      | Zarepath N.J.      | 5-6         | NNRC    |
| WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15th    |      |                     |      |                  |           |                    |             |         |
| WHBL                                | 1410 | Cheybogan Wis.      | 12-1 | ----WHBQ         | 1370      | Memphis, Tenn.     | 3-4         | ----    |
| XEH                                 | 1132 | Monterrey, Mex.     | 12-1 | ----WOPI         | 1500      | Bristol, Tenn.     | 3-6         | ----    |
| CMCW                                | 965  | Havana Cuba         | 1-3  | ----             |           |                    |             |         |
| THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16th     |      |                     |      |                  |           |                    |             |         |
| WLB                                 | 1250 | Minneapolis, Min.   | 1-2  | ----CKWX         | 1010      | Vancouver, B.C.    | 2-4         | ----    |
| CMK                                 | 730  | Havana Cuba         | 2-4  | ----             |           |                    |             |         |
| FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17th       |      |                     |      |                  |           |                    |             |         |
| KOIL                                | 1260 | Council Bluffs, Ia. | 12-1 | WJAX             | 900       | Jack'le, Fla.      | 12-6        | ----    |
| KFEL                                | 920  | Denver, Col.        | 12-2 | ----WBBX         | 1200      | New Orleans, La.   | 1-2         | ----    |
| KIDO                                | 1350 | Boise Idaho         | 12-2 | ----HIH          | 1395      | San Pedro, D.R.    | 1-2         | ----    |
|                                     |      |                     |      | KPOF             | 880       | Denver, Col.       | 4:30-5      | NRC     |
| SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18th     |      |                     |      |                  |           |                    |             |         |
| CKCK                                | 1010 | Regina Sask.        | 12-1 | ----KOAC         | 550       | Corvallis, Ore.    | 2 a.m. on   |         |
| WEBQ                                | 1210 | Harrisburg, I.      | 12-1 | ----WGLC         | 1370      | Hudson Falls, N.Y. | 2-3         | ----    |
| KFJR                                | 1300 | Portland Ore.       | 12-3 | ----XES          | 1020      | Tampico, Mex.      | 2-3         | ----    |
| WMBI                                | 1080 | Chicago, Ill.       | 1-2  | ----CX26         | 1050      | Montevideo, Ugy.   | 3:30-4:30   |         |
| SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19th       |      |                     |      |                  |           |                    |             |         |
| WJEJ                                | 1210 | Hagerstown, Md.     | 2-3  | ----KGIR         | 1360      | Butte, Mont.       | 3-7         | NNRC    |
| WNBX                                | 1260 | Springfield, Vt.    | 2-3  | ----KFBB         | 1280      | Gt. Falls, Mont.   | 4-5         | ----    |
| KREG                                | 1500 | Santa Ana, Cal.     | 3-4  | NNRCKFJZ         | 1370      | Ft. Worth, Tex.    | 4-5         | CDXC    |

NRC-National Radio Club, GCRC-Globe Circlers, CDXC-Central DX Club.



YORK

NATIONAL  
RADIO CLUB

PENNA.

VOL. 1-39

DX NEWS

AUGUST 1, 1934

Once again we find that it is time to start on the next Bulletin. which in this case happens to be the August bulletin, and incidentally the last of the monthly Bulletins which are sent out during the summer time, beginning with the first Wednesday in September we will again resume the weekly schedule.

We wish to welcome several new members this month into our club and it is our sincere hope that they will find their membership in our club to be of great benefit to them. Those whom we wish to welcome are: C.R. Spitler, Chicago, Ill.; Maynard Fischer, Buffalo, N.Y.; Harold Buttels, Aurora, Ill.

We want to take this opportunity to announce that we have recently appointed a new Vice-President for the club. We are certain that our selection will please everyone for we have selected none other than Joseph J. Becker, Hamilton, Ohio who is otherwise known as the "Hamilton Night Owl". We are quite fortunate in having quite a fine write up about Mr. Becker and we shall pass part of it on to you. He has been interested in DXing for four years and in that time has logged 835 stations. There are only 15 stations in the United States that he has not heard. One of the greatest thrills that he has ever experienced in DXing was the time that he picked up TJW Hamilton, Bermuda using  $7\frac{1}{2}$  watts. We know that Mr. Becker will do his utmost to make the NRC one of the most outstanding DX clubs in the World. Since writing this article we have learned that Mr. Becker's log is now 837 stations and that they are all verified excepting CMHI. This indeed is a very remarkable record and we want to congratulate him on such a splendid record.

Our new CPC Chairman is certainly working hard to get his committee organized and if any of you are interested in serving on this committee, please get in touch with either Mr. Huber at 153 East St., Greenville, Penna. or with us here at headquarters. Please do this immediately for we want to get everything in order as quickly as we possibly can.

Mr. Kinghorn our Cuban Representative sends us a list of DX programs that he has already arranged for next winter and we are listing them in our note-book in order that we will not overlook them as the time comes for us to give them publicity. This certainly is mighty fine work Mr. Kinghorn and please accept our sincerest congratulations on such a splendid start. We are also advised by Mr. Kinghorn that CMCW 960 kcys. has moved and their new address is Galiano y San Lazaro, Havana, Cuba.

We are in receipt of a card from John J. Barlow who lives in Berkeley, Calif. and he advises us that KRE Berkeley are now operating unlimited time from about 7 AM to Midnight and that KTRB Modesto, Calif. are operating from 6 AM to 7 PM. Both of the above times are P.S.T.

Howard Schlobohm, one of our Brooklyn members advises us that the call letters for the "High Fidelity Stations" are as follows: 1530 kcys WLXBS Waterbury, Conn; W9XBY Kansas City, Mo; 1550 kcys. W2XR Long Island City, N.Y.; W6XAL Bakersfield Cal. He also advises us that WMCA is heading a new broadcasting system known as the American Broadcasting Sy-

-stem . Stations that are members of this new chain are WPRO, WTNJ, WPEN, and WDEL as well as WCBM and WOL. WOR has secured permission to move their transmitter to Carteret, N. J. Thanks for this information Howard.

## SINGLETONS HELD

Henry Allen - W2XAG. (WGY test) (Pa)  
 Frank Busted - CJAT (Br. Col.)  
 Paul Craven - 2KY (NY)  
 Stuart Garnett - KOTN (Ill)  
 Bill Garrison - XEL, PFBI. (NY)  
 Arnold Gerrard - LR8. (Ohio)  
 Charles Huber - CJRC, CMBD, WDNC. (Pa)  
 Ray Lewis - CMHJ, KQFD, KSUN, WAMC, VOWR, XFB, XFO, IMI, Cardiff Wales, LVL, FQN, HIH. (Ohio)  
 Bob Rawstron - CHCK, KZRM, VE9CF, 1ZR, 2UW, 2XN, 3BO, 3KZ, 3LO, 4YA, 5KA, OKB, Athlone Ireland, Liepzig Ger., JOAK2, JOBK1, JOCK1, JOCK2, JOFK, JOJK, JQAK, LR4, LS9, TIRCA. (Mass.)  
 Pat Reilley - CMCO, WSGN. (NY)  
 Earl Roberts - CMCN, CMCN, CMJF, 2FC. (Ind.)  
 Jack Thompson - XETB, 1YA, JOKK. (Pa.)

## ELIMINATORS:

Charles Huber - Lewis' Stuttgart (Pa, Ohio)

## POSSIBLE SINGLETONS:

As far as we know, there are a few changes since the last publication, but not enough to warrant publication of the list in the summer months, as the bulk of them are Mexicans, with only five U.S changes. YV1BC, YV2BC, and YV3BC have changed the "B" to an "R", making them YV1RC, etc. That places them all on the possible singleton list. With that we think we'll ask your indulgence on the list until possibly the next bulletin, as the contest has been naturally slow these months.

## STATIONS ELIMINATED WHICH DO NOT REGULARLY APPEAR IN RADEX.

2BL, 2CH, 2CO, 2GB, 2SM, 2UE, 2YA, 3AR, 3YA, 4BC, 4QG, 5CK, 5CL, CX26, EQ7, EW7, JOAK1, P.P., SBH, VE9CB, W2XBF, W8XAR, W8XO, W9XA, Beromunster Swz., Fehmp Fr., Frankfurt, Stuttgart Ger., Turin Italy.

The September RADEX will no doubt list many changes so we will likely have quite a bit of revising to do. That is one reason why we have held the possible singleton list over.

The above list has been submitted by Keith L. Freas, Chairman of Qualifications and we wish to complement him on the fine job.

Good ol' C. G. Huber, our Advisor sends us the latest revised list of After-Midnight Monitoring Schedules, revised to July 9, 1934, and it gives us great pleasure to list the changes for you.

|                                             |                                    |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| First Monday of each month.                 | First Tuesday of each month        |
| 2:20 - 2:40 delete WGAL 1310 kcys           | 4:30 - 5:30 delete WENC 1420 kcys. |
| 4:10 - 4:30 " WMBG 1210 "                   | 4:30 - 4:50 add WBNO 1200 "        |
| 4:10 - 4:30 add WBBL 1210 "                 |                                    |
| 5:50 - 6:10 change KFQD from 1230 to 780 kc | First Wednesday of each month      |
|                                             | 2:10 - 2:30 add WPEN 1500 kcys     |
| First Thursday of each month                | 3:20 - 3:40 " WMBG 1210 "          |
| 4:40 - 5:00 delete WIAS 1310 kcys           | 4:00 - 4:20 add WQAN 880 "         |

This page collects together various items from 1934 DX NEWS.

JUNE 1, 1934

(following was announcement of NRC's First "Technical Article")

We are including a drawing of the "Filtered Aerial" with this month's issue of the Bulletin and we certainly appreciate the kind permission of Miss Aileen Jobs in allowing us to give you the drawing and instructions on how to build this aerial.

JULY 1, 1934

We have received during the past month a very interesting report from S.R. Lewis, concerning his log of verified stations. We thought that you might be interested in his report, and so, we are accordingly printing a part of it for your benefit. USA stations verified 671; Canada 74; Cuba 28; Mexico 33; Alaska 2; Hawaii 2; Porto Rico 1; Venezuela 2; Colombia 1; Bolivia 1; Uruguay 1; Argentina 2; Costa Rica 1; San Salvador 1; Haiti 1; Dom. Rep. 2; Guatemala 1; Bahamas 1; Miquelon 1; Australia 12; New Zealand 2; Germany 3; Sweden 1; Italy 2; Wales Reg. 1; France 2; Nfld. 3. Making a total of 853 stations verified.

MARCH 21, 1934

Those of you who had the pleasure of hearing that KDKA DX Club period this morning had a very pleasant surprise, in fact it gave us quite a thrill here at headquarters to hear one of our members on this program this morning. It was Luther Grimm of Red Lion, Penna. who is on his way to California to visit quite a few of his DX friends out there and at the same time he plans to stop off at quite a few radio stations on his way going and returning and try to speak a couple of good words to the owners of the stations about the National Radio Club. We wish you all kinds of good luck Lutie, keep up the fine work.

Incidentally last night Mr. Stokes announced that thus far the National Radio Club had lead in the number of reports on the program sent in by our members. We are very glad to hear of this and urge that you will continue to send in your reports to Mr. Stokes and keep the National Radio Club out in front, you have demonstrated to us that you can do it, now let's see you keep up the good work. Mr. Stokes has promised a very fine guest speaker for next week's program, one that you will not want to miss in the personality of Mr. Dwight A. Meyer plant manager for the Westinghouse station. We know that his remarks will prove interesting to all of you and urge that you will make every effort to hear this speech of his.

JUNE 1, 1934

The prize for the member sending in the most reports to Joe Stokes KDKA DX Club goes to Mr. C.C. Huber, we shall mail you the stickers which were offered as a prize within a few days.

MARCH 21, 1934

We have received information concerning Dr. John R. Brinkley's latest venture from quite a few members, hence we are taking opportunity to pass it on to you. It has appeared that Mr. Brinkley has recently purchased the 150 foot yacht known as Shadow "K" and it is believed that he will promptly install a transmitter aboard this ship and do his broadcasting from the high seas. We wonder whether this will be somewhat similar to the famous RKXR of last summer, which was operating aboard the S.S. City of Panama. We also wonder whether some form of legislation may be attempted to prevent Brinkley from proceeding with his plans.

The following two items are from the column edited by "Mr. Up Paul Knight", whose identity was never given, but I am fairly sure it was Harry Gordon. Whoever he was, he had a marvellous sense of humor - Ed.

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NATIONAL RADIO CLUB DX NEWS

October 10, 1938

--Mr. Up Paul Knight--

Once again it's time to take a "horn" out of our quart (milk) and to adjust our "horn" rimmed spectacles and "horn" into our notes for a look at the week's developments along the DX frontier. Ahem! Specs adjusted, so lets go.

( "Milk" indeed ! - Ed.)

...

--Mr. Up Paul Knight--

January 30, 1939

Here's a chance for youse guys to get some free smoking, or rather just one of youse guys. CMKS in Guantanamo Cuba will present a DX program for the NRC on the morning of February 18th from 4:00-5:00 EST on 710 kc., Verifications will be sent free of charge to all those reporting the program. In addition they will send a BOX OF CIGARS to the person reporting the program from the most distant point.

and now for some select choice musings from the late 1930's, by some of NRC's greatest DXers:

October 31, 1938

Pat Reilley-Jamestown N.Y. Oct 21-41 degrees, very noisy-Hawaiians all good and WDAN for a new one. Oct 22-38 degrees a very bad buzzing. KTEM on check at 3:10, CKGB testing at 3:15. KIDO on test at 4:00 a.m. Hawaiians all good KGMB is the best after 5 a.m. WPIC verified today. Oct 23-50 degrees-WPIC WDAN both on test, XEAA on 750 kc at 3:15. CKMO on 1410 all night, the Hawaiians again very good. KGU sighs at 4:30-KHBC at 4 and KGMB has been heard as late as 5:30 a.m. lately. Oct 24-56 degrees and raining, bad noise, WIL signed at 3:00 a.m. and the Hawaiians good but too noisy to lister for TPs. Oct.25-40 degrees and bad buzzing. LR6 on 870 at 3:25 till after 4:00. SS LA covered up KSL until nearly 3:00 a.m. WFMD tested at 2:00. WPIC testing. 3YA 2YA 1YA 4YA 2YC 2GB 2BL and one on 1430 heard today, the Aussies quire weak but the YA stations good. The SS LA on 1150 kc. from 3:00 till after 5 is XEL and I can't make anything else out of it. New veries from WPIC KGLU and 15 other reports still out.

November 21, 1938

Ray Edge-Buffalo N.Y. Have a new Scott Phantom (19 tubes)(Some guys get all the breaks Hi Ed) Set down at the dials again this morning the 13th and here is the results. Static was so high that a lot of the low powered ones could not be heard, on 1290 KTRH Houston Q4-R7 at 1:40, 1260-WHIO Dayton Q5 R9 at 1:45, 1270-KVOR Colorado Springs Q4 R7 at 2:00, 1300-WEVD Q5 R9 at 1:50, 1350 KWK Q5 R9 at 2:05, 1370 WATL Q5 R8 at 2:30, 1050-KNX Q5 R9 at 2:35, 1130-KSL-Salt Lake at Q5 R8 at 2:40, 1030 CKLW Windsor Q5 R9 at 2:45, 1250 WNEW Q5 R9 at 3:20, 1310 WEXL Q4 R7 at 3:25, on 1500 there was a good scramble and none of them could be copied, those carrriers were on again on 1150-1340-1400 and 1430. Heard and reported to KGO and XEAC on 980; they were on for two hours with a midnight jamboree and their address is 4081 Watts Bldg. San Diego Calif. and promised to send a book of world predictions to the first 100 long distance reports. Also heard CMBF on their new freq.

January 23, 1939

Warren Routzahn-York Penna. Stations logged since last report are: -CBR CFAC WCOV KTS Marseilles, Lyons, TGI, CKPR, and Toulouse. Verifications in are: -KGDE WGBI WSPD KGEX KTSW WTAQ WQBC CFAC WCOV and KITE. Friday Jan. 20 TA reception at last with a bang. Hrd TA's with strongest signals I ever hrd them, Paris 1:14 on 959, Rennes 1:18, CBR 2:02 sign-off, Milan 814 2:04, Marseilles 2:10, Radio London

(Warren Routzahn, Jan. 23, 1939, cont'd.) 2:15 when they announced time as 7:15 and International Brdcast Co. KTSW 2:26, KRKD 2:30, KJR 2:45, KFPY 3:00. CFRN 3:15. west coast strong.

January 23, 1939

DICK COOPER-Kittanning Pa. Trans-Atlantic reception definitely. Logged Radio Toulouse on 776 hrd very nice sigs on 16th. Rennes, PP, Strasbourg, Normandie (1090), Lyonla Doua (sic), and other Frenchmen. Nothing but French stations however. Hope I can get some dope for veries now. Had a big Morning on 15th. Added KTSW and WCOV for new ones as well as CHRC with NRC program and CFAC on for IDA. Heard WJBO mention the Hamilton Nite Owl. (Dick you missed the best we heard WJBO give Joe's name as Joe (Dog House) Becker. Hi) hrd CMGE with DX on 1375. CMCO on 1200 with DX and music dedicated to friends in Miami. Missed my pal Joe Sierra on CMKM however. WHBF test on 1240 on 13th. KVRS verie back but not on letter head that I expected. KHBC hrd very well every morning. KGU I can't find. KIUP came thru with a verie signed by Ray Beckner which makes all US stations reported this season pretty well accounted for. Waiting on KYSM WSLI KUTA WIBU KDNT KGNC KWLC but expect them to come thru. Suggest that Merlin Steen drop a hint to KWLC and ask them to verify my report on their Dec. FCC test. What say Merlin. I reported KWBC about two years ago without success and am inclined to be a bit skeptical. Hi. Bumped into KTSW without the knowledge that such a station existed. My oh my, that one took the air right pronto after FCC approval.

February 6, 1939

PAT REILLEY-Jamestown N.Y. Jan. 27 3 above, KSAN and KORE drowned out WBNO KELA thru KXYZ at 2:55 till sign off, WMFO at 3:14, KGU and LRA having a tussle at 3:15, WRGA at 3:40, KXA at 3:50, KRSC at 4:05. Jan. 28-16 above CMGE at 2:55 (next DX at 1 AM on Feb. 26th) WOC off at 2:50, KORE and KSAN over rode WBNO again. Jan. 29-32 above KFKA at 2:25, CJRM at 2:30, LRA 2:50, KWSC on regular last Sunday DX of month, CKMO at 3:20, CFCT and a SS LA behind them at 3:30, KHBC at 3:35 KGU at 4, KXA at 4:05, CJCA at 3:38 and one on 840 believe to be 2YC. Jan. 30th-33 above- KVNU for check at 3:20 until 3:22 this is second Monday I've heard them now. Too noisy and quit early. KGY came back and they have a nice station card. This one has eluded me for years. Jan 31-22 above snowing and too noisy to DX. KTSW on check at 3:02 and quit.

(This next musing, also from 2/6/39, marks ERC's rejoining NRC ! - Ed.)

ERNEST COOPER-Brooklyn N.Y. Here's Ernie back and I hope to stay. Ernest says KELO Sioux Falls S.D. has a test program every Tuesday AM at 1:00 until about 1:30 EST. I pulled them through this morning through WIL. The information was sent me from KSOC, its sister station, when I wrote them for a verification. Incidentally KSOO can be heard at about 6:30 p.m. back of WRVA.

JOE BRAUNER-Williamsville N.Y. Feb. 18th. DX good, KSUB received very FB (February 27, 1939 DX NEWS) during first half hour, QSA5 R7 QRM from a weaker station at first, later QRM from strong unmodulated carrier much of time. Air noise level was quite high and this carrier seemed to help KSUB along, blocking a lot of the noise for them. Made KSUB sound like a station with low modulation level. Signal weakened during final part, so did other coasters, during same period. Still audible at 5:09 however. No sign of CMKS on or near 710. Feb 19 HJLABN Q5 R6 until about 3 AM with popular music. As usual no sign of CMAB on the 18th. (or 19th) XEFC QSA3 R6 most of the way, on about 1345 kc. Not very good announcing plan for a DX. Not so hot signal either, as they go now days. But we sure were glad to hear him. Feb. 21 KVNU hrd Q4 R6-7 between 5 and 5:30 a.m. Hope you were there OM. New veries, nifty form reply from KSAM, nice letters from WOAI WNYC & WHIP, previously verified by card only, also a rather odd card from KVWC, not much a verie at best.

March 27, 1939

RAY EDGE-Buffalo N.Y. Here is a report of my activities since the second week in February. Have received the following verie since last report, cards from WAML WBIG WCAM WCMI WCOU WFDF WGAR WGBF WHDL WHIS WIBX WJBO WJMC WMC WMBO WQAM WTEL WSTP WWL WWSW WSAZ WSPR KALB KFDY KPRO KFWB KFYR KMPC KOAM KOBH KPMC KWOS and KVOX also from WQDM an EKKO stamp and a souvenir coin, also two from KPAB. Reception has been lousy for the last 3 weeks except for a couple of mornings and the 15th was one of them, sent a report to KHBC on that AM. Also have 33 reports out to be heard from, just missed a west coast 100 watter on the same morning as I heard KERN sign off but thought it better to wait and get them some other time when I can get more material for a report. Received the WCOU paper this morning and see where a lot of the NRC members sent in reports also see that you get in there also. Well, hope all the boys had as good a DX year as I had and hope to see you soon. Tell the boys that I am using a Scott 23 tube now and as far as I am concerned it's the tops. Am well satisfied with it and don't think it can be beat.

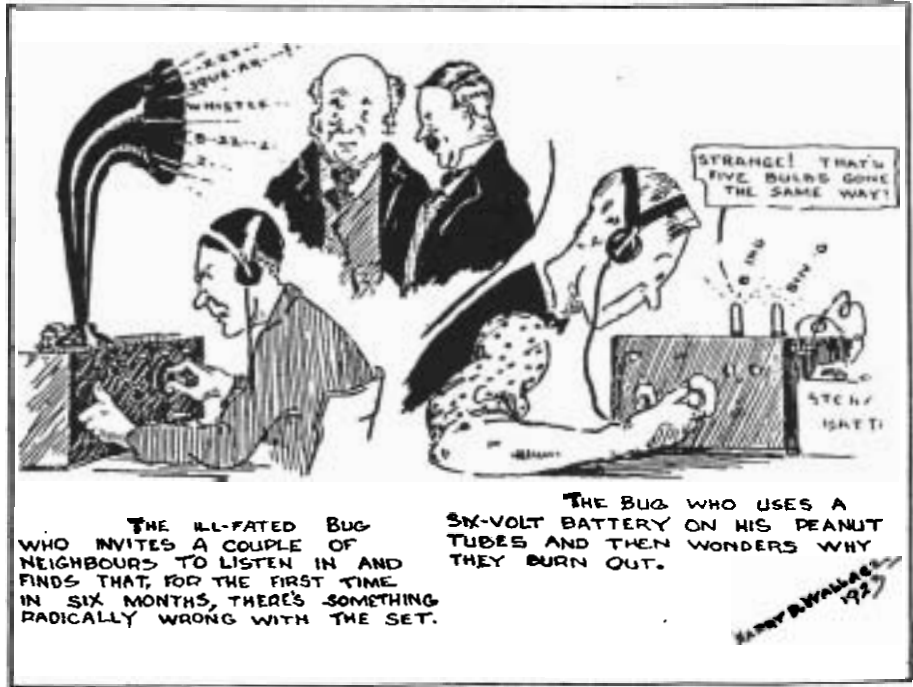
March 27, 1939

RAY LEWIS-Toledo Ohio Ray says he's going to help to make that 100 mark OK, who's going to be the 100 NRC members reporting this year. DX here at my location rather spotty. Nothing sensational hrd all year. Several times I arose on a good DX morning and found TA DX coming thru. Then came the pesky man made static I've been burdened with two seasons and completely shattered any chances of hearing new TA stations Same fate was in store for me when DXing for TP stations. I have however been fairly successful in keeping my log growing with USA, Canadian, Mexican and Cuban catches. My total BCB veries here are nearing the 1225 mark and believe me, they're mighty scarce when you get in the higher brackets of veries. I wish to commend heartily the efforts of the NRC's staff of officers and committeemen for their handling the affairs of the club in such a splendid fashion. May we continue to be banded together for many years to come. My hat is off to Joseph J. Becker, my friend who has proved himself more than worthy of the appointment of Vice President of the NRC. Joe is indeed a credit to the DXing fraternity, so sincere and conscientious in his every effort. Best wishes to my fellow NRC'ers and to every DXer who has chosen this greatest of indoor sports as his hobby. May their logs grow by leaps and bounds.

March 27, 1939

JOE BECKER-Hamilton Ohio:- Well I've stepped into the 1200 class Hi. KLBM in their verie says that they will be on again April 11th 3 to 3:30 AM EST. Only took KLBM 6 days to verify. No CMBF verie yet. Was up this AM and tried for KVNU but hrd nothing. WRAL spread over onto 1200 kc., after WJBW and WWAE sign off, at 3 AM EST. Did not try for YSS because it was after midnight when I hit the hay. Hi. (Can't take it any more OM.) I notice that quite a few of the boys didn't hear CKRN well they came thru here very good at times. WDSM has asked for extension of time to June 9th 1939 for completion of their station, so we will not have to worry about them for awhile. According to FCC dope KTBC won't be on the air until late summer or early fall. KTSW was on 3/21/39 and said they would be on every Tuesday AM from 1:30 to 2:00 C.S.T. XEM coming in pretty good this morning QSA5 R8 wants reports P.O. Box 233 Chihuahua Mexico. WIL and WJBW both off at 3:00 this AM 3/21/39. CKCA verie today making 1203. WGNC on this AM 3/23/39 at 4:15 AM said that they will be back on next week. WRAL made the announcement that if they received enough response they would make it a regular feature, (DX they mean). CHSJ was also on the air and came in swell.  
(Retyping this page of musings was a profoundly moving experience, wow)

Special thanks to Andy Rugg, who brought these cartoons to my attention.  
- WTF,





On the morning of Monday December 8th, 1941, a scheduled DX Program from WWSR - 1420 for NRC was interrupted, as noted in this page from the log books of J. Warren Routzahn.... Pearl Harbor had been hit.

|                                                                        |      |                           |           |                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Fri. Dec. 5, 2:30-3:30 Rec. bad, rain 52°                              |      |                           |           |                                |
| CGO                                                                    | 410  | R7+                       | 2:30-3:00 | G.M.S.W.C. program.            |
| Carriers all over dial including 570 so didn't hope for KMTR & retired |      |                           |           |                                |
| Sat. Dec. 6 2:30-3:30 Rec. fair, cloudy 51°                            |      |                           |           |                                |
| WHLN                                                                   | 1440 | R8T                       | 2:30-4:5  | DX for NRC over WNOE           |
| CMAC                                                                   | 1370 | R8                        | 2:45-3:   | .. - NARC.                     |
| Sun. Dec. 7, 5:15-4:5 Rec. good, clear - 28°                           |      |                           |           |                                |
| WDBK & WWSW                                                            | 1490 | smattered WMIS on NRC DX. |           | Seemed on.                     |
| Mon. Dec. 8-3:30-4:30 Rec. fair. Cloudy 31°                            |      |                           |           |                                |
| WIRE                                                                   | 1430 | R8+                       | 3:30      | All night news                 |
| WWSR                                                                   | 1420 | R8                        | 3:30-4:5  | NRC DX program (int)           |
| WFBL-WCXC etc                                                          | 1400 | R8                        | 4:00      | Jap news                       |
| All networks on with <u>Japanese war bulletins</u> ...                 |      |                           |           |                                |
| Sat. Dec. 13-3:00-3:20 Rec. good, snowing 24°                          |      |                           |           |                                |
| WING & WNBC                                                            | 1410 | R9+                       | 3:00      | Covered CHMB 100%.             |
| KITE                                                                   | 1490 | R8                        | 3:10      | Commercial.                    |
| All networks with <u>war news</u> . DX impossible                      |      |                           |           |                                |
| Sun. Dec. 14 3:00-3:30 Rec. good, cloudy 37°                           |      |                           |           |                                |
| WMAJ                                                                   | 630  | R9                        | 3:00      | all night covered any CHZ try. |
| WITH & many                                                            | 1230 | R9                        | 3:30      | war                            |
| Tues Dec. 16, 2:30-3:45 Rec. good, haze - 32°                          |      |                           |           |                                |
| 2:30-3:30                                                              | WSON | R8                        | 860 Kc.   | Testing new station.           |
| KITE-XEMC                                                              | 1590 | R8                        | 3:20      | reg. Commercial                |
| WJW                                                                    | 1240 | R8                        | 3:30      | All night.                     |
| KVEC & ?                                                               | 1230 | R6                        | 3:30      | clear with WITH off the air    |
| Not quite as many stations on all night as previously.                 |      |                           |           |                                |
| YNOP and YNJAT not hrd either on B.S. or S.W.                          |      |                           |           |                                |
| <u>NRC</u>                                                             |      |                           |           |                                |



The October 5, 1946 issue of DX NEWS marked the end of one era and the start of another, as ERC took over the Editorship of Musings of the Members from Ray Edge. In trying to find choice musings from the endless thousands that have appeared over the years, I arrived at the solution of picking some from the 10/5/46 and 10/12/46 issues, since most of us have ourselves Mused in the 36 years of Ernie's Editorship. So let us start with the FIRST Musing ever typed by "Hefty Blooper":

Page 4

MUSINGS OF THE MEMBERS

5 October 1946

LEO HERZ-CHICAGO, ILL. First some notes on my antenna system. Am fixing up my listening post. Put up a Utility Antenna System, an odd looking piece of equipment, 2 sections of tubing mounted on a piece of wood with little insulators connected to the antenna switching system with 20 feet of wire. Put it up so that I can use it if anything happens to my other 2 antennas - the 12' vertical & the 100'NE-SW single-throw double-pull knife switches to use either one of the antennas, or I can use the 100' one and one of the 20' together, or the 12' vertical with the 20' or only the one. I have noted at times it is better to use both. My location is not the best and am still looking for something better as I have lots of local QRM, as I am close to the automatic stokers. If and when I move, Derek Wharton will help me put up a first-class antenna system. Bought one of the new Direct Reading Clocks - it's a great help in making out reports. Since my last report to the bulletin I sent reports out to WKIX-WEXL(Oh no!:-ED), WCSG, & WJLB. Veries in from WDOE-WFOX-WHFC-WJOL. Not too many reports as conditions were not too good and besides blew 3 tubes last Sunday morning.

.....page 5 had the following typical wonderful musing by Ralphie : -Ed.  
RALPH JOHANNES-BUFFALO, NEW YORK A belated TNX to all, for electing me as a Board Member - Still have only pleasant memories from the NRC convention, with 11 states and Canada represented & over 50 members. Am happy now that we're not strangers anymore. Also noted that not ALL nice people are in N.Y. state. Glad to meet that "Irish Setter" Pat Reilley, who edits the "Hair News"(Harry Righter of WATN said he's sorry, but unable to attend, done tole me the sicrutt. Harry also hrd his station via Phil Nichols phone-hi) Leo Herz, our VP now, an unforgettable fellow, Steve Mann, the fellow who got my KSAI verie direct, H. Jacobson one of the silent(but OK) members, Mr. & Mrs. Ken Page(who has double my amount of veries); my last year's "Single" friends Norm Maguire and his lovely Mrs. (she said 'OK to write me again!'); Mel Oliver and his charming wife from Houston, Tex. and many other swell people. Fred VanVoorhees at the banquet eulogized the members who gave their lives for their country and for the others departed, & we all paid them a silent tribute. Space keeps my reminiscing limited, but it was a grand gathering & hopefor an even bigger one next year, for as you know, anyone else can attend besides NRCers. Pop Edge certainly did an outstanding one-man job, deserving our full tnx & so lets give "Lefty" Cooper, our new Editor(& one grand fellow) (Tnx Ralphie) our full support, for the NRC "DX NEWS" is still an outstanding DX bulletin, if nothing to report, then a little fat-chewing is still a nice "Hello". G. Laliberte of CHEF Granby (which by the way is a nice city at that) says Hello to all & to come there next time, as plenty BEER there and also sent me some swell photos etc. Dennis Ryan that jovial annor of WABI who tested several a.m.s came in so good that I phoned 'em. WWRN, says a station photo verie card is in the making. WCMW sends me 1st day letter signed by all 9 of staff. KSTT 2 veries CE finally got all the reports and will answer all. KSJB, A.G. Berry the "broken down ole commercial man" send pgm & nice v/ltr. WBUY, Ruth Hilton Sec'y, sends my verie on plain paper (Why Be Unkind, You), KDNT (via air mail)card. Old v.cds. from WHAT(blue on orange) WRAW-WGBF. V/ltr fm KCHS (City of Healing Waters) WIBA-WMOA-WFCI-WLOL-CHOK. Veries hanging at 670 (Pop 970, Bartholomew at 1470) If they'd all answer the'd be more socia-ble, eh?Chivalrous rivalry for DX reports by Wyman-Quintrell-Duggan-Carberry should be OK. I have NOT so much time anymore, as owner will tear down house

.... 5 October 1946 Musings cont'd....

(Johanns contd) next spring so we (the family) will have to change over somewhere, somehow! Don't let the "Sun-Spots" and EST change stop youse, for air mail is only 5¢ an ounce now (domestic). XEDN was nil here both days. WKAT v/cd with cat. (Ye Ed would like to see a cat in an envelope!) RAY B. "POP" EDGE BUFFALO N.Y. Not much DX these days account of working steady days & do not care much about getting out of bed to DX and then have to get off to work. Did get a couple of stations lately however and they were WWGP-WBUY-KGHL-WABI-KHOZ. Veries in from WBUY-WIRA-CHOK to make a total of 979. By the way, I would like to thank all of you members for the swell support you gave me as Editor, and please do as asked in submitting your reports as it will make the cutting of the stencils so much easier and also be a help in getting more valuable information in our bulletin.

(Thanks Pop - but cut out those sleeping pills - the DX is fine!)

KERMIT GEARY WALNUTPORT PA. Veries have taken another nose-dive, with only 2 new ones in the past week. They were nice letters from "The new WFTL, radio's unique station - afloat - in the Venice of America." and from WKAY "The Voice of Southern Kentucky" which opened officially on 9/25 at 2 p.m., C.S.T. A duplicate verie was recd from WMGR. I have 14 delinquent reports out since 6/10, together with 15 new ones, some of which are just coming due. Reception conditions have remained poor due to sun spot disturbances. Repts were sent to the following: 9/22 - KWFT at 12 mdt on reg sked, XEB 12:50 to 1:07 am s/off, & HJCN 1:31 to 2:03 am 9/25 - WBSR Pensacola Fla., 1450 kcs. on all a.m. with equipment tests 9/26 - WBHB, WKLY & WHSC on all a.m. with equipment tests (who interfered with WBHB on 1240 kcs?) 9/27 - WONS at 4:58½ a.m. s/on for 2nd rept - 1st one unanswered after 3 mos. (mine back in 4 days signed by Rogers B. Holt, CE, Kermit! -Ed) The morning of 9/24 was the worst I believe I have ever experienced in 21 yrs of DXing. In all, only 10 stations were audible (XEMC-WHAT-WITH-WNEW-WAAT-WHAS-WJZ-WOR-WIP-WMCA) all but 2 of which can be classed as locals. Even 1490 kcs was completely dead. The band was vaguely reminiscent of the "good old days" before all nighters.

LEFTY COOPER BROOKLYN N.Y. Veries in from WFTL-CMKJ-CHOK-WMGR & WMOA, letters and a card from WARD with rubber stamp and typing, bringing the total to 1153. 9/20 - Heard WABI with "Nite-Rider Revue" about R-6 here, and landed KHOZ for a new one testing on 1240. Sent out a report to CMAN of the Cadena Azul heard around midnight with the Aurora out in force. WGBR was testing at 2:00 on 1400, WKLY was testing from 2:00 to 4:00 or longer. WABI at 4:13 was talking on phone to Buffalo - I wonder to whom, Ralphie? 9/25 reported CMJL on top on 920 kcs. in late evening. 9/30 - WKLY was at it again most of the morning. WMON was heard on a check, signed at 2:35, may be 2:20-2:35 on Mondays. WBHB was tough to hear here, and during their couple of hours on the air, I managed to hear the calls only once, but I got a bunch of selections they played. Speech was much weaker than the music. WMOX covered him from 3:40 to 3:50. WBSR on check 3:30-3:45, like a ton of bricks for a report. KVET on top of WKLY here after 4:00 and reported. I'm still trying to hear WNHC and WNOC on regular schedule here - give em a push will you, Phil? Well, boys, - keep sending those reports in, and we'll knock em' out here and I hope that you will like this issue of DX NEWS as well as you have liked it in the past. With much help from Ray in the line of instructions, I managed to cut those stencils. A real vote of thanks is due Ray for the grand job he did.

"PAT" REILLEY, JAMESTOWN NY (The Truant Officer)- WEDO, WWRN, WBSR are the new veries, nothing hrd since 23rd as everything seems to skip over my location for nearly a week now. New ones hrd here are WEDO (daylight reception) WWRN, WCCP, WKXL, WKLY, WKTU, WFTL, WKRG, WIRA, KHOZ & WBSR. Greetings to Art Foerster in becoming a new member and how are the Indianapolis type police? Pop Edge welcome visitor 9/28. WBSR hd on 17th, WKRG over WOR 23rd, 2:40-3:03 a.m.

...continued...

MUSINGS OF THE MEMBERS

October 12, 1946

PHIL NICHOLS-EAST HARTFORD, CONN. Nice going on bulletin, rec'd today. Recd verie from BBC on 1122 kc/s today from Bryan Hayes (reception of 9/3) - nice printed card. He advises he wishes for return postage either an I.R.C. or ten cents in stamps (I suppose he means English stamps) My first TA verie of the season, hi. (tnx Phil!)

KERMIT GEARY WALNUTPORT PA. DX slowed up considerably during this past week, but I broke even with 3 reports out and 3 new veries in. The veries, all nice letters, came from CHEF, KWFT & WHBC. In addition, duplicates were received from WARD (card) & WMGR (letter). Forgot to look for XEDN's DX broadcast on 9/28, so tuned for them a day late on the 29th and heard them coming in weakly, but they were there for the hour from 3 to 4 a.m. On 10/1 heard and reported WHHM, the newest addition to the ranks fo the all-nighters, till 5 a.m. daily. On 10/4, WMOU Berlin N.H. testing all a.m. Received the new station list just in time to definitely identify this new station which announces as "The Radio Voice of the White Mountains", hence the call W-MOU. Heard WKBR signing off a test broadcast at 2 a.m. on 9/30, but did not get enough for a report. WBHB has been testing every morning during the past week with good signals. WEAJ will soon make the long-awaited change of call letters to WNBC. Watch for it. (Nov 2, Kermit! -Ed.)

RALPH M. JOHANNIS-BUFFALO N.Y. Sun., Oct. 6 at 1 a.m., Bruce Kennedy of Toronto stopped for a bottle of "Pepsi" & left, satisfied that a station list WAS in DX NEWS but said KDNT should be credited to me. I also showed him not 1 but 2 cats (WKAT verie cards) in the envelope! I like your "Elite" typing, Ernest-ly, as more goes on the page. A couple nice v/letters by CKRC (also v/card)-WKTM-WKAY-KHOZ, a nice letter, then penny card with WARD stamped on, WHHM v/card, mentioning 24 hr. sked (hurray!) To Dick - take the West specials on 1230 for Monday and the East for Tuesday. WHUM should be 'MUM' - they are !

BILL WELLS-HAMILTON, ONT. Have a couple of corrections for the last report. The CW station on 1230 kc/s. using the letter "R" is located at Burlington Ont. & is a radio beacon, for ships on the Great Lakes. Also NRRA on 930 kc/s. is now Coast Guard Patrol Boat #74325 as #190 was deleted, hi.

PAT REILLEY-JAMESTOWN N.Y. CHOK heard the 29th in p.m., a.m. was noisy but heard one in Illinois on 1240 that sounded like WCLA but noise too bad for city to be heard. 30th too noisy to hear locals here. Oct. 1 picked up WBHB pretty nearly all a.m. until WSLS came on for day's broadcasting at 5 a.m. Notice CKLW has been signing off early lately. 10/2 WJTN on with carrier nearly all a.m. or until after 4 and noisy today. 10/3 - WHHM heard at 3:45 and either WA or WEPM in Martinsburg W.Va. on 1340 for 2 more new ones. (It's WEPM, Pat, -ED) 10/4 Martinsburg on all a.m. WINK off check at 4:05. 10/5 - WTIK for a new one, off test at 4:15. KABC tested on 680 at 4:05 and after, Martinsburg again. New veries from WKTM-WFTL-WKRG. Airwaves Inc. has applied for a new station on 1470 kc/s., 1000 watts, daytime in Jamestown N.Y. Have a new East-West aerial up now. 10/6 - forgot to set alarm and no DX. Condolence to Lefty and Dem Bums' followers. They tried at least. (Just wait till next year, Pat! -Ed.)

RAY B. EDGE-BUFFALO NY Well at last a couple of veries have come floating in and the total is now to 981. Letters received from CHOK-CHEF & KHOZ. No new DX and am still working steady days. Intended to get up a couple AMs but the bed felt too good and the weather too warm past few days. Regarding that printed log, in addition to the names in the Sept. 28 issue, these orders have come in since: Hotton-Page-Reilley-Wyman-Deibert-R.Cooper-Jacques-Kemp-Steele-Burnham-Oliver-O'Brien-Matson-Lucke-Pelletier-Reynolds-McNamara-Hetzel-E.Cooper. Have a sample sheet and it looks swell and it will be something every active DXer will want. (Hey, Rip Van Winkle, get up : - Ed).

The following report covering Trans Atlantic stations is from Evan B. Roberts, Danvers, Mass. and covers the period from December 16 to Dec. 24, 1949. 3:30 PM to 7:00 PM and 11:00 to 3:30 AM.

| kc. | Location                         | AM           | PM    | kc.  | Location                         | AM         | PM   |
|-----|----------------------------------|--------------|-------|------|----------------------------------|------------|------|
| 160 | Brasov, Rumania                  | x            | x     | 859  | Strasbourg, Fr.                  | x          |      |
| 160 | Kootwijk, Holland                |              | 5-6   | 868  | Poznan, Poland                   | 1130-1230  | A    |
| 167 | Ottringham, Gr. Br.              | x            | x     |      | Brussels IV, Belgium             | 1-3        | x    |
| 174 | Moscow, U.S.S.R.                 | x            | x     | 877  | London Reg, Gr. Br.              | x          | x    |
| 182 | Ankara, Turkey                   |              | 3-5   | 886  | Dobl, Austria                    | x          | x    |
|     | Reykjavik, Iceland               |              | 6-8   | 895  | Lyon, France                     | x          | x    |
|     | Strasbourg, Fr. hrd thru Iceland |              |       | 904  | Hamburg, Cologne, Ger.           | x          | x    |
| 191 | Deutschlandsender, Ger.          | x            | x     | 913  | Toulouse I, Fr.                  | x          | x    |
| 200 | Droitwich I. Gr. Br.             |              | x     | 922  | Brno I, Czech.                   | x          |      |
| 232 | Luxembourg, Lux.                 |              | x     | 932  | Brussels II, Belgium             | x          | x    |
| 546 | Radio Kossuth, Hungary           | x            | x     | 941  | Algiers, Algeria                 | x          | x    |
| 556 | Beromunster, Switz.              | x            | x     |      | Goteborg, Sweden                 | x          |      |
| 565 | Athlone, Eire                    |              | x     | 959  | Monte Carlo, Monaco              | x          | x    |
|     | Palermo, Italy                   | 1-2          |       | 968  | Pau, France                      | x          | x    |
|     | Schonbrunn, Ger                  | After 2      |       | 977  | West Reg. Gr. Br.                | x          | x    |
| 574 | Stuttgart, Ger.                  | x            | x     | 986  | Turin I, Italy                   | x          | x    |
| 583 | Tunis II, Tunisia                | x            |       |      | Terun, Poland                    | 12:00      |      |
|     | Droitwich II, Gr. Br.            |              | x     | 995  | Hilversum I, Holland             | x          | x    |
|     | Riga, Latvian SSR                | 11:50PM      | 030AM | 1004 | Bratislava, Czech.               | 12-1       |      |
| 592 | Vienna I, Austria                | x            |       |      | Rabat II, Morocco                | 1          | x    |
| 601 | Rabat I, Morocco                 | x            | x     | 1013 | Midland Reg, Gr.Br.              | x          | x    |
| 629 | Lisbon, Port.                    |              | x     | 1022 | Madrid, Spain                    |            | x    |
|     | Vigra, Norway                    | 0115-0240    | AM    | 1026 | ??? uses German                  | 2-2:30     |      |
| 638 | Prague I, Czech.                 | x            | x     | 1031 | Koblenz, Germany                 | x          |      |
| 648 | Limoges I, Fr.                   | x            | x     | 1040 | Rennes, France                   | 2          |      |
| 658 | Norden, Ger.                     | x            | x     |      | Radio Petrofi, Hung. thru Rennes |            |      |
| 668 | North Reg, Gr. Br.               | x            | x     | 1059 | Bari I, Italy                    | x          | x    |
| 677 | Sottens, Switz. After WLAW       | s/off        |       | 1068 | Parede, Portugal                 |            | x    |
| 686 | Berlin RIAS, Ger.                | x            |       | 1077 | Bordeaux I, Fr.                  | x          | x    |
|     | Madrid Spain                     |              | x     | 1086 | Falun, Sweden                    | x          |      |
| 695 | Paris I, France                  | x            | x     | 1095 | BFN common wave, Ger.            | x          | x    |
| 704 | Andorra, Andorra                 |              | x     | 1104 | Catania, Sicily                  | x          | x    |
|     | Stockholm, Sweden                | x            |       | 1113 | Prague II, Czech                 | 12-2       |      |
| 713 | Rome I, Italy                    | x            | x     |      | Algiers II, Alg.                 | 2          | x    |
| 722 | Radio Wolga, Ger.                | 12-2         |       | 1122 | Cowborough, Gr.Br.               | x          | x    |
|     | Hilversum Holland                | x            | x     | 1131 | Horby, Sweden                    | x          |      |
|     | Lisbon Portugal                  |              | 6-7   | 1140 | Trieste II, Free Zone            |            | x    |
| 731 | Nancy, France                    | x            |       | 1149 | Gr. Br. common wave              | x          | x    |
| 740 | Munich, Germany                  | x            |       | 1158 | Ostrava, Czech.                  | 12-12:30   |      |
| 749 | Marseille, France                | x            |       |      | Bordeaux LL, Fr.                 | 12:30      | x    |
| 758 | Madrid, Spain                    |              | x     | 1167 | Monte Ceneri, Switz.             | x          | x    |
| 767 | Scottish Reg. Scot.              | x            | x     | 1176 | Copenhagen, Denmark              | x          | x    |
| 776 | Paris II, France                 | x            | x     | 1185 | Nice I, France                   | x          | x    |
| 785 | Leipzig, Germany                 | x            | x     | 1195 | Munich, Germany                  | x          | x    |
| 795 | Barcelona, Spain                 |              | x     | 1204 | Kosice, Czech.                   | x          | x    |
|     | Lvov, U.S.S.R.                   | x            |       | 1213 | Lille I, France                  | x          | x    |
| 804 | Welch Reg. Wales                 | x            | x     | 1222 | Hengelo, Holland                 | 2:30-3     |      |
| 814 | Milan I, Italy                   | x            | x     | 1237 | ??? uses German                  | 1-3        |      |
| 823 | Tunis I, Tunisia                 | x            | x     | 1249 | A.F.N. Germany                   | x          | to 6 |
|     | Trondelag, Nor. After Tunis      | AM           |       | 1267 | Saarbrucken, Ger.                | x          | x    |
|     | Bucharest, Rumania               | 11:05P-12:15 |       | 1238 | Tangiers, Africa                 | 4:50P5:30P |      |
| 827 | Frieburg, Germany                | x            | x     | 1275 | Varna, Bulgaria                  | 12-12:30   |      |
| 832 | Trieste I, Free Zone             | x            | x     | 1276 | Fredrikstad, Norway              | x          |      |
| 836 | Quimper, France                  | x            | x     | 1285 | Austria common wave              | x          |      |
| 841 | Berlin, Germany                  | x            | x     | 1294 | Linz, Austria                    | x          | x    |
| 850 | Stavanger, Norway                | 0200-0240    |       |      | Notodden, Nor Sunday             | 3-3:30AM   |      |

Report from Evan Roberts on Trans Atlantic stations continued.

| kc.  | Location                | AM     | PM | kc   | Location             | AM        | PM |
|------|-------------------------|--------|----|------|----------------------|-----------|----|
| 1303 | Halle, Germany          | 12-1   |    | 1377 | Titograd, Yugo.      | 0005-0100 |    |
|      | Bologna I, Italy        | occas. | x  | 1393 | Common wave, France  | x         | x  |
| 1312 | Naples I, Italy         | x      | x  | 1402 | Stara Zagora, Bulg.  | 12-1      |    |
| 1321 | Clermont I, France      | x      |    |      | Common wave, Sweden  | 1         |    |
| 1339 | Common wave, France     | x      |    | 1411 | Bayreuth, Germany    | x         |    |
| 1348 | Common wave, Italy      | x      | x  | 1429 | Vienna, Austria      | x         |    |
| 1357 | Common wave, Italy      | x      | x  | 1438 | Frankfurt, Ger.      | x         | x  |
| 1366 | Nantes, France          | x      | x  | 1456 | Rouen, France        | x         | x  |
|      | Herford, Germany        | x      | x  | 1474 | Common wave, Gr.Br.  |           | x  |
|      | Ceske Budejovice, Czech | 2345-  |    | 1483 | Common wave, Belgium | x         |    |
|      |                         | 0015AM |    | 1492 | Common wave, Belgium | x         |    |
| 1375 | ??? sounds Swiss        | x      |    | 1515 | Jonkoping, Sweden    | x         |    |
| 1384 | West reg. Gr. Br.       | x      | x  |      |                      |           |    |

Evan also sent in a nice report concerning reception of these stations but since that is Lefty's end of it will just list a few things that might be of interest. Receiver is a Hammarlund Super Pro using a 400 foot long directive antenna. Has been verifying only foreign BCB stations for the past 16 years and has nearly 400 stations verified and Tangiers makes the 82nd country and is the tenth African station. States that conditions are as good now as he has ever experienced. Now, according to your Eds count there are 136 stations in this list and should be a good guide for you DXers attempting to hear your first TA. It is true that Evan's success undoubtedly is due in part to his location, being located on the Coast North of Boston, this means the majority of the U.S. stations are in the daylight zone West of him in the afternoon when he is hearing the evening stations. This means also, that he is getting more darkness than the majority of us, for example, the sun sets 36 minutes later at North Girard than it does at Danvers. This, of course, works to Evan's advantage not when he is after TPs. For early morning listening, however, we DXers West of Evan are almost on the par with him. We do not have some U.S. stations to the East of us that will come in on an antenna system directive to the Europeans but all in all, good reception can be experienced. Your Ed has heard 44 of the stations above in 5 mornings starting December 25th. I wish Evan had given some tips on how he reports these foreign stations that do not use English. I'm sure a lot of you are hesitant in writing to a station when you could not understand a word of what they are saying. Maybe Evan would give us some tips on that in a future issue. Times are given above and apply mainly to those stations that are later covered by interfering stations. The x means that the stations are heard at that time period.

The following newspaper clipping is from the 1930's, appeared in the Hamilton Journal-News, and concerns the immortal DX whiz Joe Becker:

#### "DXer"

Joe Becker, 415 South Eleventh street, is one of Hamilton's most enthusiastic radio fans and is up nearly every night until the "wee small hours" tuning in foreign radio stations whose broadcasts cannot be received until the powerful stations of America have signed off. Those

who stay up late to tune in on foreign broadcasts are known as "DXers" and the following, in part, is a letter sent to the Hamilton Journal-News by Mr. Becker explaining the activities of the radio

"The term DX in radio means long distance and it is the fishing over the air for the small powered stations with power ranging from 25 to 500 watts. These distant low powered stations can be heard only in the wee small hours of the morning. I have been at the game since March, 1930, and my usual time to try for these stations is at 2 a. m. By exercising patience one can tune in the European, South American, Australian and New Zealand stations. The Australians and New Zealanders start to come in about 4:30 a. m."

Mr. Becker is a member of the courtesy programs committee of the National Radio club, York, Pa., and also their vice president. This committee is composed of radio enthusiasts who tune in on broadcasts from foreign countries. During the past five years, Mr. Becker has tuned in 944 foreign radio stations and has received letters or cards from 941 of them. Among the letters received recently by Mr. Becker is one from Jesus Lopez Morales from Cuba, who, like the Hamilton man, is a "DXer".



## Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Co.

Jesse H. Jay, *Directing Manager*

Dear Radio Friend:

We wish to thank you for your communication relative to reception of WIOD, "Wonderful Isle of Dreams", Miami Beach, Florida.

WIOD is operated on a frequency of 1300 kilocycles or an equivalent wave length of 230.6 meters. We broadcast from 7:15 A.M. until 1:30 P.M. and from 5:30 P.M. until midnight, with the exception of Sunday, when we are on the air from 2:00 P.M. until 11:00 P.M.

Enclosed you will find a pamphlet showing some views of the station which typifies the country and surroundings it so thoroughly represents.

Thanking you for your courtesy in writing, we are,

Yours very truly,

ISLE OF DREAMS BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Jesse H. Jay  
Managing Director

Per: O. O. D

This verifies reception of WIOD's program as outlined in your letter of recent date.



# CERVECERIA CENTRAL.S.A.

10\* CIPRES 280

MEXICO, D. F.

Mexico, D.F.  
October 20  
1930.

MR. Raymond La Rocque.  
135 Highland Street.  
Worcester, Mass.  
E. U. A.

Thank you for your letter reporting our radio hour of Saturday September 27, over station X. E. W.

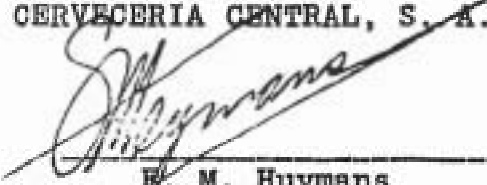
Of the many hundreds of communications we received, yours and those of the other radio listeners from the States, were naturally exceptionally welcome.

We regret exceedingly not to be able to send you the little souvenir we offered, but the Postal Authorities have advised us that in order to do so we would have to go through no end of red tape and it would be days before it finally got in the mails. This, of course, applies to the United States only.

We are glad to know that you enjoyed our program, and if at any time you are fortunate enough to pay this beautiful city a visit we would be pleased to have you call on us so that we may show you through our plant and treat you to a real glass of beer, "where there ain't no near."

Cordially yours

CERVECERIA CENTRAL, S. A.

  
E. M. Huymans  
Advertising-Sales Mgr.

\*\*\*\*\* (PROHIBITION ERA VERIE !!) \*\*\*\*\*

EMH/mtg





QSL CARD  
 FROM  
 VE9EK  
 1195 kcs  
 10 watts !

**Dear Listener**

**This is to verify your reception of  
 STATION**

**V. E. 9. E. K. 1195 Kc.**  
**MONTMAGNY, QUE. CAN. E. K.**

Date Oct-1-1932

Time 3 47 AM

SINCERELY YOURS

*Armasius*

(R 1aR)



RADIO STATION V. O. N. A. ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

"THE VOICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC"

March 18, 1932.

Dear Radio Listeners :

On tonight's mail came responses from many States and various points in Canada, reporting on the reception of our Sunday Morning Test program March 13.

Several points are outstanding in importance to us as we check up on this test.

THE STATION - POWER ETC.

Output less than 20 Watts.

Radio Frequency, 950 Kilocycles.

Voice Amplifier Push and Pull in every stage throughout.

100 % Modulation.

Oscillator had 210 Tubes in push and pull.

Modulated Power Amplifier had only 245 Tubes in push and pull.

Linear Type construction, Power mostly supplied by modified A. C. city current by power pack, except first two stages of Voice Amplifier which are still on Batteries.

Station was not at it best, because we are moving. Had station all down that day, and put it together quickly for the test program. Remember, the output was less than 20 watts.

Yet in spite of all odds, here are the results.

Mr. Donald R. White, North Dartmouth, Massachusetts, near New Bedford.

Heard "The World is Waiting for the Sunrise" 4:15

"Station V. O. N. A. Voice of the North Atlantic"

"The Blue Danube" was being played at 4:34.

Farther description O. K.

Verification checks perfectly Donald.

His report farther states, - Your Modulation is perfect.

Your Station DOES NOT FADE.

Says the Static was terrible and a snow storm on but when he turned on his volume our music came in as loud as though it were in the next room.

.....  
Mr. Roland Bragg, Hampton Beach, N. H.

Heard "Over the Waves", and "The Merry Go Round"

Checked and verified on correct time as reported.

.....

Stuart B. Leland, New Canaan, Connecticut.

Night bad for radio.  
"Even V. A. S. with several thousand watts came in poorl  
at 3 A. M."  
"V. O. N. A. signals weak".  
"recognized" . . . "The Blue Danube", 4:31"  
" a March" 4:29"

Varification O. K. Mr. Leland.

Herbert J. Blythe, 3 N. Cornwall Ave., Ventnor City, N. J.  
Piano Selection, 4:22

4:23 "coming in loud".  
Announcement 4:31 followed by "Blue Danube".  
Other comment in letter all verified accurately.  
Mr. Blythe says farther, "Your volume came through very loud  
and clear. But as there was so much interference, I could not  
understand the announcements. But I think you have a wonderful  
little station to reach here in a night like last night, as I  
think it was one of my worst nights for DXing."

.....  
Note : Mr. Blythe used a Hammarlund Hi-Q-30 D.C. Radio.  
He said he received V.O.N.A. nearly as loud as V.O.A.S. and  
mark you, were only had 20 Watts or less.  
Mr. Donald White used an Emerson Super Het. 8 Tube Set.

.....  
Mr. Roy La Rocque, 135 Highland Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Listened to the program. Reception poor because of bad  
weather conditions. Announcement of "On A Merry Go round"  
4:25 heard clearly.  
Reception verified O. K. Mr. La Rocque.

.....  
Mrs. Ralph A. Latherow, 1736 4th. St., Southeast Canton, Ohio.

Report of time, announcements verified O. K.  
Appreciate accurate report from such a great distance.

.....  
Mr. Elwin H. Bullard, Drummondville, Quebec, Canada.

Time and announcements checked and varified O. K.  
.....

Mr. Thomas Perkins, Box 3055, Boston Massachusetts.

4:31 Blue Danube Waltz.  
4:35 Song, male voices.  
4:38 "Now's The Time To Fall In Love"  
Schedule checked and verified accurately.  
Mr. Perkins used a Radiola Model No. 80,  
30 Foot antenna.

.....  
We had responses from Chicago, New York, New Jersey, and many  
other places in the States which we do not have space here to  
mention.

Thank you very sincerely, Station V. O. N. A.

per *Stanley M. ...*

## AN INTERESTING RADIO ITEM

How many of you DX friends remember the 25 watt 10-BP (Now CKNX) at Wingham Ontario Canada on 1200 kcs ? (asks our friend Lawrence Lundberg) Their slogan was "Your own station". On one of their verifications mailed to me they said that they had been heard in New Zealand TWICE !! (some DX I say). They operated ONE hour a day from Noon to 1:00 PM EST. On Saturday their transmission was from 6:00 to 10:00 PM EST. On Sundays they broadcasted Church Services. Mr. Lundberg wonders just how many DXers have a 25 watt New Zealand station verified. And so do we wonder the same thing Mr. Lundberg. If any one has a verification from a 25 watt New Zealand station let us hear from you. Thanks.

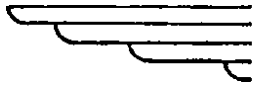
Editor's note: These Canadian Amateur Broadcasting Stations operated on the Standard BCB, on 1190 kc., 1195 kc., and 1200 kc. as far as we can research. Verifications from two of them appear elsewhere in this book. The following clipping was supplied by Andy Rugg, and is as complete as we can see, but for VE9EK 1195 kc., which operated from Montmagny Quebec with 10 watts circa 1933. The story of the stations is actively being researched by Andy and myself. -WTF

## Amateur Broadcasting Stations in the 1920's

At the beginning of commercial broadcasting in Canada, there was still a number of low power (about 20 watts) Amateur broadcasting stations. They used '10' as their call sign prefix. The following table gives the Amateur call sign, location, year they came into service, commercial call sign and year.

|                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 10AB Moose Jaw .....     | 1922- CHAB 1933  |
| 10AD Fredericton .....   | 1923 - CFNB 1926 |
| 10AK Stratford .....     | 1927- CJCS 1935  |
| 10AS Charlottetown ..... | 1924- CFCY 1925  |
| 10AT Unity (Sask) .....  | 1923- CHSC 1925  |
| 10AT Trail (B.C.) .....  | 1932- CJAT 1933  |
| 10BI Prince Albert ..... | 1925- CKBI 1933  |
| 10BP Wingham .....       | 1926- CKNX 1935  |
| 10BQ Brantford .....     | 1923- CKPC 1927  |
| 10BT Chatham .....       | 1926- CFCO 1928  |

VE3JKR in the Ottawa Valley  
Mobile ARC 'Rambler'



# KICK

1340 KILOCYCLES

KICKAPOO PRAIRIE BROADCASTING CO., Inc.

FLOYD W. JONES, PRESIDENT • CHARLES E. SEIFERD, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER  
610 COLLEGE STREET + + + SPRINGFIELD 3, MISSOURI

April 1, 1950

To verify or not to verify, that is the question.  
Whether 'tis nobler in your mind to suffer,  
Wondering of your outrageous fortune in hearing our call,  
Or for us to take arms against a sea of reports, and  
By verifying, deplete them?

To verify - to confirm --

Once more; and by confirmation say we end your  
Hendachos, and the thousand natural cursings  
That a non-verifier is heir to - 'tis a confirmation  
Devoutly to be wished for.

To verify - to confirm --

To verify! Perchance to be indefinite!

Aye! There's the rub!

For in a verification which is indefinite, what words may come  
From an unsuspecting DXer as he reads the phrase, 'Thanks for your  
Report - due to ad-lib announcing, we cannot verify-' must give us pause.  
There's the station that makes a calamity of so much DX.  
For who cannot say that listener Norman Maguire  
Has won the hard fought battle on 1340 and correctly  
Heard KICK? Who can delay in notifying this dial twister  
Of his merit, brought on by his patience on our miserable channel,  
When we were engaged in a special transmission on March 27, 1950.  
Who could fail, to verify your reception at 2:19-2:36 AM, CST,  
As you fought and cursed the all nighters covering our signal?  
But that our dread of the incapability of our  
Gates Equipment, that the 176' height of our Lehigh Tower,  
That our RCA speech equipment might fail - puzzles our engineers,  
And your reports make us bear in mind that we need not fear these things.  
For our good equipment does bring KICK to all,  
And thus, the native hue of the Kickapoo Prairie is  
Scattered all over these United States and Canada.  
And with great pleasure, and not pity, at this moment,  
With due regard, we realize your radio currents were tuned to  
Our call, K I C K I! Your heard us then - so know you now,  
Our station is Mutual - largest of the networks.  
Be all our programs remembered!

(by)

7374.

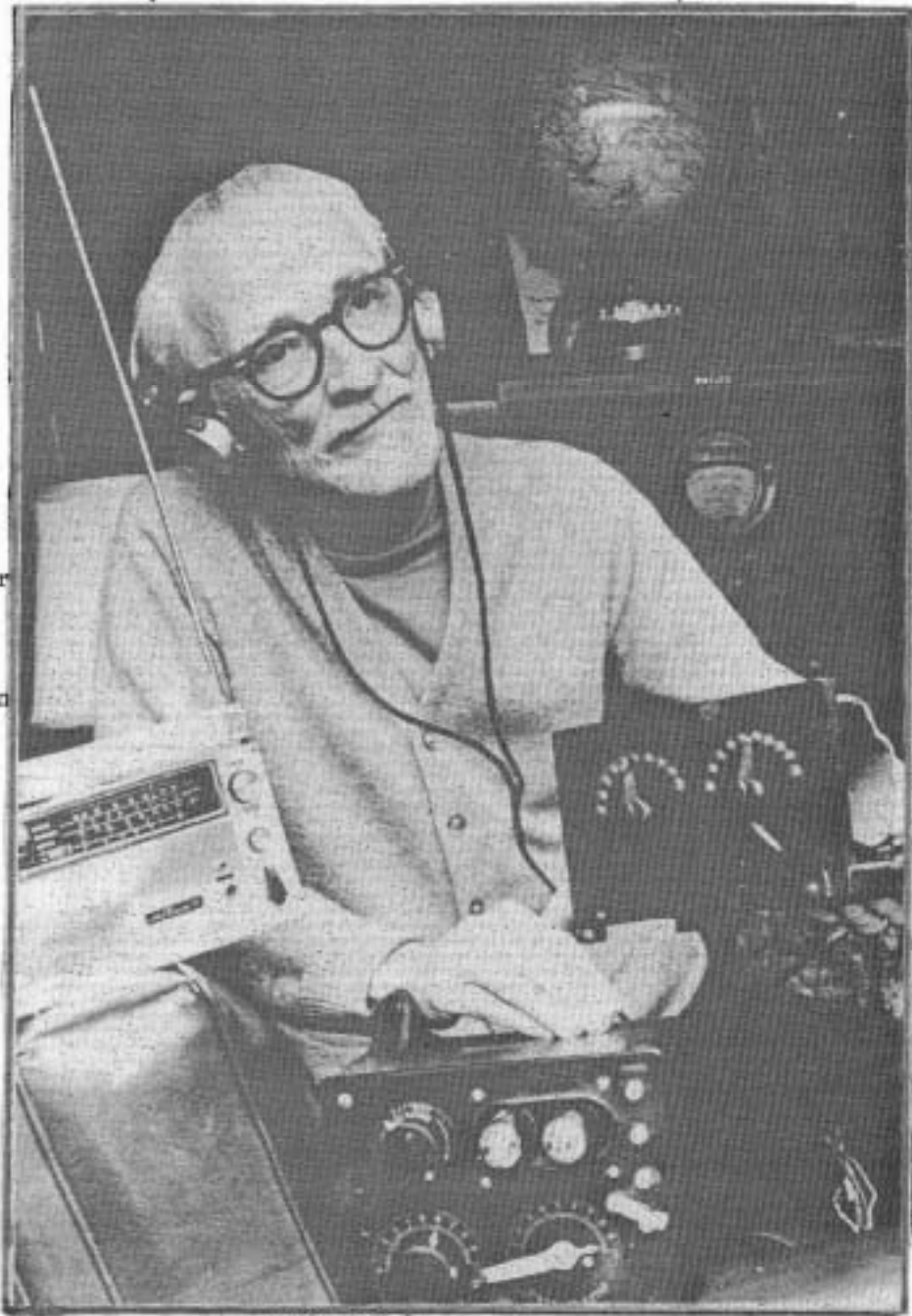
Jack D. Rhea,  
NNRC - NRC

Lee Baker,  
Chief Engineer

(included thanks to Jerry Starr - Ed.)

The "Old" Lotus City DXer

World Globe & World Clock  
(1935)



NOVA/TBBH  
Compact Allwave  
"Action" Receiver  
1970 Model. AM,  
FM, Marine, Beacon  
Bands.

1937 Philco  
Allwave Receiver

1920 "Oatmeal Box"  
Crystal Set

1923 Model  
2 Tube RCA 111

S. Ray Lewis, 1983, top NRC DXer in the early years

# RADIO NEWS

REC. U.S. PAT. OFF.

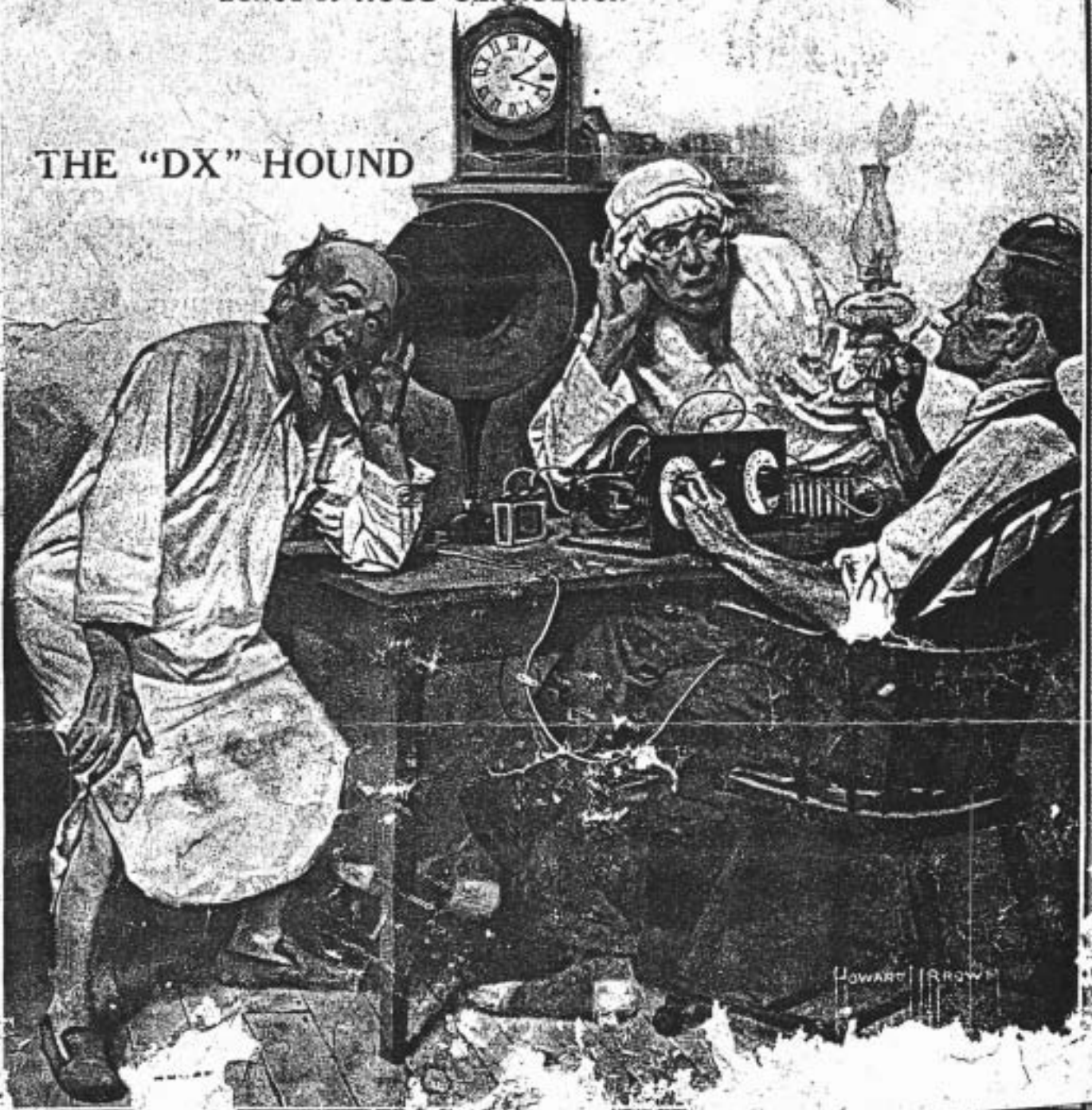
25 Cents

JANUARY

Over 200  
Illustrations

Edited by HUGO GERNSBACH

THE "DX" HOUND



HOWARD ROWE

RADIO'S GREATEST MAGAZINE

SCIENCE and INVENTION THE EXPERIMENTER TOY GAME TOURS





**CMBZ** ☆ **COBZ**  
 1010 KC 9030 KC

**RADIO SALAS**  
 SAN RAFAEL 708

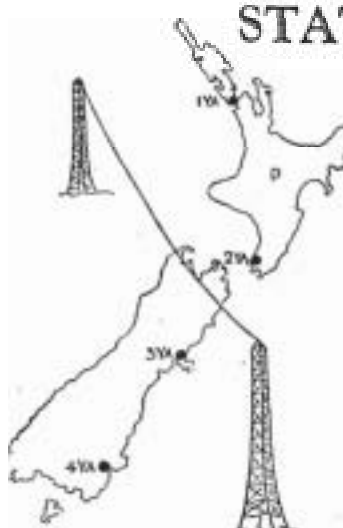
TELEF. M-9218-5066  
 APARTADO 666  
**HABANA-CUBA**

Many years ago.... Latin American stations welcomed DX reception reports and sent fabulous verifications.





**The New Zealand Broadcasting Board**  
**STATION 1YA, AUCKLAND**




**Mr. J. Warren Routzahn, York,**  
**Penn. U.S.A.**

**YOUR REPORT OF RECEPTION**  
of this Station's transmission on  
**October 3rd, 1935.**

has been checked with the Station  
log for the date mentioned and is  
duly verified herewith.

*J. D. Brown*  
Station Director



HAVE RECEIVED REPORTS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND TO NEW ZEALAND

## Amateur Broadcasting Station 10-BQ

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

250 METRES

1200 KILOCYCLES

**TRANSMITTER**  
Osc. 2—210's 15 Watts.  
Mod. 2—205's B.  
Ant. Current 1 Amp.

Speech Amplifier  
3—Stage Res. Coupled.

Antenna—2 Wires inverted  
L, 50 ft long, 75 ft high.

Condenser and Carbon  
Microphones used are made  
by Chief Operator, Harold  
Brown.



Three remote control  
phone lines to studio.

Points of Interest,  
St. Paul's, His Majesty's  
Chapel of the Mohawks,  
oldest Protestant place of  
worship in Ontario. Erected  
1785.

Bell Homestead where Al-  
exander Graham Bell in-  
vented the telephone 1874.

"Chiefswood" home of E.  
Pauline Johnson, Indian  
Poetess.

Picture—Left to Right—Front Row: Tom Brown, Manager; Beatrice Brown, Stenographer; Wilbert and Edgar Brown, Asst. Operators; Back Row: Danny Hamer, Pianist; Albert Ellis, Asst. Operator; Harold Brown, Chief Operator.

**Regular D-X Programs**  
Second Saturday Morning  
2.30-4.00 a. m. E. S. T.

WE APPRECIATE YOUR REPORT.

will verify reception.

*J. D. Brown*  
Manager.

DX could be half way around the planet, or it could be just 200 miles away as a 15 watt special Canadian BCB licensed amateur broadcaster.



CLYDE M. REED, JR  
PRESIDENT

KERM TRIMBLE  
GENERAL MANAGER

THE COMMUNITY BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

1904 BROADWAY PARSONS, KANSAS

30 DECEMBER 1949

MR. J. WARREN ROUTZAHN  
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.

DEAR MR. ROUTZAHN:

OUR SINCERE APOLOGIES FOR DELAY IN ANSWERING YOUR KIND REPORT, BUT THE PRESS OF DUTIES AND THE HOLIDAY SEASON-- I'M SURE YOU UNDERSTAND.

THERE IS NO NEED TO GO TO THE LOG AS YOUR REPORT IS SUFFICIENTLY ACCURATE TO VERIFY 100%--- WHY NOT -- THE WRITER WAS ALSO THE ANNOUNCER SO-----.

YES THAT WAS THE LAST OF THE FIDELITY CHECKS, THE PRESS OF ADDED ENGINEERING RESPONSIBILITIES ( TWO POLICE RADIO SYSTEMS AND AN INDUSTRIAL DISPATCH SYSTEM ON VHF) JUST WONT LET US CONTINUE, AFTER ALL WE DO NEED A LITTLE SLEEP AND WE ARE CUTTING OUT ALL EXTRANEIOUS OPERATIONS IN DEFERENCE TO OUR WELL BEING.

PRACTACALLY ALL REPORTS MENTION WPTR AS BEING IN ON TOP OF US AND THEY ARE OPERATING THE CLOCK ROUND SO IT LOOKS LIKE MAYBE WE WONT BE MISSED TOO MUCH.

OUR FREQ. CHECKS WILL CONTINUE ON THE SAME SCHEDULE AS BEFORE BUT WE WILL SIGN AT 12:30 INSTEAD OF 01:00 AND WE WILL CONTINUE TO ANSWER 100% AS USUAL ALL REPORTS BUT AS WE SAID BEFORE NO MORE DX PROGRAM.

SINCERELY

*J. L. Teats*  
J.L. "PAPPY" TEATS  
CHIEF ENGINEER

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* Editor's note: "Pappy" was noted for his \*  
\* DX programs & friendliness \*  
\*\*\*\*\*



# Midnight Sun Broadcasting Company

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

10,000 Watts      660 Kilocycles

JAN. 3, 1948

ROBERT S. KNOX  
NEWARK NEWS RADIO CLUB,  
29 SPARTA AVENUE,  
NEWTON, N. J.

DEAR MR. KNOX:

WE ARE ABLE TO CONFIRM AND VERIFY YOUR REPORT OF DEC. 28TH 1947 3:14 TO 3:30 A.M. EST.

TWO OTHER REPORTS FROM NEW YORK STATE AND NEW JERSEY BETWEEN 3:30 AND 3:46 A.M. DEC. 28TH SHOW RECEPTION UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS OF INTERFERENCE AND FADING. THESE REPORTS WERE QUITE COMPLETE WITH SUBJECT MATTER BEING BROADCAST.

ONE OF THESE STATIONS HAD AN EAST WEST ANTENNA WHILE THE OTHER REPORTED USING A NORTH SOUTH ANTENNA, BOTH STATIONS APPARENTLY HAVING EQUALLY GOOD RECEPTION.

THESE STATIONS REPORTED THEIR BEST RECEPTION OF KFAR AS ABOVE WHILE YOUR REPORT ~~CAME~~ SHOWED 15 MINUTES EARLIER.

THANKING YOU FOR YOUR INTEREST AND BEST WISHES FOR 1948 WE REMAIN

VERY TRULY YOUR S,

*J. Jay Bickel*  
J. JAY BICKEL



# radio Excelsior

de A. B. Dougall

**Estudios  
Maipú 462**

U.S. RETIRO 4142  
Dirección Central  
Av. de Mayo 821  
U.Y. 37 Biv. Ad. 2900, 2901  
Estación Propaladora  
Florida (F.C.C.)  
U.T. 77 FLORIDA 760

Buenos Aires, January 15th, 1934

Mr. Warren Routsahn  
231 S. West St.  
York, Pennsylvania  
U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

L R 5 RADIO EXCELSIOR, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

We are very much obliged to you for your kindness and courtesy in acknowledging the reception of the programme put on the air by our station L R 5 Radio Excelsior, Buenos Aires. This programme was broadcast in response to an invitation from the International DX'ers Alliance Club of the United States, at 4 o'clock in the morning, local summer time, on the 3rd of December.

Our station, L R 5 Radio Excelsior, is the most powerful transmitter in the Argentine Republic, and was designed and built by the Marconi Company of Great Britain. The power in antenna is 25 kws. which can be increased to 33 kws. It possesses the highest twin commercial towers in the world for the suspension of its aerial. Each tower measures 210 ms. in height, and is separated one from the other by an intervening space of 500 ms. The earth system is comprised of a network of copper wire, which if extended in a straight line, would cover 99 kms. This very excellent installation, coupled with the power and efficiency of the transmitter, ensures an immense effective range of action. Radio Excelsior operates on 830 kilocycles (361.4 ms.)

The reception checked up by you agrees with our programme, and it is a great satisfaction for us to know that you should have enjoyed same, so many thousands of kilometres away from this city of Buenos Aires.

Again thanking you for the courtesy of your letter, and wishing you a prosperous new year, we are,  
dear sir,

Yours truly,

*A. B. Dougall*

The following is a retyped FOREIGN DX DIGEST from it's early days, (it started in 1951). Some items have been omitted due to space restrictions.  
-WTF

DX NEWS

December 6, 1952

## FOREIGN DX DIGEST

Edited by Fred VanVoorhees, Box 132, Lemoyne, Pennsylvania.

DX Supremacy ratings will appear in next week and again the second issue of January. We have listings for 10 DXers so far, how about yours?

## HOLIDAY DX

Joe Lippincott suggests that we list the stations which were heard on longer Christmas and New Years mornings last season. Thinking that it isn't too early, here are the ones listed in last year's FOREIGN DX DIGEST. If you know of others, send them in so that we can list them in time for the holidays: TGUX (1025); XEQR (1030); YSABC (1100); YSEB (1075); YSC (1015); TIW (762); WENA (1560); CB118 (1180); HROW (850); YVRL (1020) to 0328 s/off; TIGPH (605); TIDCR (625); TIRA (735); TICS (885); TIEP (835); and TIFC (995). In addition to this list on Christmas morning, there were quite a few Cubans including: CMKM (560); CMBI (570); CMCY (590); CMKV (600); CMQ (630); CMHQ (640); CMBC (690); CMHB (780); CMCH (790); CMKL (800); CMHW (810); CMBZ (830); CMBL (860); CMJB (880); CMHD (890); CMCX (910); CMJL (920); CMJN (960); CMCK (980); CMBT (990); CMOQ (1010); CMCX (1060); CMKB (1170); CMCA (1150); CMJD (1190); CMHK (1210); CMCI (1260); CMDC (1290); and CMBX (1390). The only New Years stations were CMJG (1000), CMCY (590), TIHB (683), WIPR (940). If any of you can add to this list, please let us know in time.

And now it is time to turn to the DX of the week. To Norm Maguire, your contest entries didn't get her until Wednesday morning, and I had the contest standings done Tuesday night, so they will make it next mo.

## NORTH AMERICA

GUATEMALA\*- Before I forget it, I have something to pass on along to all. You recall the discussion about the station on 880 kcs. which has had a Guatemalan program in the late evening. From all of the information at our disposal, this column came to the conclusion that it was TILS with a program for Guatemalan listeners. Now we have a late list for Guatemala and we offer the following information for what its worth. Station TGJ 5 kw., Guatemala City, is now on 880 kcs. using the slogan "Radio Nuevo Mundo". Schedule is 0800-2400. Those of you who have reported TILS, please check your logs to see if it might not have been TGJ. We are sorry if we passed out wrong information, but it was all we had at the time. JL report of TGUX (1025) on 11/12 from 2216-2307. NM also reports receiving TGN (1180), but no report was sent.

CUBA\*-HH reports a verie from CMCY (590) which also states that they would be on the rest of November, possibly longer with test programs. They would not verify his reports to other network stations, but suggested that he write each individual station. His letter was also signed by Ben Olsen. Also confirms the fact that there are two Radio Progreso stations on 680 kcs. According to late information CMJE Camaguey (1 kw), and CMHG, Santa Clara (500 w) both operate on 680 kcs. However, CMHG won't be synchronized with CMJE until 2/13/52, so CMS was probably only hearing CMJE. RHM reports his best Cuban DX as CMKJ (730) Holguin, logged 0600 on 11/28. JL also reprotas a lot of Cuban reception as follows: CMCB (1330) 11/16 0524-0532, hard to copy; CMCH (790) 11/19 at 2217; CMCU (660) 11/30, quite strong 1800-1900, frequently through WNBC; CMHB (780) 11/29, news in Spanish at 0018; CMBL (860) 11/28, 1724-1744; Radio Progreso (670) 11/24, very hard; CMJE (680) 11/25, excellent signal; CMBC (690) also with excellent signals; and CMW (550) 11/30 2237-2300, giving time

after each selection.

COSTA RICA-\*--JL reports reception from the following Costa Ricans: TIRA (735) 11/28 from 2334-2400 sign - off S-9 plus signals. TIHB (685) 11/29 from 0010-0014 sign-off. And TIFC (995) 11/12 at 2400.

GUADELOUPE-\*--Radio Guadeloupe (655) logged on 11/28 from 1758-2003 with signals 10 db over S-9. (JL)

EL SALVADOR-\*--YSC (1015) heard 11/28 from 2125-2227, but never positively identified. (JL)

MEXICO-\*--JL reports reception of the following Mexicans: XEDM (1580) 11/28 from 0130-0204; XERF (1570) 11/28 from 0209-0215; XEX (730) 11/24 from 0105-0107 sign-off. Joe asks when they are in the clear. XEPH (590) 11/23 from 0329-0357 sign-off; XEBZ (660) 12/1 0311 to 0323. (All above from JL)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-\*--JL reports HI3T still on 1040 on 11/30 from 2150 to 2157 20 db over S-9. He also heard HI3A (1415) from 1820-1908 on 11/20.

ALASKA-\*--Last, but far from least, news from Alaska. RHM reports KPAR in for the first time on 660 kcs. on 11/25 from 0400-0500. That is first time this season. Also KIBH (1340) Seward, under heavy CJOB QRM recent mornings. Any morning CJOB off before 0500, this should be a good try. (Both from RHM)

#### SOUTH AMERICA

COLOMBIA-\*--JL reports HJ CZ (710) from 0245-0257 sign-off on Monday morning. FV heard HJKA (675) Bogota, but not good enough for a log the evening of 12/1 around 2130.

TRINIDAD-\*--VP4RD (790) logged at 0458 sign-on 11/30 with signals 20 db over S-9, so strong he thought it was a local testing. (JL)

PERU-\*--OAX4A (854) Lima, logged on 11/18 from 1950-2043 with S-9 signals. (JL)

CURACAO-\*--HH has a verie card from PJC-2 (722) indicating that operating power is 5000 watts. KMU also reports reception of PJC-2 on 722 in the evening. Everyone has heard him now, but ye ed. (HI)

#### EUROPE

U.S.S.R.\*-- Letter from DM has some interesting information he wants to pass on. He states that a neighbor wrote to Moscow for a short wave verie. The verie came all right, and right after it came an FBI man making a routine investigation. He was cleared all right, but the FBI man suggested that he not send reports behind the iron curtain anymore. This is passed on to you for what it is worth. We can't tell you where to send reports, and where not to, but we can let you know what might happen. (The USA has come a long way since then, and the McCarthy and Thurmond types are dead or soon to be - WTF 1983)

ANDORRA-\*--JL reports what he thinks was Andorra on 824 kcs. on 11/18 from 1848-1904, a man and woman talking between numbers.

SPAIN-\*--Madrid Arganda (737) logged on 11/17 from 1741 - 1810 with excellent signals. (JL)

PORTUGAL-\*--JL logged CSB-2 (1034) Parede, 11/17 from 1837-1959. HH also heard Porto (755) in late afternoon with strong to weak signals and was able to get enough for a report.

BELGIUM-\*--HH reports reception of Brussels II (926) quite good signals in the early morning.

FRANCE-\*--Marseille I, and others on 674 kcs. often have good signals in the early morning, but WMAQ on 670 splashes over a good bit. (JL/HH) Paris I (863) is often on top of the 860 channel in the early morning. On 11/26 was S-6 at 1648 also. (JL/HH) Station on

1403 heard in the early morning, but too much 1400 QRM for a log (HH)  
 JL also adds reception of Nancy I (836) on 11/26 at 1642 and at  
 0256 on 11/29. Toulouse I (944) logged 11/19 at 1729. (JL)

GERMANY-\*--AFN Frankfurt (872) logged and reported during the  
 evening of 11/20. Signs off at 1900 and are in English for American  
 Forces in Germany. (HH) logged on 11/26 at 1700. (JL) Voice of  
 America, Munich (1196) heard very well on 11/20 and no jamming was  
 noted. All programs in foreign language with occasional identification  
 in English. Mostly news and commentaries. (HH)

NETHERLANDS-\*--Report mailed to Hilversum I (1007). Often heard  
 well in early morning and sometimes have American popular music around  
 0130 (HH). On 11/18 the Dutch stations on 1594 kcs. were received  
 with very strong signals. Crystal not needed. Far stronger than was  
 Hilversum I. Hilversum (746) logged on 11/19 S-9 plus at 0200 with man  
 talking. Logged again at 1634. (JL)

ITALY-\*--Nice QSL card received from Rome I (846). Reported on 10/24.  
 HH). On 11/25 received with S-7 signals at 1644 (JL). JL also reports  
 reception of Naples/Florence (655) at 1635 on 11/26 with S-6 signals.  
 Bari/Bologna (1115) logged on 11/19 at 0358, quite late for a TA. (JL)

SWITZERLAND-\*--Sottens (764) heard both afternoon and morning,  
 but WJR QRM has been too much for a report. (HH) Logged at 1640 on  
 11/19 with 10 db over S-9 signals. (JL)

GREAT BRITAIN-\*--JL reports reception of Daventry (647) on 11/20  
 from 1730-1735 with signals 10 db over S-9.

NOTE:-\* This should have gone under Portugal above, but I didn't  
 notice it until now. JL reported receiving a TA on 755 kcs. which he  
 didn't identify. It was probably Porte, reported by HH above. JL also  
 reports a TA on 719 kcs. at 1602 on 11/19, this one probably Lisbon.

RHODES-\*--The USS "Courier", floating transmitter of the Voice of  
 Amerika is widely reported on 1394 kcs. Call given in English and  
 Address is Facilities Branch, VOA, 251 West 57th Street, New York 19, NY(NZ)

#### OCEANIA

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS-\*--New Broadcasting Service was inaugurated in  
 this country Sept. 23rd on VQO, Honiara, 1030 kcs. Schedule 0200-0300,  
 Sunday no broadcast. Program will feature weather and shipping info (RM)

HAWAII-\*--KPOA (630) logged from 0403-0429 on 11/29, but too weak  
 for a report. (JL)

AUSTRALIA-\*--The following changes are via NZ, but are not necessary  
 if you have the INTERNATIONAL LOG BOOK. If you don't, you may need to make  
 them. Following calls assigned: 2GL (810), 2KS (820), 2KP (840), 5MG (1160),  
 2NS (1520), 2TF (!) (1530), 7QN (1540), 2AN (1550). The following are added  
 to the MAJOR NETWORK: 7EX (1010), 3DB (1030), 5PI (1040), 7HT (1080), 5LK  
 (1090), 4AK (1220), 4BK (1290), 6TZ (1340), 5SE (1370), 6CI (1430), and  
 5MU (1460). New station 6-- (900) 2 kw., Bridgewon W.A. to relay 6IZ  
 (ready in 6 months). 2CN (1540) Canberra to open in 6 months. 4SO (1590)  
 Southport, now on. 5WM (1580) Woomera, S.A. in about six months. Freq.  
 changes: 4RO (1080) to (1490) 12 months; 5WN (800) to 810; 4GM (1540) to  
 1570 (3 months); 6CI (1430) to 1340 (4 months); 6TZ (1340) to 960 (4 mths);  
 6GE (1370) to 1010 (4 months); Power changes: 6WN (800) now 6000 w.  
 3LM (900) 2 kw. day, 1 kw. night; 2PK (1400) 500w; 4BU (1330) 2 kw. day &  
 night; 5AU (1400) 500 w. NM reports reception of 2BL (740) occasionally,  
 and 2WL (1430) as best Aussie of the season.

NEW ZEALAND-\*--2XP (1370) New Plymouth, will be on Sept. 27th  
 as a full "X" class station, operating with 2000 watts. This was the  
 former 2YB, operated by the North Taranaki Radio Society, and was founded  
 in 1927, and has remained under the guidance of the society ever since. (NZ)  
 4YA (780) heard almost daily. 1YC (880) heard occasionally. 1BZ (1070) recei-  
 ved quite well (NM)

## ASIA

JAPAN-\*--NZ reports a new commercial station, JOSR (1480) Nagano, 500 watts. NM reports reception of the following stations: JOAK (590) received well recently; JOBK (670) one of most consistent; JOCK (730) frequently heard with strong signals; JOFK (790) heard only once; JOBB (830) heard well occasionally; JOQK (850) heard when KOA was off; JOOC (880) over riding 1YC; JOHK (890) one of most consistent and strongest signals; JOAB (950) heard often, but not well enough for a report; JOKP (980) heard occasionally; JOHG (990) one of best signals; JOQB (1030) heard occasionally; JOHB (1070) heard occasionally with QRM from 1ZB; JOKR (1130) heard occasionally thru WNEW; JODK (1190) heard well with English lessons; JOOR (1210) heard occasionally; JOIR (1250) heard frequently before WDVA signs on; JOER (1260) heard occasionally; AFRS (1270) Nagoya, heard frequently with very fine signals; JOFR heard once when KITO was off; AFRS (1390) Osaka, heard occasionally, but not good enough for a report; AFRS (1430) Sendai, heard frequently with 2WL QRM; AFRS Fukuoka (sic) heard but not reported; AFRS (770) Tokyo heard frequently.

MALAYA-\*--Radio Kuala Lumpur operates on 875 kcs. and 696 kcs. 10 kw. power with English and Chinese respectively, transmitter at Kajany, opened July 1. Also reported is Penang (650) English with 2 kw. and 810 kcs with 2 kw. in Chinese (NZ)

CEYLON-\*--Commercial (640) 250 watts. Oriental Home (700) 1 kw. Western Home (920) 7500 w. Oriental Home (1310) 1000 w. (NZ)

INDIA-\*--Jammu, Kashmir (1490) 1000w operating now.

KOREA-\*--We are advised that Homesteader moved to 1230 from 1240 to avoid interference with a Japanese station. (NZ)

## REPORTERS

JL-Joseph Lippincott, Moorestown, New Jersey

HH-Hal Holbrook, Chevy Chase, Maryland

KMU-Ken Murphy, Lincoln Nebraska

RHM-Roy H. Millar, Seattle, Washington

NM-Norman Maguire, Albuquerque, New Mexico

DM-Duane McMurray, Maquoketa, Iowa

NZ-New Zealand Radio DX League.

FV-Your Editor, Lemoyne, Pennsylvania

Roy Millar sends a nice letter commenting on the editorials which we recently wrote. Roy, unsigned veries are OK, just so they are true veries from the station. KAHU is OK, that wording is certainly more than just definite.

Nice letter from Joe Lippincott. Will try to answer it soon. See above on British Honduras. ZFY logged on 1235 kcs. last season, but with ZBM in Bermuda operating there this season, it may be hard. ZFY signed on at 0445 for a while last season. You might try him there in the morning. Steve Mann had planned on arranging some programs from Latin American stations for this season. I don't know what the status of these programs is at the present time. See you all in another week.

(Note: this is a condensed version of the original five page column.)





# DX News

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OUR TWENTY-FIFTH SEASON

March 29, 1958

### DX NEWS HIS ALL

"It hardly seems a year since I last paid my dues, but the date is correct, so here is my check. In fact my DX periods are rather limited due to work, so I rely almost 100% on the N.R.C. bulletin for my loggings. I only DX Monday AMs, with an occasional evening or early AM catch."

-Walter Betzeldahl - 310 Colonial Ridge - Moorestown, New Jersey.

### A SHORT HISTORY OF THE EARLY DAYS OF RADIO (FOR THE UN-INFORMED)

-by CARROLL SETH.

Radio is supposed to have been discovered about 50 years ago by some European. It is rather hard to find anyone who recalls the incident so the author of this article is unable to say what make receiver he found. The incident left the populace quite unmoved and the early years of the century were years of frustration for DXers. There were no radio stations. "Count de Veries" wandered the streets with sheafs of statistics waiting for someone to discover "Radex" magazine. Charlie Conley built his Konley Kold Kure Cabinet. Relfe Luton and C.C. Smith were arguing the Civil War while Hank Tyniall played gold with wood-shafted clubs.

It was not until 1925 that DXing began. Schoolboy Carroll Seth mistook KDEA, Pittsburgh, for a Texas station. Hundreds of sets were sold before a live-wire Houston citizen built a station and saved the lad from being branded a juvenile delinquent by the irate purchasers. The air was soon filled with the sound of mail-order guitars and school-girl sopranos as stations sprang up to cater to the cultural needs of their audiences. Very little money changed hands as high-school sophomores with changing voices became radio announcers. Ray Edge bought a radio and heard KFI, Cuba and Mexico the first night. He gave up DXing the next day. Carroll Seth listened to "Amos 'n' Andy" by placing an ear against the only house around that had a radio. There were no volume controls (automatic) so he was able to enlarge his slang vocabulary even if he couldn't follow the plot. C.C. Smith and Relfe Luton finally shook hands and went out to buy radios. Mr. Seth also bought a fishing pole thereby blighting a promising DX career. Much wire was sold as aeriels were strung from chimneys to barns and back-houses. Angry neighbors complained of antennas drawing lightning. The weather was changing. Tornadoes, snowstorms, rain and drought were all blamed on radio.

Announcer Harry Von Zell introduced President Heever Hoobart. A bootlegger sold the Seths a used radio and took the family Victrola in trade. He also took the records, including such all-time favorites as "Valencia," "Pork and Beans" and "Give my Regards to Broadway." The parents of the Créton Kids, Scooter Segraves and Robert Reak were not employing baby sitters as yet. Harold Wagner was buying so much wire, people thought he was a trapeze artist. And Count de Veries finally located Radex. We were on our way!

### LIST OF THOSE SENDING IN VERIE SIGNERS FOUND ON PAGE 2.

|                                            |                  |                  |                  |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| A - Jim Critchett                          | C - Hal Williams | E - Ev Johnson   | I - Pat Reilly   |
| B - Grant Batson                           | D - Ben Patch    | F - Fran Nittler | J - Ralph Johns  |
| <u>DON'T FORGET THE CONVENTION</u>         |                  | G - Stan Morse   | K - Len Kruse    |
| Those dates, once again, are August 30,31, |                  | H - Red Neblock  | L - Lefty Cooper |

and September 1, the Labor Day week-end, at Findlay, Ohio. Keep watching DX NEWS for later details and arrangements, but please be planning now to attend and have a ball!

# Broadcast Band Receivers of Years Ago

By Robert A. Curtis

Radio broadcasting, as we know it, dates from November 2, 1920 when KDKA in Pittsburgh broadcast the Harding-Cox presidential election returns. This was followed rather rapidly by other stations coming on the air in many U.S. cities, until by 1925 there were 598 AM broadcast stations in the United States and 676 by the year 1927.

The early phenomenal growth of radio generated much excitement around the country. Early receiving equipment was quite simple, and in the early '20s 'everybody and his brother' was listening to the radio. It was, no doubt, a natural development that people tumbled to the fact that stations could be heard from beyond their own locale; and that, particularly at night, stations from more distant cities could be heard. The thrill of listening to some far off radio station grasped the populace, and thus broadcast band DX was born. I would venture to say that the highest percentage of DX'ers in our population, at least people who had more than a passing interest in listening to a distant station, was in the '20s.

It was truly phenomenal. People talked about it on their way to work in the train or at the office, kids talked about it on their way to school and even newspaper items or columns about DX were not infrequent in papers across the country. As the craze continued, some of the more avid listeners would stay up late at night, till midnight or 1:00 AM to try to hear stations in the midwest after the stations in the east had signed off. At one period during the '20s there were even certain hours at night set aside when the more powerful east coast stations would go off the air for a test period, just so that listeners could try to hear European stations on the broadcast band, such as England. It was truly the epitome of a DX'er's dream. Even little kids, and I was one of them, looked forward to Friday and Saturday nights when they could stay up late and listen to the radio to see what distant stations they could get.

But let us digress and consider some of the equipment in use by listeners back in the early days. The simple crystal receiver was used by many in the real early days. Despite its limitations, it was cheap and easy to build by anyone handy, or even the unhandy for that matter; it was so simple. With a good long wire antenna it would perform very well on local stations; but, of course, provided only earphone reception. Besides being cheap and simple, it had a couple

of other things going for it. It used no energy and its audio reproduction of an amplitude modulated (AM) signal was excellent.

The main ingredients of a crystal receiver were two coils of wire, usually wound adjacent to each other on the same coil form, a large variable capacitor, called condensers in those days, a crystal, headphones and another capacitor, fixed and usually .001 mfd., connected across the headphones. Crystals of the day were generally a piece of galena in a small cup-like mounting with an adjustable wire that could touch some part of the galena crystal. The point where the wire touched the galena determined the diode effect that was needed for rectification of the AM signal, and that is where the adjustment came in. The user was forever fussing with the adjustment of the 'catwhisker' on the galena crystal to find the optimum point that gave the best reception. The coil was the biggest part of the whole receiver. For those that built their own, and I think that most people of that day did build their own, the Quaker Oats Company was the main supplier of coil forms. Yes, the round Quaker Oats boxes that can still be seen on store shelves today, were about the best designed broadcast band coil forms ever invented. By winding about thirty or so turns of enamel or cotton-covered wire on a Quaker Oats box; such a coil, when connected to the capacitor, would give you a ball-park figure for the LC value of broadcast band frequencies. Sometimes the enameled wire was scraped to provide a conductive path across the coil. Then, by use of a slider, the thing could be tuned. But this started making it a bit more complex in construction.

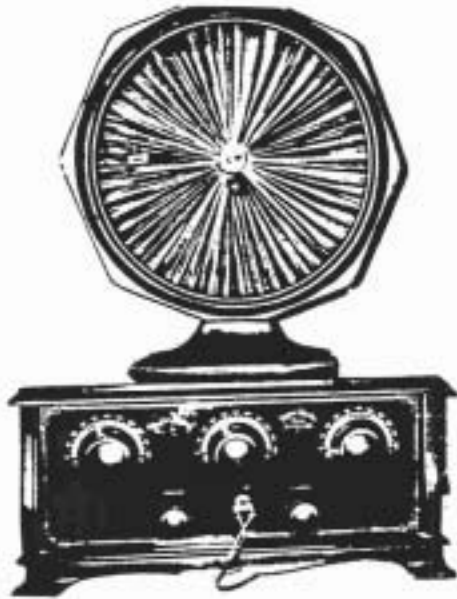
Incidentally, if anyone is curious as to how the crystal set actually sounded, take a set of headphones, wind a coil on a Quaker Oats box. take a present-day diode (such as a germanium diode); and connect them all up in series. If you're not near a strong broadcast station, connect an antenna to the coil and ground to the other side. A twenty foot piece of wire should suffice. Now you can see for yourself how a crystal set sounds. You should find the audio quality is quite good, although you might find yourself listening to several stations at once. But DX'ers are used to that.

Fortunately, the three-element vacuum tube, invented by Dr. Lee De Forest in 1906, was available in the early days of broadcasting and tube sets quickly became mass-produced and available to the listening public.

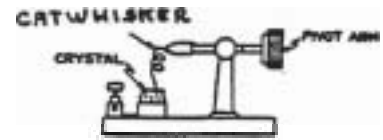
In the early days of radio the most common of the tube sets was the TRF, for tuned radio frequency. The TRF sets were far superior to crystal sets and also had audio stages to operate a loudspeaker. The TRF sets generally had two or three stages of vacuum tube RF amplification, followed by a vacuum tube detector and one or two stages of audio amplification. The RF stages were tuneable, as the name implies, and required a variable capacitor for each stage. Many of the earlier sets had an individual capacitor and tuning knob for each stage, and selection of the stations required the adjustment of each stage to get the best frequency selection. Some of the earlier sets with three stages of RF amplification were quite long and, with the three tuneable stages, looked like sets of many dials.

Early sets were battery operated, requiring a battery for the tube filaments, called the 'A' battery. These were sometimes wet

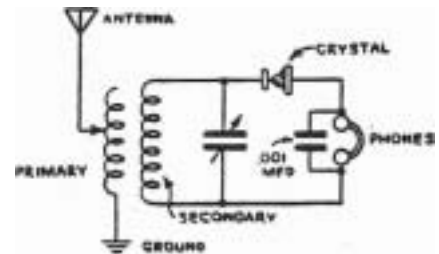
# BROADCAST BAND RECEIVERS of YEARS AGO



The "Polle Royal", mfd by Royal Radio Corp., Providence, R.I. A 5-tube battery operated receiver.



A simple crystal detector with a light catwhisker resting against a galena crystal.

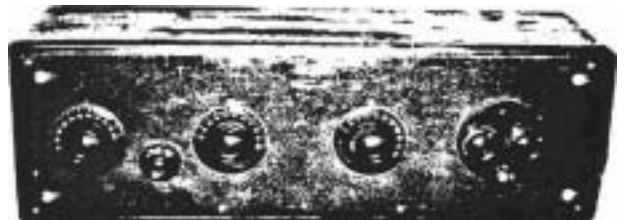


Circuit of a simple crystal receiver



Left: The Crosley Phono 9, a 3-tube battery operated regenerative receiver and a Realistic TRF for comparison.

Right: The Atwater Kent Model 20, a 5-tube battery operated TRF receiver. Note the three dials that provided individual tuning of each stage of RF amplification.



batteries, as filaments had the most drain. Also required was a 'B' battery for plate voltage, and a 'C' battery for grid bias voltage. A rheostat was common on the early-day sets to control the filament current on the tubes. The rheostat could both help conserve the battery on strong signals and be turned up to help tune in the weaker stations. Apparently the maximum setting would not cause tube filaments to burn out, although it probably occasionally happened.

Another receiver was the regenerative receiver. The regenerative receiver used a circuit which provided some feedback to cause regeneration which resulted in increased amplification, and so increased the loudness of the signal. Generally only three tubes were required, at least for headphone reception. One stage of RF amplification, a regenerative detector and one stage of audio. The use of regeneration in broadcast band receivers was common at one time, but fell into disrepute because in actual practice the tone quality of reception was impaired. Also, regenerative sets, when allowed to oscillate or squeal, actually emitted a signal; thus in themselves becoming a small transmitter. In the late '20s or early '30s regenerative sets came back into use as shortwave broadcasting developed and some commercial shortwave regenerative sets appeared on the market.

The TRF receiver had some inherent disadvantages. In the TRF receiver the amplification took place at the carrier frequency of the station being received. Even at the frequencies of the broadcast band it is difficult to design a TRF receiver to give high amplification, perfect selectivity and ideal fidelity of reproduction. Thus, even early in the '20s the superheterodyne receiver came into being. The superheterodyne circuit was invented by Major Armstrong around 1917 during the 1st World War.

A quote from Ghirardi's "Radio Physics Course" 2nd ed., 1942 best describes the advantages of the superhet receiver: "In the superheterodyne circuit, instead of selecting and amplifying the signal at its own particular carrier frequency (which is a higher frequency) by means of circuits which must be adjusted to that particular frequency, the high carrier frequency is changed to a lower fixed frequency, so that it can be amplified and the signals of unwanted stations eliminated much more efficiently. The fixed frequency at which the signals are amplified is usually called the 'intermediate frequency', sometimes abbreviated "i-f". Probably the single greatest difference between the t-r-f-amplifier system and this one, is that in the former the receiver is tuned to the frequency of the signal and the frequency is amplified at that frequency while in the superheterodyne, the signal is tuned in and then changed in frequency to the lower value to which the intermediate amplifier is "fixed-tuned", and is amplified at that frequency."

The superhet circuit was a big boon to not only broadcast band reception, but to reception of all frequencies. In fact, the superhet circuit is still used in most all receivers of the present-day.

Although more complex to build and align than the TRF and other receivers, some radio enthusiasts in the '20s were building their own. My father, Clifton J. Curtis, of Wollaston, MA at the time, using a newly developed Western Electric 'peanut tube', forerunner of the miniature tubes of the '40s and '50s; built a superheterodyne broadcast receiver in the early '20s. I can well remember the set





with its black bakelite panel, square bus-bar type wiring and the small 'peanut tubes' with their small black bases and sockets. However, building a superhet receiver was a big project in those days and took a lot of technical know-how. My father, a telephone engineer, fortunately had the technical background to complete such a project.

One might say the superhet revolutionized radio reception and, by the same token, revolutionized DX'ing. The selectivity and the sensitivity of the superhet receiver opened up a whole new world for the DX'er

In the mid or late '20s A-C operated receivers came along. With tubes equipped with cathodes, which could be heated by the A-C operated filaments, called heaters, radio sets could be made that were plugged into regular household A-C outlets. Although more prone to A-C hum, the problem was solved by the use of center-tapped A-C transformers. Here was another boon to the burgeoning radio industry. A-C operated sets were produced in great quantities, many in attractive wooden table models, as well as large console models, that became a part of the furnishings in millions of American living rooms. Many of the A-C sets built in the '20s and '30s were well constructed with steel chassis and attractive walnut or mahogany cabinets that made a good appearance. Improvements kept being added and many were good sets for the serious DX'er.

The first good quality set that my own family had was a Westinghouse table model, acquired around 1929 or '30. I still have it and it is still in working condition. Also, a Philco table model from the '30s still sits on my workbench, and when conditions are good I can still log European and Latin American DX with it. Yes, they made some good receivers in the early days of the radio industry.

Although many companies jumped on the bandwagon in the early days of broadcasting, a few names stood out. Atwater-Kent, Philco, American Bosch, Crosley, Grebe, McMurdo-Silver and Westinghouse to name a few. Some companies, although they made a nice receiver, were short lived. Adorning my bookcase is a beautiful example of an early-day TRF set, black bakelite panel set in a well-made wood cabinet. In fancy scroll lettering in gold is the model name, "Polle Royal" made by 'Royal Radio Corp.' of Providence, R.I.

As with many of man's creations there emerges one 'top of the line', a superlative piece of handiwork to which all others are subordinate. So it was with radio receivers, and in the late '20s and throughout the '30s the name of Scott emerged as the one receiver that epitomized the very best in radio receiver manufacture. As their trademark so aptly depicted, a Scott receiver was truly "The Stradivarius of Radio Receivers". With their chrome plated I-F cans and chassis and their beautifully designed and crafted cabinets and consoles, they established a well-deserved reputation of being the 'last word' in luxurious home receivers. But they were expensive. A Scott deluxe allwave receiver in 1933 cost something over \$100.00, a large sum of money at that time.

Not only were the Scott receivers very impressive for their well-designed and attractive cabinetry, but their excellent technical design and manufacture made them an outstanding DX performer.

Owners of Scott receivers found them very capable of reception of overseas DX from the U.S. Even Australia and New Zealand were logged by U.S. and Canadian DX'ers using a Scott, and they were considered the top DX receiver of the era.

The Scott receiver, manufactured by the E. H. Scott Radio Laboratories, Inc., of Chicago, IL first came out in 1924 with the Scott World's Record Super 8. By 1931 a Scott allwave receiver was on the market and establishing enviable records in the DX world. Later on in the '30s Scott produced a 23-tube allwave high-fidelity receiver that was truly a classic. It included FM in the early-day FM band of 41-50 MHz and an audio frequency response from 25-16000 hertz, as well as the broadcast band and shortwave. It was a DX'ers' dream and even today a Scott receiver would be capable of fine DX performance.

In the late '30s the Hammarlund Manufacturing Co. came out with the HQ-120 receiver, an allwave communications type with excellent sensitivity and selectivity. Starting with the HQ-120 a series of fine communications receivers followed that were much in demand by serious DX'ers. This long series of receivers included the popular postwar HQ-129, as well as the HQ-140, HQ-150, HQ-100, HQ-110, HQ-160, HQ-170 and HQ-180. One of the finest receivers, considered so by professionals and DX'ers alike, was the Hammarlund series 400, the "Super Pro", a top-notch communications receiver that was an outcome of World War II development. The HQ-110 and the HQ-170 receivers were specifically aimed at the amateur radio market. Even today, over forty years after the HQ-120 appeared on the scene, the Hammarlund receivers, although not now manufactured, still are a top-flight receiver for the discriminating DX'er. In fact, today, in 1983, my main DX receiver is a Hammarlund SP-600-JX about twenty five years old.

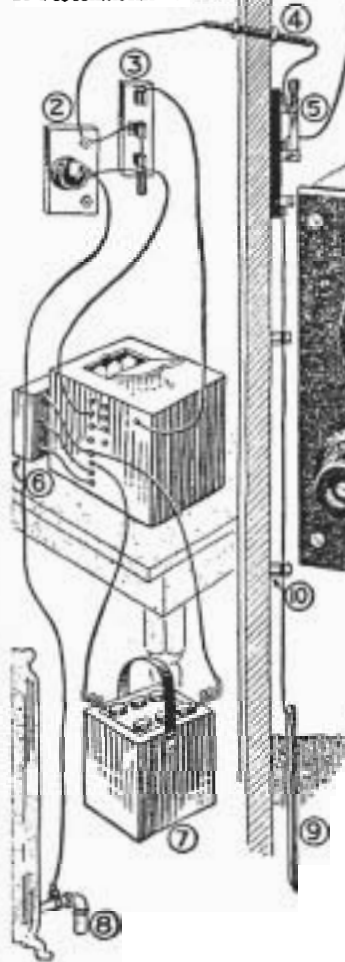
In the late '30s a wide-range crystal filter was developed, a Hammarlund invention, which provided for variable selectivity within a receiver's I-F amplifier. This adjustable selectivity feature, providing selectivity in the order of 200, 500, 1300 and 2000 hertz (cycles in those days) was a great improvement and a boon for all DX'ers, BCB, SWL and ham alike. Other manufacturers adopted the crystal filter and many of the better communications-type receivers of later years included this feature.

At the same time other receiver improvements were coming along, such as double conversion to improve selectivity and image rejection, bandpass tuning, improved AVC, tuning indicators, signal strength meters (S-meters) and noise limiting circuits. All of these improvements enhanced the 'state of the art' for good DX receivers even before World War II. Then with the great advancement of electronics in WW II, the postwar communications receivers were ideal for the avid broadcast band DX'er. The better receivers were still expensive, the Hammarlund "Super Pro" cost \$342.00 in 1947; but many appeared as war surplus, and were thus available for the average DX'er.

Other American manufacturers also produced some fine communications receivers, particularly after the World War II period. The Hallicrafters Company produced a fine series of general coverage receivers. Starting with the early "Sky Buddy" a long series of "S" and "SX" receivers were produced, aimed at the amateur and the general

# Complete Westinghouse R. C. Radio Outfit

- 1-Air Gap Insulator
- 2-Lightning Arrester
- 3-Porcelain Switch
- 4-Wall Insulator
- 5-Grounding Switch
- 6-"B" Battery
- 7-"A" Storage Battery
- 8-Ground Clamp
- 9-Ground Rod
- 10-Porcelain Insulators



**T**HE best medium priced, long distance Radio Receiving Outfit, and at the same time the simplest one to operate, is the Westinghouse "R. C." This receiver is manufactured by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, whose reputation for high grade electrical appliances is well known. The "R. C." receiver will give results equal to any receiver on the market today; it has none of the complicated, intricate adjustments so often found in the better types of receivers which require trained radio operators to handle. The "R. C." receiver is so simple that a beginner may secure perfect results with it.

Either a telephone receiver headset can be used to hear the signals, or a loud "speaker" may be connected so that a room full of people may be entertained. In fact, the messages may be so amplified with certain types of loud "speakers" that they may be heard at a distance of 100 feet or more.

The Westinghouse "R. C." outfit, properly installed, has the longest range for radiophone broadcasting reception of any complete outfit offered today. It combines the Armstrong regenerative circuit with audio detector and two-stage amplifier. Makes a very sensitive receiver that will regularly "bring in" distant stations.



**M**ANY persons using these outfits in Chicago during the past winter have heard the radio programs sent out from New York. Of course nearer stations such as Pittsburgh, Kansas City and St. Paul are heard as well. However, it must be remembered that no definite receiving range can be insured on this or any other radio receiving outfit; the range will vary according to atmospheric conditions, the season of the year, the time of the day and the power of the transmitting station. It is quite possible that during a hot, stormy summer day a station at Chicago that had regularly heard New York in the winter would temporarily be unable to cover a distance of over 100 miles. But, nevertheless, you will always be able to "pick something interesting from the air," and when conditions are right and you can hear a radio concert—say 400 to 500 miles distant, you and your family will be enthused with the wonders of radio and feel yourself well repaid for your efforts. Picture this outfit in your home all set so that by a turn of the dial you receive from Chicago a grand opera concert, another slight turn and you tune

out Chicago and tune in the Detroit symphony orchestra concert; again a slight movement of the dial tunes out Detroit and you hear a lecture from Pittsburgh.

Right in your own home in the evenings after the day's work is over, with just a short aerial wire outside the house, messages and concerts are picked out of the air—no wire or other connection to any other place.

Not only have the things mentioned been sent out by radio, but market reports, stock reports, sermons, speeches, latest news items and other interesting programs are regularly broadcasted so that all within range of the transmitting station can hear. Dozens of new broadcasting stations are either being built or are in preparation. Within a short time stations will be located at comparatively short distances throughout the country. This means that anyone can always get at least one station by radio, and under favorable conditions any one of a dozen or more can be heard.

With such an outfit as this, each station can be tuned in separately and the others tuned out so they will not interfere.



**Vocakra Loud Speaker**

An outdoor "R. C." outfit can be used with a loud speaker to entertain a room full of people, but no loud speaker is included in the outfit.

Vocakra is the most satisfactory house with this set. For entertaining larger audiences we recommend the Magnavox. See Page 14 for loud speakers.

## The Complete Outfit Consists of:

1. Instructions for installation and operation.
2. The Westinghouse "R. C." set—which is fully described on opposite page.
3. One Western Electric 2200-ohm double headset with uncovered jack plug. (See Page 15 for complete description.)
4. One Radio Storage Battery, 6-volt, 50-ampere hour capacity.
5. One Station Detector Tube.
6. Two Station Amplifier Tubes.
7. One reconstituted 45-cell "B" battery with 25-volt tap for the detector circuit.
8. A complete antenna equipment consisting of:
  - 150 feet stranded aerial wire cable.
  - 2 air-gap type, extra high grade aerial wire insulators.
  - 1 extra high grade wall insulator (see Page 23).
  - 1 1/2-foot, 100-ampere Radio grounding switch.
  - 25 feet No. 4 insulated ground wire.
  - 1 lightning arrester.
- Shipping weight, complete outfit, 50 pounds.
- 563 J 621—outfit, complete.....

- 1 porcelain base switch.
- 8 large porcelain insulating knobs with screws.
- 2 screws.
- 1 ground clamp.
- 20 feet rubber covered connecting wire.
- 15 feet flexible cord to connect both ties to instruments, etc.

**\$175.00**

shortwave listeners market. The National Company of Malden, Mass. also produced some good communications receivers for DXing, most notably the HRO-50. Fortunate, indeed, was the dedicated broadcast band DXer who had one of the better communications-type general coverage receivers at his listening post.

We must add a word about antennas. The long wire antenna was in common use in the '20s and many a house had a wire strung out to some tree in the backyard. The value of a loop antenna was early recognized, particularly so with the poor selectivity of the early TRF sets. The more avid listener or our early DX'ers made some very good home-made loop antennas in the typical square rack design that could be turned for directivity. These inside loop antennas could often be seen perched upon the top of the early-day receivers. Some of the well made and designed early loop antennas would give a good showing today, when used with a modern set. But there were the more mediocre antennas also, the long wire strung across the attic, a wire run around a room or a bedspring converted to an antenna by clipping a wire to it.

Thus, from the DX'ers point of view, the '20s and '30s were truly 'the good old days'. Exciting listening, bands not yet all crowded with a multitude of 50 kilowatt stations, no all-night stations and many had relatively early signoffs, several around the country were limited-time stations and most stations were even DX conscious and had their own QSL cards for the DX listeners. Special tests and DX programs were far more prevalent than today; and believe me, scheduled special programs at 3:00 or 4:00 AM had no competition, period. Even much of the electrical interference that is so prevalent today, fluorescent lights and neon signs for example, were not around. It was surely the heyday of DX, gone, but never to be forgotten.

# A COLLECTION OF CLASSICS

RARE and UNUSUAL QSLs

compiled by JERRY STARR

The Verification Section was assigned to me since I am the fortunate trustee of two of the largest verification collections ever amassed, those of the late Joe Brauner and Norm Maguire. In addition, members were asked to submit copies of their prized veries for possible inclusion in this section. The decision of what to include was difficult indeed, given the few pages here and the 10,000-plus verifications on hand. Unfortunately some of those submitted had to be left out simply because the copy quality was not sufficient for reproduction. Since there are hundreds of other rare and interesting QSLs that could not be included, I will be sending a large file to the publishers of DX News and hopefully we will be able to initiate a new section featuring vintage veries on a regular basis in the magazine.

## AMATEUR BROADCASTING STATION 10 B.P.

25 WATTS 1200 KILOCYCLES

THE RADIO & ELECTRIC SHOP

WINGHAM, ONT.

Wishes to thank you for your communication and hereby verifies your reception of our programme of Dx Dec 10/30 as the selections mentioned comply with our log. 10B.P. is maintained by radio fans, and does no advertising, the station is entirely home made. Wingham is a town of 2400 population and is the only town in Canada having a broadcasting station. Our operating hours are given on the back page.

May we have the pleasure of hearing from you again?

Yours truly,

*W. Brauner*

*many thanks Mr Brauner for fine report on reception. just what I wanted*

Left: In radio's infancy all stations were amateurs. By 1930 one still was in Canada. The "only town" statement refers to "town" as opposed to "city".

Next page: The lowest power QSL we can find, 7½ watt KLCN-1290.

# Radio Sales Co.

Main and Division

Blytheville, Ark.

Jan. 27th, 1929

Mr. Joseph Brauner,  
17 Spring St.,  
Williamsville, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Brauner:-

We have your letter of Jan 18th, and wish to thank you for it. We are glad you listened in on our little Test Program which we broadcasted from our 7½ watt Station. We have 100 Ft. Single Wire antenna, using Hartley oscillator with heising modulation as our Circuit.

We reached New York City, all right and further, a point in Alberta Canada; a distance of 1750 Miles, from here, wrote that we came in clear as a Bell, and they couldn't hardly believe their own ears when we announced we were in ARKANSAS. But we wrote them saying it was True.

Thanking you again for your letter and enclosing a Picture of US, which we hope you will enjoy having, we are,

Yours very truly,

RADIO SALES CO

BY *J.A. Bass*

Right: By the mid 1930's when the BCB still ended at 1500 the FCC was granting "experimental High Fidelity" licenses from 1500 to 1600 kHz. When the BCB was officially extended to 1600 some of these stations became regular BCB operations. Most famous is W2XR in Long Island City which became WQXR New York. W6XIA, at right, went to 1560 and became KPMC. Both are still around.

**Official Verification**  
*from High Fidelity Broadcasting Station*  
**W6XAI**  
 1000 WATTS . . . . 193.5 METERS . . . . 1550 KILOCYCLES  
 NAME ERNEST R. COOPER DATE MAY 11, 1935  
 This acknowledges as well as verifies your report of having received transmissions from this station on APR. 28, 1935  
 Your co-operation and interest is appreciated by the entire staff.  
 OWNED AND OPERATED BY  
 PIONEER MERCANTILE CO.  
 BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA  
 Operators of Television Station  
 W6XAH and Sound Station  
 W6XE—2000-2100 KC  
 SIGNED *E.R. Chamberlain*  
 STATION MANAGER.

**A<sup>no</sup> 1 REPAIR SPECIALIST**

FLAT RATE \$1.50 REGARDLESS OF TIME, FOR LIGHTS AND DOOR BELLS PLUS MATERIAL.

**ACE ELECTRIC SERVICE**

And SOUL to your INTEREST

**A.C. ENGELHART**

**2-7718**

44 NORTH DUNLAP

I CONTRACT FOR ANYTHING ELECTRICAL RADIO EXPERT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

**ACE ELECTRIC SERVICE  
REPAIR SPECIALISTS**

MEMPHIS, TENN

Feb. 8th. 1929

Dear Sir;

You are the lucky winner of one of the prizes offered by Station WNBR on the night of their celebration.

We are mailing you parcel post all charges prepaid one 50 watt Mazda lamp something that is always useful if you are a user of electricity. Trust it reaches you in first class condition.

Yours very truly,

ACE Electric Service,

per

*J.R. Jackson*  
J.R. Jackson.

**MICHIGAN NATIONAL GUARD**

HQ. BTRY., 2nd BN. 119th FIELD ARTILLERY

JACKSON, MICHIGAN

50 **EW** 7 Watts

Xmitter *S.C.R. 1094* Receiver *3 Tube* Reg. Tube *3* XMT. Volts *750*

To Mr. *J.W. BRAUNER - WILLIAMSVILLE - N.Y.*

*YOUR REPORT OF THE FEB. 28th. 1933 TRANSMISSION*

*OF THIS STATION IS CORRECT. GOOD WORK O.M.*

Date *JUNE 19* 1933 *Sgt. J.B. Osburn* OP.

Above WNBR-1290 with my favorite line from a verie "if you are a user of electricity."

Left: In the early days it was common for the military and police to use BCB frequencies for communications. This one was on 711 kHz



## Radio Station JOIR

Freq 1250 KC. Pwr 3KW

Private Box No. 32  
Central post Office  
Sendai, Japan

December-1952

Norman, L. Maguire.

Dear Sir:

I was of much interest to have had your letter ~~sa~~. I could have a confirmation that your reception in America agreed with our station log of JOIR. This is the first time that I received the information from America—a part of our broadcasting in Japan could be received by you. I<sup>am</sup> enclosing a card of QSL as a kind of verification and our program schedule of JOIR (Radio Sendai) for your convenience.

Hope that you may turn and receive our station log, JOIR. in future.

Thank you very much.

Yours truly,

Signed: Shogo Aikawa

Chief, Engineer

This will verify your reception of Radio Americas

on 1160  kcs, at 12:28 EST, on Nov 11 1967.  
6000

Our 1160 kc transmitter is a 50 kw RCA using two 250-foot vertical radiators. The 6000 kc transmitter is a 7.5 kw RCA feeding a full-wave dipole.

Thank you for your interest.

73's

Shallan

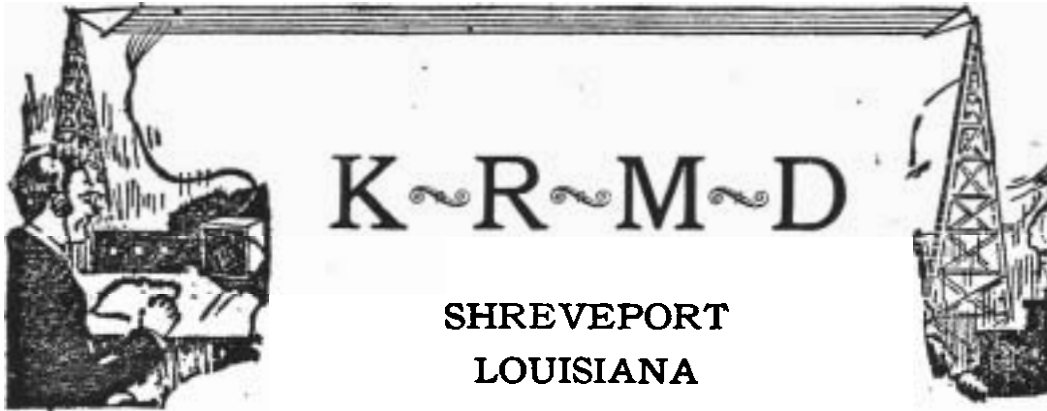
Radio Americas

Above: Check the quaint English. This signer, years later, visited Norm in Albuquerque.

Left: While not "rare" this CIA-funded anti-Castro station caused a flurry of controversy and deserves a niche in broadcasting history. It operated from Swan Island. This verie is from Marc DeLorenzo

WE COVER THE BUYING RADIUS

R. M. DEAN  
PHONE 8-3147



P. T. PULLEN  
PHONE 6221

SHREVEPORT  
LOUISIANA

Dear Friend-

We use the word "Friend", for surely, some little friendly feeling must have been behind the effort necessary to write us reporting on our test programs.

We appreciate your report, and though it means that we must send out several hundred letters after each program of this nature, rest assured that we will always be more than glad to answer any inquiry regarding this station or its programs.

KFMD is a 50 watt Station using an 852 output and a 212D Modulator. We were using a condenser microphone made by our engineer on the test. The entire station is composite, using a three stage amplifier consisting of two stage transformer coupled into the 212D. All of the equipment even to the condenser microphone is composite. Our Antenna system is a four wire "L" Type and counterpoise using voltage feed Hertz.

We verify your report on our program of 3/10/39  
We operate on a crystal check frequency of 1310 Kilocycles.

Note that this station was entirely hand-built right down to the microphone.

Very truly yours,

Radio Station KFMD.  
Shreveport, Louisiana.

By R. M. Dean  
By P. T. Pullen



NEW ZEALAND BROADCASTING SERVICE.  
 Station IYZ,  
 P.O.Box 498,  
ROTORUA. NEW ZEALAND.  
 17th March, 1954.

Mr J.W. Brauner,  
 23 Howard Avenue,  
 Williamsville 21,  
 New York,  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From that awesome winter of  
 '54 when Zedders were being  
 heard in suburban Buffalo !

Dear Mr Brauner,

Thank you for your report of reception of IYZ on February 1st. We are happy to confirm your report.

The programme you heard between 8.30 and 9.00.p.m. (N.Z. time) was a play entitled "The Wooing of Aunt Jenepher". This was followed by the nightly Dominion Weather Forecast at 9.p.m, thence the reading of "Overseas and N.Z. News". At 9.15.p.m. your programme was a talk - "Rehabilitation in Retrospect". At 9.32 the Announcer gave the sign - "Station IYZ" and thence followed another play "The Devil's Holiday".

We have received a considerable number of reports from all over the United States since we opened in April 1949. It has been our experience that reports, especially from the Atlantic Coast, have been received mainly between November and February each year. The majority are received during January. Apparently reception during our summer months, which we presume will be your winter months, is better than at other times of the year. IYZ is a Station of 10,000 watts, operating on 800 Kcs. The Transmitter is on the Pacific Coast 35 miles from the Studios, which are in Rotorua, a Tourist Centre of the Dominion. We are received at good programme level throughout most of the Pacific Islands. We are very pleased to receive reports from listeners as far away as you are, and we trust that you will send us further reports from time to time.

Our Verification Card is being forwarded per surface mail. The staff extend to you their best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'L. Somerville'.

Actg. Station Manager.

# The PALMER SCHOOL of CHIROPRACTIC

CHIROPRACTIC FOUNTAIN HEAD  
DAVENPORT, IOWA, U.S.A.

"Where the West Begins"

for 800 kHz, this  
was Joe Brauner's  
first QSL 4/2/26

Dear Friend:

We take this means of acknowledging your recent communication and confirming your reception of our programs. We trust that you will accept this folder as a personal answer and expression of our appreciation of your report.

WOC is equipped with transmitting apparatus manufactured by the Western Electric Company. Our present apparatus, installed in December, 1924, has a maximum output power of 5,000 watts, and represents the finest and most complete type of radiophone transmitting equipment that the world has yet developed.

If you come to the "Chiropractic City," we invite you to come and visit our institution and our Radio Broadcasting Station. The fact that you are one of our listeners will be your pass.

The schedule enclosed with this folder is standard. Detailed programs and special numbers are announced by radio and in newspapers throughout the country using our free program service.

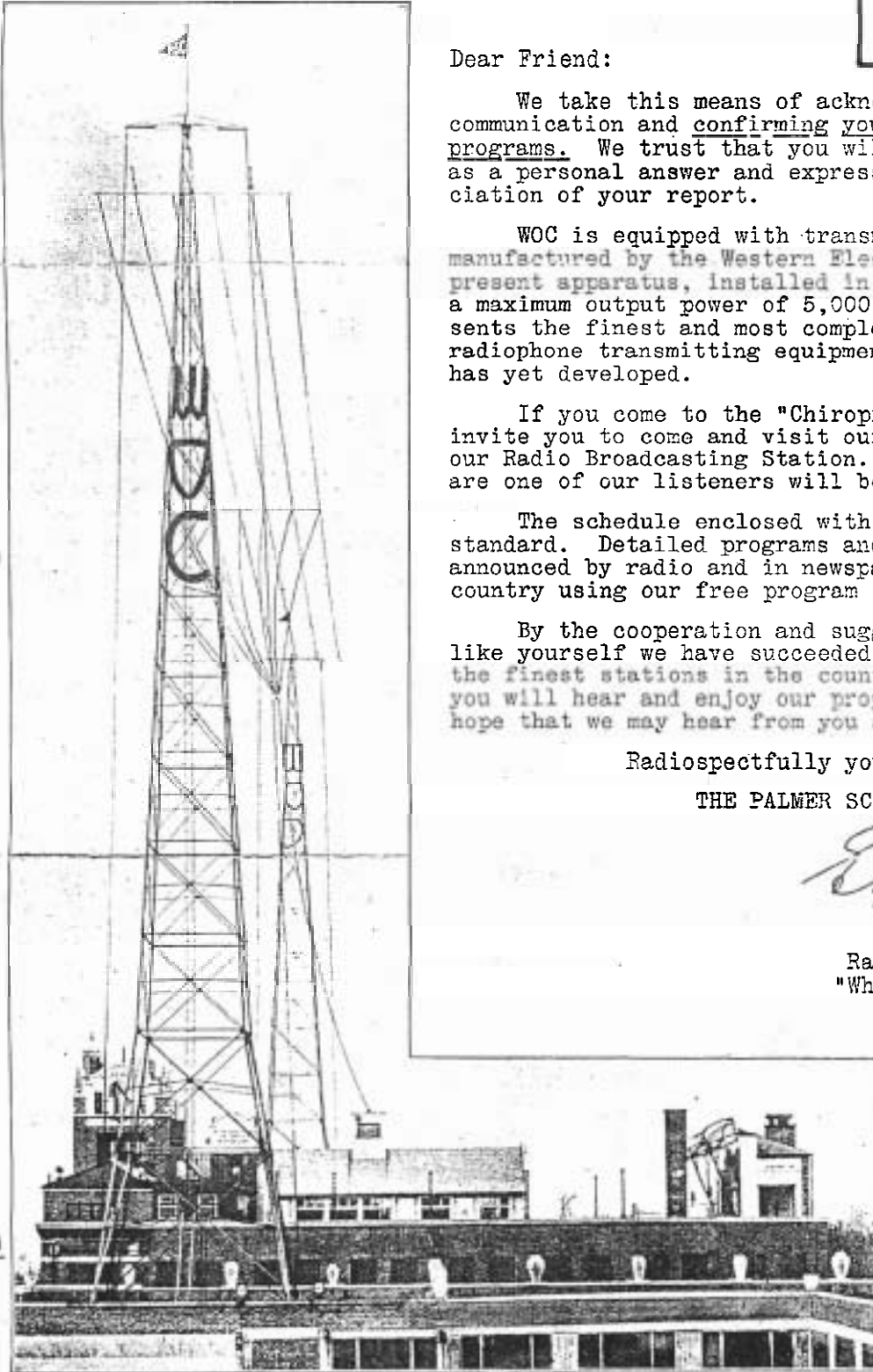
By the cooperation and suggestions of friends like yourself we have succeeded in making WOC one of the finest stations in the country. We trust that you will hear and enjoy our programs regularly, and hope that we may hear from you again.

Radiospectfully yours,

THE PALMER SCHOOL OF CHIROPRACTIC,

*E. J. Swamley*

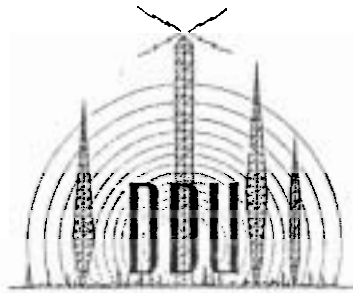
Studio Director,  
Radiophone Station WOC,  
"Where the West Begins."



Antenna System of The Palmer School of Chiropractic's Broadcasting Station WOC



EL ESPECTADOR  
CX14-810 KCS. CXA 19-11705 KCS.



RADIO LIBERTAD  
CX18-890 KCS. CXA 9-15345 KCS.

## DIFUSORAS DEL URUGUAY

TELÉFONOS: 81481-82 Y 88141 SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA DIRECCIÓN TELEGRÁFICA "DIFURUGUAY"

18 DE JULIO, 1393  
MONTEVIDEO

Abril 25 de 1945

Sr.  
NORMAN L. MAGUIRE  
1210 E. Grand  
Albuquerque, Nuevo Mexico  
Estados Unidos de Norteamérica

Muy estimado señor nuestro:

Con gran placer acusamos recibo de su muy atenta de fecha 19 de enero ppdo. que recibimos recién a fines de la última semana, y de cuyos términos hemos tomado muy prolija nota, dando conocimiento de ellos a nuestro Departamento Técnico.-

Le estamos sinceramente agradecidos por su gentileza de hacernos conocer la forma en que sintonizó nuestra emisora CX-18 Radio "Libertad" en 890 kilociclos.- Vuestro report es exacto.-

Nuestra empresa cuenta además de la radiodifusora que Vd. escuchó, con otras dos: CX-14 "El Espectador" en 810 kilociclos, y CXA-19 en onda corta en la banda de 25 metros, 11,705 kcs.- Muy pronto esta última emisora va a operar en 11,835 kcs.-

Vd. sería tan amable de volver a escribirnos en alguna otra oportunidad?.- Créanos que le quedaríamos sumamente agradecidos.-

Sin otro particular, y confiando que podamos tener la satisfacción de nuevas noticias tuyas, aprovechemos la oportunidad para saludar a Vd. con nuestra mayor consideración, quedando a sus gratas órdenes sus amigos y

Ss. Ss.

*Alcázar*

RADIO STATIONS "ILLIMANI"  
CP4 EN 1040 KC & CP5 EN 6080 KC

# CP4-CP5

WE HEREBY VERIFY YOUR RECEPTION OF OUR  
C.P. 4 BROADCASTING STATION ON 1040 KILO-  
CYCLES, DATED Dec. 11/34 YOUR COMMENTS ON THE PRO-  
GRAM CHECK WITH OUR LOG,  
Special IDA program THANKS AND BEST WISHES.

COMPAÑIA RADIO BOLIVIANA

Here's enough to make South American fans turn green: Uruguay and Bolivia. (CP4 from Carleton Lord)

Wanna get greener?  
See next page for Chile!

**RADIO CRISTOBAL COLON C. B. 118**

SERVICIO DE RADIO PARA AMERICA LATINA

AFILIADA A LA B. B. C. DE LONDRES Y LA N. B. C. DE NUEVA YORK

VIÑA DEL MAR

REPUBLICA DE CHILE



C. B. 118

3 PONIENTE 165  
TELEFONO 84827  
CASILLA 43  
VIÑA DEL MAR

Viña del Mar, Mayo 17 de 1949.-

ADRIANO IZ Y REYES  
PROPIETARIO

Señor  
Norman L. Maguire  
434 North Maple  
Albuquerque, New Mexico  
ESTADOS UNIDOS DE NORTE AMERICA.-

Muy señor nuestro:

Tenemos el agrado de acusar recibo de su atenta carta, en la que nos informa Ud. detalladamente sobre la recepción de nuestras transmisiones correspondientes al día 9 de Enero del presente año.

Hemos cotejado las anotaciones de su carta, con la programación del día mencionado en ella, y comprobamos, gustosamente, que corresponden en todos sus detalles a nuestra emisión.

Para su conocimiento, debemos informar a Ud. que nuestro equipo de transmisiones fué diseñado y contruido totalmente por la Radio Corporation of América (R.C.A.), y trabaja con una potencia de 25 kilowatts en antena.

Todos nuestros equipos de estudio, micrófonos, mesas (Turn-Tables), pick-ups, etc., son también de la marca R.C.A.

Al agradecer muy sinceramente su estimada información, rogamos a Ud. se sirva enviarnos nuevamente algunas detalles más sobre nuestras emisiones, pues son de inestimable valor para nuestro control.

Sin otro particular, somos de Ud.

Attes. y SS. SS.  
**RADIO CRISTOBAL COLON**  
LUIS MONTECINOS P.  
Gerente Comercial.

# Silber Broadcasting Company, Inc.

WALLACE **K W A L** KELLOGG  
250 WATTS -- 1450 K. C.

Wallace, Idaho  
Dec. 10, 1942

Dear Mr Brauner:

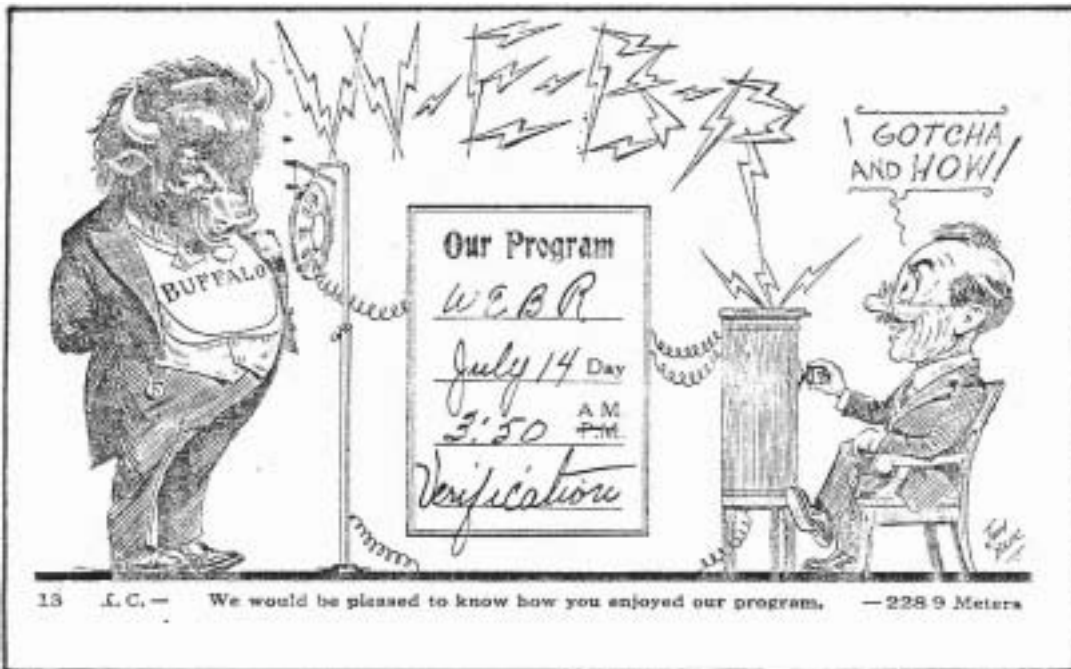
I am very pleased to be able to verify your reception of our special DX Program for the NRC. Thank you for your interesting report. I am inclined to agree with you that for 250 watts we covered a great deal of territory on the broadcast. From the input to our final stage I doubt if we are putting out a great deal more than 150 watts if that. This is due to the fact that our antenna is supported by a cedar pole. It is a vertical of wire and the pole is close to the wire and I am inclined to think that the proximity of the pole changes our antenna resistance when it is wet and gives us a false power indication. Add to that the fact that we have already reduced power to the level recommended by the commission and you will realize that we are really low powered here

In line with our station policy I am returning your postage but I assure you that we appreciate the thoughtfulness which prompted you to send it

Above: Note unique antenna system. By the way, what IS the resistance of cedar?

Sincerely Yours,

C. J. Crane  
Chief Operator KWAL



Left: From the Howard Kemp collection

Armed Forces Radio Station WVUQ  
Hq USAF  
APO 709

22 December, 1945

Mr. Norman L. Manguire  
101 Hope Street  
Stamford, Conn.

Dear Sir:

This is to verify your reception of the Armed Forces Radio Station WVUQ at Guadalcanal. Your report of 6 Dec. has been checked against our station log, and seems to tally in all respects.

Incidentally, 6 December (your time) was our last day of broadcasting. A new station was installed and is presently being operated by the Army Airways Communications System. The new station is on the same frequency with the same power. The transmitter is a Western Electric 443-A with Doherty Amplifier. Coverage on the island is much better as the new location is much better, and a better ground system is employed. The old station used an RCA 1-K transmitter, and the antenna was surrounded by coconut trees on all sides.

I would appreciate very much if you would listen for the new station as I feel sure that you will hear it, and would like to make it of record.

In closing, thanks very much for your report, and hope to hear from you very soon, 73 es SK,

Above: 690 kHz with 1000 watts  
from Guadalcanal to  
Connecticut!

*Rudolph M. Rubin, Jr.*  
RUDOLPH M. RUBIN, JR.  
OIC AFRS WVUQ

Right: Some early  
QSLs were for specific  
programs. This one  
is from 1929.  
(That's 15572 in  
dog years)

*Rec'd, Thanks Program correct, we cannot answer the  
of letters fully.*

K. O. C. W. Kennel No. 13 of the  
**YELLOW DOGS OF THE WORLD**

This is to Certify That:

*CUR Joseph W. Brauner*

is a common, ordinary, every day, bone burying, YELLOW DOG, a member of  
K. O. C. W. Kennel No. 13 at Chickasha, Oklahoma, and as such is entitled to greet  
all brother YELLOW DOGS on the fine points of fellowship.

APPROVED:

J. A. TEETERS  
BONE-KEEPER

BOB ELLISTON  
MOST ILLUSTRIOUS CUR

ARTHUR JOHNSON  
TREE FINDER

Tune in on Yellow Dog Club programs, every Saturday night over Radio  
Station K. O. C. W. 1400 Kilocycles

*Feb 10 1929*





# STATION WRDW

"THE CALL OF  
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA"

December 26, 1930

Newark News Radio Club  
17 Spring Street  
Williamsville, New York

Gentlemen:-

ATT.: Mr. J. W. Brauner.

I have waited several days before answering your kind letter of December 14th, because I wished to have an absolute report to make on the reception of our special DX program, which was on Sunday morning, December 14th, 1930.

It gives us a great deal of pleasure to know that we gave pleasure to others. The night of this DX program, we had in our studio 120 artists, all anxious to give that others might receive a good clean, wholesome program.

We are six months old, and are on the air about thirteen hours a day. January 1st, we are going on the air sixteen hours a day. During the entire broadcast, we are using only forty-five minutes of phonograph records a day. We maintain a ten-piece studio concert orchestra, which is one of the best in the country, and we have other talent besides the orchestra. We are very proud to know that we are giving our local talent their chance in the world, and must say they are making good.

In your letter written to the Old Timers Club you referred to one Arthur Lee Simpkins, who rendered several numbers this night. This happens to be a colored man who is employed in one of our local banks. He is going to be given a trial before the NBC studio in New York in January. The piano player who accompanied him is also colored, both from Augusta. He can sing everything from Grand Opera to Scottish Yodel, and makes everybody know when he is on the air.

It was not unheard of for all the local performers to appear live on DX specials, 120 showed up for this one. Note that this is obviously from the "Old South".

AFFILIATED STATIONS:  
WAYNE M. NELSON, OWNER  
RADIO STATION WEGO  
CONCORD, N. C.  
1410 KC 1000 WATTS  
RADIO STATION WAYN  
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.  
900 KC 1000 WATTS

# RADIO STATION WWNF

WAYNE M. NELSON, INC.  
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MARCH 31, 1948

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge your verification of our recent broadcast of March 25.

It was a pleasure to hear from you and we hope you will be able to listen again as we are planning to be on the air twenty-five hours daily.

Thanking you, indeed, for your interest, we are,

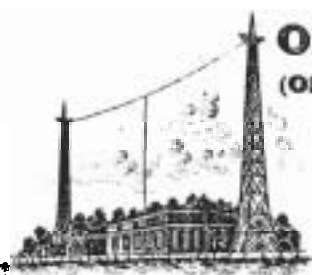
Yours very truly

RADIO STATION W W N F

Ed Leach, Manager

Above: The longest daily schedule in radio history.

Left: From the collection of Eugene Martin circa 1930



**OSAKA CHUO HOSOKYOKU**  
(OSAKA CENTRAL BROADCASTING STATION)

Location of the Station : (Lat. 34° 46' 28" N  
(Long. 135° 31' 55" E  
Power : 10 KW.  
Frequency : 750 KC.

Dear *Mr. Eugene Martin*,  
We are in receipt of your letter of *Dec. 24th 1930* and are very pleased to hear that you picked up our station at so great a distance. Having checked up your report of our program, we find that your reception is correct. We would appreciate any further information you could send to us.

Yours truly  
Engineering Section, **JOBK**  
*Keiichi Ito*

★ THE NATION'S STATION ★

THE CROSLEY CORPORATION



CINCINNATI

No collection would be complete without the legendary 500,000 watt W8X0. The lights of Mason, Ohio would dim and flicker with the modulation when this monster was turned on.

Dear Radio Friend:

We are pleased to verify your reception report of November 28, 1940 of Station W8X0. This station operates on the frequency of 700 kilocycles with a power of 500,000 watts. Station W8X0 is an experimental station which is licensed to operate only between the hours of 12 Midnight and 6:00 A.M., Eastern Standard Time.

In addition to various special unscheduled experimental transmissions, at the present time station W8X0 is regularly scheduled to operate daily from 12 Midnight to 2:00 A.M. Eastern Standard Time, during which period the regular programs of station WLW are broadcast.

We appreciate the report on your reception of Station W8X0, and wish to thank you for your interest in writing to us. We hope that you will continue to enjoy good reception from our station.

Yours very truly,

RADIO STATION WLW - W8X0

R. J. Rockwell,  
Technical Supervisor.

When this station was operating, neighbors could actually hear it on their toasters.

- Station WLW - 50,000 watts - 700 Kilocycles -- 428.3 Meters
- Station W8X0 - 500,000 watts - 700 Kilocycles -- 428.3 Meters
- Station WSAI - 5,000 watts - 1330 Kilocycles -- 225.4 Meters
- 1,000 watts - Night
- Station W8XAL - 10,000 watts -- 6060 Kilocycles -- 49.5 Meters
- Station W8XNU - 1,000 watts - 25,950 Kilocycles-- 11.5 Meters

This huge rig is still in place at WLW's transmitter site.

# NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.



A RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA SERVICE

815 SUPERIOR AVENUE, N. E.

CLEVELAND, OHIO



BROADCASTING STATION  
WTAM  
FREQUENCY 1070 KC

February 5 1940

Dear Mr Brauner:

This is to acknowledge and to thank you for your very fine DX communication relative to the special WTAM DX program broadcast from the Alpine Village Restaurant, Cleveland, Ohio, Sunday morning, January 14th. You may use this letter as your verification of this program.

As you probably know, this program was especially arranged for the DX listeners as well as for the entertainment of the DX'ers who attended the party in person at the Alpine Village.

A small ultra-high frequency transmitter measuring  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $4\frac{5}{8}$ " x 10", crystal controlled and all self-contained, operating on a frequency of 39,260 kilocycles with a power of 15/100ths of a watt was used to interview the visiting DX'ers, using call letters WEJG whose signal was transmitted during the program through WTAM. Therefore by listening to this program you also heard WEJG.

Your interest in our program is greatly appreciated and we are always pleased to have your comments.

Yours truly,

S E LEONARD  
Engineer-in-charge

SEL:0

RADIO BROADCASTING STATION K P P C

Pasadena Presbyterian Church  
Pasadena, California

Dear Friend,

We take pleasure in confirming your reception of our program of Feb. 20, 1939. Thank you for your

report. We hope to hear from you concerning future reception.

Yours very truly,

Operator-Announcer

Above: Here's what we need, more DX Tests with parties for the DXers!

Left: KPPC was only 50 watts on 1210 when Ernie Cooper heard them in Brooklyn, NY



S T A T I O N

# RXKR

THE CRUISING BROADCASTER

FREQUENCY 815 KILOCYCLES  
SHORE OFFICE:  
1646 WEST ADAMS BLVD.  
PHONE PARKWAY 4440  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

July 25, 1933

Mr. Carleton Lord  
International DX'ers Alliance  
Foreign Affairs Department  
Akron, Ohio

The original "pirate". This letter fails to mention that the SS City of Panama was also a floating gambling casino once it entered international waters.

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of and verify your report of July 18th on our station, for which we wish to thank you.

The transmitter and studios of RXKR are located aboard the SS City of Panama, which sails nightly out of Santa Monica Bay, California.

RXKR is the first commercial radio station aboard a steamship and we believe we have completed quite an engineering feat. We operate on a power of 500 watts and on a carrier frequency of 815 kilocycles, by authority of the Republic of Panama.

Our broadcast hours are from 8:00 P.M. to 1:00 A.M. daily, and on Sundays from 2:00 P.M. until 6:00 P.M., Pacific Standard Time.

We would appreciate hearing from you from time to time in order that we may know how we are being received.

Thanking you for your interest, we are,

Yours very truly,

PANAMA BROADCASTING COMPANY

*Cecil M. Newcorn*  
Cecil M. Newcorn

General Manager.

OF PANAMA

CMN:NH

THE VOICE



138



PHONE 71-124 • P. O. BOX 1291 • MINOT, NORTH DAKOTA

March 17, 1958

Dear Norman:

"Cutie" Radio woke up early the morning of January 13, 1958, bawled from 3:00 a.m. till 4:30 a.m. CST; but was fed and returned happily to bed.

"Cutie" is just two months old now, but making very good progress for a youngster. She lives at 1320 in Minot, North Dakota, and has 1000 watts, compliments of the Collins Company.

She enjoys music and news very much but her Dad says she must retire at sundown. We are looking forward to the day when "Cutie" gets a little older and can stay up all night as well as all day. Thanks for your help in tending "Cutie."

In all sincerity, our thanks for your response. This letter will verify your reception of KQDY (Cutie). Thanks for listening and best wishes to you and the NRC. May we extend our invitation in print as we did on the air - Visit the "Cutie" family whenever you're in North Dakota. We also extend our apologies for the lateness of our response to your letter.

Sincerely,

The "Cutie" Family

WPME

1000 WATTS  
1540 KCS.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, PENNSYLVANIA

---

Thanks, Mr. Fete Taylor of Durnan, ...

We quite agree . . . WPME  
Was heard at your location;  
And by reply, we verify  
In tune to our vocation!

- Carroll N. R. C. Seth

Cooper

ANNOUNCER

Joe Pelletier  
CHIEF ENGINEER

Above: A little humor from the Cutie crew.

Left: A bit of verse from the NRC's poet laureate, the late Carroll Seth

"Voice of the Veterans of Foreign Wars"

Radio Station

WVFW



49 FOURTH AVENUE

BROOKLYN · NEW YORK

FORMERLY WFOX

Telephone STerling 3-8043

January 3, 1934

214.2 Meters-----1400 Kilocycles-----500 Watts

J. W. Brauner  
17 E. Spring St.  
Williamsville, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Your letter dated Dec. 31 on hand.

Re ~~WVWV~~ call letters:

This station first organized eight years ago maintained the call letters WSGH. Four years later the call letters were changed to WFOX. On Oct. 25, 1933, WFOX applied to the Federal Radio Commission for permission to use ~~WVWV~~ call letters. Permission granted, same were used for a few weeks, when the Veterans of Foreign Wars suggested that we change them to WVFW, which we maintain at the present time.

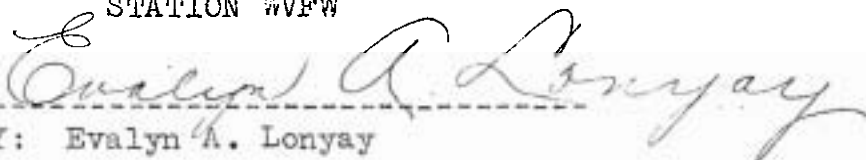
Re report of reception on November 1, 1933:

~~WVWV~~ call letters were in use at that time. Remainder of report is verified hereby.

WVFW wishes to take the opportunity at this time to thank you for the interest you have taken, and wishes the best of luck to you and the members of the Newark News Radio Club.

Sincerely

PARAMOUNT BROADCASTING CORP.  
STATION WVFW

  
BY: Evalyn A. Lonyay

The game of "musical call letters" is nothing new. To confuse things even further this station shared time and frequency with WARD in New York City. Both have long since disappeared.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25002GX  
NATIONAL OFFICE  
Battle Creek, Michigan

DEC 30 1955

Mr. Norman L. Maguire  
1420 Columbia Drive, N.E.  
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Maguire:

This will confirm your reported reception of Broadcast Station KO2XDN, an experimentally licensed, 250-watt transmitter located 4700' from ground zero of the "Operation Cue" nuclear explosion at the Nevada Test Site. This was part of a project to determine the effects of a nuclear explosion on commercial communications equipment. It was sponsored jointly by the Federal Civil Defense Administration and the Radio, Electronics, and Television Manufacturers Association as Project 35.2 of the Civil Effects Test Group of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The transmitter was programmed with a repetitive tape recording on 1240 kilocycles; it operated into a 150-foot guyed antenna. The Station was on the air several nights between April 26 and May 5 in expectation of the detonation which occurred on the latter date. The transmitter did not come back on the air three minutes after the blast as was provided for through timing signals, due primarily to the snapping of the power service line from the generator unit serving the equipment. Despite some "tumbling" of the Station equipment, the only needed repair work was to re-establish power supply. Five minutes following this, the transmitter was back on the air with its program on the afternoon of May 6.

KO2XDN has been removed from the Test Site and will not be heard again. We appreciate your report and will mail you a copy of a booklet describing "Operation Cue" as soon as it is published.

Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,



Albert H. Stevenson  
Director, Program 35  
Civil Effects Test Group

Radio Station KO2XDN  
CETG Program 35  
P.O. Box 7  
Mercury, Nevada

Probably the rarest QSL gathered here, the lone one known to exist from the only U.S. station ever to be blown up by an atomic bomb. God willing, it will be the last! This was Norm Maguire's favorite verification.



## I'M ALL EARS

### A History of Broadcast Band DXing

By Carleton Lord

In the beginning, there were experimenters with wireless receivers who listened to code and then voice transmissions from experimental, marine and amateur stations. They learned that they could hear transmissions from increasing distances -- across the street, across town, from the next state. These were the first DXers of the 20th Century. Unfortunately, History does not identify them or tell us where they lived or what they heard.

History further does not record precisely the origination of the terms "DX," "DXer" and "DXing" as presently used by radio enthusiasts, nor does it provide a date when first they were used verbally or in print. It is probable that a devotee with a background in algebra decided that "D" was for Distance and "X" was the Unknown. Hence, DX became the unknown distance and then long distance. Whatever the facts, Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary lists "DX" as a noun referring to "distance" as in "long distance radio transmission."

There are many claims of first in radio. For the purpose of this report, the broadcast by KDKA of the Harding-Cox election returns on November 2, 1920 is considered to be the first transmission on radio as we know it today. And this was the start of the Broadcast Band DX hobby as we still pursue it.

With KDKA at Pittsburgh -- soon to be followed by WJZ in Newark and WBZ at Springfield -- Westinghouse was in a situation where listeners were needed. Thus, while their broadcast engineers were blazing trails pushing signals across land and sea, other engineers were busy designing serviceable, popular price receivers -- sets simple enough for the non-technical fan to operate and inexpensive enough to be afforded by every household. The first model was the Aeriola, Jr. -- a tiny crystal set with a range of 12 to 15 miles at a cost of \$25. This was followed by the Aeriola, Sr. -- a one-tube superregenerative set with a \$60 price tag.

Other manufacturers also were busy. Some provided complete receivers that were ready to go as soon as you connected an aerial, a storage "A" battery and a dry "B" battery. Others went into design of circuits and production of kits of parts for home-builders.

#### First Generation DXers

With the growing number of stations and easy access to receiving equipment to meet almost every budget, it was not long until thousands of homes had new receivers to enjoy. Once they had located the local stations, the new owners found that there were other stations that could be heard -- stations in the next town, in the next state, and even part way across the country. The more distant, the better. For a while, without knowing it,

nearly every new listener was a DXer. A typical remark on the way to school or work: "I heard Schenectady last night."

Dialing for distance frequently was an alternate to listening to local programs, of which the following schedule by KDKA on October 22, 1922 is typical:

|           |                                                 |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 7:00 p.m. | The Weekly Letter from FARM AND HOME            |
| 7:30 p.m. | Pittsburgh Mandolin Orchestra                   |
| 8:00 p.m. | Bedtime Story for Children                      |
| 8:30 p.m. | "My Trip Through Ireland"                       |
| 9:00 p.m. | Helen Schlappick, piano; C. L. Kanous, baritone |

There came the time when many listeners forgot about distant stations to concentrate listening time on programs from local stations. But many continued to tune for new and distant stations. It was at this point that the Ekko Company began to issue verification stamps, and at one time they were reported to have distributed stamps to 20,000 listeners.

Records available 60 years after the fact do not reveal the names of those early DXers, much less the identity of the first listener to hear a DX station. As an example of the first generation of DXers, we have chosen to record the initiation of Ray Lewis, who later became a top-rated DXer, but was then an eighth grader in Toledo, Ohio, in 1920.

There was no radio in the Lewis home when newspaper reports of the new miracle whetted Ray's appetite. He decided to build the crystal set described in the local paper. With the usual oatmeal box for a coil form, some parts supplied by a friend, and a few judicious purchases of other parts, he completed his receiver in four evenings (after his homework was done). It took some persuasion to get family approval to run a 100-foot aerial from the peak of their three-story home to a telephone pole, but he prevailed. Connection of aerial and ground to the receiver brought instant success -- WCX and WWJ in Detroit. After learning how to set the tuner and find the most sensitive spot on the crystal, other stations were heard, climaxed by the presidential election returns from KDKA in Pittsburgh. In due time, Ray built a two-tube receiver, to which he added an extra stage of amplification, and that -- plus his family's purchase of a new Atwater Kent -- lasted him until 1928 when he bought a new 8-tube Crosley Showbox.

Another of today's active DXers broke into DXing with an unusual experience. Kermit Geary of Walnutport, Pa., talked his family into buying their first receiver in December 1925. The dealer came to install it, but was unable to bring in a single station. After nearly a half hour of fiddling, with the family about ready to send the set back to the store, they finally brought in WIOD loud and clear. It seems there had been a maritime SOS call, all stations had gone off the air, and WIOD was one of the first to resume transmission. Thus the first station heard by Kermit was a real DX catch, and he was hooked by the hobby.

The mixture of local and distant targets for radio listeners is well illustrated by the radio program schedule listed for April 20, 1928 by the Toledo (Ohio) NEWS-BEE. Programs that evening were listed from 70 stations

on 50 frequencies from 25 states and five provinces -- including Alberta, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, New Brunswick, Oklahoma, Texas and Washington. Programs from these locations were intended for residents of Toledo!

DXers in the early days were limited in communications with other DXers. There might be one or two friends at work or at school with the same interest, and he could swap news and tips. There was some coverage by newspapers and magazines, but even that was limited.

In 1922, RADIO BROADCASTING NEWS printed weekly schedules of programs for Pittsburgh and other sections of the country. Periodically, it would carry reports on reception of distant stations. On August 5, it started what may well have been the first ever DX contest. The event was suggested by Frank H. Jones (who was also the owner of 6KW in Tuinuco, Cuba), and it was called "Radio Golf" because it was a "gentleman's game, and each person knew his own score." The idea was to log each new station heard, record the distance to each station, and add up the mileage for all stations heard. Jones submitted an initial entry of 24 stations and 24,800 total miles. The idea caught on and, after five months, RBN showed a listing of 50 radio golfers from 21 states, the District of Columbia, Ontario and Cuba. The leader, with 82,470 miles, was Milton L. Johnson, Achison, Kansas.

The radio and experimenter magazines of the day made the most of the growing interest in long distance reception. They printed a succession of new circuits for the home-builder and carried advertisements for parts, kits and complete receivers.

Typical of the day was the December 1927 issue of RADIO NEWS. Its 154 pages included 169 advertisers on 63 pages, a list of U.S. broadcast stations, 55 pages of technical information, 13 pages of miscellaneous material, an editorial, and a page of classified ads. Also, there were detailed instructions on how to build the "Peridyne Five" and the "Super Hilodyne," and how to tune the "Knickerbocker Five."

RADIO DIGEST sponsored the first international tests in 1926. With unbelievable cooperation from the broadcast industry, they arranged for all Eastern U.S. stations to sign off at 9:00 p.m. for an hour and for stations in Europe to transmit at this normally-silent hour. Details are not available at this time, but this reporter did log 2BD in Aberdeen, Scotland, on January 26, 1926, and Louis Ham, later prominent in NNRC activities, was awarded second prize.

### The Radio Clubs

Probably the principal catalyst in the development of the DX Hobby was the coming of the radio clubs. For the purpose of this treatise, we will deal only with clubs that devoted at least part of their attention to the Broadcast Band. Some were BCB only, others were BCB plus other frequencies, types of transmission and interests.

In 1927, one of the features on the radio pages of the NEWARK EVENING NEWS was the column "Broadcasts Winnowed," by Charlotte Geer, known to

thousands of North Jersey residents as "The Dialist." Frequently several paragraphs of her nightly columns were devoted to her air rambles about the country. Readers began to write in and describe their own DX journeys. Area radio enthusiasts liked the idea of swapping news and tips about reception, and suggested that THE NEWS organize a club. The editors agreed to give it a trial, and a notice in the paper announced an organizational meeting. The date was December 8, 1927.

Fifty-five dial twisters turned out, and at the end of two hours, the Newark News Radio Club was launched -- the first club of its kind in the World. L. S. J. Cranse was elected president, and Irving R. Potts was elected executive secretary. Potts was elected president the following year, and he held this office until his death in 1962.

A broadcast over WJZ in February 1928 described the aims and activities of this new organization, and club headquarters was deluged by a mail response of over 1,500 cards and letters. Programs over other stations spread the NNRC story across the country, and enrollments poured in from distant states. Donald Hill, Broken Bow, Nebr., became the first out-of-state member. On its second birthday, the club had over 600 members, and in the years to come the total approached the 2,000 mark.

One of the first NNRC innovations was what has become known as the "courtesy program." This involved asking a seldom-heard station to broadcast a special program during the early-morning hours when interference on its frequency would be negligible or non-existent. This activity was an immediate success, and most weeks during a DX season would show 20 to 30 as targets for members. Several winter seasons showed more than 500 special courtesy programs dedicated to NNRC.

Many of the world's stations -- large and small -- broadcast for NNRC. One of the earliest was Cologne, Germany, in 1930. A special from HHK in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, drew over 500 reports. The 5-watt TJW in Hamilton, Bermuda, received 348 reports. KSL in Salt Lake City transmitted a special that was re-broadcast by KGMB in Honolulu, and brought reports from China and Japan.

One of the most elaborate programs was a five-hour broadcast from WFMD-900, Frederick, Md. This was arranged by the NNRC Baltimore Chapter, which made all arrangement, wrote the script, and sent two carloads of members to put on the program. A full 10 months went into preparations, which included writing every station in the world on 890-900-910 kHz with the request to stand by to prevent interference. A surprising number of stations not only agreed to remain silent, but promised to publicize the program. A total of 358 reports was received by this 500-watt station, including 26 from Australia and New Zealand.

Among the innovations by NNRC was to arrange special programs from stations on a single frequency or in a single state or province. In the case of the single frequency, stations were scheduled one at a time for 30 minutes; in a period of four hours, DXers had a clear shot at eight stations on the same frequency without changing the dial. This approach was noted by the FCC and subsequently was the basis for the monthly frequency checks with segments of 20 minutes.

Other clubs followed. Two early clubs were sponsored by joint newspaper/radio station combinations -- Buffalo Evening News (WBEW) DX Club and Chicago Daily News (WMAQ) DX Club. It cost nothing to join. If you lived close enough to buy the paper, the radio pages brought news, tips and reports. And every week there was a 30-minute radio program that summarized the news. Some clubs grew, prospered, and provided much help for their members. National Radio Club (organized 1933) was one of these, as was the Canadian DX Relay. A unique organization was the International DXers Alliance, which was organized in 1932 to concentrate on foreign reception.

All clubs covered in this report were involved in BCB DXing, although a few included other activities. NRC was active in short wave reception for a while, but reverted to strictly BCB-DX. IDA added short waves and continued with coverage of both spectrums until it suspended operations. NNRC covered BCB, SW, amateurs, utilities, FM and TV-DX.

|                                                          |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| All-Wave All-World DX Club (Australia)                   |     |
| Anglo-American Radio Society -- American Branch          | (B) |
| Atlantic Radio Club (Glenside, Pa.)                      | (A) |
| Before Breakfast DX Club (Beverly Hills, Cal.)           |     |
| British Long Distance Listeners' League (London)         |     |
| Buffalo Evening News DX Club (Buffalo, N.Y.)             | (F) |
| Canadian DX Relay (Goderich, Ont.)                       |     |
| Central DX Club                                          | (A) |
| Chicago Daily News DX Club (Chicago, Ill.)               |     |
| DX League of the World                                   |     |
| DX Listeners Correspondence Club (Bridgeton, N.J.)       |     |
| Thomas A. Edison DX Club (Washington, D.C.)              |     |
| Evening Telegram Listeners Club (Toronto, Ont.)          |     |
| Flatbush DX Club (Brooklyn, N.Y.)                        |     |
| Fort William Radio Club (Fort William, Ont.)             |     |
| Globe Circlers DX Club (Bronx, N.Y.)                     |     |
| Globe Circlers Radio DX Club                             |     |
| Globe Radio DXer's Association (Australia)               |     |
| Greater Chicago DX Club (Chicago, Ill.)                  | (B) |
| Great Lakes Radio Club                                   | (D) |
| International DXers Alliance (Bloomington, Ill.)         |     |
| International DXers Society (Elyria, Ohio)               |     |
| International Radio Club (Miami, Fla.)                   |     |
| International Radio Club of America (Seattle, Wash.)     |     |
| International Radio Society (England)                    |     |
| International 6,000-12,000 Mile Club (Philadelphia, Pa.) |     |
| Interstate Radio Club                                    | (B) |
| KDKA DX Club (Pittsburgh, Pa.)                           |     |
| Lake Shore Radio DX Club (Holland, Mich.)                |     |
| Liga Colombiana Radio DXers' Alliance (Bogota, Colombia) |     |
| Mid-Co Exchange (Wichita, Kans.)                         | (H) |
| Mid-Continent Letter Exchange                            |     |
| NATIONAL RADIO CLUB                                      |     |
| Newark News Radio Club (Newark, N.J.)                    |     |
| New England Radio Club (Worcester, Mass.)                |     |

|                                                  |     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|
| New Zealand DX Club (Wellington, N.Z.)           |     |
| New Zealand DX Radio Association (Dunedan, N.Z.) |     |
| North American Radio Club                        |     |
| Northern States DX Radio League                  |     |
| Philadelphia Radio Club (Philadelphia, Pa.)      |     |
| Prairie State DX Club (Chicago, Ill.)            |     |
| Radio Club de Cuba (Havana, Cuba)                |     |
| Radio Club Venezolano (Caracas, Venezuela)       |     |
| Radio Listeners Club of Central New England      |     |
| Round the World DX Club (Los Angeles, Cal.)      |     |
| Service for the Radio Clubs (Mexico City)        | (E) |
| Shrewsbury Radio Club (Shrewsbury, Mass.)        |     |
| Smallest DX Club in the World (Syracuse, N.Y.)   |     |
| Staten Island DX Club (Port Richmond, N.Y.)      |     |
| Summit Radio Club (Summit, N.J.)                 |     |
| Transcontinental DX Club                         |     |
| Transcontinental Radio DX Club                   | (C) |
| Union Radio Americana (Heredia, Costa Rica)      |     |
| United States Radio DX Club (Shrewsbury, Mass.)  |     |
| Universal DX Club (Oradell, N.J.)                |     |
| Universal Radio Club (Hackensack, N.J.)          |     |
| Universal Radio DX Club (San Francisco, Cal.)    |     |
| Victory Radio Club                               |     |
| WISJ DX Radio Club (Madison, Wis.)               |     |
| World Radio Reception Club                       |     |
| World Wide Dial Club                             |     |

|     |                                                         |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------|
| (A) | Absorbed by National Radio Club (April 1934)            |
| (B) | Combined with Globe Circlers Radio DX Club              |
| (C) | Reorganized as Universale Radio DX Club                 |
| (D) | Taken over by Canadian DX Relay (November 1934)         |
| (E) | Disbanded (January 1934)                                |
| (F) | Disbanded (November 1933)                               |
| (G) | Name changed to United States Radio DX Club (June 1934) |
| (H) | Taken over by Globe Circlers DX Club (January 1936)     |

In general, the better clubs gave much to DXing, and in retrospect it is difficult to visualize a DXer getting the most from his hobby without membership in one or more good clubs. Club publications brought schedules of courtesy programs, reports from members, and changes in station data. Many clubs had annual conventions, and some had regular meetings during the DX season. NNRC had full-fledged chapters in Baltimore, Chicago and Indianapolis in addition to activities in Newark, and this led to personal friendships that would endure through the years.

In time, the radio club picture was clouded by the emergence of many small clubs. One that intrigued this reporter was a Syracuse group named Smallest DX Club in the World. After a small announcement in RADEX of its existence, nothing further was heard from them, and one wonders who they were and what they did. Other small clubs -- often operated by one or two individuals and having 15 to 30 members -- presented a problem for the larger, more responsible clubs. These small clubs went after stations with requests

for special programs, and how was the broadcaster to know whether the club could deliver 30 or several hundred potential listeners!

### RADEX

Another major influence in the DX hobby was the little magazine that became known as the DXer's Bible. Started in Cleveland in 1924, RADEX originally listed radio stations and network radio programs. It was intended for listeners who did not have access to a newspaper with daily listings of programs. The listener would check the evening programs in RADEX, select those he would like to hear, and then note the nearest stations that would be carrying them. During the late 20's, many listeners would report the distant stations they had heard, and this led to a growing section for "Letters to the Editor."

Ultimately, this section expanded into several sections to cover reports from DXers, comments on DX problems, questions and answers, and lists of special broadcasts. Editor/Publisher Fred C. Butler boasted that monthly letters ran from a few hundred to over 1,000 and, of those requiring a reply, every one received a note in the magazine or a personal response. A technical editor, B. Francis Dashiell, was added to answer all manner of questions and to show how to build various gadgets and accessories. RADEX expanded into the high frequencies in 1933 with the appointment of Page Taylor as short wave editor. Carleton Lord joined the staff in 1935 as DX editor, later to become associate editor.

Above all else, RADEX was a source of accurate station information. They worked with the usual government sources in the United States and Canada, and each month gave a separate listing of all changes in station data. The entire listing of stations was corrected and brought up to date every month. Every summer a questionnaire was sent to every station for information such as current license status, operating schedules, mailing address, network affiliation, policy about verifying, and willingness to transmit a special DX program. Ultimately, RADEX added foreign stations to its listings, and covered BCB stations on all continents.

RADEX reached its peak in the 1932-37 period. Editor/Publisher Fred C. Butler died unexpectedly in 1936, his widow carried on as publisher, and Page Taylor moved up to editor. The business was sold in 1938, and RADEX moved to Teaneck, N.J. during the summer. Carleton Lord left the staff in 1939, Page Taylor departed in 1941, and Ray LaRocque became editor. The 1940-41 economy worked against RADEX, and publication was suspended after the January 1942 issue.

A sad day for all DXers and friends of RADEX!

### DXing in the 1930's

Conditions generally were good. Count of U.S. stations ranged from 611 in 1930 to 780 in 1939. Stations on each graveyard frequency ranged from 25 to 65 during that period. Only a few all-night stations were in existence at the beginning of the decade, and the increase was nominal through 1939. DXers could "listen West" through the time zones and have a shot at a new

group of stations as transmitters to the East signed off. Radio clubs scheduled courtesy programs at times when interference likely would be negligible or non-existent. And the FCC clear channel frequency checks added additional targets.

DXers at first concentrated on stations in the United States and Canada, with occasional shots at Cuba and Mexico. Emphasis was on the total of stations heard, but gradually many DXers began to think in terms of quality. Depending up the listener's location, distances of 1,500 to 2,000 miles became important, as was reception of stations with 100 watts or less in power. Real prizes were CHWK-1210 Chilliwack, B.C., with 5 watts, VE9EK-1185 Montmagny, P.Q. with 10 watts, and H1H-1395 San Pedro de Marcoris, D.R., and KFPM-1310 Greenville, Texas, with 15 watts.

Little by little trans-oceanic stations began to be reported. Listeners on the Pacific Coast started to report stations in Australia, Japan and New Zealand, and ultimately TP reception was reported from the Central and Eastern states. Scattered reports of European stations came from East Coast and Midwest listeners. Suddenly the famous cricket match demonstrated that TA reception was possible, and DXers throughout the East and Midwest began to report Europeans.

There was one real kicker. After building up logs of 600, 700 and 800 stations in a relatively short time, DXers suddenly found that they were running out of stations to hear. One year Ray Lewis needed only 25 stations to reach a goal of 800, but there were only 11 stations in the United States and very few in Canada that he had not heard. Many DXers were obliged to tune the split frequencies for foreign catches; some were so successful that they gave up domestic DX and concentrated exclusively on overseas stations.

### Station Lists

Listeners throughout the years referred to many station lists. Some were just lists printed under the publisher's name, and others were available for imprint by commercial firms -- oil companies, banks, radio manufacturers, etc. Others were compiled by DXers and were available in printed and offset form. One was the product of a radio club.

Many listings have not survived even by name, and are lost forever. The following have found their way into our archives, with full sets of a few and isolated copies of the rest.

|                                          |                      |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| DX Almanac (1944)                        | Victory Radio Club   |
| Foerster's Loose Leaf Log (1947)         |                      |
| Vane Jones Log                           |                      |
| Keller's Radio Call Book & Log (1924-34) |                      |
| Listeners' Guide (1936)                  | General Electric Co. |
| Listener's Official Radio Log (1933)     |                      |
| NRC DOMESTIC LOG                         |                      |
| RADEX (1924-42)                          |                      |
| Radio Guide & Log (1927 & 1929)          | Newark Evening News  |
| Radio Listeners Red Book (1927)          |                      |
| Stevenson's Radio Log (1949)             |                      |
| Weyrich Radio Log (1950-59)              |                      |
| White's Radio Log                        |                      |



### Station Congestion in U.S.A.

Successful DXing depends upon many things, not the least of which is the congestion of the frequencies. To give an idea of the condition of the bands during the last 57 years, the following table shows the total count (stations in continental United States, plus Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico) and also the number of stations on each graveyard frequency.

| Year | Total Stations | Graveyard Frequencies |             |             |             |             |             | Total |
|------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
|      |                | <u>1200</u>           | <u>1210</u> | <u>1310</u> | <u>1370</u> | <u>1420</u> | <u>1500</u> |       |
| 1925 | 598            |                       |             |             |             |             |             |       |
| 1927 | 676            |                       |             |             |             |             |             |       |
| 1929 | 621            | 46                    | 34          | 50          | 40          | 35          | 25          | 230   |
| 1930 | 611            | 47                    | 43          | 51          | 40          | 36          | 27          | 263   |
| 1931 | 629            | 41                    | 43          | 57          | 40          | 36          | 27          | 244   |
| 1932 | 608            | 39                    | 44          | 48          | 40          | 35          | 26          | 232   |
| 1933 | 598            | 40                    | 40          | 45          | 39          | 36          | 25          | 225   |
| 1934 | 602            | 37                    | 43          | 41          | 39          | 35          | 29          | 224   |
| 1935 | 627            | 38                    | 44          | 46          | 45          | 43          | 31          | 250   |
| 1936 | 670            | 45                    | 50          | 51          | 54          | 48          | 39          | 286   |
| 1937 | 707            | 51                    | 56          | 59          | 56          | 46          | 45          | 313   |
| 1938 | 697            | 55                    | 67          | 63          | 74          | 53          | 50          | 362   |
| 1939 | 780            | 57                    | 65          | 61          | 65          | 54          | 59          | 361   |
| 1940 | 837            | 72                    | 65          | 73          | 84          | 60          | 62          | 416   |
|      |                | <u>1230</u>           | <u>1240</u> | <u>1340</u> | <u>1400</u> | <u>1450</u> | <u>1490</u> |       |
| 1941 | 898            | 75                    | 72          | 75          | 79          | 71          | 65          | 437   |
| 1944 | 860            | 75                    | 75          | 74          | 85          | 69          | 63          | 441   |
| 1947 | 1,575          | 125                   | 111         | 132         | 126         | 130         | 139         | 763   |
| 1955 | 2,932          | 160                   | 150         | 157         | 160         | 163         | 157         | 947   |
| 1959 | 3,458          | 159                   | 145         | 158         | 160         | 166         | 157         | 948   |
| 1971 | 4,371          | 169                   | 151         | 170         | 170         | 175         | 165         | 1,000 |
| 1982 | 4,518          | 177                   | 155         | 180         | 186         | 186         | 181         | 1,065 |

### The Witch Hunters

As in most hobbies in which the participant travels alone -- the fish that got away, the snake in the rough that had to be killed -- DXing has had its share of unbelievers. When a listener reported an outstanding catch, there were some who stated: "I never heard that station. If I cannot, he cannot either."

Evidence from many sources indicated that some reports were questionable. And the reporter probably fell into one of the following groups:

1. The DXer who made an honest mistake. Under a barrage of static, QRM and co-channel interference, he misunderstood an announcement and claimed the wrong station.
2. The listener who guessed at what he heard. He could not identify a faint signal, so he checked in RADEX and decided that he was listening to a certain station -- most likely one he had not heard before.

3. The irresponsible DXer who picked a good morning to listen, checked his station list, and decided that he would log an attractive catch in Moscow or Auckland. He tuned to the proper frequency, and heard a faint, unreadable carrier. He would write to the station, tell them that he had heard them, and frequently would receive a reply which thanked him for his report. Ergo, he had a verie!
4. And occasionally there would be an out-and-out fraud. There were ways to obtain program data -- usually several weeks after the actual broadcast -- so this discredit to the brotherhood would send a "follow-up report." And frequently he received what the station considered a perfectly valid verie.

And then there were the legitimate DXers, who did hear and report remarkable catches from all over the world.

Whatever the class, some listeners were fair game for the witch-hunters, who cried out that these reporters should be black-balled. Radio clubs were unanimously against fraudulent reports, and when there was good evidence of unethical practices, a few DXers were removed from membership lists.

RADEX took the position that if a listener kept questionable catches to himself, he had to live with it. If he reported such catches to clubs and magazines, he was motivated by a desire for publicity as a "Super DXer." RADEX did not want to discourage the DXer with a smaller total of stations, and it did not want to be designated as an outlet for "impossible claims." So they sometimes deleted the most bizarre claims, and occasionally a whole report would be lost. It was no surprise that the reporters involved often cleaned up future reports or stopped reporting.

It also was no surprise to skilled DXers that some catches, blasted as fraudulent by many, were upheld as legitimate. Just because one witch-hunter had not logged a T.A. or T.P., others were doing it regularly.

One celebrated case occurred in 1932 when a DXer in Southeastern Pennsylvania reported to RADIO NEWS that he had logged several Australian BCB stations on a two-tube home-made receiver. The magazine was flooded with cries of untrue. The editors concluded that an ordinary letter of verification would not be conclusive, so the only solution would be an actual demonstration of overseas reception. (Anyone who has dialed Australia from the Eastern states knows that such reception will occur only occasionally.) RADIO NEWS set up the demonstration: the S.E. Pennsy DXer was willing; one of the more vehement critics agreed to represent RADIO NEWS; and a date was set for midnight on October 29, 1932. Before the evening was over, three Aussies had been logged and positively identified: 2BL-855 with 5,000 watts, 4BH-1380 with 600 watts; and 4QG-760 with 5,000 watts. The unbeliever reported to RADIO NEWS that he was now a believer. Case closed!

#### The Cricket Matches

Back in 1931-32, DXing by U.S. listeners was limited largely to stations on the North American continent. True, West Coast DXers frequently dialed stations in Japan and the Antipodes, and occasionally a TP trickled East to a lucky listener on the Atlantic Coast. On rare occasions, an Eastern DXer

was able to span the Atlantic, but such reception was so infrequent that most of the credit went to luck and a good location. Once in a while, a fortunate DXer picked up a station in South America, but to most DXers the hobby had not reached the trans-oceanic stage of development.

Then there was an about-face. Early on December 2, 1932, a number of DXers picked up a station between 910 and 914 MHz that was broadcasting what was to become the most notable sporting event in DX history. This was one of a series of international cricket matches being played in Australia between teams representing that country and Great Britain.

The first published reports of this broadcast appeared in the January 1933 RADEX. Three Eastern DXers were sure they heard a cricket match, but could not identify the station. A fourth reporter said the announcer commented on the heat of the day and said he looked for rain before nightfall. As the time was 2:00 a.m. EST, that would have been 5:00 p.m. in Eastern Australia, so the reporter guessed that the match was being played in that country. Because of the number of reports, RADEX presumed that the match had been relayed by a U.S. or Canadian station.

The guessing game continued with more players in the February 1933 RADEX. An Indianapolis DXer thought the station was 4RK Rockhampton on 910 kHz because "it came in as most Aussies do." A Florida reporter noted that the announcer had a marked British accent. A Connecticut DXer felt it had been a Canadian -- possibly CFQC-910 at Saskatoon -- because the announcer said the reports were being read from cables. A lone wolf among the reporters that month was Earl Roberts, Cambridge, Ohio, who felt that the station was Poste Parisien on 914 kHz in Paris.

When the March 1933 RADEX hit the stands, it appeared that Poste Parisien was the mystery station. Earl Roberts, first to guess its identity, was the first to report a verie. Two New England DXers quoted letters from the sponsor of the Poste Parisien broadcast. The same issue of RADEX noted reception of the same broadcast by DXers in Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Washington, D.C.

Came the April 1933 RADEX, and DXers in Indiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Quebec reported veries from 4RK-910 in Rockhampton for the same cricket match.

The obvious conclusion: both 4RK-910 and Poste Parisien on 914 had broadcast the cricket match. It was highly probable that reports of reception on one station would have been verified by the other, and vice versa. For those who may have questioned which ocean they had spanned, there was a positive clue: even if you could not tell whether you were tuned to 910 or 914, you could not overlook the time of reception. At 2 a.m. EST, it was 7 a.m. in Paris and 38 minutes before local sunrise; this was a logical time to receive a broadcast from Paris. At the same hour, it was 5 p.m. in Eastern Australia, with 1:56 to go before local sunset. Hence, reception of 4RK was not likely before 4 a.m. EST.

Aside from the tremendous interest in identifying the stations, the cricket match earned one lasting credit. DXers were convinced that reception

of foreign stations -- particularly the Europeans -- no longer was a happy accident. Listeners began to tune the frequencies where the TA's should be heard, and reception of European stations was claimed on an increasing number of reports in the DX journals of the day. Shortly after the first report on Poste Parisien, a single issue of RADEX noted reception of nine stations in Germany, five in Great Britain, two in Italy, and one each in Algeria, Czechoslovakia, France, Spain and Sweden.

For all the furor, no one ever reported the outcome of the cricket matches.

### DX Handles

Many pioneer DXers acquired the habit of signing reports to clubs and magazines with pen names, which usually reflected the location, philosophy or activity. Some were sheer inspirations and a delight to all in the hobby. For the most part, the pen names were similar to the handles used by CB operators today, although they were a little more genteel because they got into print instead of being broadcast anonymously over the air. Among those that were used as far back as the early 30's are the following:

|                 |                   |                   |                  |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Accidental DXer | John Reichert     | Mighty Fisherman  | Ed Walbrechet    |
| Air Minded      | Al Koempel        | Newburgh Nite Owl | Don Reynolds     |
| Arcy A. Victor  | Roy Licari        | Night Owl         | Clyde Ritter     |
| Baron DeDiale   | Barney Ahman      | The Night Owl     | Andy Hill        |
| The Bat         | Phil Hahn         | Night Rider       | Nancy Lee Saxton |
| Brass City      |                   | Nutley Bug        | Bill May         |
| Night Owl       | Howard Kemp       | Ol' Potato        | Phil Nichols     |
| Bronx Owl       | Carl Forestieri   | Old Nick          | John Nicoll      |
| The Catcher     | Ben Feinstein     | Old Nightrider    | Charlie O'Brien  |
| Cordial Granite |                   | Pegasus           | Herb Warner      |
| State DXer      | Robert Rawstrom   | Pentode           | Dudley Clarke    |
| Count de Veries | Carleton Lord     | Ray Deola         | F. L. Cregar     |
| Demon DXer      | George Nahas      | Reading Night Owl | Bob Botzum       |
| Dial Twister    | Warren Carpenter  | Rider of the      |                  |
| The Dialist     | Charlotte Geer    | Air Waves         | Gene Bataille    |
| DX Trix         | Cele Fallender    | Roamer            | Les Kraemer      |
| The Fyrelyter   | Art Foerster      | The Rooster       | Lloyd Hahn       |
| Golden Gate     |                   | Saskatoon Snoozer | Russell Johnson  |
| Gussie          | Dora Newcomb      | Scientific DXer   | Nick Hock        |
| Grafton Phantom | Stanley Wilkins   | Sleepless Knight  | Bill Fallender   |
| DXer            |                   | Snoozer           | Carroll Weyrich  |
| Grafton Phantom |                   | Station Master    | Fred Hiering     |
| DXer II         | Tom Farmerie      | Switch Reel       | Bob Corson       |
| Hamilton        |                   | Tipsy Sailer      | Paul Sampson     |
| Night Owl       | Joe Becker, Sr.   | Towaco            | Herb VanDyne     |
| Hifrequency     | Clement VanVelsor | Truant Officer    | Pat Reilley      |
| The Kew-DXer    | William Wheatley  | Xerxes 2nd        | Roy Utter        |
| Knight of the   |                   | Zenith DXer       | Henry Tyndall    |
| Burning Candle  | Jimmy Dunigan     |                   |                  |
| Lotus City      |                   |                   |                  |
| Globe Trotter   | Ray Lewis         |                   |                  |

### The DXing YLs and XYLs

Reports in various DX publications made it appear that DXing was an all-male hobby. Thousands of fathers and sons, brothers, husbands and school-boys burned the midnight oil. But there were a few ladies who engaged in the hobby, and the records show that they, too, were serious listeners. Among those whose reports appeared from time to time were the following:

Marge Bossett (who married Page Taylor, Sr., editor of RADEX)  
Cele Fallender (wife of DXer Bill Fallender)  
Ida Henninger  
Aileen Jobs  
Betty Lord (wife of DXer Carleton Lord)  
Mrs. C. P. McGuire  
Mrs. Dora Newcomb  
Mrs. Mary Page  
Mrs. Robert Parish  
Mrs. F. W. Reitz  
Alice Roman  
Nancy Lee Saxton  
Mrs. Grace Simpson (wife and mother of two active DXers)  
Mrs. Annie Stone  
Ida VanNostrand  
Mrs. Jack Wachtel  
Ruth Wherley (who married DXer Carroll Weyrich)  
Mrs. James Yooman

### Singleton Contests

Many radio clubs ran Singleton Contests during the 30's. By definition, a "Singleton" was a station that had been verified by only one member of a club. When a second member verified that station, he became an "Eliminator," and the station was removed from the Singleton list. BENDXC published its Singleton list quarterly, giving credit to the Eliminators who had cut stations from the last list. A member reported to RADEX: "Member Joe Brauner has verified all but 19 stations of those listed in RADEX, but he does not participate in our Singleton contest, which we think is very good of him."

### Mystery DX Contests

A highlight of the mid-30's were the Mystery DX Contests sponsored by RADEX in 1936 and 1937. Advance notices advised only that from 2 to 6 a.m. EST on a specified Saturday, Sunday and Monday morning-- February 22-23-24 in 1936 and February 20-21-22 in 1937 -- a group of unidentified stations would broadcast one-hour programs for RADEXers in North America. The objective for DXers was to tune all frequencies for four hours on each morning, log stations which announced their participation in the contest, and then submit as detailed a report as possible for each. For all, this was a step back from scheduled specials and frequency checks to the days when DXers had to fish for their catches.

Original RADEX plans -- not announced to readers -- were to have one station from each state, province, territory and D.C. This would make 60 stations spread out at five per hour, four hours per day, for three days.

To test the skill of the contestants, the 1936 contest had some stations that might not be expected to be in a contest -- XEPN-585, the high-powered border station; W8XO-700, the 500-KW powerhouse in Cincinnati; and several all-nighters.

In 1936, scoring was simple. Five points were given for each station correctly identified by a code word, single selection or announcement. A bonus of 15 points was given for 10 minutes of report or three successive selections. Thus, a possible 20 points for 60 stations gave a maximum of 1,200 points. Contestants were to report each station on a separate 3x5 sheet of paper, and then calculate their scores on an 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x11 summary sheet. If verifications were wanted, separate reports were to go to the stations.

The scoring system was changed in 1937 to include a factor for mileage. An "identification" report was worth 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  points for stations less than 200, 5 points for 200-2,000 miles, and 10 points for over 2,000 miles. A "complete" report (10 minutes of program material or three successive selections) was worth 10 points for stations less than 200 miles, 20 points for 200 to 2,000 miles, and 30 points for over 2,000 miles. This year RADEX supplied contestants with a pad of 100 report forms and a summary sheet for a charge of 25 cents. RADEX also undertook to verify reports of contest stations for a charge of 10 cents each.

As with all best-laid plans, stations which actually broadcast for the contests wound up shy of the anticipated number. In 1936, there were 40 stations; in 1937, it was 36. Some stations set up their own schedules: in 1936, CKLW-1030 broadcast from 1:45 to 2:45 (instead of 2 to 3); CFCO-630 came on at 2 (as scheduled), but continued until 6; and WNEW-1250 elected to come on twice (3 to 4 on February 22 and 4 to 5 on February 23).

Prizes were a big attraction: 23-tube Scott Full Range High Fidelity, Hallicrafters Sky Buddy and Super Seven and Midwest K-11 receivers; replacement sets of Arcturus, National Union, Radiotron and Raytheon tubes; NRI Reference Texts; Candler Code and Touch Typing Courses; Trimm Headphones; Perfect Phone Adaptors; World Globes; Lynch and RCA Antenna Systems; Amateur Radio Call Books; and subscriptions to RADEX.

In 1936, Ray Lewis of Toledo, Ohio was the winner of the Scott receiver. Scoring a total of 765 points (out of a maximum of 800), he received maximum points on 38 stations and a minimum of 5 on one station. The only station not reported was little CKOV-630 in Kelowna, B.C., and a check of all entries disclosed that this little 100-watter had not been reported East of the Mississippi River.

In 1937, the same model Scott was won by Floyd Biss, Brittmount, Minn. He reported 24 of the 36 stations on the air for the contest and scored 465 points, a lead of 15 points over the second prize winner.

Other prizes those years were won by well-known DXers of the day: Art Foerster, Harry Gordon and Birely Ross (both years) and Kermit Geary, Donald Hill, Frank Hoxie, Vane Jones, Earl Roberts, Nancy Lee Saxton, Fred VanVoorhees, Bill Vornkahl, Harold Wagner, Bob Weaver and Clermont Zimmerman.

There were 423 entries in the 1936 contest, but no record survives of how many entered in 1937.

Regretfully, the contest was discontinued after its second year. In spite of many attempts to adjust the rules and scoring, it appeared that there was no way to select stations and modify scoring to give an equal chance to contestants in all sections of the country.

### Inter-Club Cooperation Plan

For several years it had been evident that fierce competition between courtesy programs committees of the many radio clubs was creating a situation that could only hurt the DX hobby. With CPCers working feverishly to arrange as many programs as possible, there were increasing instances of specials for different clubs cropping up at the same time on the same frequency. Such interference not only hurt the DXers but the cooperating stations.

There were three other problems that began to create friction between the radio clubs of the day:

1. Someone in Club A joined Club B. Whenever the name and address of a member appeared in the bulletin of Club B, Club A promptly solicited him as a member.
2. Club B was a large organization that took a proprietary position about the specials arranged by its CPC. It did not want other clubs to list those specials without obtaining specific permission.
3. Club C was a small organization. It was anxious to list specials for its members, but it had a limited CPC. Whenever Club B announced a special DX program, the station received a letter from Club C requesting that a portion of the program be dedicated to Club C.

In October 1935, RADEX announced that six clubs -- CDXR, GCDXC, IDA, NNRC, NRC and URDXC -- had agreed to a plan of cooperation. Control of the three problems above was established. Also put into effect was a procedure to prevent conflicting specials.

A Clearing House operated by Emily Griswald of West Hartford, Conn., was established. Each CPC chairman would report weekly to the Clearing House what DX specials had been arranged for his club. The Clearing House would then notify every CPC chairman what specials had been arranged by the other clubs.

Each CPC chairman then had a dual responsibility:

1. Tell his own committee members to stay away from specials that would conflict with those already arranged.
2. In case of an existing conflict, the special with the earliest post-mark would broadcast as arranged, and any conflicting special(s) would be moved to a non-conflicting date and time.

As RADEX pointed out, the spirit of cooperation was great! However, while the plan provided ways and means to handle conflicts, it did not prevent them.

The plan worked with some success for two years. Emily Griswald announced in 1937 that she would be unable to continue operation of the Clearing House. After an extensive search for a successor, Bob Weaver agreed to take over, and the ICCP continued.

### The War Years

The 1940-41 defense effort and the early draft had an immediate effect on DXing. An increasing number of DXers went into service, and many of those at home were working long hours on odd shifts which precluded normal dial-twisting activities. Stations had personnel shortages, which affected their ability to schedule special programs and verify reports.

The actual outbreak of World War II for the United States had an immediate effect. Amateur radio was shut down for the duration. The FCC discontinued the monthly frequency checks and its Radio Service Bulletins. The Military requested many stations to stay on all night to give full news coverage. The FCC advised that it would issue no construction permits unless the primary coverage of existing stations is unsatisfactory. The Army took over control of Alaska's four BCB stations (KFAR, KFQD, KGBU and KINY) and in the following December took over the Puerto Rican stations.

The War Production Board halted the manufacture of all radio sets in March 1942. This apparently also affected equipment for commercial radio stations, as many broadcasters were in dire need of spare parts. WATN asked radio club members to help them obtain a long list of parts. In November 1942 WINN-1240 in Louisville became the seventh station to shut down because of inability to obtain needed parts.

Various branches of the Armed Forces turned to BCB and SW listeners in attempts to buy or borrow communications receivers. Carroll Seth sold his Hammarlund to the Navy, and the Signal Corps asked Howard Johnson for his SX-25.

In March 1942 the War Censor Board barred broadcasts of "request programs." It was not clear whether this meant programs which included "requests for musical numbers," or "requests for special DX programs." NNRC took the latter interpretation, so activities of its Courtesy Programs Committee were discontinued, not to be resumed until September 1944. NRC took the former interpretation and continued CPC work on a restricted basis. NRC later adopted policy that courtesy programs would be limited to: 1) new stations, 2) stations that were exceptionally hard to hear, and 3) stations that volunteered to broadcast for the club.

In the past, clubs had been moderately successful in getting stations to stand by when another station on its frequency broadcast a special program. In January 1942 WEEL-590 advised that it was on 24-hour operation at the request of the Army, so they were unable to stand by for a special. In December 1943, WNOE-1450 advised that it could not stand by because of advertising commitments as the only all-night commercial station in the South. Other stations had the same or similar reasons.

The FCC asked short wave listeners to monitor overseas stations, record frequencies used and time of operation, and report to the Federal Bureau of



Intelligence Service (FBIS). In April 1943, the FCC asked that NNRC bulletins be sent to FBIS. A year later, the FBIS reported to NNRC that it had openings for "Recording Monitors" to scan the SW bands. Pay (with 21.6% overtime for 48 hours a week) would be \$2,188 per annum.

DXers with short wave receivers were asked to listen to the "Prisoner of War" broadcasts in English from Germany, Italy and Japan. Sometimes announcers would merely read the names and addresses of prisoners; occasionally the prisoners would broadcast personal messages to their parents, wives and friends. Clubs asked members to record the names and addresses, and then forward the information to the prisoner's home. Gus Magnuson reported in July 1943 that he had relayed 334 such POW messages. For many of the families involved, this was the first word received since their loved one had been reported missing in action. Some families advised that their POW message had come from 25 to 100 listeners. In January 1945, Gus Magnuson reported that he had relayed 3,368 POW messages -- an incredible number.

Verifications became hard to obtain, as stations suffered personnel shortages. Reports to overseas stations presented a new problem. At first, reports to foreign stations had about a 50-50 chance of leaving the United States, and some were returned by the censor with a note saying such mail was forbidden. In December 1942, the Chief Postal Censor advised Ray Edge that mail to stations outside the United States was forbidden. It is not certain how long the ban prevailed, but in October 1945 NRCers reported that foreign veries were coming through, some of them for reports up to three years old.

Wartime conditions had obvious effects on the radio clubs. Members went into service. Many of those at home worked long hours on odd shifts at defense plants, and had little time or inclination for DXing. Officers, editors and directors were in a constant state of flux. Many clubs folded -- the largest being IDA in July 1943 -- or were absorbed into other clubs.

Two of the clubs that survived were NRC and NNRC, and even for them the going was rough. NRC's DX News somehow maintained its regular schedule -- weekly October through March, semi-monthly in April and September, and monthly May through August. In January 1942, NNRC's Bulletin went from a weekly to a semi-monthly and then to a monthly schedule for the duration.

Available records show that 97 members of these two clubs were in service -- 60 NRCers and 37 NNRCers. Oddly enough, no serviceman belonged to both clubs. Four members were killed in action -- Horst Krumrei and Jim Walker of NRC and Don Brewster and Herb Sager of NNRC.

Members of both clubs contributed to funds to cover the dues of members in service. The NNRC Board of Directors decided to carry all returning servicemen for six months after their discharge.

For those who continued to DX during the war years, reception was generally good to excellent. In February 1942, Frank Lee (New Jersey) reported 30 TA's and Bob Brown (Indiana) received 41 TA's in one morning. During a period of three years there were 45 TA's reported on the East Coast, 15 in the Midwest and 7 on the West Coast, During the same period, five DU's made it to the East Coast, 60 to Midwest.

### DXers in Service -- World War II

|                    |                    |                     |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Kenneth Albrecht   | Harold Hutton      | Donald Reynolds     |
| Richard Albright   | Richard Justavich  | Arthur Robb         |
| Eugene Bataille    | Stephen Johnson    | Earl Roberts        |
| John Baxter        | Paul Karajianis    | Chester Roman       |
| Charles Bender     | Bruce Keene        | J. Warren Routzahn  |
| Henry Bennett      | Bruce J. Kennedy   | Dixon Russell       |
| Gail Bayer         | Norman Kernodle    | Herbert Sager       |
| Fred Borchardt     | Ambrose Kopp       | Jack Schneider      |
| Harold Bowers      | Norman Kriebel     | Carroll Seth        |
| Edward Borowski    | Horst Krumrei      | Louis Shapiro       |
| Donald Brewster    | Julius Krupp       | Jack Siringer       |
| Robert Breymeier   | Len Kruse          | Edward Slater       |
| Leslie Briscoe     | Frank Kunkel       | M. W. Soplap        |
| Robert Brown       | Richard Labate     | Lloyd Staples       |
| Thomas Carberry    | Edward Landzioszak | Vincent Stasen      |
| Dudley Clarke      | Roy Licari         | Merlin Stien        |
| Abe Cohen          | Charles Lippincott | William Stone       |
| Edgar Cope         | J. H. MacArt       | Jesse Strawn        |
| John Craig         | William Macomber   | Francis Susoreny    |
| Richard Erling     | Alexander Maley    | Page Taylor, Sr.    |
| Milton Fleischmann | Stephen Mann       | George Waight       |
| John Forber        | Steve Matula       | James Walker        |
| J. Forbes          | James McGregor     | Stephen Wallbridge  |
| Henry Frankel      | R. N. McNeily      | Donald Wattenburger |
| Jeff French        | Morton Meade       | Frank Waysse        |
| William Gabriel    | Morton Meehan      | Watson Wendt        |
| John O. Gard       | Elmer Mustard      | Eric Whitworth      |
| Joseph Goodwill    | R. B. Oxrieder     | Jack Willard        |
| Francis Greineiner | Kenneth Page       | M. F. Williams      |
| Thomas Grey        | Louis Palmer       | Clayton Woodward    |
| Robert Hepburn     | Joseph Pelletier   | Richard Wright      |
| Leo Hertz          | Harold Pfitzer     | Edward Wyman        |
| Robert Hetzel      | W. R. Phelps       | Leon Zampoluck      |
| James Hill         | Jack Quintrell     | Edward Spencer      |
| William Howe       |                    |                     |

### Killed in Action

|            |               |             |                 |
|------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| <u>NRC</u> | James Walker  | <u>NNRC</u> | Herbert Sager   |
|            | Horst Krumrei |             | Donald Brewster |

Throughout the war years, most inactive DXers -- those in service as well as those at home -- looked forward to the time when they could resume peacetime DXing. Predictions by those supposedly in the know were rosy: "Radio and DXing are due for many innovations and improvements in the post-war days; and the surfaces for long-range and novelistic listening have only been scratched."

In 1946 the surge back to BCB DXing was in full swing. A large number of returning servicemen made DX a primary objective. Radio clubs geared up for full activity. The gods of DX smiled once more, and it was good to be back in harness again.

## Aerials and Grounds

Of particular interest to early DXers were new and different aerials and grounds. Whether he had an ancient receiver or the latest hot box fresh from the factory, it was very important that he try something different in the hope of doing just a little better.

Few DXers had not tried an inverted-L, loop, vertical, doublet, spider web, double-doublet and filtered aerials. They strung long wires and short wires; they tuned them, grounded them at one end. They buried them and hung them in the attic. They used bed springs and wire screens attached to window shade rollers. They tacked them to the hall molding and laid them under the living room rug. Some swore that the best results were obtained when you attached the ground lead to the antenna post on the receiver, and used no aerial at all. For every type of aerial, there was a rooting section that proclaimed that type to be the very best yet. However, that "yet" usually meant that further experiments were under way and that an even better sky wire would be reported in the near future.

Of equal importance with aerials was the ground that ran to the other binding post. There was little magic in the common cold water pipe, but consider what you could do with a 6-foot copper-plated stainless steel rod, an old auto radiator, or a 40-gallon water tank. Burying such contraptions was not enough; you were supposed to dig a full-sized grave away from the light of the full moon, drop a tea kettle to the bottom, fill the pit with a proper mixture of gravel, rock salt, peat moss, Vigoro and top soil, and then hook up an automatic sprinkler system to moisten the filled pit for three hours before you turned a dial. Then you also had the U. S. Standard Ground, the Ollie Ross Ground, the inverse counterpoise and many others. One DXer buried 100 feet of trolley wire in a three-foot deep trench that circled a spring, and another night owl tossed 500 feet of wire into the Pacific Ocean.

## Recording Radio Signals

One of the first reported incidents occurred in the summer of 1916, when Charles E. Apgar, an amateur at Westfield, N.J., recorded transmissions of the supposedly neutral German station at Sayville. This gave the U. S. government the evidence it needed to take over the station prior to our entry into World War I.

In March 1932, C. M. Rice, Belvedere, N.J., reported use of 6-inch disks for one and a half minutes of recording, using an RCA Victor 59 combination. A year later, Mrs. Jesse Weaver reported recording from the air with her RCA Victor RE-20. She had sent recordings to five stations heard.

In 1936 and 1937, F. Wiseman, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, reported at length on his hobby of recording DX programs. He used a recorder with a tracking device, so could record on disks cut from commercial sheet aluminum. He had sent recordings to many stations in the United States (as far West as KSL in Salt Lake City) and South America.

Robert Base in Baltimore reported in the December 1933 RADEX about his recordings on 6" and 10" disks. Most of his recordings were intended for his personal file of best DX catches, but some were sent to stations.

NNRC in 1949 called attention to equipment available for magnetic recording on wire and tape. It was noted that its use by a DXer would include: 1) replays as necessary to bring announcements out of the mush; 2) permit translation of foreign languages at a later date; 3) help identify selections heard; and 4) use as a verie.

### Rules and Regulations

It is probable that the Hobby of DXing has fewer rules and regulations than any other recreational activity. When you go in for chess, bridge, bowling or most sports, you find that you play with a fixed set of rules. These rules have been established through the years, and most participants observe them without question. The rules are there, and that is that!

DXing is the kind of hobby that does not lend itself to rules -- particularly if you have been doing it your way for years, and then someone comes along and says you have been doing it all wrong.

RADEX and the many pre-war radio clubs made attempts to establish rules for DXing, but they were not very successful. About the only rules that were adopted universally were: 1) a ban on faking reception reports and veries; 2) a requirement to send a courteous, non-demanding request for a verie, and 3) enclose return postage with each verie request. Standards for such simple items as how to count station heard and what is a verie were inconsistent. One wag even remarked that he kept four separate logs -- one for himself and one for each of the three clubs to which he belonged.

### Counting Stations

Since Year One, DXers have debated on how to count stations. This was not the mere process of counting, but a question of what to count. The initial entry in the log was simple -- you recorded hearing WBAL in Baltimore on 1060 kHz with a power of 10,000 watts. Then you heard it again after a change in call, location, frequency or power -- or any combination thereof. And that was where the argument started!

Some DXers were in favor of a second entry after a change in power and/or frequency. They argued that the station was being heard under different conditions, and therefore should be considered a new catch. In most cases, however, a station would increase its power or move to a less-crowded crowded frequency, or both, with the result that the subsequent reception was easier to log. Possibly for this reason, there were relatively few supporters for re-logging after such changes.

Arguments really got hot over changes in call letters. Many DXers claimed that WFBE-Cincinnati became a brand new station, entitled to be re-logged, when it began to identify itself as WCPO-Cincinnati. Opponents to this theory were quick to point out that there had been no change in location, power or frequency; hence it was the same old station decked out in a new hat.

Friendships often were strained by the simple act of a station moving its studio and/or transmitter to a new location. Some listeners claimed that the station in a new location could be counted only if there was a change in call.

Others felt that a move with the old call could be counted a second time only if the new location was over a state line. Neither group would have had more than one logging for little WJW, which started in Mansfield, Ohio, then moved bag and baggage some 50 miles to Akron, and finally travelled another 30 miles to Cleveland. For other DXers, here were three separate and distinct loggings.

Examples of debatable loggings are numerous: WOR started out in Newark, N.J., moved its studios to New York City, and now is back in New Jersey at Secaucus -- one or three loggings? WCKY moved across another river from Covington, Ky. to Cincinnati, Ohio -- one or two loggings? Or how about the progression of New York City's WEAJ to WNBC to WRCA to WNBC -- one or three stations? A classic example involves two other stations in New York City: the changes of WABC to WCBS and of WJZ to WABC. At different times, there have been two different stations that identified as WABC New York. Assuming that you heard each call on its proper frequency, would you have two, three or four entries in your log?

One of the few instances when a succession of changes was generally accepted as new entries involved KYW. Originally in Chicago, it moved to Philadelphia, then to Cleveland, and again to Philadelphia -- all with the same call. Most DXers made three entries.

Another group of night owls maintained that an original entry should stand, but its listing should be changed to reflect the prevailing call, location, frequency and power each time it was heard again. Thus, an original entry on, say, September 3, 1933, would be carried in the log showing its situation 50 years later.

Some listeners felt that all deleted stations should be removed from a DXer's log. They reasoned that old-timers had an advantage with scores of stations that could not be heard again and newcomers could never match their totals. There was not much support for this theory, as most DXers were inclined to attach even greater value to a station that could no longer be heard, and what collector is going to dispose of a stamp, coin or painting which cannot be duplicated.

And then there was the question of how to count if the DXer changed his location. It was generally agreed that stations heard on trips to distant states or countries would be considered as "tourist catches," and would not be included in the total for his home base. If, as in the case of the late esteemed NRCer Mort Meehan, there was a move from New Jersey to California, it was right and proper to start a new log. Mort carried this further and started a new log at each of five or six locations in California, and he never did figure out the exact total of stations heard at all locations. In a period of 59 years, this reporter moved from Philadelphia to Akron, Ohio, back to Philadelphia, and then to Pittsburgh, Meadville, Pa., and finally to Corning, N.Y. It was felt that each move had little effect on what could be heard, and so a single log has been maintained -- with a sub-note stating how many stations had been heard at each location.

There was never a conclusive agreement on the method of counting stations. A few radio clubs tried to establish rules, and even RADEX had its opinions.

For the most part, DXers evolved their own individual standards of counting, and these usually were geared to place the greatest number of entries in their logs.

### What is a Verie?

From the beginning, DXers had a choice of whether or not to verify their catches. Nobody said they should or should not. You made your own decision, and it is a fact that a majority of DXers did verify.

Fundamentally, a verification is a very simple thing. It is a statement from a station that says your report of what you heard is correct and you did hear that station. The wording can be stated in many ways -- "This verifies (or confirms) your report," "Your report agrees with (or checks) our log," "You heard us," etc. The communication can be a personal letter, a printed form with the right words, or a signature on a prepared verie card sent with the report to the station.

Unfortunately, persons writing letters for some stations do not understand what a verie should say. Regardless of what you may have said, they thank you for your report, give you some information about the station, and hope you will tune them in again.

Also, unfortunately, some listeners did not care particularly what the station had said. As long as the station did not say that a report was incorrect, many DXers put such mail in their verie scrapbook and added another station to their verified total.

Most radio clubs and RADEX were in agreement on what constitutes a verification, but many DXers continued to count "thank you" letters as veries.

**CREDITS**      Compilation of the material in this History of BCB DXing came from much input from many past and present DXers who searched memories, referred to old files and scrapbooks, and dug into many boxes in attic, basement and garage. Particular thanks for the contributions go to Gene Bataille, Tom Farmerie, Kermit Geary, Lloyd Hahn, Chris Hansen, Len Kruse, Ray LaRocque, Ray Lewis, Ray Moore, J. Warren Routzahn, Sid Steele, Fred VanVoorhees, Carroll Weyrich and Hank Wilkinson.

HQ.: 603 West Market Street, York, Pa.

Officers: President - Robert H. Weaver, York, Pa.  
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Keith L. Freas, Kenmore, N.Y.  
Chairman C.P.C. - Arthur Collins, Buffalo, N.Y.

Vol. 1, No. 12 (November 8, 1933)

(All bulletins: 4 mimeographed pages, except as noted)

Schedule of time signals from NAA, Arlington, Va., submitted by C. G. Huber. Transmissions on 690 kcs. were listed as 11:55 A.M. to 12:00 Noon, and 9:55 to 10:00 P.M.

List of Dominican Republic stations (total of 9): 1000 w. (1)  
15 w. (2)  
10 w. (4)  
7½ w. (1)  
Proposed (1)

Editor Robert H. Weaver commented on the "wonderful" Australian DX this season, the most commonly heard on the East Coast being 2BL, 4QG, 5CK, 3AR, 2CO, 4BC, along with 2YA in New Zealand.

News of upcoming DX Programs from WMAZ (for NRC), HIX (for IDA), and VE9EK (for CDXR).

DX Highlight of the Week: CRCV(1100), Vancouver, B.C., is scheduled to broadcast a DX Program for NRC on Friday morning, November 10, 1933, 1:00-2:00 A.M.

Vol. 1, No. 13 (November 15, 1933)

Report of the Singleton & Eliminator Contest by Contest Manager Keith L. Freas. Only 9 U.S. stations have not been verified by contestants: KFBL, KGEZ, KGGC, KSUN, KWFV, WHEF, WKBO, WLEC and WNRA.

Announcement of a DX'ers Convention to be held "sometime after Christmas" in Newark, N.J., arranged by Carleton Lord, "to promote a spirit of cooperation between DX Clubs and to form a plan whereby it will be possible to Blacklist all the Fakirs in the DX Game".

Highlight of the Week: DX Program from CX26 (1050), Montevideo, Uruguay, on Saturday A.M., November 18, 1933, 3:30-4:30 A.M., for the IDA.

Vol. 1, No. 14 (November 22, 1933)

Last week's DX from CX26 was heard by many NRC members.

Highlights of the Week: DX Programs from CP4 (600) on November 27th, 3:30-4:30 A.M., for IDA; from HIX (579) on November 29th, 12:30 A.M. on, for IDA; and from VE9EK (1195) on November 25th, 4:00-5:00 A.M. for CDXR.

Report from Mt. Wilson Observatory on the start of the new sunspot cycle. The cycle is presently at a minimum. (Submitted by Keith L. Freas)

Ray Lewis, Toledo, Ohio, advises that LR4 can often be heard under WBZ-WBZA evenings from 8:00-10:00 P.M.

(Continued)

Vol. 1, No. 14, continued:

Quote from a newspaper report: "There are 1426 radio broadcasting stations operating throughout the world, of which 585 are located in the U.S." Russia was reported to rank 2nd with 73 stations. (Submitted by C. G. Huber)

Vol. 1, No. 15 (November 29, 1933)

DX Highlight: LR5 (830 kcs.) will broadcast a DX Program for IDA on Sunday A.M., December 3, 1933, from 11:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M.

LA's being heard in the evening by Ray Lewis, Toledo, Ohio, are CX28 (1095), LR2 (thru WOAI), and LS4 (thru WMAQ), as well as TA's London Regional and Rabat, Morocco between 6:00 and 7:00 P.M. Henry P. Allen, Vice-President of the Atlantic Radio Club, advises that LR4 has been heard quite often in Philadelphia, Pa., while Cardiff, Wales, and Athlone can be heard around 6:30 P.M. Poste Parisien can be heard signing on around 2:15 A.M.

Vol. 1, No. 16 (December 6, 1933)

Editor Robert H. Weaver, York, Pa., reports "wonderful" reception of LR5, Buenos Aires, Arg., on their DX Broadcast for IDA on Sunday A.M., December 3rd. Other members are also reporting reception of this DX Program.

Vol. 1, No. 17 (December 13, 1933)

Report of a major New Zealand frequency change effective December 1, 1933.

Ray Lewis, Toledo, Ohio, reports that he has definitely identified the station on 1095 kcs. as XEWW, a new station in Veracruz, Mexico. He had previously reported this station as CX28 in Bulletin No. 15 of November 29, 1933.

Announcement of NRC's "Canadian DX Frolic" on Saturday, December 16, and Sunday, December 17, 1933. The following stations will broadcast DX programs for NRC: CRCV (1100), CKTB (1200), LOAK (1200), LOBP (1195), CKWX (1010), CHNC (1210), LOBQ (1200), LOBU (1200), CHML (1010), CFCT (1430), CHAB (1200), CRCS (1500), GKX (1450) and CJOR (600). On the same weekend, 17 stations were scheduled to broadcast DX programs for the Atlantic Radio Club, 11 stations for the Canadian DX Relay, and 3 stations for the Newark News Radio Club.

Vol. 1, No. 18 (December 20, 1933)

Editor Robert H. Weaver writes that the most frequently heard TA's are the following:

Poste Parisien, 895 kcs., s/on at 2:15 A.M.

Fecamp, 1328 kcs., s/on at 2:15 A.M.

Frankfurt, 1157 kcs.

London Regional, 843 kcs., s/off at 7:00 P.M.

23 changes in Canadian station assignments were reported, including 5 power decreases to 50 w. Amateur broadcasters IOAT and IOBI were licensed as regular broadcasting stations CJAT and CKBI.

Vol. 1, No. 19 (December 27, 1933)

Information on a major European reallocation effective January 15, 1934, as dictated by the Lucerne Conference. The new frequency assignments were listed.

First reception reported by member Keith L. Freas of W8XO, the Crosley Company's new superpower station with 500,000 watts.

(continued)



Vol. 1, No. 19, continued:

DX Highlight: Strasbourg, France (869 kcs.), was scheduled to broadcast a special program for the IDA on Saturday morning, December 30, 1933, 1:00 to 2:30 A.M.

Vol. 1, No. 20 (January 3, 1934)

Announcement of the opening of 1500-1600 kcs. for experimental stations.

Member Ray Lewis, Toledo, Ohio, reported AM reception of Stuttgart, Fecamp, SBH-Horby and Heilsburg, while Cardiff (968) can be heard before 7:00 P.M.

Report that the LR5 DX Broadcast of November 29, 1933 was heard in 17 states and Canada, from California to Nova Scotia and from Northern Ontario to Puerto Rico and Cuba.

Vol. 1, No. 21 (January 10, 1934)

Member Art Collins, Buffalo, N.Y., reported a verie from KJR, Seattle, Wash., for reception at 5:30 P.M., E.S.T., heard through WCFL.

Vol. 1, No. 22 (January 17, 1934)

KDKA broadcasts DX Tips, including those from DX NEWS, every Monday, 12:30 to 1:00 A.M., on 980 kcs. in a DX program conducted by Joe Stokes.

The Greenville, Pa., DX'ers, C. G. Huber and J. A. Meakin, report that TA reception has been "grand" lately, with Poste Parisien, Fecamp, Stuttgart, Heilsburg, Horby and Leipzig having been heard.

Vol. 1, No. 23 (January 24, 1934)

6-page bulletin.

Announcement that the Atlantic Radio Club has been merged into the NRC.

Appointments: J. Warren Routzahn as Club Secretary  
Harold Criswell as Club Treasurer.

Robert Rawstron, Claremont, N.H., entered the Singleton & Eliminator Contest with veries from KZRM, VOAS, VE9CF, JOAK-2, JOBK-1, JOCK-1, JOCK-2, JOFK, JOJK, LR4, LS9, TIRCA, 3BO, 2CH, 2GB, 5KA, 3KZ, 2SM, 2UE, 2UW, 2XN, 4YA, 1ZR, Athlone, Fecamp and SBH. He eliminated CKFC, KGEZ, KORE, 3LO, KGIX, KPFC, XEU, EQ7, 3YA, Poste Parisien and VGX. He claims to be holding his best ones in reserve!

Reporting on the DX record of Miss Ida C. Henninger, NRC's Allentown, Pa., member, it was stated that she has logged 832 stations, with a total of 702 verified. Her verifications include 85 at 2,000 miles or more from Allentown; CMBR, 15 w., Havana, Cuba; several 10 and 15 w. U.S. stations; and 2 TP's.

From the Federal Radio Commission, a revised frequency check schedule, supplied by C. G. Huber.

XGOA, Nanking, China, was scheduled to DX for the IDA on January 29, 30 and 31, 1934, from 6:00 to 7:00 A.M.

Vol. 1, No. 24 (January 31, 1934)

Announcement that NRC Club Stationery is available at 55¢/100 sheets and Club Stickers at 20¢/100.

DX Program of the Week: VOAS (940), St. John's, Nfld., scheduled to DX for the NNRC on February 4, 1934, 4:30 to 5:30 A.M.

Vol. 1, No. 25 (February 7, 1934)

Announcement that the Central DX Club of LaGrange, Ill., has been taken over by NRC.

DX Highlight: NRC's Midwinter DX Frolic, for which 11 U.S. and Canadian stations were scheduled to broadcast DX programs on the morning of Saturday, February 10th, and 18 stations on the morning of Sunday, February 11th (10 of them between 4:00 and 5:00 A.M.). Also scheduled were 5 stations for the Canadian DX Relay, 2 for the Newark News Radio Club (including VOWR, 700 kcs.), and 1 each for the IDA and the New England Radio Club.

Vol. 1, No. 26 (February 14, 1934)

DX Highlight: DX Program scheduled from CSIRP, 1220 kcs., Oporto, Port., on Monday, February 19th, from 1:00 to 2:00 A.M., for the IDA.

Vol. 1, No. 27 (February 21, 1934)

Announcement that all future DX Programs arranged by the Globe Circlers Radio Club will be shared 50% with NRC.

DX Highlights: Praha-1, Czechoslovakia (638 kcs.), was scheduled to broadcast a DX Program for the IDA on Sunday morning, February 25th, from 12:00 Mdt. to 1:00 A.M.; also for IDA, Beograd, Yugoslavia (686 kcs.), on the same morning from 12:30 to 1:00 A.M. Also on February 25th, 11 stations north of the border were scheduled to be on for the Universal DX Club, including FQN (572), St. Pierre; VOWR (700), St. John's; VE9EK (1195), Montmagny; and LOBU (1195), Canora, Sask.

Vol. 1, No. 28 (February 28, 1934)

Announcement that the NRC and the Globe Circlers Radio Club are planning "a gigantic joint Spring DX Frolic" in an experiment which was hoped to prove to be the answer to the ever-increasing clashing of DX programs. Wrote Pres. & Editor Bob Weaver: "We hope to prove by this party that interclub cooperation is the answer to the station interference problem and we have told the stations that accept our invitations to join in this party that they will be assisting us to prove our point and speed the day when they can go on the air with a DX program without fear of having some other station ruin their program because they had been scheduled by some other club. We sincerely hope that this noble experiment will work out successfully and thereby prove that there is a solution to the interference problem."

Item that XER, Dr. John R. Brinkley's border station at Villa Acuna, Mexico, has been closed by order of Federal Agents. Dr. Brinkley is guilty of having broadcast medical speeches and other information without the proper authority.

Ray Lewis, Toledo, Ohio, reports hearing a station on 1110 kcs. between 9:00 and 11:00 P.M. which he is sure is LS5.

Vol. 1, No. 29 (March 7, 1934)

DX Programs: Saturday morning, March 10th

CMCW, 965 kcs., 2:00-3:00 A.M., for IDA  
 CMJP, 1360 kcs., 2:00-3:00 A.M., for NRC/NNRC  
 CX26, 1050 kcs., 2:00-4:00 A.M., for NRC/CDXR  
 LOBP, 1195 kcs., 4:30-6:00 A.M., for NRC & other clubs.

Sunday morning, March 11th

LOBU, 1200 kcs., 2:00-3:00 A.M., for NRC  
 LR5, 830 kcs., 2:00-3:00 A.M., for GCRC  
 YV3BC, 1200 kcs., 3:00-4:00 A.M., for GCRC

(continued)

W8XO has been granted special authority to operate with 500,000 w. from 6:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. until March 11, 1934.

Editor Robert H. Weaver, York, Pa., reports hearing 2BL (855), 4QG (760) 5CK (635) and 2YA (570) during the past weekend.

Vol. 1, No. 30 (March 14, 1934)

Reports of good TP reception by Ray Lewis, Toledo, Ohio, of 5DN, 2YA, 3YA, 4QG, 5CK, 3AR, 2BL and 3LO; and by Art Collins, Buffalo, N.Y., of 5CK, 3LO, 3AR and 1YA.

Vol. 1, No. 31 (March 21, 1934)

List of Australian broadcasting stations was published, a total of 60.

News that Dr. John R. Brinkley has purchased a 150 ft. yacht, "Shadow K" and plans to broadcast from the high seas, a la RKKR, S.S. City of Panama, which operated off the California coast last summer.

DX Highlights: XEZ (630), Merida, and XED (1155), Guadalajara, are scheduled to broadcast DX Programs jointly for the NRC-IDA on March 24 1934, 3:00-4:00 A.M. and 3:00-5:00 A.M., respectively. Also for IDA on Sunday, March 25th, LR5 (830) is scheduled to DX from 2:00 to 3:00 A.M. and for IDA on Saturday, March 24th, CP4 (1040) from 2:30 to 3:30 A.M. For the URDXC, VONF (1195) is scheduled to DX from 3:00-5:00 A.M., and LOBU (1200) from 5:00-6:00 A.M. VE9EK (1195) was scheduled to DX for CDXR on Sunday, March 25th, from 4:00-5:00 A.M.

Vol. 1, No. 32 (March 28, 1934)

DX Program of the Week: CMGF (977) is scheduled to broadcast a DX Program for NRC on April 1, 1934, 3:00-4:00 A.M.

Vol. 1, No. 33 (April 4, 1934)

An outlaw station using the call WSRO and calling themselves the Universal Broadcasting Corp. is operating in Brooklyn, N.Y., and wanders from 1050 to 1080 kcs.

Write-ups about NRC have appeared in RADEX, Kellers Radio Log & Call Book, and NZRA's "Tune In".

Vol. 1, No. 34 (April 11, 1934)

Joint NRC/GCRC Spring Frolic: Saturday morning, April 14th, the following were scheduled: CRCV, LOAK, KOOS, KECA, WTAW, KUSD, WKAR and LOBQ; and on Sunday morning, April 15th, the following: KFYR, KABC, WEBR, CHRC, CFCT, KVOR, WJAS and WDAG. 100 letterheads will be awarded to the member who verifies most of these programs.

The New Zealand Radio Assn. announced that they have "openly declared war upon the fraudulent attempts of so-called DX'ers to obtain verifications from stations they have not heard". NRC was asked to turn over to them any spurious reports from New Zealand or Australia received by stations which have run DX Programs for our Club.

Vol. 1, No. 35 (April 18, 1934)

(No noteworthy items)

Vol. 1, No. 36 (April 25, 1934)

Last of the weekly bulletins.

Vol. 1, No. 37 (June 1, 1934)

Story about member Miss Ida C. Henninger, Allentown, Pa., who has heard 860 stations and verified 742. Her verifications include 408 "W" stations, 206 "K" stations, 65 Canadians, VOAS, VONF, 25 Cubans, 22 Mexicans, plus LR5, 4QG, HJN, HIX, Poste Parisien, Fecamp, Berlin, KGU, KGMB, FQN, 2YA, WKAQ, CX26 and YV1BC.

Announcement of arrangements for the first NRC Get-Together to be held at Club HQ, 603 West Market Street, York, Pa., on Sunday, June 24, 1934.

Plans for a "Filtered Aerial" were presented on a special page (submitted by Miss Aileen Jobes, Pittsburgh, Pa.). It consisted of winding two twisted insulated wires on a cardboard tube, one wire going to one prong of a 2-prong electric plug at one end of the tube and the other wire going to the antenna post of the receiver. The assembly, after checking for shorts, is plugged into an AC light socket.

**LR5 Radio Excelsior**  
A. B. Dougall  
Buenos Aires (Argentine Republic)

**Diploma**  
awarded to:

Mr. Carleton Lord  
187 No. Highland Ave. - ANTON OHIO  
United States.

for correct verification  
of Programme  
Broadcast by LR5  
Radio Excelsior  
(361.4 Metres.  
830 Kilocycles) Buenos Aires  
(Argentine Republic)

Date of Transmission Verified: 4th November, 1934  
Hour of Transmission (Local Time): 4 A.M.  
Motive of Transmission: Special courtesy programme broadcast by LR5 RADIO EXCELSIOR, Buenos Aires, in honour of the Newark News Radio Club.  
Personal Remarks: Your report is worthy of special mention. You are to be particularly commended for your notable performance in checking up our transmission at a distance of over 6,000 miles.

*Available*  
General Secretary

*Proprietor & President*  
Proprietor & President

This certificate valid for hot reception  
on 11/4/34 in New York

8-page bulletin, plus a mimeographed letter from President Robert H. Weaver urging membership renewal.

Members were promised regular 6-page bulletins when the membership reaches 200.

A complete 2-page list of Cuban Broadcasting Stations, including owners' names and addresses, was published as submitted by Alec Kinghorn, Havana, Cuba. Verification policy of all Havana stations was also shown.

An official list of Mexican Broadcasting Stations, including owners' names and addresses, from the Director of Communications, Mexico City, was published, courtesy of C. G. Huber (2 pages).

Alec Kinghorn, Havana, Cuba, has been appointed NRC's Cuban representative.

S. R. Lewis, Toledo, Ohio, reports that he has verified 853 stations, including USA 671, Canada 74, Cuba 28, Mexico 33, Australia 12, Newfoundland 3, Germany 3; 2 in Alaska, Hawaii, Venezuela, Argentina, Dominican Republic, New Zealand, Italy and France, and 1 in Puerto Rico, Colombia, Bolivia, Uruguay, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Haiti, Guatemala, Bahamas, Miquelon, Sweden and Wales.

Vol. 1, No. 39 (August 1, 1934)

6-page bulletin, plus mimeographed letter from President Robert H. Weaver urging immediate membership renewal.

Announcement of the appointment of a new Vice-President, Joseph J. Becker, Hamilton, Ohio. Joe has logged 837 stations, and has verified all but CMHI. One of his best is TJW, 7½ w., Hamilton, Bermuda.

New high-fidelity stations licensed in the newly-opened 1500-1600 kc. band: WLXBS and W9XBY on 1530 kcs., and W2XR and W6XAI on 1550 kcs.

A list of the new Canadian frequency assignments was published, submitted by C. G. Huber.

Vol. 2, No. 1 (August 27, 1934)

6-page bulletin.

After-Midnight Monitoring Schedule from the FCC (2 pages). 267 stations are scheduled to conduct Frequency Tests during the first week of each month.

The FCC news, previously reported in letters from Keith Freas and Henry Allen, and from C. G. Huber since Vol. 1, No. 26, is now presented in a separate department entitled "FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION NEWS COMPILED BY C.G.Huber, Adv. Chr."

1596 kcs. has been allocated temporarily for state police service.

WORK, York, Pa., starts presenting the WORK DX CLUB program every Friday at 2:45 P.M., with Pres. Bob Weaver at the mike.

Vol. 2, No. 2 (September 5, 1934)

Announcement of Inter-Club Cooperation between NRC, CDXR and IDA on the scheduling of DX programs to avoid interference.

The KDKA DX Club is presented by Joe Stokes every Saturday night from 11:00 to 11:30 P.M.

Vol. 2, No. 3 (September 12, 1934)

Editor Robert H. Weaver reported hearing 2BL, 4QG, 2YA and 3AR on the morning of September 6th.

Ray Lewis, Toledo, Ohio, reports reception of LS2 (1190), Buenos Aires, Arg., at 7:00 P.M., using their new 40-kw. transmitter. He advises tuning for them as soon as possible before the shorter days permit too much interference from WOAI on the same frequency.

Rules of the Singleton & Eliminator Contest were published.

NRC DX Tips are published in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette by Darrell V. Martin, Radio Editor.

Vol. 2, No. 4 (September 19, 1934)

Editor Robert H. Weaver reports hearing TGW (565) on Sunday mornings until 3:30 A.M. s/off; he also heard what sounded like XEXX on 850 or 855 kcs. on Sunday morning, and LR6 (870) until 1:55 A.M. s/off. HHK, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has been heard signing on at 8:00 P.M. by Louis McVey, and Albert James Cabral reports hearing Radio Toulouse on 913 kcs. around 6:45 P.M. at Provincetown, Mass.

Vol. 2, No. 5 (September 26, 1934)

(No noteworthy items)

Vol. 2, No. 6 (October 3, 1934)

First N.Z. member joined the NRC: John E. A. Sanderson, Dunedin.

Letter from the Newark News Radio Club refusing to join the NRC/CDXR/IDA Inter-Club Cooperation to prevent clashing of DX programs.

An SOS column was started to help members identify their unknowns.

Vol. 2, No. 7 (October 10, 1934)

DX Highlight: VOGY (840), St. John's, will DX for the CDXR and co-operating clubs on Sunday morning, October 14th, from 1:00 to 5:00 A.M. Also, CMHW (910) will DX for the NRC on Wednesday morning, October 17th from 12:00 to 4:00 A.M.

Vol. 2, No. 8 (October 17, 1934)

Alec Kinghorn, NRC's Cuban Representative, reports that Havana stations have changed frequencies. Quite a few stations have been ordered off the air for anti-Government broadcasts.

Complete List of New Zealand Broadcasting Stations (total of 32) with s/off times, submitted by C. G. Huber as received from a New Zealand correspondent.

Announcement of the new NRC official club sticker, one of which was attached to Page 1; price - 150 for 25¢, order from Club HQ.

The Canadian Radio Commission has advised C. G. Huber that some Canadian stations broadcast monthly frequency checks, but no public list is issued.

Vol. 2, No. 9 (October 24, 1934)

Among the stations that are scheduled to broadcast DX programs during the month of November are the following: 2YA (570) for CDXR, HIX (1270) for IDA, 4BC (1145) for IDA, OAX (790) for IDA, 2UE (1025) for CDXR, VOGY (840) for CDXR etc., 2GB (950) for CDXR, Strasbourg (859) for IDA, LS2 (1190) for IDA, LR5 (830), VE9EK (1195) for CDXR, and VONF (940) for CDXR.

Globe Circlers Radio DX Club, Hackensack, N.J., joins the NRC/CDXR/IDA Inter-Club Cooperation Plan.

List of the new frequency assignments for stations in Havana, Cuba, submitted by Alec Kinghorn, NRC's Cuban Representative.

KFI, Los Angeles, Cal., broadcasts DX Tips every Sunday at 2:30 A.M.

Vol. 2, No. 11 (November 7, 1934)

Announcement of a Contest, with prizes for verifying the most NRC DX Programs. First prize: one Lynch Antenna System; other prizes, a Brach "Vis-O-Glow" lightening arrester and two 2-candlepower night lights. The prizes are donated by member Robert R. Rawstron, Worcester, Mass.

Vol. 2, No. 12 (November 14, 1934)

Rules of the NRC Big Prize Contest were published, to run from December 15, 1934, to March 31, 1935, incl.

List of Canadian Frequency Checks as compiled by members of the NRC.

Vol. 2, No. 13 (November 21, 1934)

Arthur H. Brackbill and Benjamin Genung report that KYW is now testing their transmitter in Philadelphia, Pa., right after KYW leaves the air in Chicago, Ill.

Editor Robert H. Weaver reports early-morning reception of Poste Parisien and Fecamp, France, and Cologne, Germany, on 658 kcs. Poste Parisien and Fecamp are on 959 and 1459 kcs., respectively.

Vol. 2, No. 14 (November 28, 1934)

(No noteworthy items)

Vol. 2, No. 15 (December 5, 1934)

"Canadian Nights" series of DX Programs for NRC, with CHRC (580), CKCK (1010), 10BP (1200), CKBI (1210) and CHNS (930) scheduled for Saturday morning, December 8th, and CFRN (1260), CHAB (1200), CKPR (930), CKWX (1010), CFCT (1450), CJLS (1310), CJAT (910), CFJC (880) and CRCK (1050) scheduled for Sunday morning, December 9th.

TGW (565), Guatemala City, will dedicate a program to the NRC on Sunday morning, December 9th, from 1:00 to 6:00 A.M.

Announcement that all 15 Iowa radio stations will present a series of "Iowa On The Air" DX Programs on December 16, 1934, between 1:00 and 6:30 A.M., E.S.T.; arranged by Bob Gorsuch (Robert W. Gorsuch) and Donald Barnes, Grinnell, Iowa. This information was announced in a special 2-page sheet which accompanied the bulletin. Prizes of 2 NNRC and CDXR memberships will be awarded for the most complete reports on the series; 2 IDA memberships will be awarded for the most distant correct reports to KGCA (1270) and KFGQ (1370).

Vol. 2, No. 16 (December 12, 1934)

Announcement that the Universal Radio DX Club of San Francisco, Cal., has joined the Inter-Club Cooperation Plan to prevent the clashing of DX Programs. Editor Robert H. Weaver reports that thus far there hasn't been a single conflict of stations that have been on the air for clubs that are members of the Plan.



Vol. 2, No. 17 (December 19, 1934)

XEAF (990), Nogales, Mexico, is scheduled to broadcast a DX Program for NRC on December 23, 1934, at 3:00 A.M. Other outstanding DX Programs this week are scheduled from HJN (681), Bogota, Col., for the IDA on December 21st, 1:00-3:00 A.M., and CX26 (1050), Montevideo, Uruguay, on December 22nd, 3:30-5:30 A.M.

Vol. 2, No. 18 (December 26, 1934)

DX Program for NRC is scheduled from CMBS (775), Havana, Cuba, on December 30, 1934, 2:00-3:00 A.M.

Vol. 2, No. 19 (January 2, 1935)

Account of the "Mexican Nights" series of DX Programs scheduled to be broadcast for NRC beginning on January 11, 1935.

HIX (1270), Santo Domingo, D.R., is scheduled to broadcast a DX Program for NRC on January 6, 1935, 3:10-5:10 A.M.

Vol. 2, No. 20 (January 9, 1935)

"Mexican Nights", a series of DX Programs for the NRC. The following stations are scheduled to participate:

- January 11 (Friday)- XEWZ (1150), Mexico City 1:00-2:00 (also on January 12 & 13)
- January 12 (Saturday)- XEAA (920), Mexicali 3:00-4:00 (also on Jan. 12)  
 XEU (1010), Veracruz 3:00-4:00 A.M.  
 XEE (1210), Durango 3:00-4:00  
 XEAO (560), Mexicali 5:00-6:00
- January 13 (Sunday)- XEPN (590), Piedras Negras 1:30-2:30 A.M.  
 XEKL (1240), Leon 1:00-2:00  
 XEMO (865), Tijuana 3:00-4:00  
 XEFV (1210), Juarez 3:00-5:00
- January 15 (Tuesday)- XETH (1210), Puebla 2:00-3:00  
 XEFJ (1230), Monterrey 5:00-6:00
- January 17 (Thursday)- XEFI (1440), Chihuahua 3:00-4:00

With WORK, York, Pa., switching from 1000 kcs. daytime to 1320 kcs. full time, the WORK DX Club broadcast, conducted by NRC President Robert H. Weaver, will now be heard weekly on Friday evening, 7:45-8:00 P.M.

Vol. 2, No. 21 (January 16, 1935)

Revised list of Mexican radio stations from the Secretary of Communications of Mexico, complete with owners' names and addresses. There are 47 operating stations on the BCB, 7 temporarily suspended, 13 scheduled to go on this year, and 6 planned or under construction.

Vol. 2, No. 22 (January 23, 1935)

DX Program for NRC scheduled from CMBS (775), Havana, Cuba, on January 27, 1935, 2:00-3:00 A.M.

Vol. 2, No. 23 (numbered # 24) (January 30, 1935)

Notification from XEE (1210), Durango, Mex., that their NRC DX Program of January 12th was transmitted with a power of only 20 watts. The broadcast was heard in York, Pa., by President Robert H. Weaver.

Vol. 2, No. 24 (February 6, 1935)

Letter from Lester Zellmer, C.E. of WTRC (1310), Elkhart, Ind., says that they received more reports on their DX Program for NRC on January 27th than on any other DX Program this season. So far this winter, WTRC has been heard in 38 states, all Canadian Provinces, and twice in New Zealand (power- 100 w.)



Vol. 2, No. 25 (February 13, 1935)

Alec Kinghorn, Havana, Cuba, writes that "practically all of the stations in Havana will change frequency between now and March 1, and will install crystals to properly control their new frequencies. He promised to supply a revised list as soon as available.

Vol. 2, No. 26 (February 20, 1935)

Editor Robert H. Weaver, York, Pa., reported hearing 2BL, 4QG and 1YA last Sunday morning, the latter coming in as early as 3:45 A.M.

Announcement that the Globe Circlers Radio DX Club of Hackensack, N.J., has changed hands and will henceforth be known as the Globe Circlers DX Club of Brooklyn, N.Y.

DX Program of the Week: CPX (1230), LaPaz, Bolivia, scheduled to broadcast for IDA on February 24, 1935, 5:30-6:30 A.M.

Vol. 2, No. 27 (numbered # 28) (February 27, 1935)

Walter C. Birch, East Lynn, Mass., reported hearing South American stations lately between 7:30 and 10:00 P.M., the strongest being CX14, YV6RV, LS2 and CE76.

Vol. 2, No. 28 (March 6, 1935)

"Canada on the Air", a DX Party for NRC on Sunday morning, March 10, 1935, with DX Programs scheduled from the following stations:

CHCK (1310), Charlottetown, PEI. 2:00-3:00 A.M.

CHAB (1200), Moose Jaw, Sask. 2:00-4:00

CJCJ (690), Calgary, Alta. 2:30-3:30

CJAT (910), Trail, B.C. 3:00-4:00

CKWX (1010), Vancouver, B.C. 3:00-4:00

CHRC (580), Quebec, P.Q. 3:00-4:00

CFLC (930), Prescott, Ont. 3:30-4:00

CKOV (630), Kelowna, B.C. 3:30-4:00

CFCT (1450), Victoria, B.C. 5:00-6:00

In addition, WNEL (1290), San Juan, P.R., will DX for NRC from 5:00 to 7:00 A.M. on the same morning.

Ray Lewis, Toledo, Ohio, reported "fine reception" of TP stations last week between 4:30 and 6:15 A.M., the best having been 1YA (650), 2BL (855), 4QG (760) and 4BC (1145).

Vol. 2, No. 29 (March 13, 1935)

In summarizing the past season, Editor Robert H. Weaver wrote that he feels it was "the greatest DX season that we have ever seen. Many stations that had heretofore never put on DX'es attempted them this season with wonderful success. We feel that the most credit for the success of this season, however, can be given to the Inter-Club Cooperation Plan. Other seasons, stations that had not put on DX'es were afraid to try to put them on due to the interference that was the result of clashing DX programs. However, this season those stations became convinced that the chances of having their programs spoiled by some other special arranged by some other club had been greatly reduced by this Cooperation Plan, with the result that they were more willing to run the risk of putting on DX programs....."

DX Program for IDA: March 15 & 16, XGOD (977), Hangchow, China, 5:30-7:30 A.M. DX Programs for CDXR: March 17, VOGY (840), St. John's, Nfld., 2:00-5:00 A.M., and XEZZ (1370), San Luis Potosi, Mex., 4:00-5:00 A.M.

Vol. 2, No. 30 (March 20, 1935)

On the WORK DX Club broadcast of March 22, 1935, 7:45-8:00 P.M., guest speaker Arthur H. Brackbill, York, Pa., will speak on the subject, "Inter-Club Cooperation and Eliminating Clashing DX Programs".

Winners of the Contest announced in Vol. 2, No. 11:

First Prize - Joe Becker (Lynch antenna kit)

Second Prize - Bob Weaver (Brach "Vis-O-Glow" lightening arrester)

Prize for Most Verie Points - Mrs. Olive Johnson (2 c.p. night light)

Prize for Most Thank-You Points - J. Warren Routzahn (" " " " )

DX Program for NRC from XEKL (1240), Leon, Mex., on March 24, 1935, 2:00-3:00 A.M.

Vol. 2, No. 31 (numbered # 32) (March 27, 1935)

Paul V. Trice, Sharon, Pa., writes that YV1RC (960), Caracas, Venez., can be heard evenings between 7:00 and 9:00 P.M.

Vol. 2, No. 32 (numbered # 33) (April 3, 1935)

6-page bulletin (4 regular pages, plus 2 pages of Cuban Broadcast Stations; also a monthly program schedule of 2RO, Rome, Italy (6085 kcs.)

Miss Ida C. Henninger, NRC's Allentown, Pa., member, has arranged for WCBA and WSAN (1440), Allentown, to broadcast a DX Program for NRC on April 7, 1935, 3:00-4:30 A.M. A prize of a box of candy will be awarded on the program.

List of Cuban Broadcasting Stations, showing frequencies, powers and addresses, from the Secretary of Communications, submitted by Alec Kinghorn.

Vol. 2, No. 33 (numbered # 34) (April 10, 1935)

Editor Robert H. Weaver reviewed the work done by NRC this season:

- 1) Helped sponsor the Inter-Club Cooperation Plan;
- 2) The C.P.C., under the direction of C. G. Huber, almost doubled the number of Club dedications over last year, including such rare stations as CHCK, XEE, XEKL and XEFJ;
- 3) Membership showed an increase over last year, with the hope of more than doubling the membership next year.

Suggestions were invited "for we want to do Bigger and Better Things".

DX Program: XEFE (1370), Nuevo Laredo, Mex., scheduled to DX for NRC on April 14, 1935, 1:00-5:00 A.M.

Vol. 2, No. 34 (numbered # 35) (April 17, 1935)

Announcement that NRC will have a Short Wave Department beginning next season. The editor will be Ed Brandon, New Canaan, Conn.

Vol. 2, No. 35 (numbered # 36) (May 1, 1935)  
Last of the weekly bulletins.

List of new Australian frequencies effective Sept. 1, 1935. There are currently 83 stations, plus 5 planned.

New F/C list for June-September, 1935; a total of 280 stations, each scheduled to broadcast for 20 minutes during the first week of each month.

Vol. 2, No. 36 (numbered # 37) (June, 1935)  
Announcement of the 2nd Annual Get-Together to be held at Club HQ, 603 W. Market Street, York, Pa., on June 23rd.

Beginning with this issue, the FCC News no longer carried C. G. Huber's by-line.

Vol. 2, No. 37 (numbered # 38) (July, 1935)  
Included mimeo letter from Pres. R. H. Weaver urging membership renewal.

Report on the 2nd Annual Get-Together on June 23rd. Member Miss Ida C. Hemminger, Allentown, Pa., presented a large, beautifully decorated cake inscribed "Second Anniversary". Piano selections were played by member J. Warren Routzahn, York, Pa.

Vol. 2, No. 38 (numbered # 39) (August, 1935)  
Included mimeo letter from Pres. Weaver urging immediate membership renewal.

Appointment of new CPC Chairman: Arthur H. Brackbill, Lancaster, Pa.

Vol. 3, No. 1 (August 28, 1935)  
This was the NRC's first 8-page bulletin; regular editions will be 6-page.

Inauguration of a Shortwave Department, edited by "Ed Brandon" (Stuart Leland), New Canaan, Conn.

Announcement of the "Inter-Club Co-Operation Plan for Broadcast Band DX Clubs for 1935-1936":

- #1. "The CPC Chairman of each club will send a weekly report to the Clearing House listing all DX'es definitely arranged, the notification to show call letters, frequency, location, date and Eastern Standard Time (frequency check dedications excepted)."
- #2. "The CPC Chairman of each club will receive a weekly report from the Clearing House, listing all DX programs reported to her (sic) and the club which arranged the program. It will be the duty of each CPC Chairman to advise his committee members not to arrange any DX'es that will clash with those already arranged."
- #3. "Each club agrees that under no circumstances will they make unfair use of the information supplied them by the Clearing House reports. This includes the agreement that no club will write to a station scheduled for a DX program for another club and ask to have a portion of that DX program dedicated to their club."

- #4. "Each club agrees that for all foreign DX'es they will do their utmost to give the foreign DX broadcast a clear frequency for the period of the DX, and if possible to also keep the adjacent frequencies clear. Cuban and Mexican programs will not be considered foreign."
- #5. "Each club agrees that it will not publish anything in its publications that will in any way be offensive to another club in the plan."
- #6. "Each club agrees that it will not use the publications of any other DX club in the plan to secure the names and addresses of members of another DX club and then write to them soliciting their membership."
- #7. "If the Clearing House shall receive notice of two programs on the same frequency for the same period, the notice which shall have the earlier post mark shall receive priority...except foreign stations, which will be given priority in all cases. The Clearing House shall immediately notify the sender of the conflicting program of the necessity of cancelling the conflicting broadcast."
- #8. "Each club agrees that it will not publish or publicize the DX programs arranged by another club without the permission or request of that club. (Requests for permission to use DX program information must be made by the President of each club in the plan.) When permission is granted, clubs listing DX programs arranged by another club will give credit to the club that arranged for the DX. If any program is to be shared with another club, it shall be so listed and credited."

Subscribed to by the Newark News Radio Club, International DX'ers Alliance, National Radio Club, Globe Circlers DX Club, Universal Radio DX Club, Canadian DX Relay and Mid-Co DX Exchange.

Announcement of a Membership Contest to award 2 prizes for obtaining 5 or more new memberships: 1st prize, a set of Eveready Raytheon tubes (maximum of 10 tubes); 2nd prize, a 1-yr. subscription to RADEX.

New FCC Frequency Check list.

Report of the Singleton & Eliminator Contest, noting the entry of Charles Hesterman, Sask., with 9 Australian-12 Japanese-1 each Czech, Latvian, Swiss, Romanian and Austrian singletons; and 4 Japanese, 1 Kwantung, 1 German, 1 Swedish and 1 Czech eliminators.

Vol. 3, No. 2 (September 4, 1935)

Poem: "D-Xing" (from an original poem, "Collecting Stamps", by Silas Weatherby, rearranged and reworded by "Pat" Reilley):

"A fellow isn't thinking mean, DXing;  
His thoughts are mostly good and clean, DXing;  
He doesn't knock his fellow men or harbor any grudges then;  
A fellow's at his finest; DXing.

"The rich are comrades to the poor, DXing;  
All brothers of a common lure, DXing;  
The boy the joy the new verie brings can chum with millionaire and  
Vain pride is a forgotten thing, DXing. / king;

"A fellow isn't plotting schemes, DXing;  
He's only busy with his dreams, DXing;  
His livery is a radio and cans, his creed to hear the most he can;  
A fellow's always mostly man, DXing."

Introducing the CPC Committee: Arthur H. Brackbill, Chairman; John J. Barlow, Vice-Chairman; J. J. Becker Sr., Walter C. Birch, Harold B. Cessna Jr., Vincent Clarke, Alec Kinghorn, J. W. Routzahn, Howard Schlobohm, Floyd Smith, William H. Stone, Paul V. Trice & R. H. Weaver.

WORK DX Club resumed for the season, conducted by R. H. Weaver, Editor, every Thursday at 8:00 P.M. Other continuing programs are the KDKA DX Club conducted by Joe Stokes every Friday from 11:00 to 11:30 P.M., and DX Tips on KFI every Sunday at 1:00 A.M.

Vol. 3, No. 3 (September 11, 1935)

Profile of KPAC, Port Arthur, Texas.

Inauguration of "DX Chatter", a new weekly section for presenting FCC news, written by "Anonymity" (A. W. Oppel, Irvington, N. J.).

Vol. 3, No. 4 (September 18, 1935)

Member Walter C. Birch, East Lynn, Mass., reports sunset reception of Radio Toulouse, Radio Normandie, Beromunster and Monte Ceneri; and evening reception of LS2, LR5, LR6, LR3, LR8 and YVIRC.

Vol. 3, No. 5 (September 25, 1935)

Announcement of a contest for verifying the most NRC DX Programs, sponsored by member Robert R. Rawstron, Worcester, Mass.: 1st prize, a 1-yr. subscription to RADEX; 2nd prize, a 2000-ohm headphone set; 3rd prize, screw-gripper screwdriver.

Vol. 3, No. 6 (October 2, 1935)

Editor R. H. Weaver reports hearing 1YA, 4QG and 7NT.

Member J. W. Routzahn, York, Pa., reports reception of 1YA, 2BL, 3YA, 2CO, 4QG and 7NT.

NRC DX programs this week from KNX-1050, CFCT-1450, WKOK-1210, KIUL-1210, KDYL-1290, KSO-1430 and WIBM-1370.

Vol. 3, No. 7 (October 9, 1935)

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Vol. 3, No. 8 (October 16, 1935)

Announcement that a Board of Directors will be formed.

Announcement that Official Listening Post Observers will be appointed, 1 per State, to be known as "National Posts". Duties will be to report at least twice a month "to give information on how stations are coming in, just which stations are being heard and at what time...the time schedules of stations in your localities that seem to be difficult for many members to pick up, and names from veries for those who can't get an answer from that station". Volunteers were requested. NRC Secretary J. Warren Routzahn was appointed National Post #1.

Announcement of a "Three Month Trial Membership" for 50¢, which will be applied toward the regular yearly membership fee of \$1.25 if the person desires to become a regular member.

Announcement that A. W. Oppel, Irvington, N.J., has been appointed Assistant Editor.

Vol. 3, No. 9 (October 23, 1935)

Announcement that Arthur H. Brackbill, Lancaster, Pa., has been appointed 2nd Vice-President; and Randolph Hunt, Encinitas, Cal., 3rd Vice-President.

Announcement of the formation of a Board of Directors comprised of local (York, Pa.) members H. W. Criswell, J. W. Routzahn, Carl L. Byers and R. C. Martin; monthly meetings will be held.

Additional National Post appointments:

- #2 - A. W. Oppel, Irvington, N.J.
- #3 - Randolph Hunt, Encinitas, Cal.
- #4 - J. B. (Pat) Reilley, Jamestown, N.Y.
- #5 - J. J. Becker Sr., Hamilton, Ohio
- #6 - Carl Forestieri, New York, N.Y. (New York has two National Posts because of the expanse of the State)
- #7 - Mrs. A. C. Johnson, Henry, S.D.

Vol. 3, No. 10 (October 30, 1935)

National Radio Club acronym by member J. B. (Pat) Reilley:

|                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| "N-uts we all are for the       | R-ats on those lousy               |
| A-uthentic reports sent         | A-ir hogs that bother our          |
| T-o the stations and buying     | D-Xing and we pray for             |
| I-ink to write for veries after | I-deal weather conditions and      |
| O-bstacles are overcome and the | O-btain nothing but noise.         |
| N-aps we miss in the            |                                    |
| A-M. makes us fools to          | C-ans which we use to save us from |
| L-isten for those weak ones.    | L-istening to our wives            |
|                                 | U-sing bad language and the        |
|                                 | B-ulletins we can't do without."   |

National Post appointment: #8 - Walter C. Birch, East Lynn, Mass., who reported hearing "last Sunday evening" between 8:30 and 11:00 P.M. the calls of 29 South American stations: 15 LR's, 9 CX's, and CP4, YV1RC, YV3RC, PRB9 and PRF4.

Editor Bob Weaver also reported "freak reception" (auroral) of 11 South American stations.

Vol. 3, No. 11 (November 6, 1935)

Publication of the addresses of 44 TA stations from 546 to 932 kcs., supplied by member Eddie Grant, Sydney, N.S.

Vol. 3, No. 12 (November 13, 1935)

Appointment of additional National Post Observers:

- #9 - Miles I. Hart, Conn.
- #10 - William H. Stone, Ont.
- #11 - Eddie Grant, N.S.
- #12 - Morgan B. Kent, Fla.
- #13 - Roger N. Williams, Me.

Editor Bob Weaver reported hearing Rennes and Fecamp, France, on a Sunday A.M.

Publication of the addresses of 38 additional TA stations from 941 to 1250 kcs., supplied by member Eddie Grant. Stations above 1250 kcs. are all low power and will not be published.

Vol. 3, No. 13 (November 20, 1935)

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Vol. 3, No. 14 (November 27, 1935)

Report that Dr. Brinkley's border station has been reinstated by the Mexican Govt. and has returned to the air as XERA on 840 kcs. (formerly XER).

DX Program of the week: CP4 (1040 kcs.), Sunday, December 1, 2:00-3:00 A.M., for the IDA.

Vol. 3, No. 15 (December 4, 1935)

Announcement of the appointment of member Luther Grim, Red Lion, Pa., to the Board of Directors. First meeting of the Board will be held on December 9th at 7:15 P.M.

National Post Observer appointment: #14 - Dr. O. W. Gibbs, Dallas, Tex.

Vol. 3, No. 16 (numbered 15) (December 11, 1935)

Report of the first meeting of the Board of Directors. The main topic of discussion: "How we might do something to eliminate the interference All-Nighters are giving us". The following plan was approved: DX'ers and DX Clubs should write to the FCC, pointing out that All-Nighters:

- 1) are tending to kill the interest in DX'ing,
- 2) the valuable information supplied by DX'ers will be lost,
- 3) stations feel that DX programs and DX reports are essential,
- 4) DX'ers will be unable to continue DX'ing satisfactorily,
- 5) stations will suffer inasmuch as they will no longer be able to depend on the valuable reports and suggestions from DX'ers, and
- 6) stations will discontinue DX broadcasts because of blocked frequencies.

As a remedy, the FCC was to be asked to "either curb the number of all-night broadcasts that each station may broadcast per month, or assign stations to frequencies which could be set aside purposely for All-Nighters."

J. B. (Pat) Reilley, Jamestown, N.Y., reported hearing 1YA, 4YA, Fecamp, KGU, and "a station on 722 kcs. at 4:40 A.M. playing funny music and a woman singing".

Vol. 3, No. 17 (numbered 16) (December 18, 1935)  
Announcement that KFAC-1300, Los Angeles, Cal., has begun a DX tip program at 12:15 A.M. (EST), conducted by Bill Ellis.

Vol. 3, No. 18 (numbered 17) (December 24, 1935)  
DX Programs of the week:  
CX26 (1050) on December 26 (Thursday), 2:30-4:00 A.M., for the NNRC;  
EAJ9 (795) on December 28 (Saturday), 1:00-2:30 A.M., for the IDA.

Vol. 3, No. 19 (numbered 18) (December 31, 1935)  
New FCC Frequency Check schedule, effective Jan. 8, 1936. Checks will be conducted the 2nd week of the month, changed from the 1st week. Sunday tests were eliminated, and all tests are between 2:00 and 6:00 A.M., EST, except KGY (1210) 5:50-6:10 A.M., and KINY (1310) 6:00-6:20 A.M.

Carl Forestieri (NPO #6), New York, N.Y., reported hearing 11 TA's on December 24th: Milan, Turin, Genoa, Bari, Strasbourg, Trieste, Poste Parisien, Fecamp, Bordeaux, Rennes and Frankfurt.

National Post Observer appointment: #15 - Harold Buttels, Aurora, Ill.

Tests for the National Bureau of Standards from LRL, LR4, LR5 and LS2 are scheduled for every Thursday morning in January from 2:00 to 3:30 A.M. TA tests from Athlone, Poste Parisien and Radio Maroc have been completed; London Regional-877 will be on January 17 from 1:00 to 3:00 A.M.

Vol. 3, No. 20 (numbered 19) (January 8, 1936)  
8-page bulletin.

Walter C. Birch, East Lynn, Mass., reported hearing 41 TA's on January 3rd-4th, including 2-kw. Radio Cite, Paris, on 1068 kcs.

DX Program of the week: CB138 (1380 kcs.), Santiago, Chile, on Thursday, January 9th, 1:00-2:00 A.M., for NRC.

Vol. 3, No. 21 (numbered 20) (January 15, 1936)  
Announcement of the discontinuance of the Mid-Co DX Exchange, Wichita, Kan.

Vol. 3, No. 22 (numbered 21) (January 22, 1936)  
Publication of the addresses of 29 South American stations, courtesy of member Walter C. Birch, East Lynn, Mass.

Notice that if 25 new members can be signed up within the next 2 months, the bulletin will be expanded to 8 pages regularly.

Appointment of John C. Kalmbach Jr., Cheektowaga, N.Y., as Publicity Manager.

XERA, Villa Acuna, Mexico (840), is interfering so seriously with CRCT, Toronto (840) that the Canadian Radio Commission is trying through British diplomatic circles to come to an understanding to regulate channel assignments.

Vol. 3, No. 23 (numbered 22) (January 29, 1936)  
FCC report that as of June 30, 1935, there were 623 broadcasting stations in the U.S.



Vol. 3, No. 24 (numbered 23) (February 5, 1936)  
DX Program of the week: CE62 (620), Santiago, Chile, on Monday, February 10, 1936, 1:00-2:00 A.M., for IDA.

Vol. 3, No. 25 (numbered 24) (February 11, 1936)  
First 2 pages carried announcement of the RADEX Mystery DX Contest scheduled for February 22, 23 and 24, 1936, 2:00 to 6:00 A.M., together with the rules of the Contest. From 40 to 50 unidentified stations were expected to participate.

Use of National Post Observer numbers was discontinued. Additional observers are still being sought.

Vol. 3, No. 26 (numbered 25) (February 19, 1936)  
Announcement from the Mutual Broadcasting System that their 7 affiliated stations will broadcast until 5:00 A.M. every Sunday morning. The stations are WGR, WLW, WOR, WGN, WCAE, WNAC and WKBW.

List of new Mexican stations and changes.

Vol. 3, No. 27 (numbered 26) (February 26, 1936)  
Member John C. Kalmbach Jr., Cheektowaga, N.Y., is attempting to form a local NRC Chapter in the Buffalo area.

Event of the week: the "Across Canada DX Party" on Sunday A.M., March 1, arranged by Bill Stone, Canadian C.P.C. member, with DX programs scheduled from CKLW, CFNB, CJOC, CHAB, CKWX and CKCV; in addition, CJLS and CKOV are scheduled to broadcast DX programs for NNRC.

Vol. 3, No. 28 (numbered 27) (March 4, 1936)  
USSR now has 67 broadcasting stations.

Vol. 3, No. 29 (numbered 28) (March 11, 1936)  
Walter C. Birch, East Lynn, Mass., reports a verie from CB138 (1380) which mentions that quite a few U.S. and Canadian DX'ers reported reception of their NRC DX Program of January 9th.

Vol. 3, No. 30 (numbered 29) (March 17, 1936)  
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Vol. 3, No. 31 (numbered 30) (March 25, 1936)  
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Vol. 3, No. 32 (numbered 31) (April 1, 1936)  
DX Program of the week: CJCJ (1210), Aklavik, NWT, on April 5th, 4:00-5:00 A.M., for the Canadian DX Relay.

Vol. 3, No. 33 (numbered 32) (April 9, 1936)  
A revised list of Cuban stations, a total of 56 plus 6 shortwave, was printed; supplied by Alec Kinghorn, Havana.

Vol. 3, No. 34 (numbered 33) (April 15, 1936)  
Gala event: the "Canada Promenades" series of DX programs for the NRC on Sunday morning, April 19th, arranged by Canadian CPC'er Bill Stone. Scheduled to DX are CFCN, CFCH, CKWX, CFPR, CHNC, CJIC, CJCJ, CKFC and CFRN; also VE9CS (SW).

Vol. 3, No. 35 (numbered 34) (April 22, 1936)  
5-page bulletin. Editor Weaver reported a dwindling amount of DX news as the season draws to a close.

Vol. 3, No. 36 (numbered 35) (April 29, 1936)  
4-page bulletin.

Article: "A Booster for Your Radio Set", by T. B. Grosvenor. The author reported that by taking a "fairly efficient, discarded radio", disconnecting the plate wire from the detector tube, and running a wire from the plate to the antenna post of the receiver in use, a 100% increase in volume resulted when both sets were turned on.

Vol. 3, No. 37 (June 1, 1936)  
5-page bulletin.

Announcement of the annual Get-Together to be held at NRC Headquarters, 603 W. Market St., York, Pa., on Sunday, June 21st.

Vol. 3, No. 38 (July 1, 1936)  
8-page bulletin.

Report on the Annual Get-Together at York, Pa., on June 21st:  
Arthur H. Brackbill was re-elected CPC Chairman, and Walter C. Birch was elected Vice-Chairman.

Walter C. Birch, CPC Vice-Chairman, presented the following plan:

- 1) Request DX programs from difficult-to-hear stations, especially those that DX infrequently. Suggestions from members were solicited for stations to contact.
- 2) Inasmuch as South America offers a most fertile field for CPC work, a committee is being formed to contact L.A. stations.
- 3) Desiring to enlarge the CPC to at least 30 members, volunteers were solicited.

Receipt was announced by Walter C. Birch of a list of broadcasting stations in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Bolivia, Paraguay and Chile, from the International Radio Committee convention which met in Buenos Aires in 1935. The 550-1070 kcs. portion was published in this issue.

Ed Brandon (Stuart Leland) resigned as Shortwave Editor. Arthur B. Johnson, Brooklyn, N.Y., was appointed the new Shortwave Editor.

Vol. 3, No. 39 (August 1, 1936)  
6-page bulletin.

Charles Hesterman, Saskatoon, Sask., wanted to know if any members have more Australian veries than his 44. His entries in the Singleton & Eliminator Contest include the following singletons: 20 Aussies, 15 Japanese, 8 Europeans, and CPX (Bolivia).

J. B. (Pat) Reilley, Jamestown, N.Y., has been appointed the new manager of the Singleton & Eliminator Contest, replacing Keith L. Freas.

Continuation of the list of S.A. stations that was started last issue. The 1080-1360 kcs. portion was published in this issue.

Vol. 4, No. 1 (August 27, 1936)  
4-page bulletin. Editors listed on masthead: R. H. Weaver, A. W. Oppel and Art Johnson.

Conclusion of the S.A. station list: 1370 - 1450 kcs.

WORK DX Club resumes on Thursday nights at 8:45 P.M., conducted by Editor Robert H. Weaver.

KDKA DX Club continues each Friday at 11:00 P.M., conducted by Joe Stokes. President R. H. Weaver appeared on the program on August 14th.

Vol. 4, No. 2 (September 2, 1936)

6-page bulletin (as are subsequent editions unless noted otherwise).

Publication of the new FCC Frequency Check list.

Letter from Irving R. Potts, NNRC President, suggesting a central committee, composed of one representative from each club, to receive and consider complaints against stations which it seems are making no effort to send out the verifications that they have promised.

Vol. 4, No. 3 (September 9, 1936)

Revised list of European stations, submitted by A. J. Bartholomew, Bradford, N.Y.

Vol. 4, No. 4 (September 16, 1936)

Secretary J. Warren Routzahn has written to new stations with C.P.'s to inquire when they expect to conduct initial equipment tests. Replies were received from WNLC, WHLB, KANS, WJRD, KRBC, KRRV, WBLK, KPLT, KGLO, WJBR, WFOY, WMIN and KOBH. He is continuing to work on this project.

Announcement of the start of DX Tip Periods on WEEU (830), Reading, Pa., on Saturdays, 3:15-3:30 P.M., and on WRAW (1310), Reading, on Saturdays, 7:15-7:30 P.M., using tips supplied by the NRC.

Vol. 4, No. 5 (September 23, 1936)

Board of Directors meeting on September 21, 1936, discussed the various publicity outlets and decided that all members should be asked to write cards and letters to the management of stations broadcasting our DX news and tips to express their appreciation.

National Post Observer S. R. Lewis, Toledo, Ohio, reported hearing KGU, KGMB, 1YA, 3YA and 4YA.

Vol. 4, No. 6 (September 30, 1936)

C.P.C. Committee: Arthur Brackbill, Chairman; Walter C. Birch, Vice-Chairman; A. J. Bartholomew, J. J. Becker Sr., R. H. Cooper, Ben Genung, Luther E. Grim, Miles I. Hart, Jack Horner, Alec Kinghorn, Robert C. Martin, J. W. Routzahn, Floyd Smith and William H. Stone. Messrs. Birch, Bartholomew and Grim comprise the Special Foreign Committee.

Vol. 4, No. 7 (October 7, 1936)

National Post Observer E. L. Peters, Westport, N.S., reports early evening reception of Bordeaux, Lafayette, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Nice, Fecamp, Strasbourg, Toulouse I and II, Frankfurt, Belfast, all high-powered BBC stations, Bari, Milan, Rome, Turin, Bologna, CT1GL, EAJ15, EAJ7, EAJ3 and EAJ5.

Vol. 4, No. 8 (October 14, 1936)

N.P.O. A. J. Bartholomew, Bradford, N.Y., reports reception of 1YA, 3YA, 4YA, 2NR, 7NT and KHBC. He also heard a Spanish-speaking station on 1275 kcs. which he believes to be YNLF. The latter station was also heard by J. B. (Pat) Reilley, Jamestown, N.Y., and Bob Weaver, York, Pa.

Vol. 4, No. 9 (October 21, 1936)

Additional reports from members of hearing the Spanish-speaking station on 1275 kcs., assumed to be YNLF.

Vol. 4, No. 10 (October 28, 1936)

Editor R. H. Weaver commented that "DX reception conditions continue to be sensational", and suggested that "you all take advantage of these remarkable reception conditions by being up every morning you possibly can".

Carleton Lord, DX Editor of RADEX, writes that WJRD (1200), Tuscaloosa, Ala., will not verify under any circumstances. He has, however, persuaded them to send him the logs of their frequency checks, and if DX'ers will be willing to pay for a verie, he'll see that all correct reports are confirmed.

DX Program for NRC from FQN (609), St. Pierre & Miquelon, on Nov. 1st, 4:00-5:00 A.M.

Vol. 4, No. 11 (November 2, 1936)Vol. 4, No. 12 (November 10, 1936)

Publication of a new FCC Frequency Check list.

Appointment of Miss Nancy Lee Saxton, Chicago, Ill., as Asst. Publicity Manager of NRC to assist John Kalmbach, Publicity Manager.

National Post Observer Kermit Geary, Walnutport, Pa., has identified the widely-heard Spanish-speaking station on 1275 kcs. as XEMX, Mexico City.

Vol. 4, No. 13 (November 18, 1936)

A new 8½" x 5½" verification form, imprinted with the member's name and address, was offered to members at a cost of 30¢ per hundred.

LRI (1070), Buenos Aires, Arg., was heard testing for the U.S. National Bureau of Standards on Tuesday, November 17, 1936, between 2:00 and 3:30 A.M. Editor Weaver has written to Washington, D.C., to ask if another series of international tests from European and South American stations is contemplated.

Vol. 4, No. 14 (November 25, 1936)

A list of Australia and New Zealand stations was published, correct as of October 16, 1936, courtesy of Ernest M. Niven, Dunedin, N.Z. There are now 130 Down-Under stations on the air; 7 additional stations are under construction or planned.

LRI (1070) was heard by Editor Weaver broadcasting 4 additional tests between 2:15 and 3:30 A.M. for the National Bureau of Standards. The following test schedule was received from the NBS:

WABC (880) each Mon, Wed and Fri from 7 to 8 P.M., 9 to 10 P.M., and 11 P.M. to 1 A.M. the following morning;  
 Rennes (1040) each Tues, Thur and Sat morning from 1:00 to 2:15 A.M.;  
 LRI (1070) " " " " " " from 2:15 to 3:30 A.M.;  
 Belfast (977) each Thur morning, 1:30 to 3:00 A.M.

The tests will be conducted during November, December and January.

Vol. 4, No. 15 (December 2, 1936)

The anticipated excellent DX season has deteriorated badly. Editor Weaver reported that it was "a task to hear the 50,000-watters on the West Coast since Sunday morning. This condition is indeed very unusual, and we are at a loss to explain it".

The NBS writes that they are interested in receiving reports from DX'ers on the international tests reported last week, "or of other broadcast transmissions over great distances, especially if you can give a reasonable estimate of the field intensity or relative field intensities of the stations observed. It is of specific interest to have observations made over paths of different maximum latitudes. Transpacific observations to compare with the transatlantic measurements would be very interesting." Members were asked to cooperate by sending reports to the NBS.

Ted Grosvenor, Wichita, Kan., has started a new column listing stations with Construction Permits that may be expected to test in the A.M.

DX Event of the Week: "British Columbia On Parade", a series of DX Programs for NRC on Sunday, December 6, 1936, from CKWX, CJAT and CFJC, arranged by Canadian CPC member William H. Stone. Also scheduled on Sunday, December 6th, were TI4NRH (980), Heredia, Costa Rica, 2-3 A.M., and KFXM (1210), San Bernardino, Cal., 3-4 A.M., for the NNRC.

Vol. 4, No. 16 (December 9, 1936)

DX Program of the week: VOXM (1006), St. John's, Nfld., for the NNRC on Saturday, December 12, 1936, 1:30-3:30 A.M.

Announcement that Art Foerster, Indianapolis, Ind., will verify reception of WMFO and WJRD with printed QSL cards upon receipt of correct reports and a 3¢ stamp. He will monitor the frequency check broadcasts of these stations and keep an accurate log.

Vol. 4, No. 17 (December 16, 1936)

C.P.C. Vice-Chairman Walter C. Birch has arranged a DX Program from PRF3 (960), Sao Paulo, Brazil, for January 4, 1937, from 1:30 to 2:30 A.M. for the NRC; 2:30 to 3:30 A.M. for the NNRC. Dr. John R. Brinkley was requested to have station XEAW (960) stand by for this program, and he has consented to stand by from 2:00 to 3:00 A.M. CHNC also promised to remain silent. Members were asked to write to these stations to express their appreciation.

Ernest R. Cooper, Brooklyn, N.Y., was welcomed as a new member.

National Post Observer Walter C. Birch, East Lynn, Mass., reports reception on December 9, 1936, of Lyon, Muret, Marseilles, Paris PTT, Rennes, Bordeaux, Lille, Radio Normandie, Algiers, Strasbourg, Grenoble and Poste Parisien in the A.M., and LR5, LS2, LR9, LR3, PRG3, CX28 and LRL in the P.M.; also PRE8 (980) recently through KDKA.

Vol. 4, No. 18 (numbered 14) (December 23, 1936)

A. J. Bartholomew, Bradford, N.Y., reported hearing West Coast 100-watters KDON, KXL, KVL and KRE on December 17th; also KGU, KHBC, 1YA and 4YA. December 18th brought in Rennes, Radio Normandie, Paris, Marseilles, Toulouse, Lille and Bologna.

Vol. 4, No. 19 (numbered 15) (December 30, 1936)

DX Program of the week: PRF3 (960), Sao Paulo, Brazil, on Monday, January 4, 1937, 1:30-2:00 for NRC, 2:00-2:30 A.M. for NNRC.

Vol. 4, No. 20 (numbered 15) (January 6, 1937)

Reports of the DX Program from PRF3 having been heard by many members in the Northeast.

Vol. 4, No. 21 (numbered 16) (January 13, 1937)

List of 25 "European stations likely to be heard at this time of the year", including sign-on times.

A. J. Bartholomew, Bradford, N.Y., reported hearing the following on January 6, 1937: Paris, Marseilles; on January 7, 1937: Belfast, Paris, Radio Normandie, Rennes, Marseilles, Lyon, Hilversum, and BBC stations on 668, 767, 804 and 877 kcs.

Vol. 4, No. 22 (numbered 17) (January 20, 1937)

Harry M. Gordon, Erie, Pa., reported on the directional results he has obtained with aerials 700 ft. long tapped at the east end, 1000 ft. long tapped at the west end, 600 ft. long tapped at the north end, and 600 ft. long tapped at the south end, and combinations of these. His ground is a water pump 25 ft. deep. There are no power lines or telephone lines within 2½ miles of his home.

Vol. 4, No. 23 (numbered 18) (January 27, 1937)

Miss Nancy Lee Saxton resigned as Asst. Publicity Director because of illness.

Most National Post Observers reported that DX was hindered by the numerous stations in the Midwest on all night with emergency flood broadcasts.

Revised Monthly Frequency Check Schedule, courtesy of A. W. Opper, Asst. Editor.

U.S. Bureau of Standards advised that the following stations were scheduled to test until January 31, 1937, on Tues, Thur and Sat from 1:30 to 3:00 A.M.: Paris-695, Toulouse-776, Brussels #2-932, Belfast-977 (Thur only), Rennes-1040 (Thur & Sat only), LRL-1070 (2:15-3:00 A.M.) and Nice-1185.

Vol. 4, No. 24 (numbered 18) (February 3, 1937)

Carl Forestieri, Bronx, N.Y., reports tests from PRA9 (1220), Rio de Janeiro, between 1:00 and 3:00 A.M. with their new 22-kw. transmitter.

Arthur B. Johnson, Brooklyn, N.Y., announced his resignation as Shortwave Editor because of failing health.

Vol. 4, No. 25 (numbered 20) (February 10, 1937)

Announcement that Kermit Geary, Walnutport, Pa., has been appointed new Shortwave Editor.

"Canada Promenades" series of DX Programs arranged for the NRC by Canadian CPC member William H. Stone: CJRM will DX on Saturday, Feb. 13, and CJCA and CFJC on Sunday, Feb. 14.

List of Canadian Frequency Checks: 14 stations are scheduled to test on the 19th and 20th of each month between 1:11 and 3:29 A.M., each for 8 minutes.

George L. Brode Sr., Philadelphia, Pa., has been appointed Asst. Publicity Director.

Vol. 4, No. 26 (numbered 21) (February 17, 1937)

Second RADEX Mystery DX Contest will be held on Sat, Sun and Mon, February 20, 21 and 22, 1937, between 2:00 and 6:00 A.M. 42 unidentified stations are scheduled to broadcast DX programs.

Continuing "Canada Promenades" series of DX Programs for the NRC, arranged by William H. Stone: CHNC and CFRN will DX on Saturday, Feb. 20th, and CJCJ and CFCT on Sunday, February 21st.

Vol. 4, No. 27 (numbered 22) (February 24, 1937)

In the "Canada Promenades" series of DX Programs for the NRC, arranged by William H. Stone, the following stations are scheduled to DX on Sunday, February 28th: CFCY, CKWX, CHWK, CFLC, CKCV and CKUA. VOCM (1015), St. John's, Nfld., was also scheduled to be on for the NNRC.

Vol. 4, No. 28 (numbered 23) (March 3, 1937)

Richard H. Cooper, Kittanning, Pa., reported receiving 1 lb. of pecans from WGPC, Albany, Ga., for being one of the 5 most distant listeners to their February frequency check.

Vol. 4, No. 29 (numbered 24) (March 10, 1937)

Vol. 4, No. 30 (numbered 25) (March 17, 1937)

A. J. Bartholomew, Bradford, N.Y., reported that he needs to verify only 9 more stations to have the U.S. completely verified.

Vol. 4, No. 31 (numbered 26) (March 24, 1937)

The NNRC's Coronation DX Frolic on Sunday, March 28, 1937, features DX Programs from 7 Canadian stations, Nova Scotia to British Columbia.

Vol. 4, No. 32 (numbered 27) (March 31, 1937)

Editor R. H. Weaver noted that TP reception this Spring has been far below normal, "with nothing even approaching the faintest iota of regularity in the reception of these stations".

Vol. 4, No. 33 (numbered 28) (April 7, 1937)

Richard H. Cooper, Kittanning, Pa., supplied printed cards listing the latest FCC Frequency Check schedule, which were enclosed with the bulletin.

Vol. 4, No. 34 (numbered 29) (April 14, 1937)

Editor Weaver commented that "Man-Made Interference is the most deadly enemy that we DX'ers have to contend with at the present time". He has a Plan to combat it in the City of York, and eventually nationwide if it works. Details were not yet disclosed.

Vol. 4, No. 35 (numbered 30) (April 21, 1937)

5-page bulletin.

More on Robert H. Weaver's Plan to Combat Man-Made Interference: he has consulted with the local electric utility, and they are working toward enacting an Anti-Radio Interference Ordinance for the City of York, Pa.

Announcement that William H. Stone, Toronto, Ont., has been appointed 2nd Asst. Publicity Director for NRC.



Vol. 4, No. 36 (numbered 31) (April 28, 1937)  
5-page bulletin.

Editor R. H. Weaver reviewed the reception conditions of the past season which started in "a glorious manner" and, except in a few instances, became progressively worse.

Albert J. Bartholomew, Bradford, N.Y., reports that he has verified every California station except KGGC.

Vol. 4, No. 37 (numbered correctly) (June 1, 1937)  
Announcement of the Fourth Annual Get-Together to be held at Club Headquarters, 603 W. Market St., York, Pa., on Sunday, June 20, 1937, at 2:00 P.M.

Vol. 4, No. 38 (numbered 37) (July 1, 1937)  
Up-to-date list of Australia and New Zealand stations, furnished by the N.Z. DX Radio Assn., Inc. There are now 133 Down-Under stations on the air.

President Robert H. Weaver announced his intention to turn the Editorship "over to someone else who is in a better state of mind than he. He has recently been in a poor nervous state and feels that he can no longer continue with this work". Volunteers were invited, the alternative being the absorption of NRC by another club.

Vol. 4, No. 39 (numbered 38) (August, 1937)  
Announcement by Editor Robert H. Weaver that this is the last bulletin he will publish, owing to a bad case of nerves, and bidding members "a fond adieu". The deadline of August 21st was set for someone to step into his place, or the Club will be turned over to another club, several offers having been received.

4-page bulletin.

Vol. 5, No. 1 (October 12, 1937)  
7-page bulletin, published by Harry M. Gordon.

New Club HQ: 317 East 10th Street, Erie, Pa.  
Officers: Arthur Parfitt, President - Cleveland, Ohio  
Robert H. Weaver, Vice-President - York, Pa.  
Carl Eder, Secretary - Willmar, Minn.  
Harold Wagner, Treasurer - Erie, Pa.  
Robert H. Weaver, BCB Editor

Yearly dues were raised to \$1.75 from \$1.50.

New FCC Frequency Check schedule, correct to September 30, 1937.

Up-to-date list of Cuban stations, supplied by Alec Kinghorn, Havana.

Vol. 5, No. 2 (October 19, 1937)  
5-page bulletin.

New column, "DX Gleamings", edited by Robert H. Weaver, a section devoted to radio station news and FCC releases, replacing A. W. Oppel's "DX Chatter".

List of stations in Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile and Brazil, from "Radio Magazine", Buenos Aires, dated September 1, 1937.



New rules governing the Singleton & Eliminator Contest, to run from November 1, 1937, to April 15, 1938. Only veries dated from January 1, 1937, are eligible. A point system for scoring was instituted, and prizes will be awarded to the year's winner. Robert H. Weaver is in charge of the Contest.

Vol. 5, No. 3 (October 27, 1937) - 4-page bulletin.

Mrs. Anne Eder, Willmar, Minn., has been appointed Shortwave Editor, replacing Kermit Geary who resigned.

A list of New Zealand station changes was published, courtesy of the N.Z. DX Radio Assn.

Vol. 5, No. 4 (November 2, 1937) - 8-page bulletin.

"The Buckeye Observer" column was inaugurated by President Arthur J. Parfitt for the presentation of information and news pertaining to radio and DX'ing.

Vol. 5, No. 5 (November 9, 1937) - 6-page bulletin.

Adoption of a new NRC Emblem, the same that is used today. It appeared on the bulletin masthead for the first time. This was the first use of a printed masthead since the issues from Vol. 3, No. 37, through Vol. 4, No. 6 (except for Vol. 4, No. 3, which was mimeographed). Printed mastheads, with the NRC Emblem, continued to be used through Vol. 5, No. 21.

Robert H. Weaver announced that he is the Clearing House Manager of the Inter-Club Cooperation Plan for this season.

Vol. 5, No. 6 (November 16, 1937) - 9-page bulletin.

Appointment of Boris Kozel (W8MMQ), Cleveland, Ohio, as Amateur Editor.

Appearance of a new column, "Our Members Tell Me", by President Arthur J. Parfitt, featuring "interesting articles from members' letters".

Announcement of the 1937/1938 Membership Drive Contest, with cash prizes of \$5.00, 2.50 and 1.50 for 1st, 2nd and 3rd place winners, and 1-year NRC memberships for the 4th and 5th place winners.

Vol. 5, No. 7 (November 23, 1937) - 14-page bulletin.

Carl Forestieri, Bronx, N.Y., reported reception of Rennes, Lille, Bordeaux, Poste Parisien and Radio Normandie on November 16, 1937.

Ernest R. Cooper, Brooklyn, N.Y., reported hearing Panama City, Panama, 730 kcs., on the morning of November 14th.

Pres. A. J. Parfitt's "The Buckeye Observer" presented a list of 17 points describing "What a Good DX Report Contains".

Appearance of a new section, "Amateur Hi-Lights", by Boris Kozel, Amateur Editor.

Vol. 5, No. 8 (November 30, 1937) - 12-page bulletin.

Pres. A. J. Parfitt's "The Buckeye Observer" printed a sample reception report embodying the features listed in the preceding issue.

Vol. 5, No. 9 (December 7, 1937) - 12-page bulletin.  
 Pres. A. J. Parfitt's "The Buckeye Observer" devoted a page on "How To Describe Reception" in your DX reports.

Carl Forestieri, Bronx, N.Y., reported a new station on the air: ZNS, Nassau, Bahamas, on 540 kcs. nightly from 8:30 to 9:00 P.M.

Vol. 5, No. 10 (December 14, 1937) - 12-page bulletin.  
 Announcement that WPRP, Ponce, P.R., will broadcast DX Programs on December 19 and 26, 1937, starting at 12:01 A.M., dedicated to all Radio Clubs.

Two-page, 4-column list of the broadcasting stations in Europe and Africa from 536 to 1393 kilocycles.

Vol. 5, No. 11 (December 21, 1937) - 10-page bulletin.

Three pages of Christmas Greetings from members.

Announcement of the new NRC Report Forms, 100 for 75¢. A sample was enclosed, along with an instruction sheet on how to fill it out.

Announcement of a 6-month trial membership in NRC for \$1.00, convertible to full membership upon payment of an additional \$0.75 before expiration.

Inauguration of "Kilocycle Komments", a new column by President A. J. Parfitt to quote letters and comments from radio stations.

Vol. 5, No. 12 (December 28, 1937) - 11-page bulletin.  
 The death of Miss Ida C. Henninger, Allentown, Pa., charter NRC member, was announced.

Carl Forestieri, Bronx, N.Y., reports reception of Lille, Bordeaux, Paris, Radio Normandie, Rennes, Marseilles, Milan, Poste Parisien and Berlin on December 17th.

Vol. 5, No. 13 (January 4, 1938) - 10-page bulletin.  
 Harold Wagner, Erie, Pa., reported reception of YV5RQ (883) on December 23rd at 10:00 P.M., and OAX4A (854) on December 25th from 9:00 P.M. to 2:00 A.M.

Vol. 5, No. 14 (January 11, 1938) - 10-page bulletin.  
 Announcement by Pres. A. J. Parfitt that his "Kilocycle Komments" page will alternate with "The Buckeye Observer" in DX NEWS.

Vol. 5, No. 15 (January 18, 1938) - 14-page bulletin.

Vol. 5, No. 16 (January 25, 1938) - 13-page bulletin.  
 Announcing the NRC National DX Frolic, February 8-14, 1938. A total of 96 stations to date have agreed to dedicate their Frequency Check programs to the NRC. In addition, Bill Stone's "Canada Promenades" series has 9 Canadian stations scheduled to broadcast DX Programs during that period, plus CKCK on February 19th and CFJC on February 27th.

Dr. J. R. Brinkley wrote, in reply to our request, that XEAW (960) will go off the air on February 13th, 3:30 to 4:30 A.M., to clear the frequency for an NRC DX Program from CFRN.

Members were asked if they would like to have a Board of Directors, elected by the NRC membership. The Board would handle all complaints, suggestions, etc.

Vol. 5, No. 17 (numbered 16) (February 1, 1938) - 12-page bulletin.  
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Vol. 5, No. 18 (numbered 17) (February 8, 1938) - 7-page bulletin.  
Announcement of a new FCC Frequency Monitoring Schedule. The tests will start at 3:00 A.M., and stations will be on the air for 15 minutes instead of 20 minutes as heretofore.

Vol. 5, No. 19 (numbered 18) (February 15, 1938) - 11-page bulletin.  
Julian Schaefer, Cleveland, Ohio, reported recent reception of 1YA, 4YA, 2FC, 2CO, 2BL and 5CK.

An up-to-date list of New Zealand and Australian stations was printed, courtesy of the New Zealand DX Club.

Vol. 5, No. 20 (February 22, 1938) - 10-page bulletin.  
The first half of the new FCC After-Midnight Monitoring Schedule was published.

Plan and description of "A Simple Tuned RF Booster", by Frank Schmidt, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Vol. 5, No. 21 (March 1, 1938) - 18-page bulletin.  
Publication of the 2nd half of the new FCC After-Midnight Monitoring Schedule.

Vol. 5, No. 22 (March 8, 1938) - 12-page bulletin.  
DX NEWS reverted to a mimeographed masthead; use of the NRC Emblem was discontinued.

Arthur J. Parfitt resigned as President of NRC, effective March 10, 1938.

Carl Eder resigned as Secretary of NRC, effective March 1, 1938.

Mrs. Anne Eder resigned as Shortwave Editor, effective March 1, 1938.

Harold Wagner, Erie, Pa., reported hearing HJLABR, 1398 kcs., on February 27th at 2:30 A.M.

Vol. 5, No. 23 (March 15, 1938) - 5-page bulletin.  
Election this issue of 9 members for the Board of Directors from a slate of 11 volunteers.

Vol. 5, No. 24 (March 22, 1938) - 7-page bulletin.  
The title of Editor Robert H. Weaver's column of FCC news has been changed from "DX Gleamings", also known as "DX Chatter", to "F.C.C. Chatter".

Vol. 5, No. 25 (numbered 24) (March 29, 1938) - 6-page bulletin.  
Boris Kozel resigned as Amateur Editor, effective March 21, 1938.

Announcement of new editors:

Shortwave Editor - Lawrence Lundberg, Minneapolis, Minn.

Asst. Shortwave Editor - Leo Herz, Chicago, Ill.

Amateur Editor - Cyrus Will, Kenilworth, Ill.

Robert H. Weaver, York, Pa., continues as BCB Editor.

Harold Burstrom, Cleveland, Ohio, received a box of 50 cigars from CMCM (850, Havana, Cuba.

Vol. 5, No. 26 (April 5, 1938) - 10-page bulletin.  
Mimeographed masthead with NRC Emblem.

Vol. 5, No. 27 (April 18, 1938) - 6-page bulletin.  
Mimeographed masthead with NRC Emblem.

Announcement of the results of the Board of Directors election. Those elected were Joe Becker, Art Johnson, Bill Stone, Lawrence Lundberg, J. Warren Routzahn, Jack Horner, Herbert Tucker, Art Brackbill and Richard Cooper.

Vol. 5, No. 28 (May 10, 1938) - 6-page bulletin.  
Plain mimeographed masthead without emblem on this and subsequent issues.

Announcement that Bill Stone, Toronto, Ont., was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Vol. 5, No. 29 (June 7, 1938) - 8-page bulletin.  
Announcement of the 5th Annual NRC Get-Together, scheduled for July 3, 1938, at 1:00 P.M. at the new NRC HQ, 317 East 10th Street, Erie, Pa.

Vol. 5, No. 30 (July 6, 1938) - 8-page bulletin.  
Report on the July 3rd NRC Get-Together at Erie, Pa.

Vol. 5, No. 31 (August 8, 1938) - 14-page bulletin.  
Appearance of a new column of DX chatter and jokes, titled "Mr. Up Paul Knight Says", and written by Mr. Up Paul Knight.

Vol. 5, No. 32 (September 5, 1938) - 14-page bulletin.  
Announcement of the appointment of the following officers:  
President - Harry M. Gordon, Erie, Pa.  
First Vice-President - William H. Stone, Toronto, Ont.  
Second Vice-President - Joseph J. Becker Sr., Hamilton, Ohio  
Third Vice-President - J. B. (Pat) Reilley, Jamestown, N.Y.  
Secretary - Arthur Brackbill, Lancaster, Pa.

Vol. 5, No. 33 (numbered 34) (September 19, 1938) - 12-page bulletin.  
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Vol. 6, No. 1 (October 3, 1938) - 16-page bulletin.  
List of FCC Frequency Check changes.

Rules of the new Singleton & Eliminator Contest for veries received only since January 1, 1938. The contest will be managed by J. B. (Pat) Reilley, Jamestown, N.Y.

Announcement of a New Station Contest, Richard H. Cooper, Manager. A first prize of \$2.50 and a second prize of a 1-yr. NRC membership will be awarded for verifying the most new stations or new calls between October 15, 1938, and April 15, 1939.

New BCB Editors: Richard H. Cooper, Kittanning, Pa., and Peter A. Clarius, Port Richmond, N.Y.

Vol. 6, No. 2 (October 10, 1938) - 12-page bulletin.  
Report on an NRC Gathering at Kittanning, Pa., on October 2, 1938.

Richard H. Cooper, Kittanning, Pa., reported hearing TGl (1307 kcs.), Guatemala City, on Sunday, October 2nd, at 2:30 A.M. He also hears LS2 most every evening.

Vol. 6, No. 3 (October 17, 1938) - 12-page bulletin.  
List of Newfoundland radio stations (total of 6).

The subject of "Counting Veries" was discussed by Larry Lundberg. After describing the various methods used by DX'ers, he concluded by giving the following 3 rules: "Be true to your hobby; be true to yourself; and be true to your fellow men".

Vol. 6, No. 4 (October 24, 1938) - 16-page bulletin.  
A general shift in the frequencies of Cuban stations has been ordered by the Cuban Communications Department to conform, in part, with the North American Regional Pact agreed upon last winter. A list of new Cuban frequency assignments was printed, courtesy of Alec Kinghorn, Havana, Cuba.

The sign-on times of 40 European stations were listed.

List of "early bird" sign-on times of U.S., Canadian and Mexican radio stations.

Vol. 6, No. 5 (October 31, 1938) - 14-page bulletin.  
This issue of DX NEWS dedicated to TI4NRH, Heredia, Costa Rica, which will broadcast a Special Program for NRC on November 24, 1938, from 9:00 to 10:00 P.M. on 9670 kcs.

List of stations operating in Havana, Cuba, provided by member Sergio Gonzalez, Havana.

DX Special: CX26 (1050), Montevideo, Uruguay, will broadcast a DX Program for NRC on November 5 and 6, 1938, from 3:00 to 5:00 A.M.

Vol. 6, No. 6 (November 7, 1938) - 12-page bulletin.  
Ray B. Edge, Buffalo, N.Y., was welcomed as a new member.

Vice-President J. B. (Pat) Reilley, Jamestown, N.Y., hosted a gathering of NRC members from Erie and Buffalo.

Randolph Hunt, Leucadia, Cal., submitted a list of the Mexican stations operating in Lower California.

WPAY, Portsmouth, Ohio, will broadcast an NRC Tip Period on the 1st of every month from 4:00 to 4:30 A.M.

WJBO, Baton Rouge, La., will broadcast a special Tip Period for the NRC on the 1st and 3rd Sunday morning of each month from 3:00 to 4:00 A.M.

Joe Brauner, Williamsville, N.Y., reported hearing LR6 (870) on the past two Tuesday mornings.

List of Cuban stations outside of Havana, furnished by Sergio Gonzalez.

List of FCC Frequency Check schedule changes.

Vol. 6, No. 7 (November 14, 1938) - 12-page bulletin.  
 dd to the list of stations broadcasting DX Tip Periods for NRC:  
 CJCJ (690), Calgary, Alta., on Mondays, 9:15-9:30 P.M.

Canadian CPC'er Bill Stone submitted a page of comments from stations participating in the "Canada Promenades" series of DX Programs.

Editor Harry M. Gordon summarized the week in DX'ing with NRC members having reported reception of the following stations: LTL, PRG2, CX26, KTKC, KTMS, XEDA, XEQ, Radio Normandie, WHLS, KEHE, 1YA, 2YA, 4YA and 3WV.

Vol. 6, No. 8 (November 21, 1938) - 12-page bulletin.  
 Wilbur Golson, C.E. of WJBO, Baton Rouge, La., writes that their new verie cards will bear the inscription that this station is 100% NRC.

A conflict rages over the identity of a Mexican station being heard on 1150 kcs., reported by various members as XEL, XEC or XECL. Evidence is mounting that this is XEL, Mexico City, although 6 members claim to have received veries from XEC, Tijuana.

DX Release from WTAR states that they are glad to issue verifications when proper proof is furnished. "Proper proof" requires the listing of at least 3 programs, announcements or selections, two of which must be local presentations. Veries are issued the same day that the report is received, but about 30% of the requests are refused because of insufficient data.

Richard H. Cooper, Kittanning, Pa., reports hearing CM9RT, Guines, Cuba, on 1580 kcs.

J. Warren Routzahn, York, Pa., logged PRG2, Sao Paulo, Brazil, with an R-5 signal at 3:08 A.M. on Friday, November 11th. Members Feichtner, Brauner, Demuling and Botzum also reported hearing PRG2 during this series of DX Programs for IDA from November 6th to 12th, 3:00-4:00 A.M.

Ray Lewis, Toledo, Ohio, reports that he will pass the 1200 verie mark by the end of the year.

Vol. 6, No. 9 (November 28, 1938) - 12-page bulletin.  
 Report of an NRC Get-Together at Buffalo, N.Y., on November 20, 1938, hosted by John Kalmbach.

Vol. 6, No. 10 (December 5, 1938) - 12-page bulletin.  
 "Canada Promenades" DX Programs for the NRC, arranged by Canadian CPC member William H. Stone, are scheduled from CJCA, CFRN, CFGP, CKCW, CJCJ, CKCH, CFAR, CHWK, CJBR, CKWX, CKOV, CFOR and FQN during the month of December.

Station profile of WBAA, West Lafayette, Ind., by BCB Editor Peter A. Clarius.

Various members reported good reception of TI4NRH's Special Program of November 24th on 9670 kcs.

DX Programs of the week: TIXD (800), San Jose, C.R., on December 9th and 10th, 200 to 4:00 A.M. TIRH (950) is also scheduled to be on simultaneously. Portions of the programs will be dedicated to the NRC.

Vol. 6, No. 11 (numbered 10) (December 12, 1938) - 12-page bulletin. Richard H. Cooper, Kittanning, Pa., reports that he has identified the Spanish-speaking station being heard nights on 605 kcs. as TIX.

Harry M. Gordon, Erie, Pa., Max Demuling, Erie, Pa., Pat Reilley, Jamestown, N.Y., and J. W. DeRosa, E. St. Louis, Ill., report hearing a test broadcast from LRA (750).

Harry M. Gordon and Ed Feichtner, both of Erie, Pa., report reception of the DX Programs from TIXD (800) on December 9th and 10th. TIRH (950) was not heard.

Joe Brauner, Williamsville, N.Y., reports recent reception of HOA and HP5G in Panama City, Panama.

New Department: "Veries and Who Signed Them", a list of verie signers prepared by BCB Editor Peter A. Clarius.

Station Profile of WJBO, Baton Rouge, La.

Vol. 6, No. 12 (numbered 11) (December 19, 1938) - 14-page bulletin. Add to members who reported hearing the DX Programs from TIXD (800) on December 9th and 10th: Richard H. Cooper, Kittanning, Pa.; Pat Reilley, Jamestown, N.Y.; J. Warren Routzahn, York, Pa.; Nick Evangelista, West Hamburg, Pa.; Herman Rebensdorf, Harvard, Ill.; Joe Brauner, Williamsville, N.Y.; Harry F. Hawkins, Manchester, N.H.; and Joe Lippincott, Tufts College, Mass..

Vol. 6, No. 13 (numbered 12) (December 26, 1938) - 12-page bulletin. Editor Richard H. Cooper gave statistics of the reporters' "Honor Roll"; 35 BCB reporters plus 15 SW reporters in the month of December submitted well over 100 reports to DX NEWS; the 2 months' total shows 71 reporters.

Vol. 6, No. 14 (numbered 13) (January 2, 1939) - 12-page bulletin. Summary of NRC activity for the past 3 months: 41 new members were added, while 12 old members were lost; there were 28 DX Program dedications.

Christmas Morning DX:

Earle Hickey, Norwood, N.Y., reported hearing HJLABN (1190), Barranquilla, Col., and YV5RQ (880), Caracas, Venez.

Steve Mann, Lakewood, Ohio, and Max Demuling, Erie, Pa., also heard HJLABN.

Max Demuling, Erie, Pa., heard XEFC (1340), Merida, Yucatan.

Nick Evangelista, West Hamburg, Pa., heard HJ3ABE, Bogota, Col.

Art Robb, Topeka, Kan., heard LR3 (950).

Nick Woytan, Syracuse, N.Y., reports hearing LS11 testing on 1310 kcs. using code ID's.

Ed Feichtner, Erie, Pa., heard tests from CX18 (890) on Dec. 28 and 29 at 2:00 A.M.

"Canada Promenades" DX Programs for NRC for the month of January, arranged by Canadian CPC member William H. Stone: CKBI, CJAT, CFJC, CKCV, CHAB, CHLT, CFAC, CHRC and CHWK.



Vol. 6, No. 15 (numbered 14) (January 9, 1939) - 12-page bulletin. This issue dedicated to KPAB (1500), Laredo, Tex., which will broadcast Special DX Programs from January 15th through February 7th, 3:00-4:00 A.M. All those reporting will receive souvenirs of Mexico.

Harry M. Gordon, Erie, Pa., reports hearing an Italian station on 810 kcs., along with Marseilles (745) and Toulouse (775), on the morning of January 2, 1939.

Vol. 6, No. 16 (numbered 15) (January 16, 1939) - 16-page bulletin. Carl Forestieri, Bronx, N.Y., reports that Radio Normandie, Fecamp, France, has changed frequency from 1411 to 1090 kcs. He also heard on January 7th: Lille, Poste Parisien and Rennes. On January 9th he heard Rennes, Poste Parisien, Strasbourg, Radio Normandie, Lille, Toulouse and Bordeaux.

DX Program of the week: PRF3 (960), Sao Paulo, Brazil, jointly for NRC and NNRC on January 22nd, 3:00-4:00 A.M.

Vol. 6, No. 17 (numbered 15) (January 23, 1939) - 14-page bulletin. Information from member Sergio Gonzalez, Havana, Cuba, that "the Cuban stations on the Broadcast Band are jumping around and changing frequencies every day".

Joe Lippincott, Tufts College, Mass., reports almost daily reception between January 10th and 16th of Rennes, Poste Parisien, and Radio Normandie, as well as Lille, Saragossa, Toulouse, Nice, Bordeaux, Tunis, Milan, Horby and Radio Cite on January 13th, and most of the above again on January 16th. Also reporting good TA reception were Ed Feichtner, Erie, Pa., Richard H. Cooper, Kittanning, Pa., and Fred Burleigh, Meriden, Conn.

Vol. 16, No. 18 (numbered 17) (January 30, 1939) - 12-page bulletin. NRC Honor Roll for January: 44 BCB reporters submitted over 110 reports, plus 16 Shortwave and Amateur reporters.

Joe Lippincott, Tufts College, Mass., reports continuing exceptional TA reception, adding Lyon on January 18th, Hilversum and Rome on January 20th, Frankfurt and Brussels on January 21st, and Tripoli on January 24th, to those reported last week. Others reporting good TA reception are Nick Evangelista, West Hamburg, Pa.; Bob Botzum, Reading, Pa.; Carl Forestieri, Bronx, N.Y.; and J. Warren Routzahn, York, Pa.

Members reporting reception of the NRC-NNRC DX Program from PRF3 on January 22nd were Nick Evangelista, West Hamburg, Pa.; Jim Walker, Romney, W. Va.; Frank Wheeler, Erie, Pa.; Ed Feichtner, Erie, Pa.; Pat Reilley, Jamestown, N.Y.; Bob Botzum, Reading, Pa.; Harold Burstrom, Cleveland, Ohio; Herman Rebensdorf, Harvard, Ill.; J. Warren Routzahn, York, Pa.; Peter Clarius, Port Richmond, N.Y.; and Ike Davis, Elkhart, Tex.

Ike Davis, Elkhart, Tex., reports hearing an unidentified Oriental station on 1100 kcs.; also 2CY, 5RM, 2YH, 2ZA, 4YZ, 4AT and 3LO on January 22nd. JOHK and JOAK2 are regulars, with JOAK2 on occasions being so loud that it sounds like WLS broadcasting a DX Program for Japan.



Vol. 6, No. 19 (numbered 18) (February 6, 1939) - 14-page bulletin. Publisher Harry M. Gordon complained that the bulletin is getting to be too small for the amount of news that he is getting, requiring the chopping up of some reports.

Joseph T. Lippincott, Tufts College, Mass., reports continuing good TA reception, having heard Radio Normandie, Sottens, Lyon, Toulouse, Paris, Wales, Midland Regional, Tripoli, Hilversum, BBC-767, Milan, Strasbourg, Melnik, Cologne, Athlone and Rome on January 25th, along with SA's HJ3ABD and YV1RS (all evening reception); and Prague, Sofia, Beromunster, Munich, Copenhagen, Stuttgart, Rennes, Radio Normandie, Poste Parisien, Grenoble, Radio Cite, Lille, Nice, Lyon, Cologne, Brussels I and II, Berlin, Leipzig, Bordeaux, Hilversum I and II, Italy-1140, Tripoli, Strasbourg, Marseilles, Radio 37 and Tunis on the following morning of January 26th. On the same morning, January 26th, he heard KHBC, 3YA, 4YA and 2YC, thereby giving him 5 Continents in less than 12 hours. Only Asia was unheard.

Ike Davis, Elkhart, Tex., believes that his best verie is 2YN, Nelson, New Zealand, 920 kcs., 30 watts.

Vol. 6, No. 20 (numbered 19) (February 13, 1939) - 16-page bulletin. Ernest R. Cooper, Brooklyn, N.Y., rejoined the NRC after an absence,

Member Sergio Gonzalez, Havana, Cuba, reports that the Cuban stations are still changing frequencies every day and are hard to keep track of. He will send a new station list as soon as they are settled.

Richard H. Cooper, Kittanning, Pa., reports that he needs only WDAH to have Texas completely verified.

Randolph Hunt, Leucadia, Cal., reports that nightly facsimile transmissions from KFBK and KMJ are adding to the grief that the all-nighters are causing him.

Ike Davis, Elkhart, Tex., reports year-round TP reception, having heard 3GI on 19 consecutive mornings in July, 1937, along with July reception of 100 watters 2MO, 4IP, 5MV and 4PM, the latter in Port Moresby, Papua.

Vol. 6, No. 21 (numbered 20) (February 20, 1939) - 14-page bulletin. Pat Reilley, Jamestown, N.Y., reported hearing 1YA, 2YA, 3YA and 4YA on February 13th, with 4YA the best.

Vol. 6, No. 22 (numbered 20) (February 27, 1939) - 16-page bulletin. Report of an NRC Get-Together on Sunday, February 26th, at Erie, Pa., hosted by Harry M. Gordon, with 11 attending from Erie, Buffalo and Kittanning.

Bob Botzum, Reading, Pa., reported hearing 2GZ, 3SR and 4AK.

Floyd Biss, Brittmount, Minn., reports that he has 30 States and D.C. completely verified, leaving only 39 stations to complete the U.S. and he has reports out to 12 of them.

Ike Davis, Elkhart, Tex., reported hearing 15 New Zealand stations on February 18th, along with 45 Australian stations and JOAK2, all between 4:00 and 6:30 A.M.

Vol. 6, No. 23 (numbered 21) (March 6, 1939) - 16-page bulletin. Effectively immediately, NRC dues are \$2.00/yr. to cover the cost of the increased bulletin size.

Bob Botzum, Reading, Pa., heard 1YA, 3YA and 4YA on March 2nd.

WJBO, Baton Rouge, La., reports that one of their recent NRC DX Programs was heard by a listener in England.

Vol. 6, No. 24 (numbered 22) (March 13, 1939) - 12-page bulletin. A list of Colombian BCB stations was submitted by Nick Evangelista, West Hamburg, Pa.

Ike Davis, Elkhart, Tex., reported hearing 71 Australians from all 6 districts on March 4th and 5th, along with 15 New Zealand stations on March 4th and 8 Japanese stations on March 5th.

Vol. 6, No. 25 (numbered 23) (March 20, 1939) - 14-page bulletin. Harry M. Gordon, Erie, Pa., reports hearing 2YA, 2FC, 3AR, 1YA, 2CO, 2NR, 7NT, 3YA, 2BL, 3LO, 4YA, 3GI, 2YC, 2CY and 4AY on March 14th between 4:00 and 6:00 A.M.

Joseph T. Lippincott, East Vassalboro, Me., reports reception of 2YA, 1YA, 2YC, 4YZ, 3YA and 2YH on February 20th; and 1YA, 2NR, 2CY, 2YC, 3GI, 4YA, 2YH, 2BL, 3YA, 2FC, 2GB, 2GZ, 2CA, 2ZB, 5HD, 2NZ, 4AK, 2CR, 2YA, 3WV and 2NC on March 14th.

Ed Feichtner, Erie, Pa., also reports that March 14th was one of the best all-round mornings ever, with 3 Hawaiian, 4 New Zealand and 5 Australian stations heard. Also, Max Demuling, Erie, Pa., heard 4 New Zealand and 4 Australian stations.

Vol. 6, No. 26 (numbered 24) (March 27, 1939) - 14 page bulletin, plus 6 pages of verie signers compiled by Ray Edge, Buffalo, N.Y.; total, 20 pages.

Herman Rebensdorf, Harvard, Ill., also found March 14th to be an excellent TP morning, with 7 heard.

Vol. 6, No. 27 (numbered 25) (April 10, 1939) - 16-page bulletin. Report of an NRC Get-Together at Cleveland, Ohio, on March 26th, hosted by Steve Mann, with 11 members attending. The votes for the Board of Directors were tallied, with election of the following: J. B. (Pat) Reilley (60 votes), William H. Stone (58), Joseph J. Becker Sr. (58), Bob Botzum (55), Richard H. Cooper (54), Ed Feichtner (42), Peter A. Clarius (36), Leo Herz (36) and J. Warren Routzahn (not reported).

William H. Stone was selected as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The Board elected the following Officers for the 1939/1940 Season:

President - Harry M. Gordon, Erie, Pa.  
 1st Vice-President - J. B. (Pat) Reilley, Jamestown, N.Y.  
 2nd Vice-President - Joseph J. Becker Sr., Hamilton, Ohio  
 3rd Vice-President - John DeRosa, E. St. Louis, Ill.  
 Secretary - John Kalmbach, Buffalo, N.Y.  
 Treasurer - Max Demuling, Erie, Pa.

Joe Becker, Hamilton, Ohio, bewailed the fact that he sent reports to 15 Stations in Cuba, Mexico, Costa Rica and Guatemala that have failed to verify.

Vol. 6, No. 28 (numbered 26) (April 24, 1939) - 16-page bulletin. Nick Evangelista, West Hamburg, Pa., reported reception of JBCK on April 9th, along with KGU, 2YC, 4YA and 3GI.

Vol. 6, No. 29 (numbered 27) (May 16, 1939) - 18-page bulletin. Report of an NRC Gathering at Buffalo, N.Y., on April 23rd, hosted by Ray B. Edge. Ten members attended, coming from Toronto, Jamestown, Buffalo and Erie.

Announcement that Steve Mann, Lakewood, Ohio, will be the NRC Tip Editor.

Two-page listing of the latest FCC Frequency Check schedule, correct as of April 15, 1939.

Vol. 6, No. 30 (numbered 28) (June 15, 1939) - 12-page bulletin. Announcement that starting next issue Richard H. Cooper, Kittanning, Pa., will be Chief BCB Editor; Stephen A. Mann, Lakewood, Ohio, will be Assistant BCB Editor; and Joseph J. Becker Sr., Hamilton, Ohio, will be the FCC Editor. Pat Reilley, Jamestown, N.Y., will manage the next BCB Contest.

Larry Lundberg, Minneapolis, Minn., announced his resignation as Short-wave Editor.

Vol. 6, No. 31 (numbered 29) (July 12, 1939) - 14-page bulletin. Report of an NRC Gathering at Cleveland, Ohio, on June 25th, hosted by Harold Burstrom.

Announcement that Photostamps (postage stamp size photographs, gummed and perforated), reproduced from any snapshot or negative, can be purchased from NRC HQ for use on correspondence or reception reports; price: 25 for 50¢, 50 for 75¢, or 100 for \$1.00.

New Shortwave Editor appointed: Fred W. Alfred, London, Ont.

Vol. 6, No. 32 (numbered 30) (August 9, 1939) - 14-page bulletin. Last call for the NRC Convention to be held at Club HQ, 317 East 10th Street, Erie, Pa., on September 2, 3 and 4, 1939.

Carl Forestieri, Bronx, N.Y., writes that although he has enjoyed 10 years of thrills and pleasure in DX'ing, he is strongly considering retiring from the hobby because of the many stations that pocket stamps, dimes and IRC's, and fail to verify.

Many members summarized their catches and veries of the past season. Most agreed that it was one of the best ever.

A list of the titles of the national anthems of 20 countries was submitted by member George H. Jacobs, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Vol. 6, No. 33 (numbered 31) (September 5, 1939) - 16-page bulletin. Rules of the new Singleton & Eliminator Contest were published. The contest will run from September 1, 1939, to June 1, 1940, for eligible stations heard after January 1, 1939, and will be managed by J. B. (Pat) Reilley.

List of Cuban Broadcasting Stations, 550 - 1210 kcs., submitted by Sergio Gonzalez, Havana, Cuba.

Vol. 6, No. 34 (numbered 32) (September 22, 1939) - 12-page bulletin. Special Notice that William H. Stone, Toronto, Ont., Chairman of the Board of Directors, has been forced into a temporary withdrawal from the Club because of Army Duties.

Hi-Lights of the Annual NRC Convention at Erie, Pa., on September 2, 3 and 4, 1939, by Morton D. Meehan. "Convention Sidelights" by Mr. Up Paul Knight, and Convention News by John Kalmbach.

Completion of the list of Cuban Broadcasting Stations, 1230 to 1560 kcs., submitted by Sergio Gonzalez, Havana, Cuba.

Announcement of a Verified Individual States and Verified Individual Countries rating system (VIS/VIC), devised by Steve Mann, Lakewood, Ohio, for use by the NRC. Permission was granted for all DX'ers and Clubs to adopt this method.

NOTE: Portions of Vol. 5, No.'s 7, 8 and 9, all but the first page of No. 10, and all subsequent issues of DX NEWS (through Vol. 6, No. 34, numbered 32) were printed on blue paper. Starting with Vol. 7, No. 1, white paper will again be used because of the price of the blue paper "going sky high".

Vol. 7, No. 1 (October 9, 1939) - 10-page bulletin.

The first VIS ratings were published as follows:

|                 |      |
|-----------------|------|
| Jack Siringer   | - 95 |
| Harry M. Gordon | - 89 |
| Elmer Wokaty    | - 72 |
| Stephen Mann    | - 58 |

A 1-yr. subscription to DX NEWS will be awarded to the member with the Highest Rating by January, 1940. Steve Mann, Asst. BCB Editor, will handle the VIS/VIC ratings.

Member Mike Fern, Kauai, Hawaii, will be in charge of the DX Department of KTOH, Lihue, Hawaii, when it takes the air this winter.

Vol. 7, No. 2 (October 16, 1939) - 12-page bulletin.

Announcement of a Membership Contest: a 1-yr. membership will be awarded to the member who signs up the most new members during the month of November, 1939.

E. R. (Lefty) Cooper, Brooklyn, N.Y., reports BAD NEWS: he heard WEDC (1210), Chicago, Ill., announce that henceforth they will broadcast every night from 12:00 to 6:00 A.M., CST. He asks, "Isn't there anything we can do?" He suggests sending a letter of protest to the FCC, signed by every NRC member.

"Crazy Ideas by Crazy People", a page of DX misinformation.

Max Demuling, Erie, Pa., took the VIS ratings lead with "100". He also leads the VIC scoring with "22".

Vol. 7, No. 3 (October 23, 1939) - 8-page bulletin.

DX Program of the week: LS11 (1310), La Plata, Argentina, is scheduled to DX for the Universal Radio DX Club on October 31, 1939, 3:00-5:00 AM.

Joe Brauner, Williamsville, N.Y., caught a special network broadcast from Argentina at 4:00 A.M. on October 19th. Stations heard were LS2, LT5, an unID on 1020 kcs., LR3, LR2, LR6 and LTL. Richard H. Cooper, Kittanning, Pa., heard the same broadcast on 1190, 1010, 950 and 890 kcs. Ed Feichtner, Erie, Pa., heard it on 1190, 950, 890 and 870 kcs. This turned out to be a broadcast of the National Auto Races.

Vol. 7, No. 4 (October 30, 1939) - 10-page bulletin.

Report of an NRC Gathering at Williamsville, N.Y., "last Week End", hosted by John Kalmbach. There were 9 in attendance from the Erie, Buffalo and Williamsville areas.

Ernie Cooper, Brooklyn, N.Y., also heard the Argentine stations on October 19th, logging LS2, LR6, LR3, LT1 and LT3, plus unID's on 890 and 1010 kcs.

Kermit Geary, Walnutport, Pa., reported veries last season from HJLABF, HJ3ABG, HJ3CAI, YVIRE, PRE8, PRF3, PRG2, LRA, LS11 and 4YA. Those failing to verify included HJ3CAE, HJ4DAC, HJ7GAE, LS3, PRB9, YVIRA, YV5RQ and CMHA.

Vol. 7, No. 5 (November 6, 1939) - 10-page bulletin.

Pat Reilley, Jamestown, N.Y., reports that his latest catches are LR3, LR2, LT5, LR6, LT1, OAX4A, LS2, KGMB, KGU, 1YA, 4YA and 2BL.

Joe Lippincott, East Vassalboro, Me., is hearing split-frequency Spanish-speaking stations on 625, 854 (OAX4A), 882, 1104, 1114 and 1122 kcs. He also reports a fantastic TP opening, logging the following between 4:19 and 5:40 A.M.: 1YA, 2CO, 6WF, 2NR, 3YA, 5CL, 2BL, 2YH, 3LO, 2KA, 4YA, 4QG, 5RM, 3GI, 2YC, 2CY, 4AY (or 7HO), 2UE, 3BO, 6AM, 2GZ, 3HA, 2KY, 3DB, 2CA, 2NZ, 3AR, 5CK, 2HD, 4BC and 2UW.

Harry M. Gordon, Erie, Pa., heard the following on the morning of November 3rd: KSLM, XEQ, KGU, CMHO, LS2, XEL, 2YC, 4YA, 2NR, 4QG, 2YA, 1YA, 2BL and 3LO, plus a station playing Oriental music on 870 kcs.; also LT8, LR6, 1YA, 2YA, 3YA and 4YA on November 4th.

A number of members reported hearing the DX Program from LS11 (1310) on October 31st, but severe interference was encountered from all-nighter WEXL.

Vol. 7, No. 6 (November 13, 1939) - 10-page bulletin.

In the latest VIS/VIC rating report, Bob Botzum, Reading, Pa., leads with VIS 133 and VIC 34.

Al Bartholomew, Bradford, N.Y., reports TP reception nearly every morning since November 1st, having heard 1YA, 3YA, 4YA, 2YC, 2BL, 2CY, 4QG, 2NR, 2CO, 3LO, 3GI and 2YH. He also heard the LS11 DX on October 31st.

Ernest Cooper, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Jim Walker, Romney, W. Va., report hearing a Radio International, France, on 1412 kcs. on November 6th.

DX Program of the week: ZP15 (700), Villarica, Paraguay, for the Universal Radio DX Club on November 15th, 4:00-6:00 A.M.

Vol. 7, No. 7 (November 20, 1939) - 10-page bulletin.

This issue only was printed on blue paper.

Report of an NRC Get-Together at Kittanning, Pa., on November 12, 1939, hosted by Richard H. Cooper.

New column, "Medium Waves", edited by Fred Van Voorhees, Grove City, Pa., covering utility stations between 1600 and 4000 kcs.

Joseph T. Lippincott, East Vassalboro, Me., submitted a list of 30 TA's heard between November 3rd and 13th on his 23-tube Scott.

Nick Evangelista, West Hamburg, Pa., reported hearing London-1149, Rennes and EAJ3 on November 10th.

Vol. 7, No. 8 (November 27, 1939) - 10-page bulletin.

VIS/VIC Contest "Prize Notice": Randolph Hunt, Leucadia, Cal., will award \$4.00 to the member who increases his VIS by the greatest number of points by June 1, 1940, \$3.00 for the 2nd greatest increase, \$2.00 for the 3rd greatest increase, and \$1.00 for the 4th greatest.

Vol. 7, No. 9 (December 4, 1939) - 10-page bulletin.

PRI3, Belo Horizonte, Brazil, is scheduled to broadcast a Special Program for the NRC on December 10, 1939, 12:01 to 1:00 A.M., and it was feared that the broadcast will be blocked by KDKA (980) which will still be on the air at that time. However, PRI3's frequency was listed incorrectly, the correct frequency being 880 kcs.

Vol. 7, No. 10 (December 11, 1939) - 10-page bulletin.

Joseph T. Lippincott, East Vassalboro, Me., reports hearing PRB9 (1000) from 5:30 to 7:30 P.M.; also that TIPG, Bogota-1104 and OAX4A are regulars.

Kermit Geary, Walnutport, Pa., reports another major Cuban frequency shake-up. He also reports reception on November 12th of BBC-1149 and 668, Cologne, Leipzig, Hamburg and Frankfurt.

Jim Walker, Romney, W. Va., has identified the French station on 1412 kcs. as Radio Normandie on a new frequency.

Vol. 7, No. 11 (December 18, 1939) - 10-page bulletin.

DX Program of the week: FQN (609), St. Pierre & Miquelon, for NRC on December 19th from 3:30 to 4:30 A.M.

Max Demuling, Erie, Pa., Harry M. Gordon, Erie, Pa., Nick Evangelista, West Hamburg, Pa., and Kermit Geary, Walnutport, Pa., reported hearing test broadcasts from LRA (750) using a "fog horn" ID signal.

Vol. 7, No. 12 (December 26, 1939) - 12-page bulletin.

Page 1 was a Christmas page, printed in red and green, with the masthead, the NRC emblem and a Christmas greeting from the Officers and Editors printed in red, and a holly border in red and green, courtesy of Richard H. Cooper, Kittanning, Pa.

Latest Australian station list, submitted by R. J. Richardson, Victoria, Australia.

Vol. 7, No. 13 (January 2, 1940) - 10-page bulletin.

Page 1 was a special New Year's page printed in black and white with the NRC masthead and emblem, and a New Year's greeting at the bottom.

Financial Statement of the NRC shows the Club to be "in the black".

Between January, 1939, and January, 1940, the Club gained 44 new members and lost 9, as compared with a gain of 76 new members and a loss of 15 in the preceding year.

DX Program of the week: HOK (640), Colon, Panama, will DX for NRC on January 7, 1940, from 3:00 A.M. on.

Nick Evangelista, West Hamburg, Pa., reported the dial full of Cubans on Christmas morning. Joe Becker, Hamilton, Ohio, heard HJAN and TIPG in addition to many Cubans. Al Bartholomew, Bradford, N.Y., heard HJAN and TIEP. Jim Walker, Cass, W. Va., logged HJAN, TGW, HJ3CAZ and Cubans. Richard Cooper, Kittanning, Pa., heard HJAN and the Cubans, as did Steve Mann, Lakewood, Ohio.

Vol. 7, No. 14 (January 8, 1940) - 12-page bulletin.

Letter from William H. Stone, former Chairman of the Board of Directors, informs us that he is now Cpl. W. H. Stone, stationed at Kingston, Ont.

Joe Lippincott, East Vassalboro, Me., reports Christmas morning reception of Spanish-speaking stations on 23 frequencies.

Bob Botzum, Reading, Pa., reports Cubans all over the dial on Christmas morning, plus HJAN, TIEP, and a possible Costa Rican on 1200 kcs.

Ernest Cooper, Brooklyn, N.Y., also reported hearing Spanish-speaking stations all over the dial on Christmas morning.

Ray Edge, Buffalo, N.Y., reports a letter from the C.E. of WMIN which states the station's policy not to verify frequency check reports, refunding the postage.

Vol. 7, No. 15 (January 15, 1940) - 12-page bulletin.

X Program of the week: XEZ (630), Merida, Yucatan, is scheduled to broadcast a DX Program for the NRC on January 22, 1940, 3:00-4:00 A.M.

Ernest Cooper, Brooklyn, N.Y., reported that auroral conditions on the evening of January 4, 1940, netted him LRL, TIGPH and CMHI.

Jim Walker, Cass, W. Va., reported hearing YVLRF and YVLRK on January 10, 1940, at 5:40-5:45 A.M.

Vol. 7, No. 16 (January 22, 1940) - 10-page bulletin.

DX Program of the week: HOK (640), Colon, Panama, will DX for the NRC and other clubs on January 28, 1940, 4:00-5:00 A.M.

List of stations broadcasting monthly tests that are not FCC Frequency Checks.

Vol. 7, No. 17 (January 29, 1940) - 14-page bulletin.

NRC Membership List available from Club HQ for 10¢.

NRC Car Plates are available from Club HQ for 15¢.

The last Amateur Section edited by Cy Will appeared in this issue.

Joe Lippincott, East Vassalboro, Me., submitted a list of 43 TA's that he heard between December 30, 1939, and January 3, 1940.

Jack Siringer, Lakewood, Ohio, reports early evening reception of PRH2 (600), TIGPH (605), TIPG (625), VONF (640), TIOS (937), CB118 (1180) and Brazil on 1430; also 1YA, 2YA, 4YA and 2YC around 4:00 A.M.

Vol. 7, No. 18 (numbered 17) (February 5, 1940) - 14-page bulletin.

Harry M. Gordon, Erie, Pa., reports reception on January 30, 1940, of 12 English and French stations, along with Germany on 1195 kcs.

Jack Siringer, Lakewood, Ohio, also reported excellent TA reception on January 30th, hearing BBC-767 and 668, Germany-758, Toulouse-776, Stavanger and EAJ101 on 850, Lyon-648, Cologne-658, BBC-1151, Rennes-1040, Brussels-932, Bordeaux-1077, Tripoli-1104, Paris-695 and France Radio 37 on 823 kcs.

Howard Ziegler, Jr., Narberth, Pa., reports that LRA still tests every morning for the U.S. National Bureau of Standards, and that HJAN (1190) is on the air every Sunday morning between 2:00 and 4:00 A.M.



Fred W. Alfred, London, Ont., announced his resignation as Shortwave Editor.

Title of Fred Van Voorhees' Medium Waves column changed to "Commercial Short Waves" to avoid confusion with the designation for the BCB band.

Vol. 7, No. 19 (February 12, 1940) - 12-page bulletin.

Announcement of silver-plated NRC buttons with the NRC Emblem on them for 50¢, plus 10¢ additional for a safety catch if desired.

DX Program of the week: KFAR (610), Fairbanks, Alaska, will DX for the IDA on February 13, 1940, 5:00-5:45 A.M.

Mention that the C.P.C. is composed of Arthur Brackbill, Chairman; Dick Cooper, Joe Becker, Herman Rebensdorf, John Kalmbach, Ray Edge, Ernest Cooper and Cliff Tavener; C.P.C. Committee for Spanish stations: Joe DeRosa, Joe Brauner and Steve Mann.

HQ requested comments from members on a plan for a Department to "take care of" (sic, read "work with") stations that are slow in verifying, or don't verify at all.

Jack Welsh, Kingston, Ill., reports reception of 1YA, 4YA, 2YC, KGU and LRA on January 31st.

Ray Edge, Buffalo, N.Y., and Howard Ziegler, Narberth, Pa., heard a Colombian station on 1140/1145 kcs. (HJBJ) on February 4th between 3:00 and 4:00 A.M.

List of BCB stations in Venezuela and Argentina, submitted by Jack Siringer, Lakewood, Ohio.

A DX Crossword Puzzle was presented by Steve Mann.

Vol. 7, No. 20 (February 19, 1940) - 12-page bulletin.

Members having problems with a nonverifying station were asked to send the information on a 3" x 5" file card for the new Department to handle.

Up-to-date list of Cuban Broadcasting Stations from Radio Guia, supplied by member Sergio Gonzalez, Havana. Havana stations on frequencies from 1080 to 1560 kcs. now share time, 2 to a frequency.

Vol. 7, No. 21 (February 26, 1940) - 16-page bulletin.

The Slow Verifiers Department listed 17 stations reported by the members. Information was requested from anyone having verie details on those stations.

The morning of February 18th found TP stations all over the dial as reported by Harry M. Gordon, Erie, Pa., Hilding Gustafson, Rockford, Ill., Jack Welsh, Kingston, Ill., and Steve Mann, Lakewood, Ohio.

Station Profile of KGFX (630), Pierre, S.D., which is scheduled to broadcast a DX Program for the NRC on March 24, 1940, 3:00-3:30 A.M. This 200-watter is probably the most-wanted station in the U.S., having never presented a DX program and with a reputation as a poor verifier.

Larry Lundberg, Minneapolis, Minn., is filling in as Shortwave Editor.



Vol. 7, No. 22 (March 4, 1940) - 12-page bulletin.

Report on an NRC Get-Together at Erie, Pa., on February 17 and 18, hosted by Pres. Harry M. Gordon, with members from Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, and Westfield, N.Y., in attendance.

Richard H. Cooper, Kittanning, Pa., announced his resignation as BCB Editor. President Harry M. Gordon is stepping into the vacancy.

F. H. Blanding, Princeton, N.J., reported hearing his first TP's on the morning of February 16th. Those heard were 1YA, 4YA, 2YC, 2CY, 3GI, 4QG, 2YA, 3LO and 3WV. On February 18th he heard Lyon, Paris and a French station on about 960 kcs. Lyon-648 was heard as late as 4:17 A.M. when it was covered up by 1YA! Also heard on February 18th were 2YA, 3YA, 4YA, 2CY, 2YC and 4QN. February 22nd brought in 6 TP's, including 2BL. Jim Walker, Cass, W. Va., also heard TP's on February 20th and 21st, as did Nick Evangelista, West Hamburg, Pa.

Randolph Hunt, Leucadia, Cal., commented on the failure of some stations to verify. He concludes as follows: "From now on NO U.S. Station will ever get a report from me!"

Latest Official List of Colombian Radio Stations, submitted by Elwood Borowski, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Vol. 7, No. 23 (March 11, 1940) - 14-page bulletin, plus a 4-page membership list. The membership total was 148, including 135 from the U.S., 6 from Canada, 2 from Cuba, and 1 from each of the following countries: Australia, Barbados, Hawaii, Nicaragua and England.

DX Program of the week: FQN (605), St. Pierre et Miquelon, will broadcast a DX Program for the NRC on March 12, 1940, 3:00-4:00 A.M.

Official List of Radio Stations in Lima, Peru, a total of 6.

Randolph Hunt, Leucadia, Cal., wrote to say that he meant to add to his statement in the preceding issue, "except for those asking for reports", explaining that 11 stations have failed to acknowledge a total of 23 letters.

J. Warren Routzahn, York, Pa., reports hearing 3LO, YVIRF and YVIRK on March 2nd, and XEBP (DX), 2YC, 2BL, 3GI, 4YA, 2NR, 2GZ, 3AW and KGMB on March 4th.

Vol. 7, No. 24 (March 18, 1940) - 10-page bulletin.

DX Program of the week: Everyone's most-needed station, KGFX (630), 200 w., Pierre, S.D., will broadcast a DX Program for the NRC on March 24, 1940, 3:00-3:30 A.M.

Announcement that starting April 7th and on every 1st Sunday of each month thereafter, TGI (1310) and TG2 (S.W.), Guatemala City, will dedicate a program to the NRC from 2:30 to 2:45 A.M.

Vol. 7, No. 25 (March 25, 1940) - 16-page bulletin.

March 16th was a good TP morning as reported by Jim Walker, Cass, W. Va., who heard 4QS, 1YA, 2YC, 2YA, 4YA and an unID on 850 kcs., and Nick Evangelista, West Hamburg, Pa., who heard 11 TP's "with great speaker volume, including all 4 YA's".

Bob Botzum, Reading, Pa., reported hearing 3AR on March 19th.

New member Dick Daneker, Lansdale, Pa., listed his best catches of the season: 1YA, 2YA, 3YA, 4YA, 2YC, 2YH, 6WA, 6WF, Tripoli, FQN, Toulouse, Lyon, Paris, Bordeaux, Radio Normandie, North Regional, LR6, LR3, LR4, LS11, LS2, YV1RF, YV3RA, TIX, TILS, TIEP, HJBJ, HJAH, HJAA, XEAG, HOK, HJAN, Milan, XEAO, CKMO, CKWX, TGI, TGQ and Riga.

An Official List of Paraguayan BCB Stations (total of 9) was published.

Vol. 7, No. 26 (April 1, 1940) - 10-page bulletin, plus a 1-page Official Ballot for Board of Directors and 3 Questions: (1) Are you satisfied with the present form of Government that is running the NRC? (2) Would you be willing to increase the NRC Membership Fee by \$1.00/year and receive an up-to-date list of Foreign Stations 4 times a year? (3) List the stations that you would like to hear on a Special DX during the coming DX season.

First Amateur Section column edited by Steve Mann, Lakewood, Ohio.

Jack Siringer, Lakewood, Ohio, replaced Steve Mann as Asst. BCB Editor and VIS/VIC Contest Manager.

Editor Harry M. Gordon summarized the KGFX NRC DX Special of March 24th: the program was heard by DX'ers in the Midwest and West who reported that it was one of the finest of the season, giving the NRC a "swell" build-up. However, no one in the East was able to hear it because of an excessively high noise level.

The Editor devoted a half-page to describing the Howard Type 650 Pre-Selector. A pamphlet about Howard sets and accessories was included with the bulletin.

Official Government List of New Zealand stations, submitted by James Walker, Cass, W. Va.

Vol. 7, No. 27 (April 15, 1940) - 16-page bulletin. Letter from Joseph T. Lippincott, East Vassalboro, Me., states that he is quitting DX and will devote his time in working for Peace as a Christian Pacifist. He has 632 BCB veries from 29 countries. He offers to sell his 23-tube Scott for \$75.00 This issue of the bulletin was dedicated to him.

Vol. 7, No. 28 (April 30, 1940) - 12-page bulletin. Dick Daneker, Lansdale, Pa., reported hearing a DX Program from TI4NRH (725), Heredia, Costa Rica, on April 14th from 1:30 to 2:35 A.M.

Vol. 7, No. 29 (July 11, 1940) - 6-page bulletin, plus a letter from President Harry M. Gordon explaining the delay in issuing this bulletin because of his wife's illness.

News of the Annual NRC Convention to be held at the Erie, Pa., HQ on August 31, September 1 and 2, 1940.

Results of the Board of Directors election. Those elected were:  
Joseph Becker (53 votes) Pat Reilley (45) Bob Botzum (45)  
Leo Herz (42) Steve Mann (41) Larry Lundberg (38)  
Max Demuling (38) Randolph Hunt (31) Ed Feichtner (31)

All but 1 member voted that he is satisfied with the present form of Government that is running the NRC.

Policy Statement: THE NRC BULLETIN WILL NOT PUBLISH ANY MATTER CONCERNING THE WAR, PRO OR CON. (The Statement was capitalized.)

August 19, 1940

Letter from President Harry M. Gordon with final news about the NRC Convention to be held at Club HQ, 317 East 10th St., Erie, Pa., on August 31, September 1 and 2, 1940. A registration blank was enclosed, showing the fee to be \$1.00 (which included the banquet). Other Club business has been suspended because of the serious illness of Mrs. Gordon.

Vol. 8, No. 1 (October 21, 1940) - 2-page bulletin.

First issue published at 525 Stockbridge Ave., Buffalo, N.Y., by Ray B. Edge. Ray assumed the job of Publisher because of the continuing illness of the wife of President Harry M. Gordon.

Convention news was reported by Ray B. Edge and Mr. Up Paul Knight.

Vol. 8, No. 2 (October 26, 1940) - 6-page bulletin.

Club Officers: President - Harry M. Gordon  
 Vice-Presidents - Joseph J. Becker Sr.  
                           Joseph "Pat" Reilley  
                           Leo Herz  
                           Jack Gardner  
                           Eldon Addy  
                           Thomas Carberry Jr.  
 Secretary & Treasurer - John Kalmbach Jr.  
 Chairman of the Board - Randolph Hunt

Announcement of a VIS Contest for stations heard from October 1, 1940, to May 31, 1941. Jack Siringier, Lakewood, Ohio, will be Contest Manager.

Singleton & Eliminator Contest awards: First Prize - Jack Siringier, \$15.00; Second Prize - Bob Botzum, \$10.00; Third Prize - Joe Lippincott, used airmail stamps with catalog value over \$10.00; Fourth Prize - Nick Evangelista, same as Third Prize; Fifth Prize - Elmer Wokaty, 1-yr. membership in NRC. Special Prize to member who finished highest and was not in last year's Contest - Jack Siringier, \$5.00

TP's are again starting to come in, Joe Brauner, Williamsville, N.Y., having heard 4QS and 4BH on October 21st, and Steve Mann, Lakewood, Ohio, reporting recent reception of 2YA, 4QN, 2NR, 3YA, 2BL, 4QS, 3LO, 4QG, 3GI, 4YA, 2YC, 2CY and 1YA.

List of stations conducting regular Frequency Checks with Van Nostrand Engineering Co.

Vol. 8, No. 3 (November 2, 1940) - 5-page bulletin.

Announcement of the resignation of Harry M. Gordon, President, and of Ed Feichtner and Max Demuling, Directors. The Board of Directors elected Joseph J. Becker Sr. as the new President. Ray B. Edge was appointed Editor.

Jim Walker, Cass, W. Va., reports hearing 2YA, 3WV, 3AR, 1YA, 2CO, 2NR, 3YA, 2BL, 4QS, 3LO, 4YA, 3GI, 2CY, 2YC, 2GB, 2GZ, 2KY and 3ZB on October 20th.

Vol. 8, No. 4 (November 9, 1940) - 8-page bulletin.

DX Programs of the week:

CX6 (650), Montevideo, Uruguay, is scheduled to DX for the NRC on November 12, 1940, 3:00-4:00 A.M., relayed by CXA6 on 9620 kcs.  
CP3 (1390), PaPaz, Bolivia, is scheduled to DX for the NRC on November 14, 1940, 12:00-2:00 A.M., relayed by CP2 (6110) and CP38 (9505).

Steve Mann, Lakewood, Ohio, reports hearing 3GI, 2CY, 1YA, 2BL, 4QG, 2CO, 2GB, 4QN, 3LO, 2YC and 4YZ on November 2nd. 2BL (740) was QSA 5, R 6!

Correct and Official List of Cuban Radio Stations, submitted by Steve Mann, Lakewood, Ohio.

Vol. 8, No. 5 (November 16, 1940) - 8-page bulletin.

Board of Directors: Randolph Hunt, Chairman, Leucadia, Cal.; Joseph B. (Pat) Reilley, Jamestown, N.Y.; Leo Herz, Chicago, Ill.; Stephen Mann, Lakewood, Ohio; Larry Lundberg, Minneapolis, Minn.; Robert W. Botzum, Reading, Pa.; Jack Siringier, Lakewood, Ohio; Merlin Steen, Decorah, Iowa; and Fred W. Alfred, London, Ont.

Vol. 8, No. 6 (November 23, 1940) - 6-page bulletin.

Report of Joint IDA-NRC Mid-State Convention held in Chicago, Ill., on July 27, 1940.

Peter C. Landry, Montreal, P.Q., reports hearing the NRC DX Program from CX6 on November 12th, as did Nick Evangelista, West Hamburg, Pa., in the preceding issue.

Vol. 8, No. 7 (November 30, 1940) - 8-page bulletin.

G. E. Jacques, Hornell, N.Y., reports excellent Western reception on November 21st, hearing KNX, KOA, KFPY, KFI, KFEL, KFVD, KJBS, KSL, KOB, KGGM, KYA, KMO, KEX, KPO and KGO.

Jim Walker, Cass, W. Va., also reports reception of the NRC DX Program from CX6 on November 12th.

Vol. 8, No. 8 (December 7, 1940) - 8-page bulletin.

List of 48 best heard TP Stations.

Vol. 8, No. 9 (December 14, 1940) - 9-page bulletin.

Vol. 8, No. 10 (December 21, 1940) - 6-page bulletin.

Page 1 was printed on green paper with red masthead and NRC Emblem, and a Christmas picture in the lower right-hand corner, courtesy of Richard H. Cooper, Kittanning, Pa.

Ernest R. Cooper, Brooklyn, N.Y., reported good reception of TA's on December 13th, hearing Toulouse-776 and 913, Lyon, and a French station on 1185 kilocycles.

Vol. 8, No. 11 (December 28, 1940) - 6-page bulletin.

Page 1 carried a printed red masthead and NRC Emblem, and a New Year's Greeting across the bottom, courtesy of Richard H. Cooper.

DX Program of the week: HIX (800), Santo Domingo, D.R., for NNRC on January 3, 1941, 3:00-4:00 A.M.

## S T A F F   P R O F I L E S

RICHARD H. COOPER was born in 1914, passed on in 1982 while a member of this book's project staff. Dick was a 45 year member of NRC, a noted DXer in the golden years of BCB DXing, always an active contributor to DX NEWS, a DX NEWS publisher, Executive Secretary, convention host, and always one of our most respected members. Dick was proprietor of The Electric Printery in Kittanning Pa. We dedicate this book to his memory.

ROBERT A. CURTIS started BCB DXing in the 20s and never quite got over it. A ham for 50 years with the call W1EXZ, Bob, now retired from the Bell System lives in Colchester Vermont, still DXing and active in several DX clubs, edits ARCTIC DX for CDXC. (Editor's note: Bob is too modest to say, but he is a very accomplished DXer as W1EXZ on the 6 meter band).

RUSSELL J. EDMUNDS is 36, a 20 year NRC member, former DXDD Editor & Publishing Committee Coordinator. Russ is an Underwriter for an Insurance firm, and a graduate of Syracuse University. Russ is amateur radio operator WB2BJH and has logged over 1800 BCB stations, with over 850 taped. Russ currently resides in Blue Bell Pa.

WILLIAM T. FARMERIE vividly recalls BCB DXing at age 4. Tom got hooked on it by age 12, joined NRC in 1959, has lived and DXed in Pa., D.C., ON., P.Q., now chases TAs from the town of Grafton in Eastern Mass. An Engineering grad of Univ. of Pgh., he is a Systems Development project-leader for world's #2 computer maker. Other hobbies include classic jazz and blues, record collecting, just to name a few.

KERMIT GEARY started DXing in the 1925/1926 season with the logging of WIOD. Joined NRC on Nov. 17, 1933, and is the only remaining member from Year One. First verie: KLRA, for reception of 12/9/33. Still an avid DXer, he has more than 5500 BCB veries, of which 970 are foreign (exclusive of Canada); has VAS/VAC.

CHRISTIAN P. HANSEN has been DXing for almost 15 years; most of that time on SWBC and BCB. He's a computer programmer living in New York, and has been editing columns for SW bulletins for 10 years. He's currently VP and Director for SPEEDX. Chris is a grad of Columbia University.

CARLETON LORD started serious DXing in 1924. Log is well over 2,000 BCB stations on all continents. An editor for 18 months with Keller's Radio Call Book and four years with RADEX. Radio Editor of Akron (Ohio) Times-Press 1936-37, and Special Features Editor of NNRC Bulletin 1946-61. (Editor's note: Carl was widely known as "Count de Veries", his nom de plume for his prolific output of BCB DX journalism since the 1930s).

PAUL R. MOUNT started Dxing in early 1970 while looking for stations-between-the-stations playing rock music. Joined IRCA in 1973, NRC in 1974. Has attended conventions 1975, 1978, 1981, 1982. Paul is a regular contributor to Musings and DXDD. Interests include collecting promo items and other DXing derived hobbies.

ANDREW F. RUGG has been an NRC member since 1961. Andy started as a SWBC DXer in 1957, but soon switched to the ham bands and remains active as VE2AQP. However, BCB DX remains his prime interest. Andy spent a few years as BCB Editor of the Canadian DX Club ("CDXC") during its mid-60's heyday. Born in Ottawa in 1945, he lives in Montreal and is Divisional Controller for a pulp and paper company.

JERRY STARR, a DXer since 1954 and NRC member since 1964, has been working in the broadcasting industry since 1958 and is the programmer for WSRD (FM) in Youngstown Ohio. Jerry and his wife Bonnie, both licensed pilots, are also the owner/operators of Hubbard Balloon Loft (a hot-air ballooning business), StarRacing, a race car design and fabrication facility, and a graphics-advertising agency. The Starr's reside in Hubbard, Ohio. Jerry is also the sole contact between the club and the notorious DXing enigma, Buffalo K. Foonman.

RICHARD S. TRUAX is 40, married with 3 kids, manages a truck dealership, lives in Louisville Kentucky. A member since 1967, Dick has DXed since 1958. On NRC Publishing Committee 1977-1982, NRC Treasurer since 1977. An active radio amateur as K8GVU since 1957.

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From all of us who produced this book, best wishes to the DX-er of the future, and we hope our efforts will serve as a basis for continuing chronicling of our club and hobby :

