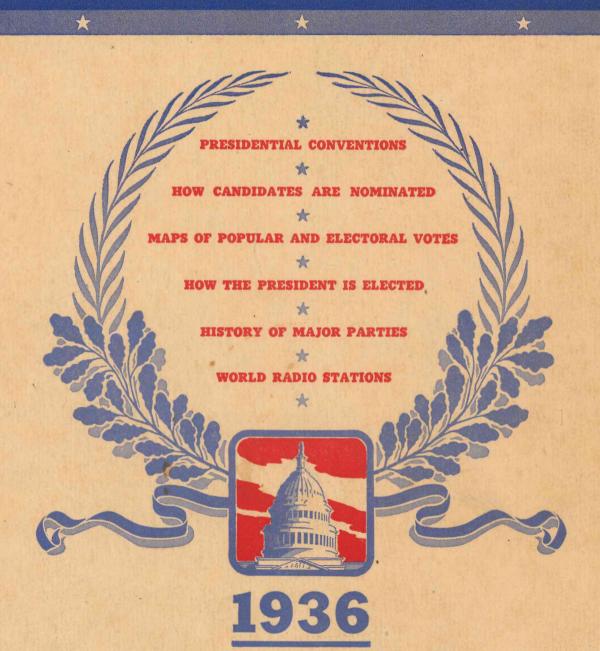
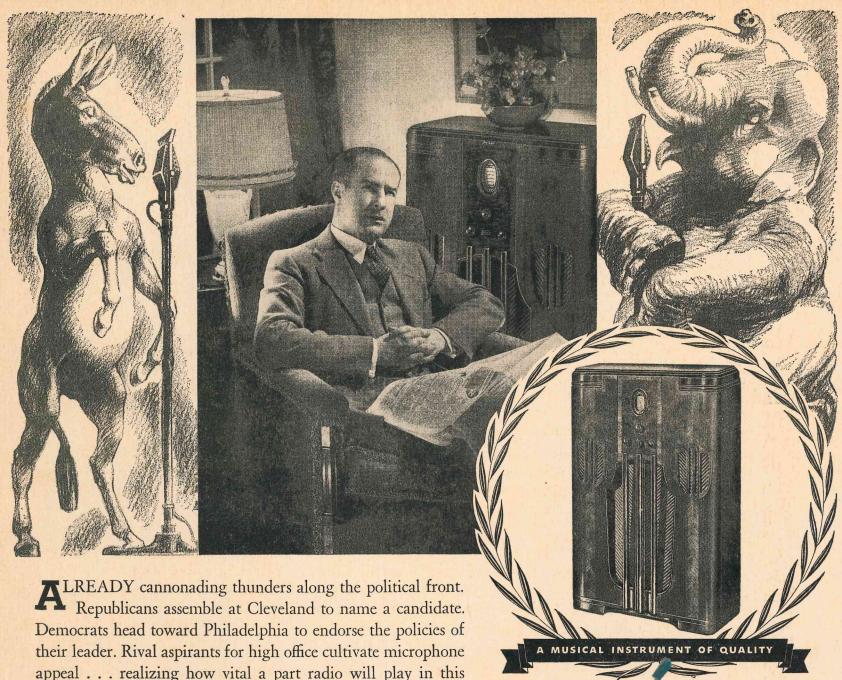
# PHILCO Political Radio Atlas



PRICE FIFTY CENTS



FORTY-THREE MODELS \$20 to \$600 THE NEW PHILCO 116X

A true High-Fidelity instrument bringing you the overtones that identify and distinguish the many and varied musical instruments. Exclusive Acoustic Clarifiers prevent "boom." The famous Inclined Sounding Board projects every note up to your ear level. Five wave bands bring you every broadcast service in the air . . . Foreign, American, Police, Weather, Aircraft, Ship, Amateur . . . Complete with exclusive, automatic built-in Aerial-Tuning System.

# PHILCO A Musical Instrument of Quality

See and hear it at:

Republicans assemble at Cleveland to name a candidate. Democrats head toward Philadelphia to endorse the policies of their leader. Rival aspirants for high office cultivate microphone appeal . . . realizing how vital a part radio will play in this election. Let Philco take you to the conventions . . . bring you the acceptance speeches . . . give you a seat right in front of the speaker at every important meeting of the campaign. Without leaving your living room . . . hear both sides of every argument . . . weigh the programs proffered . . . make up your mind on important issues by hearing them discussed at first hand! As a patriotic American citizen you not only want to vote . . . you want to vote intelligently . . . fully informed on the attitude of the rival candidates. Hear them through Philco High-Fidelity and you feel they have come to your home for a man-to-man chat on the problems facing the nations!



#### THE NEW PHILCO 625B

Politics, sports, drama, music . . . from home and abroad! Enjoy them better with this latest American and Foreign Baby Grand Philco. Latest features . . . superb tone . . . beautiful hand-rubbed Walnut cabinet of modern design. Complete with exclusive, automatic built-in Aerial-Tuning System.

PHILCO REPLACEMENT TUBES IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF ANY RADIO

SPECIFY A PHILCO FOR YOUR AUTOMOBILE

Frank Sileott Paketon.





OLITICS on the air! Already the political pot begins to boil. Already spokesmen of various parties are discussing over the radio the issues that will distinguish the political conventions to be held in June.

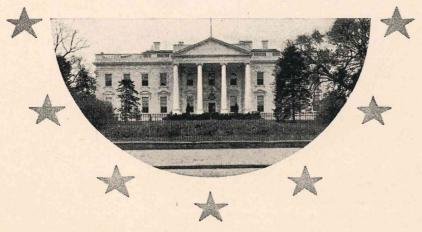
Right now there is a wealth of valuable information being broadcast for your benefit — information that will make the conventions in June doubly interesting and understandable. Be sure to listen in for these broadcasts and you will be able to enjoy the conventions so much more.

In June, of course, interest in politics will become more intense — and from then until November, heated controversies will prevail. This year, more than ever before, it will be a radio campaign — and the conventions will mark the actual opening. On June 9 the Republicans assemble in Cleveland. Two weeks later, the Democrats convene in Philadelphia. Both conventions will be broadcast — and for the purpose of providing radio listeners with authentic advance information, Philco is publishing this nonpartisan Political Radio Atlas.

No matter what your political leanings may be, as an American citizen you will want to hear both sides of every argument — listen to the nominating speeches and the speeches of acceptance by the successful candidates. In the comfort of your own home, you can sit in judgment on the arguments advanced, for both parties will concentrate on reaching the voters of the nation through broadcasting.

But speeches and oratory are not all you will hear. Famous news commentators will give you side lights and interpretations that will enable you to understand more perfectly just what is happening. Special announcers will describe convention procedure and relate human interest incidents which they have picked up on the convention floor. You will hear the parades and celebrations just as though you were actually present. And there will be an abundance of good music to enliven the sessions.

With such an array of different types of entertainment available during the political campaigns, how essential it is that you have a good radio — one that is up-to-date — that brings both speech and music into your home naturally and clearly. A new Philco enables you to catch every word and understand perfectly the many addresses you will hear. And it brings you music and entertainment with a naturalness and perfection you never heard before. Enjoy the most exciting, thrilling political campaigns in history — with Philco.



# Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1936

Two weeks after the opening of the Republican Convention in Cleveland, the Democrats will convene in Philadelphia. There, in the historic city where the Declaration of Independence was signed, the delegates and alternates of the Democratic Party will assemble in Philadelphia's Municipal Auditorium to reaffirm their faith in and allegiance to the policies and program of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the present President of the United States.

The Philadelphia Municipal Auditorium is one of the most recently constructed of the great auditoriums of the country and covers a ground space of 408 feet by 226 feet with a clear sweep of 88 feet from ceiling to floor. Built with a hanging balcony, not a single post interfers with the view of any spectator anywhere in the hall. Thirteen thousand five hundred can be comfortably seated on the floor and in the balconies and an additional fifteen hundred can be accommodated on the stage. The hall is equipped with a complete public address system and a magnificent pipe organ with two consoles will provide music during lulls in the convention proceedings. Large rooms are also available in the building for committee meetings, for meetings of state delegations and for the press.

In apportioning the number of delegates to each of the states, it is the Democratic policy to adhere strictly to allowing each state the number of delegates in the convention to which it is entitled in the Electoral College. This is double the number of the Senators and Representatives in Congress allotted to each state. While this method of apportioning delegates is at variance with that of



WHERE DEMOCRATS WILL MEET

This is the Philadelphia Convention Hall where the Democratic National Convention will meet June 23. When delegates gather here to choose their standard bearers for the coming campaign, radio listeners will hear every word of these memorable proceedings.



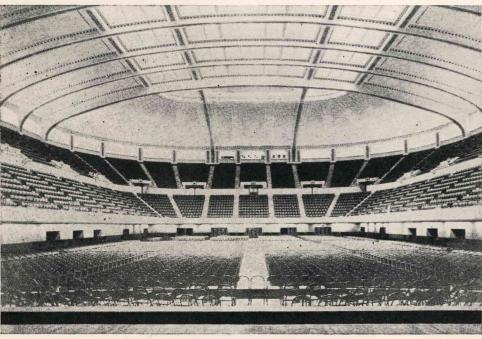
each convention totals approximately the same. However, there is a decided difference in the number of delegates necessary to a choice. A mere majority is not sufficient to choose a nomi-

the opposition party, the number of delegates to

nee for the Democratic Party. Under an oftenattacked but still-standing rule, a two-thirds vote must be credited to a candidate before he emerges as the standard bearer of National Democracy. This provision has frequently blocked the nomination of a candidate who has come to the convention with a clear majority of the delegates... but whose adherents could never muster the two-thirds vote necessary for a choice.

In addition to the delegates from the forty-eight states, the Democratic Convention also includes delegates from the territories and insular possessions . . . from Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia. In this connection it is interesting to note that as early as February 17th the delegates from Puerto Rico were selected and instructed to vote for the renomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt. These are the first delegates officially named by either party and the first outright declaration for any of the prospective candidates in the election which may develop into the most heated and controversial campaign since the bitter battle waged against Andrew Jackson over one hundred years ago.

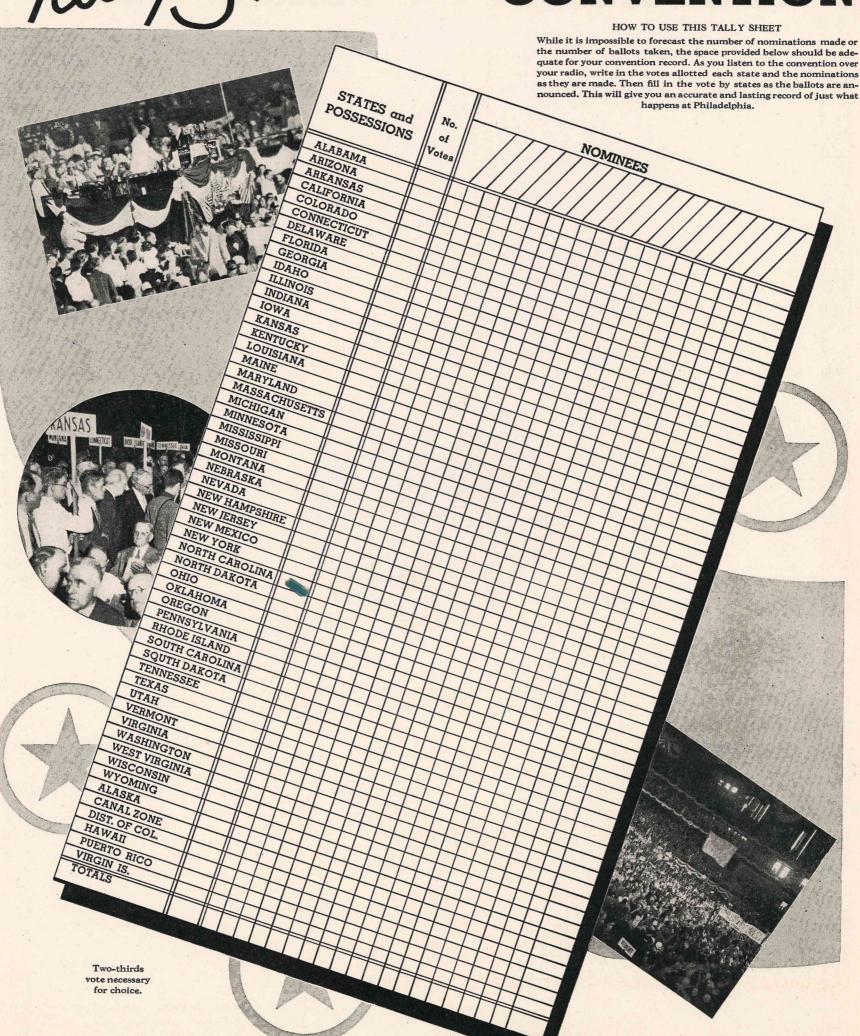
Although the Democratic convention will witness no such sharp rivalries as the meeting in Cleveland, there will be many a stirring moment as the hours pass . . . and Philco will bring every exciting happening right into your home.



HERE'S WHERE ORATORY WILL REIGN

The interior of the Philadelphia Convention Hall where the Democratic Party will choose its candidates for President and Vice-President. Speeches—Parades—Music—Highlights—Comments! From the convention floor pictured above, radio will bring you all of these interesting broadcasts—and many more!

# Tally Short for DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION



# HOW the PRESIDENT is ELECTED

HEN you have made up your mind as to the man and party of your choice ... your ballot is not cast directly for that candidate on Election Day. Instead you vote for a list of Presidential Electors, varying in number from three in Wyoming and others of the less-populated states to 47 in New York State. Each state has as many Presidential Electors as it is entitled to have Senators and Representatives in the National Congress . . . and as each state must have two Senators and at least one Representative in Congress this automatically establishes the minimum of Electors per state at three.

On the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December following the election, the Presidential Electors meet in their respective states at such place as the State Legislature may designate, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, "one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves." On the sixth day of January in Washington, the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, opens the certificates forwarded by the several states and votes are then counted. The person having the greatest number of votes is proclaimed President, if his votes are a majority of the whole number of Electors.

If no candidate for President receives a majority (266 votes), the House of Representatives immediately proceeds to choose a President from among the three with the greatest number of Electoral votes. In such an election, the vote is by states, each state entitled to one vote.

The election of the Vice-President is decided in the same manner, save that in case no candidate for that office receives a majority of the Electoral votes, the Senate chooses a Vice-President from the two candidates who received the highest number of Electoral votes. Each Senator is entitled to one vote in such an election.

The present President's term was automatically shortened by the adoption of the 20th Amendment to the Constitution. In accordance with this Amendment, Inauguration Day is moved forward to January 20th and the next President will take the 0ath of office on that day instead of March 4th.

Article II of the Constitution of the United States sets forth the qualifications of the President and certain regulations concerning his office as follows:



"No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

"In Case of the Rem val of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

"The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his services a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

"Before he enter on the Execution of his Office he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.'"



### **CONVENTION CITIES**

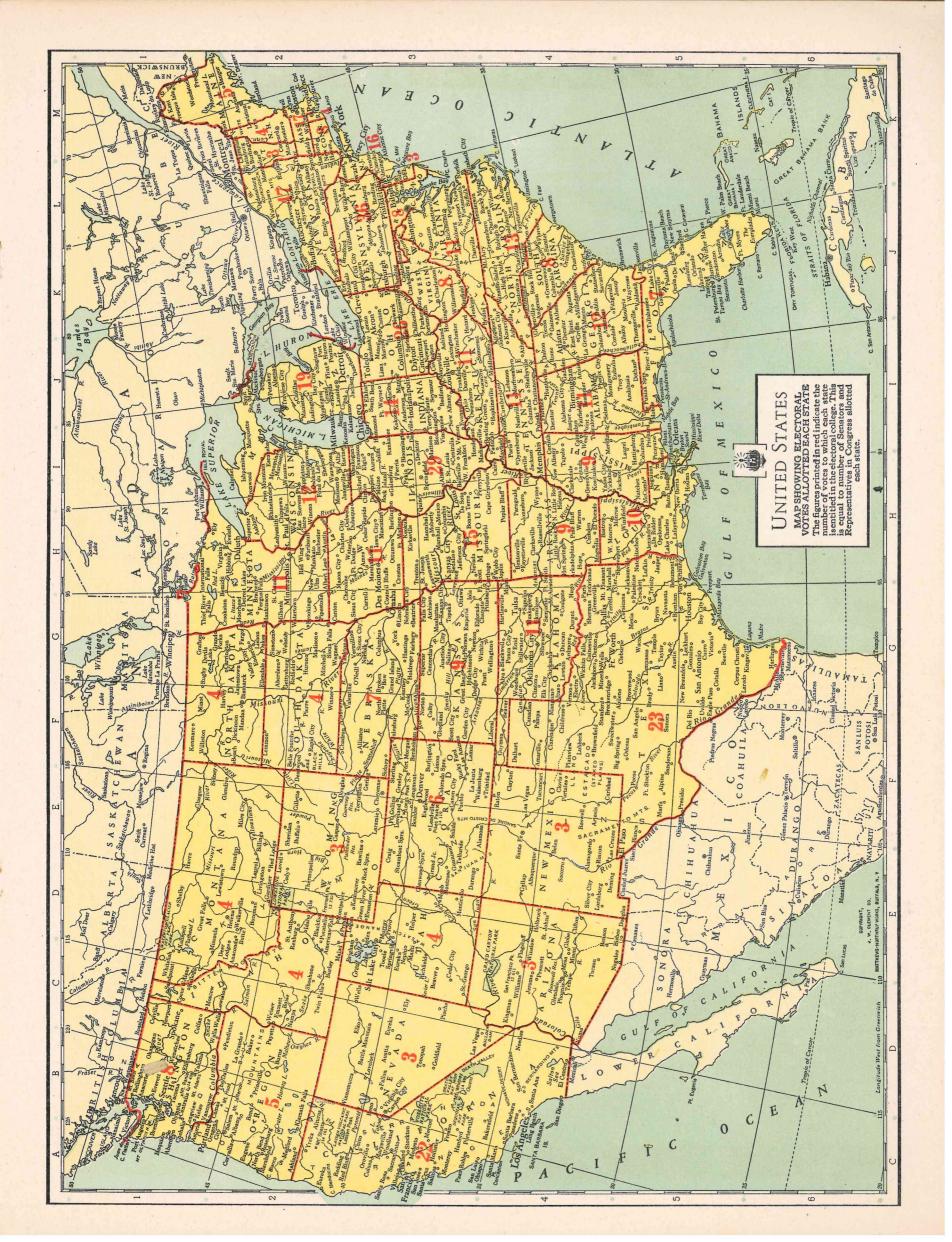


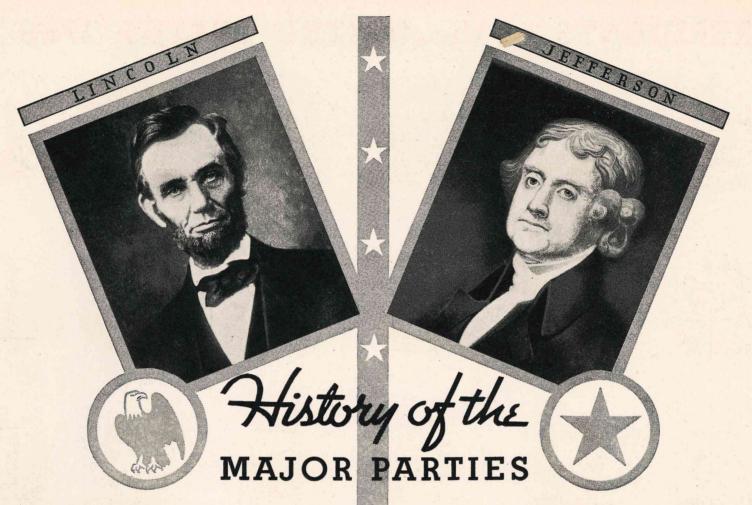
#### REPUBLICAN

1856	Philadelphia, June 17	1896	St. Louis, June 16
1860	Chicago, May 16	1900	Philadelphia, June 19
		1904	Chicago, June 21
1864	Baltimore, June 7	1908	Chicago, June 16
1868	Chicago, May 20	1912	Chicago, June 18
1872	Philadelphia, June 5	1916	Chicago, June 7
1876	Cincinnati, June 14	1920	Chicago, June 8
1880	Chicago, June 2	1924	Cleveland, June 10
1884	Chicago, June 3	1928	Kansas City, June 13
1888	Chicago, June 19	1932	Chicago, June 14
1892	Minneapolis, June 7	1936	Cleveland, June 9

#### DEMOCRATIC

1856	Cincinnati, June 2	1896	Chicago, July 7
1860	Charleston, April 23	1900	Kansas City, July 4
	Baltimore, June 18	1904	St. Louis, July 6
1864	Chicago, August 29	1908	Denver, July 7
1868	New York, July 4	1912	Baltimore, June 25
1872	Baltimore, July 9	1916	St. Louis, June 13
1876	St. Louis, June 28	1920	San Francisco, June 28
1880	Cincinnati, June 22	1924	New York, June 24
1884	Chicago, July 8	1928	Houston, June 26
1888	St. Louis, June 5	1932	Chicago, June 27
1892	Chicago, June 21	1936	Philadelphia, June 23





## Republican

HE Republican Party of today is the younger of the two major political schools of thought. It was formed after the dissolution of the Whig Party, at a meeting of Whigs, Free Soilers and discontented Democrats at Ripon, Wisconsin, in 1854. It had for its aim opposition to the extension of slavery and the assertion of national supremacy as against the states' rights tendencies of the Democratic Party.

After the Compromise Measures of 1850, the Whig Party rapidly disintegrated, the Southern Whigs going over to the Democratic Party and the Northern Whigs affiliating with what were known as the Free Soils and the Know Nothings. The Whig members in Congress repudiated the party name upon passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in 1854 and for a time were known as the Anti-Nebraska men. The name Republican Party originated with a group of Anti-Nebraska men in Congress in 1854 and this name was officially adopted by a state convention meeting in Jackson, Mich., in the same year and soon came into general use.

The new party spread rapidly, especially in the West and a national organization was effected on February 22, 1856. A national convention which met in June, 1856, adopted a platform opposing slavery and declaring that Congress was sovereign over the territories and should prohibit slavery therein. Its candidate for the presidency, John C. Fremont, was defeated in the election but the party succeeded in electing most of its candidates for Congress in the Northern states. In the 1860 campaign the party succeeded in electing Abraham Lincoln as its first president, owing to a split in the Democratic Party.

The Republican Party has consistently taken a stand against states' rights, holding that the national government was supreme and state governments subservient to it. It was the organization most effective in crystallizing sentiment against slavery and opposing its extension. It early declared itself in favor of a Pacific railroad and a program of river and harbor improvement. The Party has always favored a high protective tariff and has as early as 1896 definitely opposed monetary inflation as a means of alleviating economic distress.

## **Democratic**

HE germ of the Democratic Party originated in the Anti-Federalists who opposed the adoption of a Federal Constitution. A moderate party, led by Jefferson and Madison, recognized the need for a stronger central government than the Articles of Confederation afforded but viewed with alarm the centralization tendency manifested by Hamilton and the Federalist Party. To this moderate party was given the name of Republican about 1792.

During the French revolution, extreme sympathizers with the new French Republic formed so-called "democratic clubs." These clubs advocated equalitarianism and extreme liberty for the individual. Though not in complete accord with the Republicans, adherents of these views were forced to act in harmony with them in opposition to Federalist measures and were eventually absorbed by the Republicans which came to be known as the Democratic-Republican Party or simply as the Democratic Party.

In 1798, the fundamental Democratic principles were clearly formulated by Jefferson and Madison in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions. The state governments were declared to be the basis of our system and the Federal government had only those powers which were conferred upon it by the Constitution.

The Democratic Party has always advocated the widest extension of suffrage and the highest degree of popular control of the government. It has always been traditionally opposed to a protective tariff and extensive military and naval establishments. In its early days, the Party was opposed to the establishment of the National bank, to internal improvements and to indirect taxation.

Because of its tendency toward equalitarianism, the Democratic Party was forced to adopt at least a passive tolerance toward slavery inasmuch as a large part of its strength lay in the slave states. For a similar reason, it opposed extension of suffrage to the blacks in 1868.

In 1896 and again in 1900, political exigencies induced the Party to embrace the advocacy of the free coinage of silver. In spite of these discrepancies in party policy, however, there has always been a tendency to return to fundamental party principles after a brief trial of newer issues.

## PRESIDENTS of the UNITED STATES, 1789-1936



GEORGE WASHINGTON President......1789 to 1797



JOHN ADAMS President......1797 to 1801



THOMAS JEFFERSON President......1801 to 1809



JAMES MADISON
President......1809 to 1817



JAMES MONROE President......1817 to 1825



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS



ANDREW JACKSON President......1829 to 1837



MARTIN VAN BUREN President......1837 to 1841



WILLIAM H. HARRISON President......1841 to 1841



JOHN TYLER President......1841 to 1845



JAMES KNOX POLK President......1845 to 1849



ZACHARY TAYLOR President......1849 to 1850



MILLARD FILLMORE President......1850 to 1853



FRANKLIN PIERCE President......1853 to 1857



JAMES BUCHANAN President......1857 to 1861



ABRAHAM LINCOLN President......1861 to 1865



ANDREW JOHNSON President......1865 to 1869



ULYSSES S. GRANT President......1869 to 1877



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES President......1877 to 1881



JAMES A. GARFIELD President......1881 to 1881



CHESTER A. ARTHUR President......1881 to 1885



GROVER CLEVELAND President......1885 to 1889 ......1893 to 1897



BENJAMIN HARRISON President......1889 to 1893



WILLIAM McKINLEY President......1897 to 1901



THEODORE ROOSEVELT President......1901 to 1909



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT President......1909 to 1913



WOODROW WILSON President......1913 to 1921



WARREN G. HARDING President......1921 to 1923



CALVIN COOLIDGE President......1923 to 1929



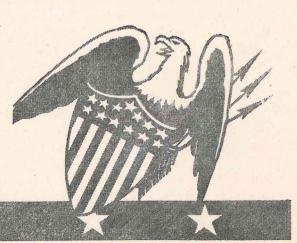
HERBERT C. HOOVER President......1929 to 1933



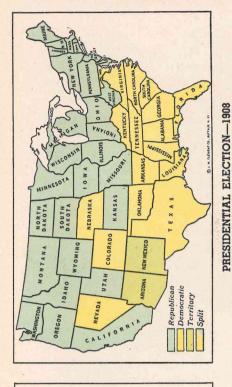
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT President......1933 to —



? ? ? ? ? President......1937 to —



#### POPULAR and ELECTORAL VOTE-1900 to 1932



Republican
Democratic

KANSAS

Republican
Democratic
Territory
Split

Sep Jen ar	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1900	Republican: William McKinley, Ohio, 28 States—292 Electoral Votes Democratic: William J. Bryan, Neb., 17 States—155 Electoral Votes	Republican 7,219,530 Populist 50,232   Democratic 5,338,071 Socialist-Labor 32,751   Prohibition 209,168   Total 13,964,518
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Electoral Vo	Populist Socialist-Labor Total
28 States—292 Electoral Vol States—155 Electoral Vo	Populist Socialist-I Total .
Nepublican: William McKinley, Onio, 28 Democratic: William J. Bryan, Neb., 17	Republican 7,219,530   Democratic 6,358,071   Prohibition 209,166   Socialist 7,7219,730   Prohibition 201,765   Prohibition 201,7
Democratic:	Popular Vote:

		L
0,504,510		-
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SOCIALISE		
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# ......111,693 ....14,887,133 r, Ohio, 29 States—321 Electoral Votes in, Neb., 17 States—162 Electoral Votes 7679,006 Populist and In-64,009,106 dependent 111 420,820 Socialist-Labor 13 Total .... William H. Taft, Ohio, William J. Bryan, Neb., Republican 7.6 Benecratic 6,4 Socialist 6,4 Prohibition 2 .....13,523,519 | Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y., | 32 States—336 Electoral Votes Alton B. Parker, N. Y., | 13 States—140 Electoral Votes Republican 7,628,834 Populist | 114 Democratic 5,084,491 Socialist 402,400 Prohibition 259,257 Total | 1,13,523

Republican: Democratic:

Popular Vote:

Populist ...... 114,753 Socialist-Labor 33,784

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION-1904

Republican: Democratic:

Popular Vote:

MESON TO NY ANA DAKOTA TO NA A TO THE MASK TO NA A TO THE WANNE TO NA A TO THE WANNE TO THE WANN
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# PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION-1920

37 States—404 Electoral Votes 11 States—127 Electoral Votes	Republican         16,152,200         Farmer-Labor         265,411           Democratic         9,147,353         Prohibition         189,408           Socialist         -919,799         Total         26,674,171
Republican: Warren G. Harding, Ohio, 37 Democratic: James M. Cox, Ohio, 11	Republican16,152,200 Democratic 9,147,353 Socialist919,799
Republican: V	Popular Vote:

Progressive ...... 41,894 Socialist-Labor ..... 13,403 Total ......18,528,743

Democratic ..., 9,129,606
Republican ..., 8,538,221
Socialist ..., 585,113
Prohibition ..., 220,506

Popular Vote:

.....15,031,169

Woodrow Wilson, N. J., 30 States—277 Electoral Votes Charles Evans Hughes, N. Y., 18 States—254 Electoral Votes

Democratic: 7

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1916

Republican
Democratic



# PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1932

lican: Herbert Hoover, Calif., 6 States—59 Electoral Votes ratic: Franklin D. Roosevelt, N. Y., 42 States—472 Electoral Votes	Republican
Repub	Popular Vote:
States—444 Electoral Votes States—87 Electoral Votes	Socialist-Labor 21,603 Prohibition 20,106 Scattering 74,341 Total 36,840,873

Republican 21,392,190
Democratic 15,016,443
Socialist 267,420
Workers 48,770

Popular Vote:

40 States—444 Electoral Votes 8 States—87 Electoral Votes

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1928

Herbert Hoover, Calif., Alfred E. Smith, N. Y.,

Republican: Democratic: A

NORTH E DAKOTA E COMME	SOUTH SOUTH STORY OF THE STORY	NEBRASKA 10 W A T T T CHISTIANIA (CONT.)	KANSAS Tronger
MONTANA		NEVADA	TAH COLORADO

# KANSAS | Republican | Democratic | Progressive | Split

KANSAS

# PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1912

40 States—435 Electoral Votes 6 States—88 Electoral Votes 2 States—8 Electoral Votes	Prohibition208,923 Socialist-Labor29,079
Democratic: Woodrow Wilson, N. J., Progressive: Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y., 6 Republican: William H. Taft, Ohio, 2	Democratic6,286,214 Progressive,4,126,020 Republican,3,483,922
Democratic: Progressive: Republican:	ular Vote:

Trobabilenii.	republicant Himani II. Lant, Onio,	r orange o pricer
	( Democratic6,286,214 Prohibition	Prohibition
Popular Vote:	Progressive4,126,020	Socialist-Labor
	Republican3,483,922	
	Socialist897,011	Total

NORTH



KANSAS

Republican
Democratic

Republican: Calvin Coolidge, Mass, 35 States—382 Electoral Votes   John W. Davis, W. Va., 12 States—136 Electoral Votes   Independent Progressive: R. M. LaFollette, Wis., 1 State—13 Electoral Votes   Independent Progressive: R. M. LaFollette, Wis., 1 State—13 Electoral Votes   Republican

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### Radio Increases Interest in Politics

MERICA is a nation of home-lovers and it is natural therefore, that radio has taken such a hold upon our lives. Because of radio, we are able to lounge comfortably in our easy chairs and have the world's greatest artists entertain us while world-famous speakers and international celebrities speak to us as if face to face. Radio entertains us, educates us, keeps us informed about the affairs of our country and the world.

It is this ability of the radio to entertain, educate and inform us within the living rooms of our own homes, that has done more than anything else to make us politically conscious and intelligent. Millions of people who never attended a political meeting or took the slightest interest in politics have listened to political talks through radio, been intelligently informed concerning the issues at stake, and been able to vote intelligently.

Some idea of the tremendous influence radio has been in crystallizing public opinion is found in the popular vote before and since the advent of radio. During the period from 1900 to 1920, the popular vote increased approximately 13,000,000 while the population increased 30,000,000. However, from 1920 to 1932 (the last Presidential election) the popular vote increased another 13,000,000 while the population increased 17,000,000.

There are two facts of particular interest in these figures: First, since the advent of radio, the popular vote increased as much in 12 years as in the entire previous 20 years. Second, a comparison between the two periods, before and after radio came into being, shows that the rate of increase in popular vote from 1920 to 1932 was approximately double that from 1900 to 1920. This is striking proof of how radio has increased the political consciousness of the American people.

More people will hear the campaign speeches this year than ever before. It is to be expected, therefore, that 1936 will break all records in the popular vote rolled up on November 3.



## WHO CAN VOTE

HE Constitution of the United States requires only that a voter be a citizen of the United States and 21 years of age. A citizen may lose his franchise, however, for the commission of a felony and for other offenses against the laws of the United States.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution defines a citizen as a person born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof and further says that such persons are not only citizens of the United States but also of the state in which they reside. This amendment also includes the ruling that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

The Fifteenth Amendment, adopted March 30, 1870, declared that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of age, color or previous condition of servitude. On August 26, 1920, the privilege of the franchise was extended to allow both men and women to vote.

#### NATURALIZATION

An alien may become a citizen five years after his arrival in the United States. His declaration of intention must be filed with the field naturalization office within whose territory he resides at least two years before he is eligible for citizenship. If the declaration is satisfactory as to his legal entrance into the United States, etc., he receives his "first papers." At least two years later, and at least five years after his arrival in the United States, he may petition the Federal court for admission to citizenship. Testimony as to his moral character must be given by two citizens. If the petition be granted he is required to abjure all allegiance to the sovereignty of which he was a citizen or a subject and to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. He then obtains his certificate of citizenship or "second papers" and has all the rights of a natural citizen except that he may not become President or Vice-President of the United States. Naturalization is limited to white persons and to persons of African nativity or descent.

#### ABSENTEE VOTING

In most states absentee voting is permitted to persons who expect to be unavoidably absent from their home county on election day, such as railroad operating employees, commercial travelers, actors, inmates of soldiers' and sailors' homes and of veterans' hospitals. Such persons should apply for registration to the central registration board of the board of elections between June 1 and September 10 and, after registering, receive a set of absentee voter's ballots. The application may also be made to the local registration board at the regular registration period in October. The law requires that the absentee voters be within the United States on election day.

#### LITERACY TEST

In most of the states, the new voter is required to present proof of his literacy before being allowed to vote. The several states requiring the literacy test have different requirements that the new voter must conform to, before a certificate of literacy is issued. The requirements differ according to the laws of the several states, such as ability to read and write, the ability to read and write English, or the ability to read and write either English or the mother tongue, save for physical disability, (such as blindness), etc. In New York State, the new voter who has a certificate or diploma showing that he or she has completed the work of an approved eighth grade elementary school or a higher school where English is the language of instruction, may present such certificate or diploma to the election officers as evidence of literacy.

### RESIDENCE REQUIRED TO VOTE

	Residence in			Residence in			
STATES	State	County	Voting Precinct	ing STATES		County	Voting Precinct
Alabama	2 yrs.	1 yr.	6 mos.	Montana	1 yr.	30 days	30 days
Alaska Ter	1 yr.		30 days	Nebraska	6 mos.	40 days	10 days
Arizona	1 yr.	60 days	30 days	Nevada	6 mos.	30 days	10 days
Arkansas	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days	New Hampshire	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.
California	1 yr.	90 days	30 days	New Jersey	1 yr.	5 mos.	
Colorado	1 yr.	90 days	10 days	New Mexico	1 yr.	90 days	30 days
Connecticut	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	New York	1 yr.	4 mos.	30 days
Delaware	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 days	North Carolina	1 yr.		4 mos.
Florida	1 yr.	6 mcs.		North Dakota	1 yr.	90 days	30 days
Georgia	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 days	Ohio	1 yr.	30 days	20 days
Hawaii Ter	1 yr.	3 mos.	3 mos.	Oklahoma	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days
Idaho	6 mos.	30 days		Oregon	6 mos.		
Illinois	1 yr.	90 days	30 days	Pennsylvania	1 yr.		60 days
Indiana	6 mos.	60 days	30 days	Rhode Island	2 yrs.		6 mos.
Iowa	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days	South Carolina	2 yrs.	6 mos.	60 days
Kansas	6 mos.	30 days	30 days	South Dakota	1 yr.	90 days	30 days
Kentucky	1 yr.	6 mos.	60 days	Tennessee	1 yr.	30 days	10 days
Louisiana	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mos.	Texas	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.
Maine	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.	Utah	1 yr.	6 mos.	60 days
Maryland	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Vermont	1 yr.	3 mos.	3 mos.
Massachusetts	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Virginia	2 yrs.	1 yr.	30 days
Michigan	6 mos.	20 days	20 days	Washington	1 yr.	90 days	30 days
Minnesota	6 mos.	30 days	30 days	West Virginia	1 yr.	60 days	
Mississippi	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Wisconsin	1 yr.		10 days
Missouri	1 yr.	60 days	30 days	Wyoming	1 yr.	60 days	10 days

### NORTH AMERICAN LONG-WAVE STATIONS

The numbers in large type in the table below correspond to the dial settings on your Philco radio. Thus, this list is an accurate guide to you in your broadcast journeys. The small zeros after these figures convert these dial settings into kilocycles, the form in which stations are most often listed by newspapers.

50 75 100 150 200 250 300 500 750 1000 1500 2000 WATTS POWER 2500 5000 10000 15000 25000 50000 100,000 250,000 500,000 F G H I J K L M N O P Q CODE R S T U V W X Y Z \*Columbia; †NBC Red; ‡NBC Blue; ‡NBC Red & Blue; \*Mutual

MIDDLE WESTERN

Minn., Ia., Neb., Mo., Tex., Etc.

KILO Dial No.

III., Mich., Ohio, Tenn., Etc. Revision 50 Moose Jaw, Sask... Corvailis, Ore.... Bismarck, N. D... enver, Colo.... 540 56 58 tWTAG Worcester, Mas 62 TKPO San Francisco, Cal. . W CJCJ Calgary, Alta..... 750 WEW St. Louis, Mo WFAA Dallas, (‡WBAP). W XEP-XETW Mexico City . M XERA Villa Acuna, Mex....2 CFQC Saskatoon, Sask ..... 0 \*WWL New Orleans, La. . . T WHB Kansas City, Mo..... tKOMO Scattle, Wash. 92 930 940 KMBC Kansas City, Mc... 0 WBZ-WBZA Boston... W CKCK-CHWC Regina, Sk. . M KQW San Jose, Cal. . . . . 0 Mexico City. Mex..... 1030 ... K †KYW Philadelphia, Pa.... XEJ Juarez, Mex cola III. \*CKLW Windsor-De

With this log, you can identify any station almost instantly by its dial setting, its power and the network with which it is affiliated. It also facilitates your tuning to any city you desire inasmuch as stations are grouped geographically, according to the part of the country in which they are located.

75 100 110 000 070 000 TO 100 100 100 000 000 WATTE BOWED 200 1000 1000 1000 1000 100 000 100 000 100 000

WESTERN-	MIDDLE WESTERN	KILO	Dial Ne.	CENTRAL	EASTERN
KWJJ Portland, Ore M	*KRLD Dallas, TexT	1040			†WTIC Hartford, Conn
KNX Los Angeles, Cal . W	KFBI Abilene, KasS	1050			
				XEA Guadalajara, MexM	CRCK Quebec Que
WJAG Norfolk, Nebr0	TKTHS Hot Springs, Ark T	1060			WBAL Baltimore, Md
KJBS San Francisco, Cal. M	WCAZ Carthage, Ill. (WDZ) H			TWTAM Cleveland, Oblo. W	Landau and Landau
		108o		WMBI Chicago, Ill. (WCBD) S	*WBT Charlotte, N. C
	*KMOX St. Louis, Mo W	1090			
CRCV Vancouver, B. C O KGDM Stockton, Cal O	*KWKH Shreveport, La T	1100			*WLWL New York City
KGDM Stockton, Cal			-	VELO Distractions Afra T	
VEIR VERNING II	KSOO Sioux Falls, S. DR	1110		XELO Piedras Negras, Mex. T	WRVA Richmond, Va
KFIO-KRSC Washington, , H KFSG-KRKD Los Angeles M	WTAW College Station, Tex M	1120		• WISN Milwaukee.WisK	WCOP Boston, Mass WDEL Wilmington, Del
KSL Salt Lake City, Utah. W		1130		WJJD Chicago, Ill	WOV New York City
	‡KVOO Tulsa, OklaV	1140		‡WAPI Birmingham, Ala S	WSPR Springfield, Mass
	XEH Monterey, Mex	1150			+WHAM Rochester, N.Y.
	XED Guadalajara, MexM			*WOWO Ft. Wayne, Ind T	*WWVA Wheeling, W. Va.
	AED Guadanajara, Mex	1160		TO THE I'M WAY HE, ING. !!	
KEY Bottland Ore		1170		WMAZ Macon, Ga. O	*WCAU Philadelphia, Pa.
KEX Portland, OreS KOB Albuquerque, N. M T	WDGY Minneapolis, Minn., 0	1180		WMAZ Macon, Ga O XEFA Mexico City M	WINS New York City
	‡WOAI San Antonio, Tex. W	1190		WSAZ Huntington, W. Va. 0	WATR Waterbury, Conn
KWG-KVOS-KEYI	KADA-WHBY-WCLO- WBBZ-WCAT-WIL-KMLB KGDE-KFJB-KBTM-KGHI			WJBW-WBNO*WFAM WWAE-WJBL-WJBC WCPO WMPC-WJNO-WEST-	WABI-WNRI-CKTB-WLV *WIBX-WKBO-WAIMWMF WTHT-WHBC-WRBL-WCA
KWG-KVOS-KFXJ KSUN-KGEK-KGFJ-KFXD	KGDF-KFJR-KRTM-KGHI	1200		WMPC-WIND-WEST-	WIBX-WKBO-WAIMWMF
KGY-KFJI-KASA-KDON	KFVS-KWEA-KDLR-WEBQ			WJW-WALR-WMFN-WPAX	WERB-WGBB-WBBL-WFA
KGY-KFJI-KASA-KDON KIEM-KFXM-KPPC Cal. H KIULWMFG	KFVS-KWEA-KDLR-WEBQ *KFOR KWTN-WTAX-KFPW WHBF-WOMT-KVSO-WIBU	1210		WJW-WALR-WMFN-WPAX WCOL-WHBU-WSIX-WJBY WSBC-WCRW-WEDCLWJIM	WBRB-WGBB-WBBL-WF/ WGNY-WSAY-WBAX-WKO WJEJ*WMBG:WSOC-WOO
KTW Seattle(KWSC)0	WREN-KFKU Kansas Cityo	1220		*WDAE Tampa, Fla	WCAE Pittsburgh (WCAD)
CJOC Lethbridge Alta. H					
CJOC Lethbridge, Alta H KYA San Francisco, Cal O	KGBX Springfield, MoM KGGM Albuquerque, N.M K	1230		• WFBM Indianapolis, Ind 0	*WNAC Boston, Mass
KGCU Manden No. Dakota K KTFI Twin Falls, IdahoM	KLPM Minot, N. D K KTAT Ft. Worth, Tex 0	1240		WXYZ Detroit, Mich 0	CJCB Sydney.N.S WKAQ San Juan, P. R
KFOX Long Beach, Cal	WLB-WTCN Minneapolis M WCAL Northfield MinnO			WDSU New Orleans, LaO	WNEW-WHBI Newark N J.
KGVO Missoula, MontO	WCAL Northfield MinnO	1250			
KVOA Tucson. ArlzonaM	KPAC Port Arthur (KRGV) M	1260		*WTOC Savannah, Ga 0	WNBX Springfield, Vt
KOL Seattle, Wash	*KWLC-KGCA Decorah, Ia H *KVOR Colo. Springs, Colo 0	1270		WASH, WOOD Gr. RpdsM WJDX Jackson, MissO	t WFBR Baltimore, Md
			_	THE SECTION OF THE SE	
KFBB Great Falls, Mont 0	WRR Dallas, Tex	1280		*WDOD Chattanooga, Tenn. O	*WORC Worcester, Mass WTNJ-WCAM-WCAP NJ
KDYL Salt Lake City	I WEBC Superior, Wis	1290			WINJ-WCAM-WCAP NJ  *WJAS PIKISBURGH, Pa.  WNEL San Juan P. R.  WBBR-WFAB Ncw York.  WEVD-WHAZ Ncw York.  WOL-WINH-WEBR-WTE  WGH-WHAT*WSJS WNB  WMFF-WLAK  WORK YORK PA.
				WERC Greenville S.C. 6	WNEL San Juan. P. R
KALE-KFJR Portland, OreM KFAC Los Angeles, Cal	*KFH Wichita, Kas	130o		WFBC Greenville S.C 0 I WIOD-WMBF Miami, Fls. 0 WTRC WRAW WBFE WTAL WEXL-WTJS, WFDF-WCMI WBOW-WMBO-WROL KVOL	WEVD-WHAZ NEW YORK.
KMED-KINY-KXRO-KFYO	KROC-WLBC-WBEO-WEMP KTSM-WSGN-KFXR-WCLS KRMDKPDNWAML-WDAH			WTRC WRAW WBRE WTAL	WOL-WLNH-WEBR-WTE
KMED-KINY-KXRO-KFYO KGCX-KFPL-KGEZ-KIUJ KCRJ-KIT-KGFW-CFJC	KRMDKPDN WAML-WDAH	1310		WBOW-WMBO-WROL KVOL	WJAC-WFBG-WSAJ-CJL
KID Idaho Falls, IdahoK KGMB HonoluluO	*KRNT Des Moines, IowaM KGHF Pueblo, ColoM	1320		WADE AKTON, Ohio	WMFF-WLAK
KMO Tacoma, WashK	*KSCI Slovy City InM				
KMO Tacoma, WashK KGB San Diego, CalO	*KSCJ Sloux City, Ia0 *WTAQ Green Bay, Wis0	1330		† WSAI Cincinnati, Ohio 0	*WDRC Hartford, Conn
KGIR Butte, Mont	KGNO Dodge City KasK	1340		*WSPD Toledo, Ohio 0	*WFEA Manchester N.H *WCOA Pensacola, Fla
KIDO Bolse, Idahe	+KWK St. Louis, Mo	1350			WBNX New York (WAWZ)
	KCRC Enid, Okla K	1330		*WGES Chicago, IllM *WSBT South Bend, Ind M	*WFBL Syracuse, N. Y WCSC Charleston, S. C WLLH-WSVS-WCBM-WRD WRAK-WDAS-WQDM WBT WABY-WBNY-WMFD
KGER Long Beach, Cal	KCRC Enid, Okla	1360		*WSBT South Bend, Ind M	WCSC Charleston, S. C
KAST-KGFL-KIUP-KSLM KGAR-KFJM-KRKO-KICA KRE-KVL-KUJ*KERN	KELD-KFGQ-KFJZ-KWYO	1370		WAGFWMFO*WMBRWEGA WHDF-WPAY-WIBM-WPFB *WGL-WHBQ-WRJN WATL	WRAK-WDAS-WODM WBT
KRE-KVL-KUJ*KERN	KGKL-KLUF-KWKC-*WOC	1370	4020	.WGL-WHBQ-WRJN WATL	WABY-WBNY-WMFD
KOH Reno, Nev	WKBH La Crosse, Wis	1380		*WSMK Dayton, OhioJ	WNBC New Britain, Conn KQV Pittsburgh, Pa
KOOS Marshfield, Ore K KOY Phoenix, Ariz	*KLRA Little Rock, Ark 0	1390		*WHK Cleveland, Ohio 0	
KLO Ogden, UtahM	• KTUL Tulsa Okla M	1400		: WIRE Indianapolis, Ind M	WARD-WVFW-WBBC NY
	WHBL Sheboygan, Wis M WROK Rockford. Ill M			I WECM Bay City, Mich M	*WAAB Boston, Mass WHIS Bluefield, Va
KGNC Amarillo, Tex 0	WROK Rockford. IllM	1410			WHIS Bluefield.Va
KABR-KHBC-KRLC KGFF-KUMA-KORE-KBPS KGGC-KXL-KGIW-KIDW	KIUN-KNET-KLRH-KWBG WMBH-WLBF-KABC-WJBO KFIZ-KCMC*WACO-KALB	1420		WLAP-WMSD-WGCP WELL-WMBC-WPAD-WPAR WKBI-WHFC-WEHS-WCBS	WAZL-WEED-WMFJ-WJB WLEU-WILM-WJMS-WCH WPRP WAGM-WHDL*WMA
KGGC-KXL-KGIW-KIDW	KFIZ-KCMC+WACO-KALB	1420		WKBI-WHFC-WEHS-WCBS	WPRP WAGM-WHDL+WMA
KECA Los Angeles, Cal 0	KGNF No. Platte, Neb	1430		*WBNS Columbus, Ohio, M WNBR Memphls, Tenn M	*WHEC Rochester(*WOKO) *WHP Harrisburg Pa
KDFN Casper, Wyo	*WMBD Peoria IIIM KXYZ Houston,TexO	1440		*WBIG Greensboro, N. C M	WCBA-WSAN Allentown .
				WGAR Cleveland, Ohlo M	
CFCT Victoria. B.CF	tKTBS Shreveport, La 0	1450		WTFI Athens, Ga	WSAR Fall River, Mass WHOM Jersey City, N.J
	TKSTP St. Paul-Minn polis. T	1460			*WJSV Washington, D.C.
KGA Spokane, Wash		1470		*WLAC Nashville, TennS	
0,000,000,000,000,000,000	*KOMA Oklahoma City.Oks	1480			*WKBW Buffalo, N.Y
KFBK Sacramento, Cal S	- Hyrone	1490		WCKY Covington, KyS	
KVOE*KDB-KRNR	KOTN-KNOW-KPLC WTMV	150o	V	WJBK-WKEU-WRDW WKBZ-WKBV-WOPI-CHGS	WMEX-WGAL*WDNG WWSW-WRGAWNBF-WCN WSYB-WMBQ-WWRL
KXO-KGFK-KPQ-KGKB.	KOTN-KNOW-KPLC WTMV WHEF-KGKY-KGFI-WKBB KNEL-KBIX-WHBB				WSYB-WMBQ-WWRL
		1510		CKCR Waterloo Ont H	CFRC Kingston, Ont
	W9XBY Kansas City. Mo 0	1530			WIXBS Waterbury, Conn
WSXAI B. akersfield Cal 0		1550	Control of the last of the las		W2XR Long Island City, NY

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#### of U.S. and CANADA SHORT-WAVE STATIONS

Ordinarily, you will hear the many political broadcasts which will feature 1936 through your nearest regular broadcast station which you can find in the table above. However, many radio set owners will find the short-wave station list below extremely valuable.

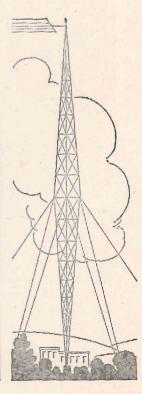
on, then look at your recorded dial number in center column.

Most of these short-wave stations operate in conjunction with the network stations on the broadcast band, relaying the same programs. Short-wave stations provide satisfactory daytime reception in isolated localities where regular daytime reception on the broadcast band is impossible. Also, when atmospheric conditions on the broadcast band are so unfavorable as to prevent reception of a desired program, the same program may very often be heard perfectly by dropping down to the short-wave band.

M
X/WW/X
XT/WID!
1 TAMA
//
Was presented in
JEEL PLAN

		UNITED STAT		Mega- cycles	
Mega- cycles		Location	Time (Eastern Standard)	6.06	
		parameters and a second			
21.54	W8XK	Pittsburgh, Pa	7 to 9 A.M.	6.06	W3XAU
21.52	W2XE	Wayne, N. J	10 to 11 A.M.	6.04	W4XB
17.78	W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J	9 A.M. to 5 P.M.		
17.76	W2XE	wayne, N. J	11 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 to 3 P.M. daily;		
15.33	W2XAD	Schenectady, N. 1	2 to 3 P.M. daily;	6.04	WIXAL
			Sun. 10:30 A.M. to 4 P.M.		
15.27	W2XE	Warma N. I	Relays WABC 1 to		
15.27	WZAE	wayne, N. J	6 P.M.		
15.21	W8XK	Pittsburgh, Pa	10 A M to 7 P M		
11.87	W8XK	Pitteburgh Pa	Relays KDKA 5 to	11.72	CJRX
11.07	WOZEIC	Tittsburgii, Ta	9 P.M.	6.14	CIRO
11.83	W2XE	Wayne N T	Relays WABC 6 to	6.11	VE9HX
11.00	" 2112	wayire, in Julium	8 P.M.	0.11	, 23,
11.79	W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	Sun. 4 to 7 P.M.;		
			daily at 6 P.M.	6.09	CRCX
9.59	W3XAU	Philadelphia, Pa			
9.57	W1XK	Boston, Mass	6 A.M. to Midnight		
9.53	W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	4 P.M. to Midnight		
6.14	W8XK	Pittsburgh, Pa	7 P.M. to 1 A.M.	6.07	VE9CS
6.12	W2XE	Wayne, N. J	7 P.M. to 1 A.M. 8 P.M. to 11 P.M.		
6.10	W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J	M., W., Sat., 7 P.M.		
			to 12:45 A.M.	6.03	VE9CA
6.10	W9XF	Chicago, Ill	Sun., Tu., Th., 9	6.00	VE9DN
			P.M. to 2 A.M.;	4.79	VE9BK
-			daily, 1 to 2 A. M.		
6.08	W9XAA	Chicago, Ill	6 to 10 P.M.		

Mega- cycles		Time (Eastern Standard)	
6.06	W8XAL	Cincinnati, O 6:30 A.M. to 8 P.M.;	
6.06 6.04	W3XAU W4XB	Philadelphia, Pa	
6.04	W1XAL	Boston, MassTu. and Th., 7:15 to 9 P.M.; Sun. 4 to 7 P.M.	
		CANADA	
11.72 6.14 6.11	CJRX CJRO VE9HX	Winnipes, Man. 8 P.M. to Midnight Winnipes, Man. 8 P.M. to Midnight Halifax, N. S. 8:30 to 11:30 A.M.; 6 P.M. to Mid- night	
6.09	CRCX	Bowmanville, Ont 5:30 to 11:30 P.M. daily; Sun. 11:45 A.M. to 11:30 P.M.	
6.07	VE9CS	Vancouver, B.C 6 to 7 P.M. daily: Sun. 1:45 P.M. to 1 A.M.	
6.03 6.00 4.79	VE9CA VE9DN VE9BK	Calgary, Alt	



# KEEP ABREAST of WORLD AFFAIRS with SHORT-WAVE





ROGER H. ECKERSLEY

This is the man responsible for the many delightful programs heard from the English stations at Daventry. For he is Director of Entertainment of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The owner of a powerful, modern, up-to-date radio receiver can keep abreast not only of affairs in this country but also of happenings throughout the world. Through the many news reports broadcast in English from foreign stations, the American radio listener is able to hear news as it is made and receive immediate information concerning events as they occur.

Hundreds of thousands of listeners have found short-

wave radio one of the greatest aids to selfeducation and enlightenment ever developed. It opens one's home to world-famous lecturers and international authorities not only of this country but of countries abroad.

Leaders of many nations have recognized the value of radio as a means for informing the world concerning events that transpire within the borders of their domains and for helping other nations to understand their points of view.

Thus, short-wave reception gives the listener valuable insight into the thoughts and feelings of different peoples throughout the world re-



RHEINSTEIN CASTLE, GERMANY

Ancient castles like this one on the Rhine River are constant reminders of the days when fine music was heard only by feudal lords and their households. Now, through radio, the whole world hears glorious music from Germany through the powerful short-wave stations at Zeesen.

garding international developments in which all of us are interested. And in addition to this great wealth of information and education, short-wave radio provides a most lavish abundance of delightful and fascinating entertainment. Fortunate indeed, is the owner of a new Philco with its built-in Aerial-Tuning System! For its ability to tune the aerial automatically as you tune the set, increases the range and actually doubles the number of foreign stations you can get and enjoy!

Here are just a few suggestions for getting fullest enjoyment and satisfaction from your new Philco. Tune slowly and carefully — it is very easy to pass over many an interesting station when you tune rapidly. Always consult your log book when tuning. Short-wave stations, unlike regular broadcast stations, are not on the air continuously but have certain definite hours of operation on each wave length.

And lastly, do not use too much volume. The new Philcos are so sensitive that it is not necessary to use excessive volume in order to hear a station. If the station is coming through at all, you will hear it even though the volume is turned down to normal listening level.

# Countries You'll Hear Most Often . . . .

For the adventurously inclined radio listener, short-wave reception undoubtedly provides the greatest thrills in radio. The marvel of tuning-in broadcasts from many countries throughout the world has captured the imagination of millions and brought the nations of the earth into their living rooms.

Perhaps many of you who receive this Philco Political Radio Atlas do not fully realize just how much delightful foreign entertainment can be had — or how consistently it may be enjoyed. The list of cities from which the average owner of a new Philco radio receives delightful entertainment almost nightly reads like a gazetteer of the world, so great is their number and so representative are they of the countries of the earth.

A typical radio tour takes the listener to many interesting parts of the world. For instance, you may first hear a splendid concert by a Symphony Orchestra or a sparkling dance program from



ANITA CAMPS

One of the most popular programs of Station YV2RC at Caracas, Venezuela, is "The Theater of the Air" and Miss Camps is one of the most distinguished actresses featured on these broadcasts. Dramas and comedies of leading Spanish and Latin-American authors are presented.



MARIA TERESA AVELAR

Miss Avelar's rich, clear voice has made her a prime favorite of listeners to Station XEBT at Mexico City, Mexico. Because of long Latin-American ancestry, she is naturally fitted to bring to the air waves delightful interpretations of the songs of the old and the new Mexico.

London. Then, just a slight turn of the dial takes you instantly to Berlin where you are likely to hear anything from fine instrumental or vocal recitals to rollicking Bavarian dances and military band music. You listen for a while, delighted with the high quality of the programs, then move on again. This time you may pick up Paris where a lovely soprano is singing the gay songs of the boulevards.

Another slight turn of the dial and you tune in Madrid or Lisbon and hear stirring Spanish and Portuguese music — or Rome where you hear opera as it is sung nowhere else in the world. And if you like strumming guitars and clicking castanets, there is a vast number of delightful stations to be found in South and Central America and the islands of the Caribbean. You'll find stations in Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Cuba and the Dominican Republic ready and waiting almost



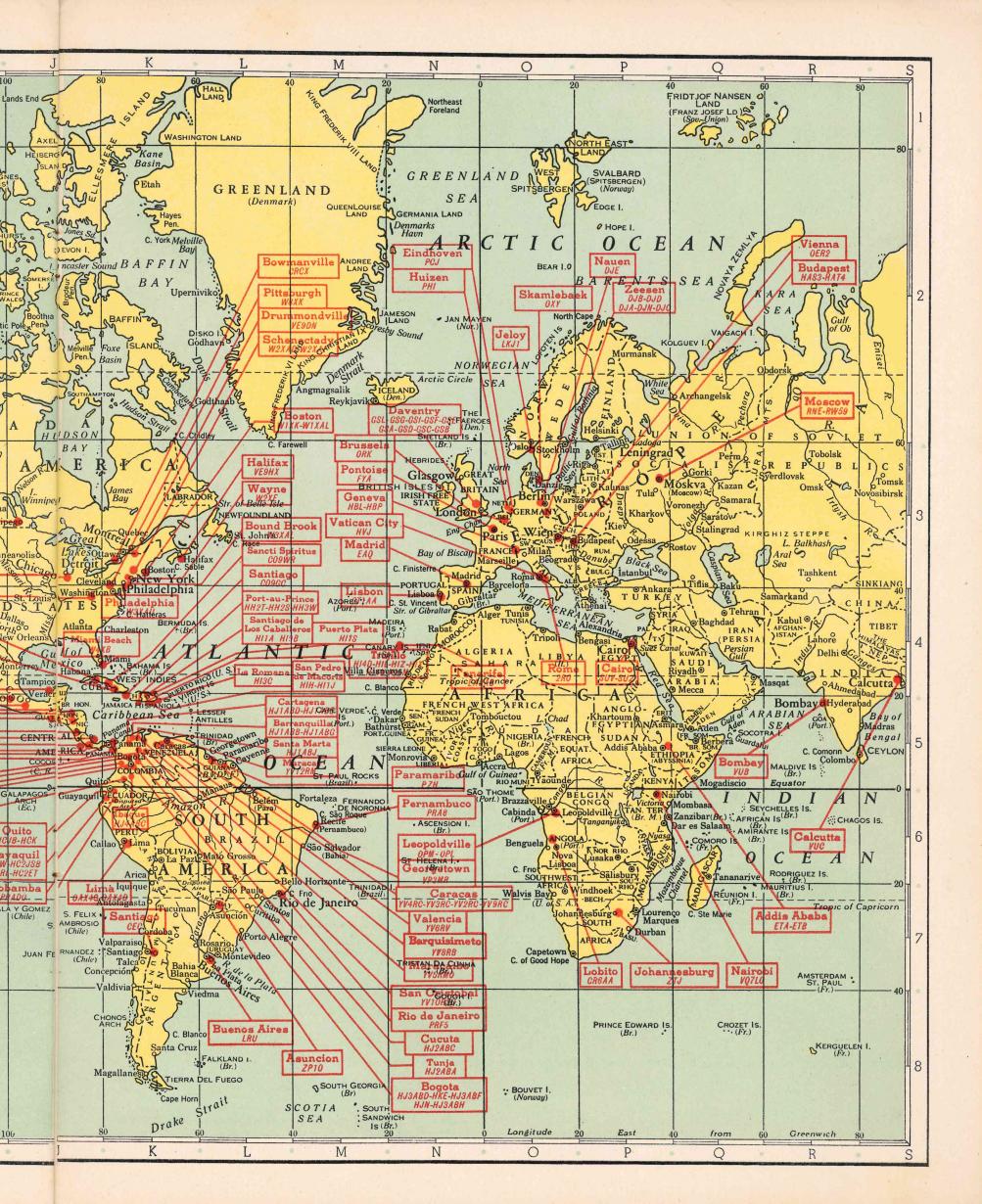
JOSE MUCCI

If you would hear famous operatic arias sung with a fervor and perfection found nowhere else in the world, tune to Station 2RO at Rome, Italy. Mr. Mucci is one of this station's leading artists. He provides listeners to 2RO with many a fine program.

every night to provide you with some of the most fascinating music you ever heard.

In addition to all this, one can often pick up fine broadcasts from the land of the Soviets, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland and Hungary. And if one lives in the Western part of the United States or Canada, he will frequently hear Australia, Java, Japan and other stations in the Far East.

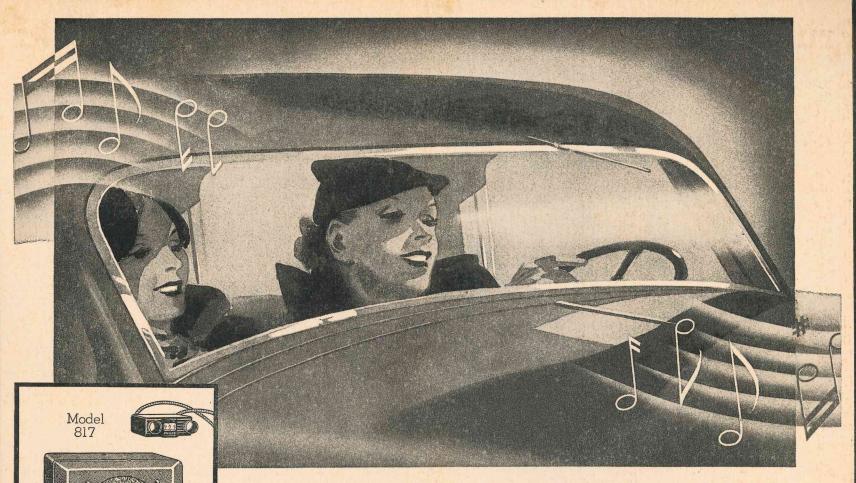




# Principal Short-Wave Stations of the World

Mega- cycles Station	Location	Time (Eastern Standard)	Mega- cycles	Station	Location	Time (Eastern Standard)
21.54 W8XK 21.52 W2XE	Pittsburgh, Pa	7 to 9 A.M.	6.52	YV6RV		.12 to 2 P.M. and 6 to 10 P.M.
20.04 OPL	Wayne, N. J. Leopoldville, Belgian Congo	Phones ORG mornings.		HIL HJ5ABD	Trujillo, R. D	.3 to 9 P.M. Irregularly. .7 to 10 P.M.
18.83 PLE 18.27 ETA 17.79 GSG	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Used irregularly.		HJ4ABC HJ1ABB	Ibague, Colombia Barranquilla, Colombia	.8 to 10 P.M.
17.79 GSG 17.78 W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	9 A.M. to 5 P.M.		HIIS		.11:40 A.M. to 1:40 P.M.; 5:40 to 7:40;
17.78 W3XAL 17.76 W2XE 17.76 DJE	Wayne, N. J	Phones ORG mornings. Phones Holland 6 to 11 A.M. Used irregularly. 6 to 8:45 A.M.; 9 to 10:45 A.M. 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. 7 to 11:30 A.M. Irregularly. Sundays 9 to 10 A.M. 1:30 to 3:30 A.M. Irregularly. Daily 2 to 3 P.M.; Sun. 10:30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Testing 5 P.M. to 1:30 A.M. 1:30 to 2:15 A.M.		TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	9:40 to 11:40 P.M. Noon to 2 P.M.; 6 to 11:30 P.M.
15.37 HAS-3 15.34 DIR	Budapest, HungaryZeesen, Germany	Sundays 9 to 10 A.M. 1:30 to 3:30 A.M. Irregularly.		YV4RC HRY	Caracas, Venezuela Tegucigalpa, Honduras	
15.33 W2XAD 15.29 LRU	Schenectady, N. Y	Daily 2 to 3 P.M.; Sun. 10:30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Testing 5 P.M. to 1:30 A.M.	6.33	HRP1	San Pedro Sula, Honduras	.6:30 to 10 P.M.
15.28 DJQ 15.27 W2XE	Zeesen, Germany	12:30 to 2:15 A.M. Relays WABC 1 to 6 P.M. 12:30 to 2:15 P.M. Irregularly.	6.31	YV12RM	Trujillo, R. D	.5 to 11:30 P.M. .8 to 10:30 A.M.; 4:30 to 11 P.M.
15.26 GSI 15.25	Daventry, England	12:30 to 2:15 P.M. Irregularly.		OAX4G HI1A		Daily 7 to 10:30 P.M.; Wed. 6 P.M. 11:40 A.M. to 1:40 P.M.; 7:40 to 8:40 P.M.
15 22 DCT	Pontoise, France Eindhoven, Holland Pittsburgh, Pa.	7 to 11 A.M. Irregularly.	6.18	XEXA	Mexico City	.8 to 11:30 A.M.; 3 to 5 P.M.; 7 to 11 P.M.
15.20 DJB 15.14 GSF	Zeesen, Germany	3:45 to 11:30 A.M.		HJ2ABA HJ3ABF	Tunja, Colombia	
15.11 HVJ	Vatican City	10 A.M. to 7 P.M. 3:45 to 11:30 A.M. 2:15 to 4:15 and 6 to 10:15 A.M. 10:30 to 10:45 A.M. 4 to 6 A.M. Irregularly. Phones Europe from 4 to 8 A.M. Noon to 2 P.M. Irregularly. Phones England 7 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. Daily except Sun. 12:30 to 1:30 A.M. Irregularly. 2 to 6:30 P.M. Irregularly. 2 to 6:30 P.M. Irregularly. 8 to 4 A.M.; 11:15 to 6 P.M. Relays KDKA 5 to 9 P.M. 9 A.M. to Noon. 2 to 4 A.M. Irregularly. Relays WABC 6 to 8 P.M. 8:15 A.M. to 12:15 P.M. 11:30 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 6:30 to 10:30 P.M. 4 to 6 and 9 to 11 P.M. Sundays 4 to 7 P.M.; Daily at 6 P.M. 5 to 7 A.M. Irregularly.	6.15	HJ5ABC YV3RC	Cali, Colombia	.7 to 10 P.M. except Sat. and Sun.
15.11 DJL 14.60 JVH	Nazaki, Japan	Phones Europe from 4 to 8 A.M.		CO9GC		.10 A.M. to 1 P.M.; 3 to 9:30 P.M. 8:30 to 10 A.M.; Noon to 1:30 P.M.; 3:30 to
14.46 DZA 14.10 HJ5ABE	Cali, Colombia	7 P. M. to Midnight. Irregularly.	6.14	CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	4:30 P.M.; 10 to 11 P.M. 8 P.M. to Midnight.
13.83 SUZ 13.07 VPD	Suva, Fiji Islands	Phones England 7 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. Daily except Sun. 12:30 to 1:30 A.M.	6.14	W8XK	Pittsburgh, Pa	.7 P.M. to 1 A.M.
12.00 RNE 11.95 ETB	Moscow, U.S.S.R	Irregularly. 2 to 6:30 P.M. Irregularly. Wed. at 5 P.M.		ZGE HI5M	Trujillo, R. D.	Sun., Tues. and Fri., 6:40 to 8:40 A.M. 6:40 to 9:10 P.M.
11.90 11.87 W8XK	Pontoise, France Pittsburgh, Pa.	3 to 4 A.M.; 11:15 to 6 P.M. Relays KDKA 5 to 9 P.M.		COCD W2XE	Havana, Cuba Wayne, N. J	
11.86 GSE 11.85 DJP	Daventry, England	9 A.M. to Noon.		XEFT	Veracruz, Mexico	.11:30 A.M. to 4 P.M.; 7:30 P.M. to Mid-
11.83 W2XE 11.81 2RO	Wayne, N. J.	Relays WABC 6 to 8 P.M.	6.11	НЈ1АВЕ	Cartagena, Colombia	night. Daily 7:30 to 9 P.M.; Mon. 10:30 P.M.
11.81 HJ4ABA	Medellin, Colombia	11:30 A.M. to 12:13 F.M. 11:30 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 6:30 to 10:30 P.M.	6.11	GSL	Daventry, England	.2:30 to 5:45 P.M.
11.80 CÖ9WR 11.79 W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	Sundays 4 to 7 P.M.; Daily at 6 P.M.		VE9HX VUC	Calcutta, India	.8:30 to 11:30 A.M.; 6 P.M. to Midnight. .9:30 A.M. to Noon; Sat. 11:45 P.M. to
11.80 DJO 11.77 DJD 11.75 GSD	Zeesen, Germany	.5 to 7 A.M. Irregularly. Noon to 4:30 P.M.	6 10	W3XAL		3 A.M. Mon., Wed. and Sat. 6 P.M. to 12:45 A.M.
11.75 GSD 11.74 PHI	Daventry, England	Noon to 4:30 P.M.  12:15 to 4 P.M.  Daily, except Tues. and Wed., 8:30 to 10:30 A.M.		W9XF	Chicago, Ill	Sun., Tues., Thurs. 9 P.M. to 2 A.M.; Daily 1 to 2 A.M.
11.72 CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	10:30 A.M. 8 P.M. to Midnight.	6.09	ZTJ	Johannesburg, Africa	Daily 1 to 2 A.M. 3:30 to 7 A.M.; 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
11.70 11.71 KIO	Pontoise, France	10:30 A.M. 8 P.M. to Midnight. 6:30 to 9:30 P.M. and 10:30 P.M. to 1 A.M. Heard evenings testing. Evenings. Tues. and Thurs., 10 to 10:30 A.M. Tues., Fri. 2 to 3 P.M. Daily 7 to 8 P.M.; Thurs., Sun., 8:30 to 9 P.M. Tues., Fri., 2 to 3 P.M.; Mon., Thurs. 4 to 5 P.M.	6.09	CRCX	Bowmanville, Canada	.5:30 to 11:30 P.M. Daily; 11:45 A.M. to 11:30 P.M. Sundays.
11.57 HH2T 11.00 PLP	Port-au-Prince, Haiti	Evenings.		VQ7LO	Nairobi, Africa	.5:45 to 6:15 A.M.; 11 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.
10.74 JVM	Nazaki, Japan	Tues., Fri. 2 to 3 P.M.		W9XAA DJM	Chicago, Ill	.6 to 10 P.M. .9 to 10 A.M.; 3 to 5 P.M. Irregularly.
	Santiago, Chile	Daily 7 to 8 P.M.; Thurs., Sun., 8:30 to 9 P.M.	6.08	HP5F	Colon, Panama	.11:45 A.M. to 1:15 P.M. and 7:45 to 10 P.M.
10.55 JVN	Nazaki, Japan	Tues., Fri., 2 to 3 P.M.; Mon., Thurs. 4 to 5 P.M.		ZHJ VE9CS	Penang, S. S	.6:40 to 8:40 A.M. .Daily 6 to 7 P.M.; Sun. 1:45 P.M. to 1 A.M.
10.35 LSX 10.33 ORK	Buenos Aires, Argentina Brussels, Belgium	2:30 to 4 P.M.	6.07	OER2	Vienna, Austria	9 A. M. to 5 P.M. Week days.
10.29 DIQ 10.14 OPM	Nauen, Germany	3 to 9 P.M. Irregulariv.		HJ4ABL		.11 A.M. to Noon; 5:30 to 7:30 P.M.; Sat. 10:30 P.M.
10.05 SUV 10.04 DZB	Cairo, Egypt	Phones England after 3:30 P.M.		OXY W8XAL	Skamlebaek, Denmark	1 to 6 P.M. 6:30 A.M. to 8 P.M.; 11 P.M. to 2 A.M.
9.87 EAQ	Madrid, Spain	Daily 5:15 to 9:30 P.M.; Sat. 1 to 3 P.M.	6.06	W3XAU	Philadelphia, Pa	.7 to 10 P.M.
9.66 CQN 9.65 CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	4 to 7 P.M. Tues., Thurs. and Sat.		HJ4ABD HI9B	Medellin, Colombia Santiago City, R. D	.8 to 11:30 P.M. .6 to 10 P.M.; 12:30 to 1:40 A.M.
9.65 YDB 9.64 2RO	Rome, Italy	5:30 to 10 A.M. 1:30 to 5 P.M. and 6 to 7:30 P.M.	6.05	GSA	Daventry, England	.6 to 8 P.M.
9.59 HBL 9.59 HH3W	Geneva, Switzerland Port-au-Prince, Haiti	5:30 to 6:15 P.M., Sat. 1 to 2 P.M.: 6:45 to 8 P.M.		HJ1ABG W4XB	Barranquilla, Colombia Miami Beach, Fla	.11:30 A.M. to 2 P.M.; 8 P.M. to Midnight
9.59 W3XAU 9.59 VK2ME	Philadelphia, Pa	Phones ORK 9 to 11 A.M.; 3 to 6 P.M. Phones England after 3:30 P.M. 2 to 4 P.M. Irregularly. Daily 5:15 to 9:30 P.M.; Sat. 1 to 3 P.M. Monday and Friday 7 to 8:30 A.M. 4 to 7 P.M. Tues., Thurs. and Sat. 5:30 to 10 A.M. 1:30 to 5 P.M. and 6 to 7:30 P.M. 5:30 to 6:15 P.M., Sat. 1 to 2 P.M.; 6:45 to 8 P.M. Noon to 6:45 P.M. Sun. 1 to 3, 4:30 to 8:30 and 9 to 11 A.M. 11:45 A.M. to 1 P.M.; 7:30 P.M. to 10 P.M. 4:15 to 5:45; 6 to 8; 10 to 11 P.M.		PRA8 W1XAL	Pernambuco, Brazil	
9.59 HP5J 9.58 GSC	Panama City, Panama	11:45 A.M. to 1 P.M.; 7:30 P.M. to 10 P.M. 4:15 to 5:45; 6 to 8; 10 to 11 P.M.				Sun.
9.58 VK3LR 9.57 W1XK	Melbourne, Australia Boston, Mass	3:15 to 7:30 A.M.		VE9CA HP5B	Calgary, Canada	.9 to 10 A.M. .Noon to 1 P.M.; 7 to 10:30 P.M.
9.57 VUB	Bombay, India	Wed., Thurs., and Sat. 11 A.M. to 12:30	6.02	XEUW	Veracruz, Mexico	.8 P.M. to 12:30 A.M. Irregularly.
9.56 DJA	Zeesen, Germany	P.M. 12:30 to 2:15 A.M.; 8 to 11:30 A.M.; 5 to		DJC CQN		Noon to 4:30 P.M. and 5:05 to 10:45 P.M. Monday and Friday, 3 to 5 A.M.
9.54 DJN	Zeesen, Germany	9:15 P.M. 12:30 to 2:15 A.M.; 3:45 to 7:15 A.M.;		НЈЗАВН СОСО		.11:30 A.M. to 2 P.M.; 6 to 11 P.M. .9:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.; 4 to 7 P.M.;
9.53 LKJ1 9.53 W2XAF	Jeloy, Norway	12:30 to 2:15 A.M.; 5:05 to 10:45 P.M. 8 to 11:30 A.M.; 5:05 to 10:45 P.M. 5 to 8 A.M.; 11 A.M. to 6 P.M. 4 P.M. to Midnight. 1 to 6 P.M. Irregularly. 2:15 to 4:15 A.M.; 10:15 A.M. to 8 P.M. Delly event Sun. 5 to 7 A.M.				8 to 10 P.M.; Sat. 11:30 P.M. .Mon., Wed., Thurs., 5:40 to 8:10 A.M.;
9.53 W2XAF 9.52 OXY	Schenectady, N. Y	4 P.M. to Midnight. 1 to 6 P.M. Irregularly.	6.01	ZHI	Singapore, S. S	Sat. 10:40 P.M. to 1:10 A.M.
9.51 GSB	Daventry, England	2:15 to 4:15 A.M.; 10:15 A.M. to 8 P.M. Daily except Sup. 5 to 7 A.M.		HJ1ABJ VE9DN	Santa Marta, Colombia Drummondville, Canada	.6:30 to 10:30 P.M. Irregularly.
9.51 VK3ME 9.50 PRF5 9.42 COCH	Melbourne, Australia Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	4:45 to 5:45 P.M. 8 A.M. to 7 P.M.; 8 to 10 P.M.	6.00	RW59	Moscow, U.S.S.R	.2:30 to 6 P.M.
9.12 HAT-4			6.00	HJ1ABC	Quibdo, Colombia	Daily 5 to 6 P.M.; Wed. and Sun. 9 to 11 P.M.
8.77 HCJB 8.75 ZBW	Hong Kong, China	Sundays 6 to 7 P.M. Daily except Mon. 7:30 to 9:30 P.M. Daily 11:30 P.M. to 1:15 A.M.; Mon. and Thurs 3 to 7 A M. other days 6 to		XEBT	Mexico City, Mexico	.6 P.M. to 3 A.M. Irregularly. .11:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.; 5:30 to 6:30;
8 66 00010	Comaguay Cuba	Thurs., 3 to 7 A.M.; other days 6 to 10 P.M.		HJ2ABD		7:30 to 10:30 P M
8.66 CO9JQ 8.41 HC2CW	Camaguey, Cuba	8 to 11:30 P.M. Irregularly.	5.98	XEVI	Mexico City, Mexico	Tues. 7 to 8 P.M.; Thurs. 7 to 8, 9 to 10 P.M.; Sat. 8 to 9 P.M.
8.19 XEME 7.87 HC2JSB	Guayaquil, Ecuador	9 A.M. to Noon, 5 to 11 P.M. 9 A.M. to 2 P.M.; 6 to 11 P.M.	5.98	HIX	Trujillo, R. D	Daily 4:40 to 5:40 P.M.; Tues. and Fri.
7.83 YV9RC 7.80 HBP	Geneva, Switzerland	7 to 11 P.M. Irregularly, 5:30 to 6:15 P.M., Sat.				8:10 to 10:10 P.M.; Sun. 7:40 to 10.40 A.M.
7.60 TI8WS 7.51 JVP	Puntarenas, Costa Rica Nazaki, Japan	6 to 11 P.M. Irregularly. Tues., Fri., 4 to 5 P.M.		HVJ		Daily, 2 to 2:15 P.M.; Sun. 5 to 5:30 A.M.
7.51 JVP 7.40 HJ3ABD 7.38 XECR	Nazaki, Japan Bogota, Colombia Mexico City, Mexico	7:30 to 11 P.M.		HJN HJ2ABC	Bogota, Colombia	.11 A.M. to Noon; 6 to 9:30 P.M.
7.28 HJ1ABD	Cartagena, Colombia	7:30 to 9 P.M.		YNLF TG2X	Managua, Nicaragua Guatemala City, Guatemala.	
7.22 HKE 7.21 EA8AB	Bogota, Colombia	Mon. 6 to 7 P.M.; Tues., Fri., 8 to 9 P.M. Mon., Fri., 3:15 to 4:15 P.M.	5.93	HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	.6 to 10:30 P.M.
7.17 CR6AA	Lobito, Angola, Africa	Wed. and Sat., 2:30 to 4:30 P.M.		HH2S HRN	Port-au-Prince, Haiti Tegucigalpa, Honduras	.6 to 7:30; 8 to 9:30 P.M.; Sun. 3 to 5;
7:08 VP3MR 7.00 PZH	Georgetown, British Guiana Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	2:40 to 9:40 P.M. Irregularly.				8 to 12 P.M.
6.90 HI3C 6.81 HIH	La Romana, R. D	12:30 to 2 P.M.; 7:30 to 9:30 P.M. Daily 7:30 to 9 P.M.; Sun. 3 to 4 A.M. and	5.86	HCK HIIJ		.12:10 to 1:40; 6:10 to 8:40 P.M.
		4:15 to 6 P.M.	5.85	YV5RMO TIGPH		11 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.; 5 to 9 P.M.
6.75 JVT 6.71 TIEP	Nazaki, Japan San Jose, Costa Rica		5.81	YV8RB	Barquisimeto, Venezuela	.11 A.M. to 1 P.M.; 6 to 10 P.M.
6.70 TI2M 6.66 ZP1O	San Jose, Costa Rica	9 to 11 P.M. Irregularly.		YV2RC OAX4D		.10:30 A.M. to 1 P.M.; 5:15 to 10 P.M. .Wed. and Sat. from 8 to 11:30 P.M.
6.66 ZPIO 6.67 HC2RL	Asuncion, ParaguayGuayaquil, Ecuador	Sun. 5:45 to 7:45 P.M.; Tues. 9:15 to	5.75	HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	.8 to 11:30 P.M.
6.62 PRADO	Riobamba, Ecuador	11:15 P.M.		TGS YV10RSC	San Cristobal, Venezuela	. Wed., Thurs., and Sun. 6 to 9 P.M. .7 to 11:30 P.M. Irregularly.
6.61 HI4D	Trujillo, R. D	11:40 A.M. to 1:40 P.M.; 4:40 to 7:40 P.M.	5.48	TI5HH PMY	San Roman, Costa Rica Bandoeng, Java	.3:30 to 4; 8 to 11:30 P.M.
6.60 XFA2 6.56 HI4V		11:40 A.M. to 1:40 P.M.; 5:10 to 6:40 P.M.	4.79	VE9BK	Vancouver, Canada	.2 to 4 P.M.; 7 to 9 P.M.; 11 P.M. to 1 A.M.
6.55 TIRCC	San Jose, Costa Rica	Daily 6 to 7 P.M.; Thurs., Sun., 6 to 11 P.M.		HC2ET RV15	Guayaquil, Ecuador Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R	
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\*The above information was furnished through the courtesy of the International Short-Wave Radio Club, East Liverpool, Ohio — an organization with members throughout the world. For the PHILCO owner who wishes additional information regarding short-wave reception, including changes in stations and time as they occur, a subscription to the "International Short-Wave Radio" magazine, published monthly by this club, will prove very interesting and helpful.



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1310 - WBO WARD 22.15 PM Morley Comming watersh water 8.6 June Hant Ind 3-870 - Whs - 1741 sand en FIO - WENR - 5- 2517 May Smill - monday - Freday 2000 - W & W considered 745 - 8-00 - WDZ (Drufting towbey - Tuesdays - Sithduy's -3-5 8070-10 LS - Jolly for every whoming or 7. weather 1000 0 by states - Four Mountellest 4 ofunday 600 770-W 81811 -Fred H in service sorry 1:80 670 - WM A Q - Walter Preston Sings 9.30 Wednesday Ref Ketirok 560 - Revelere 12-670- WM 46 - Tune Twinter Thursday 349 good 1310 - WBOW Every Friday Chow Paretice good 6-15 - montag 6-15 650 W S M - 4-13 Tuesdays Hymn Revenie