

SHORT WAVE

BROADCASTING STATIONS

THIS list is not intended to be a complete guide to the many hundreds of short wave broadcasting stations in operation, but it does indicate the stations which, in normal conditions, are most easily heard.

| Frequency (kc/s) | Wavelength (metres) | Station |
|------------------|---------------------|--|
| 5930 | 50.57 | Prague, Czechoslovakia |
| 5960 | 50.34 | Rome, Italy |
| 5990 | 50.08 | Bucharest, Roumania* |
| 6005 | 49.96 | R.I.A.S., Berlin, Germany |
| 6010 | 49.92 | Rome, Italy |
| 6025 | 49.79 | Radio Nederland, Holland |
| 6035 | 49.79 | Lisbon, Portugal |
| 6030 | 49.75 | Muhlacker, W. Germany |
| 6035 | 49.71 | Monte Carlo, Monaco |
| 6055 | 49.55 | Schwarzenburg, Switzerland |
| 6065 | 49.46 | Horbj, Sweden |
| 6070 | 49.42 | Sofia, Bulgaria |
| 6075 | 49.38 | Osterloog, W. Germany |
| 6090 | 49.26 | Radio Luxembourg |
| 6100 | 49.18 | Belgrade, Yugoslavia |
| 6140 | 48.86 | Voice of America, Tangier |
| 6145 | 48.82 | Allouis, France |
| 6160 | 48.70 | Voice of America, Munich, W. Germany |
| 6165 | 48.66 | Schwarzenburg, Switzerland |
| 6175 | 48.58 | Allouis, France |
| 6190 | 48.47 | Bremen, W. Germany |
| 6190 | 48.47 | Vatican City |
| 7050 | 42.55 | Cairo, Egypt |
| 7050 | 42.55 | Madrid, Spain |
| 7125 | 42.11 | Warsaw, Poland |
| 7135 | 42.05 | Monte Carlo, Monaco |
| 7180 | 41.78 | Baghdad, Iraq |
| 7195 | 41.70 | Bucharest, Roumania |
| 7200 | 41.67 | Belgrade, Yugoslavia |
| 7220 | 41.55 | Budapest, Hungary |
| 7255 | 41.35 | Sofia, Bulgaria |
| 7275 | 41.24 | Rome, Italy |
| 7280 | 41.21 | Allouis, France |
| 7285 | 41.18 | Ankara, Turkey |
| 9009 | 33.03 | Tel Aviv, Israel |
| 9410 | 31.88 | B.B.C. Overseas Service |
| 9475 | 31.66 | Cairo, Egypt |
| 9505 | 31.56 | Prague, Czechoslovakia |
| 9510 | 31.55 | B.B.C. Overseas Service |
| 9515 | 31.53 | Rome, Italy |
| 9520 | 31.51 | Voice of America, Tangier |
| 9535 | 31.46 | Schwarzenburg, Switzerland |
| 9540 | 31.45 | Warsaw, Poland |
| 9570 | 31.35 | Shepparton, Australia |
| 9575 | 31.33 | Rome, Italy |
| 9585 | 31.30 | Allouis, France |
| 9620 | 31.19 | Horbj, Sweden |
| 9630 | 31.15 | Sackville, Radio Canada |
| 9645 | 31.10 | Vatican City |
| 9665 | 31.04 | Schwarzenburg, Switzerland |
| 9675 | 31.01 | Warsaw, Poland |
| 9700 | 30.93 | Sofia, Bulgaria |
| 9715 | 30.88 | Radio Nederland, Holland |
| 9720 | 30.86 | Radio Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil |
| 9735 | 30.82 | Deutsche Welle, W. Germany |
| 9745 | 30.78 | Ankara, Turkey |
| 9770 | 30.71 | Vienna, Austria |
| 9780 | 30.67 | Cairo, Egypt |
| 9865 | 30.40 | Djakarta, Indonesia |
| 11705 | 25.63 | Horbj, Sweden |
| 11715 | 25.61 | Schwarzenburg, Switzerland |
| 11720 | 25.60 | Sackville, Radio Canada |
| 11755 | 25.52 | Leopoldville, Congo |
| 11800 | 25.42 | Accra, Ghana |
| 11810 | 25.40 | Rome, Italy |
| 11820 | 25.38 | B.B.C. Overseas Service |
| 11830 | 25.36 | Voice of America, Munich, W. Germany and Tangier |
| 11835 | 25.35 | Algiers, Algeria |
| 11865 | 25.28 | Schwarzenburg, Switzerland |
| 11865 | 25.28 | Havana, Cuba |
| 11900 | 25.21 | Paradise, South Africa |
| 11910 | 25.19 | Armed Forces Radio Service, Greenville, U.S.A. |
| 11915 | 25.18 | Voice of the Andes, Quito, Ecuador |
| 11920 | 25.17 | Allouis, France |
| 11925 | 25.16 | Radio Bandeirantes, Sao Paulo, Brazil |
| 11965 | 25.06 | Conakry, Guinea |
| 11990 | 25.02 | Prague, Czechoslovakia |
| 12095 | 24.80 | B.B.C. Overseas Service |
| 15070 | 19.91 | B.B.C. Overseas Service |
| 15080 | 19.89 | Paradise, South Africa |
| 15115 | 19.85 | Voice of the Andes, Quito, Ecuador |
| 15125 | 19.83 | Lisbon, Portugal |
| 15155 | 19.80 | ELWA, Monrovia, Liberia |
| 15165 | 19.78 | Damascus, Syria |
| 15190 | 19.75 | Brazzaville, Congo |
| 15205 | 19.73 | Voice of America, Greenville, U.S.A. |
| 15220 | 19.71 | Shepparton, Radio Australia |
| 15250 | 19.67 | Voice of America, Bethany, U.S.A. |
| 15260 | 19.66 | B.B.C. Far Eastern Station, Malaya |
| 15280 | 19.63 | Armed Forces Radio Service, Greenville, U.S.A. |
| 15290 | 19.62 | Voice of America, Tangier |
| 15305 | 19.60 | Voice of America, Greenville, U.S.A. |
| 15320 | 19.58 | Sackville, Radio Canada |
| 15330 | 19.57 | Voice of America, Greenville, U.S.A. |
| 15370 | 19.52 | Radio Tupi, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil |
| 15385 | 19.50 | WRUL, Boston, U.S.A. |
| 15400 | 19.48 | Rome, Italy |
| 15445 | 19.43 | Brazzaville, Congo |
| 15475 | 19.38 | Cairo, Egypt |
| 17695 | 16.95 | B.B.C. Overseas Service |
| 17780 | 16.87 | Voice of America, Bound Brook, U.S.A. |
| 17795 | 16.86 | Schwarzenburg, Switzerland |
| 17820 | 16.84 | Sackville, Radio Canada |
| 17895 | 16.76 | Lisbon, Portugal |
| 17920 | 16.74 | Cairo, Egypt |
| 21470 | 13.97 | B.B.C. Overseas Service |
| 21495 | 13.96 | Lisbon, Portugal |
| 21560 | 13.91 | Rome, Italy |

N.B.—No frequencies are given for Radio Moscow or Radio Free Europe as the schedules of these stations vary more often than others, but they will usually be heard on several frequencies in each band.

When and Where To Listen

THIS is a far from easy task on which to give specific information. Forecasting propagation on short waves is, in some ways, as difficult as forecasting the weather. There are certain overall patterns but there are very many variable factors which can affect conditions at any one time. The main changes to be borne in mind are the seasonal ones, the difference between daytime and night-time conditions and, above all, the 11-year sunspot cycle.

From now until around 1966 conditions will not change greatly in their main features as we are in a period of low sunspot numbers, and the information given below is meant to apply to this period. Once sunspot numbers begin to increase, the pattern of band usage will change in many ways.

One useful pointer to remember is that broadcasting stations will beam their transmissions to Britain at the time and on the frequencies giving the best chance of good reception. Thus, if Radio Australia broadcasts to us around 07.00 G.M.T. on the 31 and 25 metre bands, that is when expert opinion expects best conditions for the path, although reception from Australia may be possible at other times.

All times quoted below are in G.M.T., using the 24-hour clock system. Let us consider various areas of the world and suggest the best times and frequencies for receiving stations in those areas.

1. **North America and Caribbean area.** The best time for this area is between 15.00 and 23.00 during the whole year; in winter the peak is around 18.00 but in summer it is around 20.00/21.00. Western North America is harder to hear, and usually best around 15.00 to 18.00. For broadcast stations, the best bands in winter are 19 metres in the afternoon, then 25 metres after dark. In the summer period, 19 metres is usually best. For the amateur bands, 20 metres is the most reliable all the year, during the winter 40 metres and 80 metres can provide North American stations between 23.00 and 05.00.

2. **Central America.** This can be an awkward area to hear and the best times are similar to those for North America. For the broadcast bands, as there are not many stations in this area which use the higher frequencies, the best band tends to be 49 metres around 04.00 to 06.00. On the amateur bands, 20 metres is again the most useful, but this area can come through on 15 metres at times when no North Americans can be heard.

3. **South America.** The best times are around 09.00 to 11.00 and from 17.00 to 01.00. The Pacific coast tends to be best around 07.00 to 10.00 and later around 20.00 to 02.00. On the broadcast bands, during spring, winter and autumn, 19 metres is best for the morning period, with 25 and 31 metres best for the evening and night. In summer, the early period is not usually feasible, and 19 metres is best for the evening, but this area is not usually heard too well during the summer. On the amateur bands, 20 metres is usually best, with 40 metres possible later at night, and 15 metres is also a good possibility for the early evening.

Signal Reporting Systems

It has become the usual practice to use some type of code for giving signal reports. The most usual system in use on the amateur bands is a Readability/Signal Strength code, using a scale from 1 to 5 for readability and from 1 to 9 for signal strength. These are not always used correctly and often when incorrectly adjusted "signal strength meters" are used, reports such as "S9 plus 40 dB" are heard. As will be seen below, S9 means "extremely strong" which can hardly be improved on! Following are the scales for readability and signal strength:

| Readability: | Signal Strength: |
|--|----------------------------------|
| R1 Unreadable | S1 Signals only just perceptible |
| R2 Only just readable, and only occasional words heard | S2 Very weak signals |
| R3 Readable, but with considerable difficulty | S3 Weak signals |
| R4 Readable with almost no difficulty | S4 Fair signals |
| R5 Perfectly readable | S5 Fairly good signals |
| | S6 Good signals |
| | S7 Moderately strong signals |
| | S8 Strong signals |
| | S9 Extremely strong signals |

For reporting on telegraphy (CW) signals, an additional scale for "tone" is used to indicate the quality of the note. This is also a 1 to 9 scale, as follows:

T1 Extremely rough note T6 Modulated note, slight whistle

T2 Very rough note T7 Fairly good note, smooth ripple

T3 Rough, low pitched note T8 Good note, slight ripple

T4 Rather rough note T9 Pure DC note

T5 Musically modulated note

(If the note seems to be crystal controlled, an "x" is added, if the note is chirpy, a "c" is added.)

The readability/strength code can be used for reporting to broadcasting stations, but a better system for this purpose is the SINPO code. This has five scales, each of 1 to 5, as indicated by the letters S (Signal Strength), I (Interference), N (Noise, i.e. static), P (Propagation Disturbance, i.e. fading) and O (Overall quality of reception).

The scale for signal strength is: 1—barely audible; 2—poor; 3—fair; 4—good; 5—excellent. The scales for Interference, Noise and Propagation Disturbance are: 1—extreme; 2—severe; 3—moderate; 4—slight; 5—nil. The scale for Overall quality is: 1—usable; 2—poor; 3—fair; 4—good; 5—excellent. Thus, in the SINPO code, a perfectly received signal would be given 55555.

4. **North Africa and Near East.** This area is best around 12.00 to 23.00, although it is possible to hear it almost round the clock. On the broadcast bands, 16, 19 and 25 metres are usually good in daylight, with 31 and 41 metres being better after dark. On the amateur bands, 15 and 20 metres are usually best, on 15 metres 08.00 to 11.00 is often a good time.

5. **Central and South Africa.** The best times for this area are between 13.00 and 22.00. On the broadcast bands, during daylight 19 metres is best, but after dark 25 and 31 metres are better, especially in the winter half. On the amateur bands 15 metres is likely to be useful, with 20 metres best around 17.00 to 20.00. This area is possibly one of the few which will be heard during any openings on 10 metres.

6. **North Asia.** The best times are around 06.00 to 09.00 and around 20.00, this is not an easy area to hear, especially Japan. On the broadcast bands, 19 and 25 metres are the best. On the amateur bands, 20 metres is probably the only worthwhile recommendation.

7. **South and South-East Asia.** This is usually best around 11.00 to 17.00. The best broadcast bands are 16 and 19 metres for the earlier part, with 25 metres being most useful later towards the end of the best period. On the amateur bands 20 metres must again be the best suggestion, with just a chance that 15 metres might occasionally open in that direction. During the winter half it is likely that the best period may extend on to around 21.00 with the 31 and 41 metre broadcasting bands being best for this.

8. **Australasia.** The best times for this area are 06.00 to 10.00 and, in winter, around 14.00 to 17.00 and around 22.00. New Zealand is not too easy to hear, and is usually better around 09.00 to 11.00. Reception is much better in the spring, winter and autumn than in the summer. In the better seasons, the best broadcast bands are 25 and 31 metres for the morning, 31 and 41 metres in the afternoon and 19 metres for the night opening which is less reliable. On the amateur bands, 20 metres is the favourite with 40 metres useful in winter in the mornings.

9. **Pacific.** This is a difficult area usually, and is best around 06.00 to 11.00. There are few high power broadcasting stations in the area, and 19 and 25 metres are the most likely bands. Of the amateur bands, 20 metres is best.

10. **Europe.** Obviously, this area can be heard 24 hours a day. On the broadcast bands, 25 and 31 metres are best for Southern Europe with 41 and 49 metres best for Northern Europe. 19 metres can provide European reception during the day. On the amateur bands 20 metres during the day, and 40 and 80 metres after dark are best, but in summer short skip occurs on 15 and 10 metres at times.

THE "Q" CODE

THE "Q" Code is used by aeronautical and maritime services and other commercial services and is very comprehensive in its full form. In its correct use, each group (made up of Q and two letters) can stand either for a question (e.g. QTH? means "what is your location?"), or the answer (e.g. QTH means "my location is..."). Amateurs have adopted certain of the code groups to their own use and the following list shows the more usual ones with their meanings.

| | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| QRA | Full address | QRX | Wait |
| QRH | Your frequency varies | QSA | Readability of signal |
| QRK | Signal strength (also price or value, humorously) | QSB | Fading |
| QRL | Busy | QSL | Acknowledgement of receipt; confirmation of contact |
| QRM | Man-made interference | QSO | Contact |
| QRN | Atmospheric interference; static | QSP | Pass on a message |
| QRO | High power | QSY | Change frequency |
| QRT | Low power | QTC | Telegram, message |
| QRU | Closed down | QTH | Location |
| QRV | Nothing further to say | QTR | Time check |
| QRY | Ready to operate | | |

STANDARD FREQUENCY STATIONS

THE frequencies 2500, 5000, 10000, 15000, 20000 and 25000 kc/s are set aside for station transmitting accurate frequency standards and also time signals in many cases. Some of these stations are:

ATA, New Delhi, India, operating on 10000 kc/s.
BPV, Peking, China, operating on 5000, 10000 and 15000 kc/s.
FFH, Paris, France, operating on 2500 kc/s.
HBN, Neuchatel, Switzerland, operating on 5000 kc/s.
IAM, Rome, Italy, operating on 5000 kc/s.
IBF, Turin, Italy, operating on 5000 kc/s.
JTY, Tokyo, Japan, operating on 2500, 5000, 10000 and 15000 kc/s.
LOL, Buenos Aires, Argentina, operating on 5000, 10000 and 15000 kc/s.
MSF, Rugby, England, operating on 2500, 5000 and 10000 kc/s.
OMA, Prague, Czechoslovakia, operating on 2500 kc/s.
RWM, Moscow, U.S.S.R., operating on 5000, 10000 and 15000 kc/s.
WVWV, Washington, U.S.A., operating on 2500, 5000, 10000, 15000, 20000 and 25000 kc/s.
WVWH, Hawaii, operating on 5000, 10000 and 15000 kc/s.
ZUO, Johannesburg, South Africa, operating on 5000 and 10000 kc/s.
In addition, CHU, Ottawa, Canada, transmits on 3330, 7335 and 14670 kc/s.
Most of these stations make speech announcements at intervals, and give their call signs in morse code. WVWV gives time checks and also propagation forecasts.

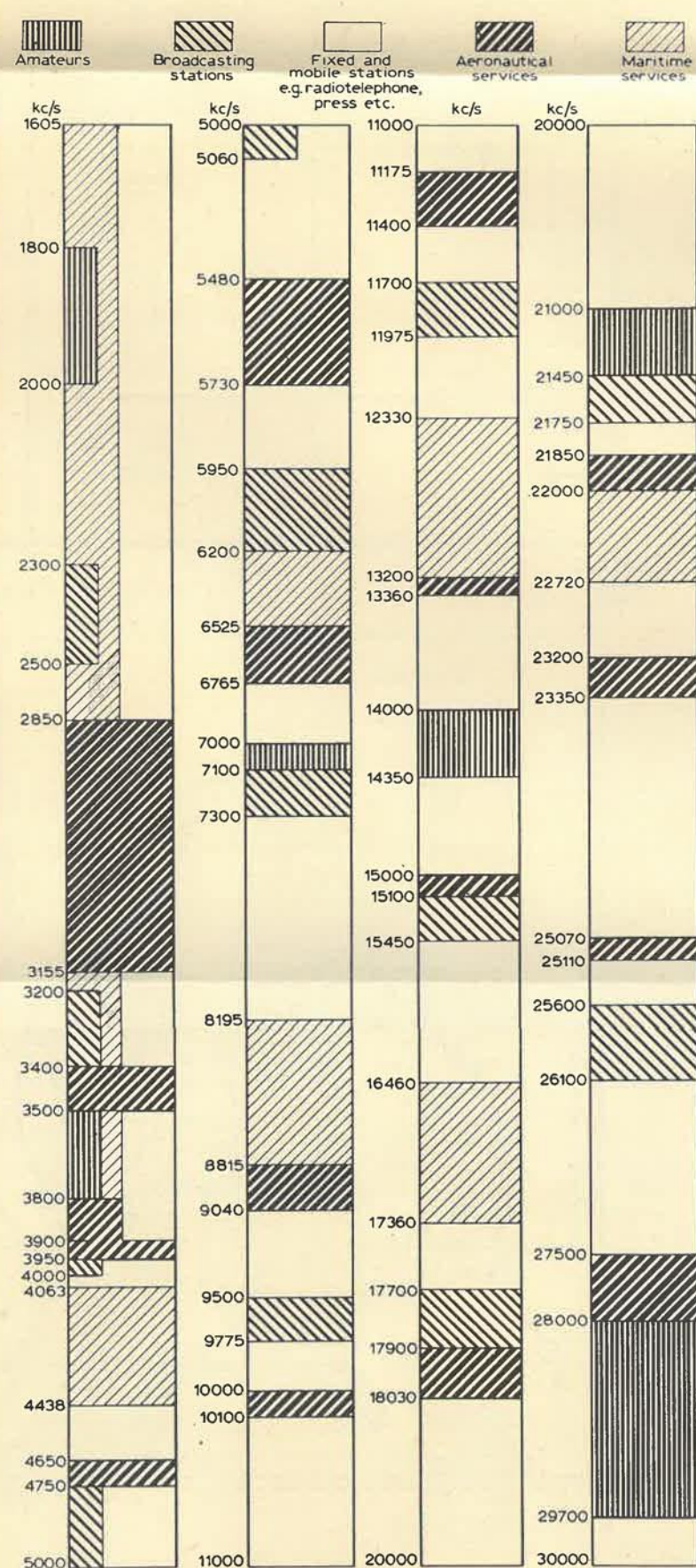
THE SHORT WAVE SPECTRUM

THE International Telecommunications Union is the controlling body over the whole of the radio frequency spectrum and allocations have been made from 10 kc/s to 40 kc/s. The accompanying chart shows the allocations between 1605 kc/s and 30000 kc/s, which is the range generally known as the "short waves". The I.T.U. divides the world into three regions for frequency allocation purposes; Region 1 comprises Europe, Africa, the Near East and the whole of the U.S.S.R.; Region 2 is made up of North America, Central America, South America and Greenland; and Region 3 contains Asia (except the U.S.S.R.) Australasia and the Pacific.

In the main, the allocations in the s.w. range are fairly uniform over all three Regions, but there are a few differences which should be noted.

- The amateur band 1800 to 2000 kc/s is only available in a limited number of countries.
- The broadcasting bands 2300 to 2500 kc/s, 3200 to 3400 kc/s and 4750 to 5060 kc/s are classed as "tropical" and are limited to countries in these regions.
- In Region 2 the amateur band beginning at 3500 kc/s extends through to 4000 kc/s.
- In Region 2 the amateur band beginning at 7000 kc/s extends through to 7300 kc/s and the allocation 7100 to 7300 kc/s is not available for broadcasting.

The chart obviously has to leave out several minor points of difference, but these are mainly confined to the lower frequencies. The main classes of service are indicated as follows:



AMATEUR CALLSIGN PREFIXES

AMATEUR radio stations, in common with all other communications stations, have to identify themselves by call-signs. Each station has an individual officially allocated call-sign which follows a standard pattern, being made up of a prefix, a numeral, and a suffix. The prefix may be one letter, two letters or a numeral and letter, but it is derived from the international list of call-sign allocations. The numeral may have some geographical significance, but this is not always so. The suffix may be one, two or three letters; in the bigger countries they are issued in alphabetical order, but in smaller countries they are often issued haphazardly, a popular idea being to allow the operator to use his initials as his call.

To take an example of a call-sign—G3AKA. The G is the prefix allocated to England, the figure 3 has no special meaning and the AKA is the suffix. In another case—say W7XYZ. Here the W is the U.S.A. prefix, but in this case the figure 7 indicates that the station is located in a particular area of the U.S.A., and the XYZ is the suffix. One final example—say 5N2ABC. In this case 5N is the prefix for Nigeria, the figure 2 has no significance, and the ABC is the suffix.

The following is an up-to-date list of prefixes, the numeral is only given here where it is necessary to distinguish between countries, for instance VQ is the general prefix for Commonwealth countries in East Africa, but VQ1 is Zanzibar and VQ2 is Northern Rhodesia, so the numeral is virtually part of the prefix in these cases. This list is not intended to be an "official" list of countries, the various clubs and societies each issue their own lists of this kind, which only differ where some of the more out of the way places are concerned.

Occasionally, stations can be heard with additional letters, such as P or M after the call-sign. Examples of these and their meanings are: /A indicates the station is being operated from another address than that given in the licence. /P means the

station is being operated "portable", i.e. not from a mains electricity supply; this letter is usually heard when Field Day contests are being held. /M means that the station is "mobile", i.e. in a car or other vehicle. /MM means "maritime mobile", on board a ship. /AM is "aeronautical mobile", on an aircraft. In the U.S.A., however, /P and /A are not used; instead, the call area in which the station is temporarily operating is added, for instance W2ZZZ, if he went over to California he would sign W2ZZZ/2, if he crossed into Canada, he might sign W2ZZZ/V3 and so on.

As mentioned above, in certain countries, there is a subdivision into call areas, indicated by the figure in the call-sign. Most of the South American countries use this system, and it also applies in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the U.S.A. Details for these latter four countries are:

Australia VK1—Canberra; VK2—New South Wales; VK3—Victoria; VK4—Queensland; VK5—South Australia; VK6—Western Australia; VK7—Tasmania; VK8—Northern Territory.

Canada VE1—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; VE2—Province of Quebec; VE3—Ontario; VE4—Manitoba; VE5—Saskatchewan; VE6—Alberta; VE7—British Columbia; VE8—Yukon and North West Territories; VO1—Newfoundland; VO2—Labrador.

New Zealand ZL1—Auckland; ZL2—Wellington; ZL3—Canterbury; ZL4—Otago.

United States of America K/KN/WA/WA/WN/WV prefixes: 1—Connecticut; 2—Maine; 3—Massachusetts; 4—Rhode Island and Vermont; 5—New Jersey and New York; 6—Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and District of Columbia; 7—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia; 8—Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas; 9—California; 10—Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming; 11—Michigan, Ohio and West Virginia; 12—Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin; 13—Colorado; 14—Kansas; 15—Minnesota; 16—Missouri; 17—Nebraska; 18—North Dakota; 19—South Dakota.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----|---|-----|-------------------------|-----|--|
| AC3 | Sikkim | CO | Cuba | CT2 | Azores Islands | EA0 | Spanish Guinea and |
| AC4 | Tibet | CP | Bolivia | CT3 | Madeira Islands | EA1 | Eire |
| AC5 | Bhutan | CR | Cape Verde Islands | CU | Uruguay | EA2 | Liberia |
| AF | Pakistan | CR5 | Portuguese Guinea, Principe Is., and Sao Tome | DJ | Germany (West) | EA3 | Iran |
| BY | China | CR6 | Angola | DL | Germany (West) | EA4 | Iran |
| BV | Taiwan | CR7 | Mozambique | DM | Germany (East) | EA5 | Ethiopia |
| CE | Chile | CR8 | Portuguese Timor | DU | Philippine Islands | EA6 | France |
| CE9 | Chilean Antarctic | CR9 | Macao | EA | Spain | EA7 | Amsterdam and St. Paul Is., Crozet and Kerguelen Is. |
| CE0 | Eastern Island | CT1 | Portugal | EA8 | Balearic Islands | | |
| CM | Cuba | | | EA9 | Canary Islands | | |
| CN | Morocco | | | | Ceuta, Melilla and Ifni | | |

| | | | |
|-----|---|-----|--|
| FC | Corsica | KC6 | Caroline Islands |
| FG | Guadeloupe | KG1 | Greenland (U.S. Forces) |
| FH | Comoro Islands | KG4 | Guantanamo Bay |
| FK | New Caledonia | KG6 | Guam, Mariana Islands and Marcus Islands |
| FL | French Somaliland | | |
| FM | Martinique | KH | Hawaiian Islands |
| FO | Marquesas Is., Society Is., Tuamotu, Tubuai Is., Clipperton Is. | KJ | Johnston Island |
| | | KL | Alaska |
| | | KM | Midway Islands |
| FP | St. Pierre and Miquelon Is. | KN | United States of America (novice stations) |
| FR | Reunion Islands | | |
| FS | St. Martin Island | KP4 | Puerto Rico |
| FD | New Hebrides | KP6 | Palmyra and Jarvis Islands |
| PW | Wallis and Fortuna Is. | KR | Ryukyu Islands |
| F | French Guiana and Iniini | KS4 | Swan Island |
| Y | England | KS6 | American Samoa |
| GB | United Kingdom (special stations) | KV | American Virgin Islands |
| | | | |
| GC | Channel Islands | | |
| GD | Isle of Man | KW | Wake Island |
| GI | Northern Ireland | KX | Marshall Islands |
| GM | Scotland | KZ | Panama Canal Zone |
| GW | Wales | LA | Norway |
| HA | Hungary | LU | Argentina |
| HB | Switzerland | LX | Luxembourg |
| HØ | Liechtenstein | LZ | Bulgaria |
| HC | Ecuador | MP4 | Bahrain, Muscat and Oman, Qatar & Trucial Oman |
| HC8 | Galapagos Islands | | |
| HH | Haiti | OA | Peru |
| HI | Dominican Republic | OD | Lebanon |
| HK | Colombia | OE | Austria |
| HL | Korea | OH | Finland |
| HM | Korea | OK | Czechoslovakia |
| HP | Panama | ON | Belgium |
| HR | Honduras | OY | Greenland |
| HS | Thailand | OZ | Faroe Islands |
| HV | Vatican | PA | Denmark |
| I | Saudi Arabia | PI | Netherlands |
| HZ | Italy | PJ | Netherlands Antilles |
| IL | Pelagian Islands | PK | Indonesia |
| IP | Pantellaria Island | PX | Andorra |
| IS | Sardinia | PY | Brazil |
| IT | Sicily | PZ | Surinam |
| JA | Japan | SL | Sweden (Forces) |
| JT | Mongolia | SM | Sweden |
| JY | Jordan | SP | Poland |
| JZ | Netherlands New Guinea | SU | Egypt |
| | | SV | Greece |
| K | United States of America | TA | Turkey |
| KA | Japan (U.S. Forces) | TB | Baker Island |
| KB | British Howland Is. | TG | Guatemala |
| | American Phoenix Is. | TI | Costa Rica |
| KC4 | U.S. Antarctic and Navassa Island | TJ | Cameroun |