

• I. A. R. U. NEWS •

Devoted to the interests and activities of the

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO UNION

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Wireless Institute of Australia

Conducted by Clinton B. DeSoto

Map:

At the bottom of the next page there appears a map of the world. This map is divided into six different areas—the six continental areas of the world. The purpose of the map is to provide an official classification of all the regions of the earth in connection with the issuance of WAC certificates.

This map is the result of a great deal of thought and tribulation on the part of I.A.R.U. headquarters, and careful consideration and suggestion on the part of the various member-societies. For a number of years it has been apparent that a "Final Authority" should be caused to arise in international circles to settle once and for all just what places were where in working WAC. About three years ago we began the preparation of a list of countries of the world, dividing them into six groups, to accomplish such classification. This project even progressed to the point of being submitted to the member-societies for consideration. The scheme was shown to be unworkable, however, for several reasons.

The only workable solution proved to be an official map of the world, the sort of map we now have. It has been created by, and is approved by, the I.A.R.U. It combines the majority opinion of the leading geographers, having taken both geographical and political boundaries and discrete areas into consideration, as well as the peculiar problems of amateur radio. It seems to us to be nearly ideal for the purposes and to solve the problem for which it was designed.

The map itself is self-explanatory. Any place located within a designated area is a part of that "continent," whether it be island or mainland. Moot points where small islands fall very near

to boundary lines can be settled by inquiry of any member-society headquarters, where reference to a detailed master copy of the map will settle any question.

And now, you would-be WAC men, you know just what is what. Have you worked Asia? Have you worked Africa? The map will tell.

Regulations:

The following information can be added to that contained in the article on the amateur regulations of the world in the August issue:

All the Madrid bands are allowed in France. The maximum power input is 100 watts, exceptionally 200. Pure d.c. is required. The license fees are 50 fr. per year for operator's; for station, 100 fr. for 50 watts, 150 for 100 watts. Third party traffic is not permitted. There are about 700 licensed stations.

The full 3.5-, 7-, 14- and 28-mc. bands are open in Denmark, and a spot frequency of 1970 kc. is assigned in the 1.7-mc. band. Telephony is permitted on all bands, as in France. The operator and station licenses are combined; the fee is 20 Kr. annually. The E.D.R. is permitted to give a code test, which is accepted by the government. The maximum input is 100 watts. Communications concerning tests and conversations on technical subjects only are allowed; no messages can be handled for third persons. There are approximately 125 licensed stations.

In Australia all bands are open without restriction, and in addition there is a special amateur broadcasting band between 175 and 200 meters, available outside of general B.C. hours, allotted by the W.I.A. to its members for experimental telephony. The maximum power input is 25 watts. The operator's license fee is 5/-, the sta-

tion license 30/-. Third party traffic is not permitted.

Armistice:

The *Reseau des Emetteurs Francais* again invites the radio amateurs of the world to observe with them the anniversary of Armistice Day, November 11, 1918. Last year, it will be recalled, an inspiring ceremony was observed. At precisely 1100 G.T. every station on the air in France and a number in foreign countries allowed their transmitters to run with full carrier power, unkeyed and unmodulated, for one minute. This impressive observation of the minute of silence traditionally spent in homage for the heroes of the war is again to be carried out this year. The R.E.F. requests every amateur to stop transmitting at exactly 1100 G.T., holding the key down but not sending code or speaking into the microphone. From hundreds of other amateur stations the same ceremony will be observed, and from their antennas the "silent" carriers will be transmitted, indicating the silent presence of the amateurs at their posts.

Amateurs in all countries are asked to collaborate with their French comrades in making this same gesture, and in uniting with them in thought.

QSL:

K6HLP writes to W6JXG-W6KNM that about half the cards he gets from the States have 2- or 3-cent stamps on them. One cent postage

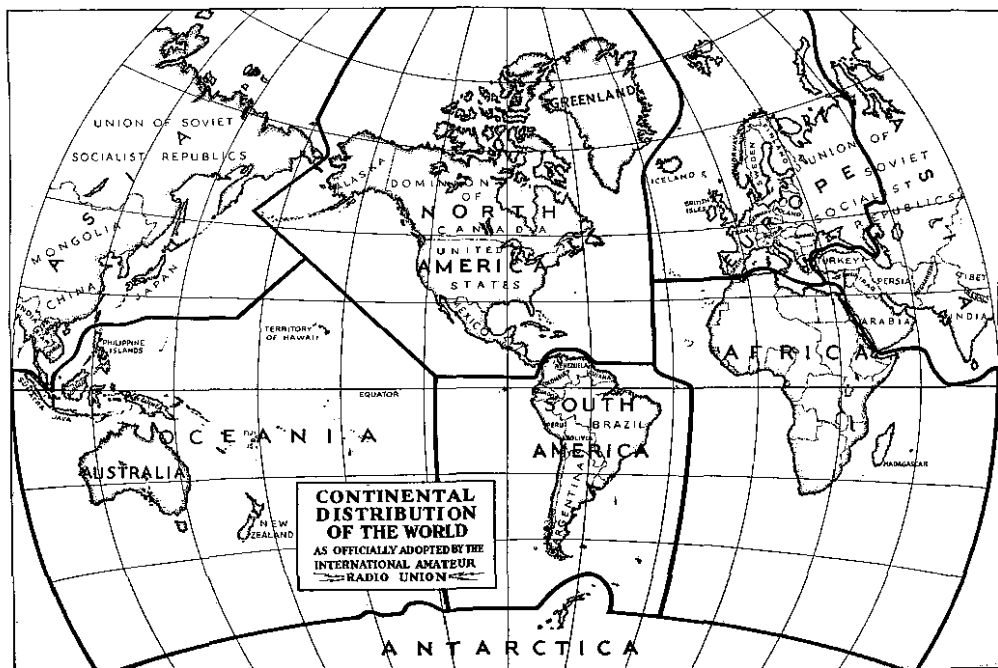
is enough. There's no need to waste QSL money that way, OM's. Refer to the list of postage rates of the world beginning on page 42 of the June 1932 issue of *QST*. If you haven't that list, W6JXG will be glad to send an abbreviated list upon receipt of a 2-cent stamp.

The S.A.R.R.L. reports the "misuse" of four calls. In this country, we'd call it out-and-out bootlegging, in the case of two of the calls, at least. The calls are as follows: ZU1C (who actually works on nothing but 56 mc.; 300 cards have been received; a European pirate is suspected), ZS1W, ZS1ESA, and ZS1K. A report on any observations made while working stations signing these calls will be appreciated.

General:

The *Reseau Belge* is already making plans for the International World's Fair to be held in Brussels next year A large station will operate on all bands, and a number of general meetings are contemplated Of 1000 volunteers volunteering for radio work in the Arctic in the U.S.S.R. 200 were hams, characterized as the best radio men of the Union on the short waves Six were chosen to man the three polar stations to be organized before the end of the year The latest YL to WAC is Miss Barbara Dunn, G6YL, Acton House, Felton, Northumberland, England Many dozens of American amateurs

(Continued on page 76)



I.A.R.U. News

(Continued from page 41)

call Miss Dunn their friend after the pleasant QSO's she has had with them ZC6FF in Palestine is providing that Asiatic contact for WAC for several East Coast W stations, notably W1WV and W1KH His frequency drifts between 14,285 and 14,290, near d.c. note, and he is on at 1:30 p.m. E.S.T. daily We had a thrill here at I.A.R.U.-A.R.R.L. Hq. the other day when there arrived a phonograph record from the D.A.S.D. Through the offices of W. Slawyk of the Foreign Dept., several officials of the D.A.S.D. addressed greetings to us on the occasion of the Great German Radio Exhibition in Berlin Another interesting experience was the visit of C. R. H. Taylor, ZL2DG, erstwhile editor of "Break-In" and official of the N.Zed.A.R.T., and Mrs. Taylor, in late September They were the second New Zealanders touring the world to stop by this year, Tom Clarkson, ZL1FQ, sometime president of the N.Z.A.R.T., having spent a day at the New England Convention with us last May 5th ON4MY is

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particularly partial to W5 and W7 contacts on 14 mc. No reason why some more transatlantic 28-mc. work should not be done when conditions are right, for there are several powerful stations on consistently there now ON4AU, for example, has 350 watts input on that band The 1 kw. power input allowed in Peru has been reduced to 100 watts when the station is within twenty kilometers of the city of Lima
