

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

THE SWBC JOURNAL

NORTH AMERICAN SHORTWAVE ASSOCIATION



December

1966 #12

* NASWA HEADQUARTERS

1503 FIFTH AVENUE, A2

ALTOONA, PA.16602 *

GIFTS OF GIVING!!!!

This is perhaps the most appropriate of times to mention one of the less generally of known facts regarding members and their interest in the club and hobby; And so we do.

At times during the year, there are those who send monies or mint stamps or IRC's to Hdqs. These are sent as gifts to be used in whatever way deemed best; Thus they are. Monies have, at times, been sent to other clubs to aid them and/or help them overcome little difficulties. Stamps have been sent to members known to have need of them. And IRC'S have been sent abroad to further prove the keeping of our motto.

Each month the club receives every new member joining is becoming a member, he gives



other gifts too. For example, somewhat such because in his proof of interest in the club.

Then there are gifts which are the reports sent in to from members. It could be and important of all. With pages in our bulletins. It like as not the club could gifts all clubs need! They are those which NASWA solicits, although every of the all mentioned are sincerely appreciated, gratefully received.

few realize to be such. These the various section editors, said these are the most vital out these, there would be less deed, without these, there is not continue. These are the

Let then yourself dwell on these which are all gifts of giving. Keeping foremost in mind that the latter be most needed. Think of your reports in terms of gifts to your fellow-members, friends...not just this season of year, but as often and regularly as possible. They need not be "fancy" nor "worldly", they need only be factual and of use/worth. Try as you can every month to practice the gift of giving....What you may consider small and insignificant might be just what some other friend/member needs or wants in way of information, fact, data to add pleasure to his interest in the hobby.

NEXT MONTH!! Just to mention a few of the contents you'll read in first edition of '67 **FrenDx**: An exclusive report from Africa "C.A.R.A.'s Adventures in Shashiland"; Another exclusive interview, this time with Barry Goldwater; A complete reference section on broadcasting in Indonesia; QSL of the Month - Brunei; "Radio Euzkadi revisited". . Lot's more will be found too, like Charlie L will be back again, and ya never know wat he has planned. So start the year off right, read the only all-SWBC journal, **FrenDx!!**

FRENDX is the official club publication of the North American SW Assn. expressly for SWLs and DXers interested in SWBCing. It is a non-copyrighted publication to which there are no subscriptions. Only active, in good standing members are entitled to receive copies (other than samples or exchanges.)

Membership fee is \$4.00 per year (12 editions of Frendx via 3rd class) or \$6.00 per year (12 editions of Frendx via 1st class, NA.)

This and all editions are made possible through the combined interests and efforts of the club officers, bulletin staff and supporting membership.

FRENDX STAFF

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Executive Editor/NASWA Hdqs- | William P. Eddings, 103 Fifth Ave., A2, Altoona, Pa. |
| Shortwave Center Editor | - Donald N. Jensen, 15 Ridge Drive, Racine, Wisc. |
| Loggings Report Editor | - Del D. Harst, 202 Birch Street, Snyder, Texas |
| QSL Report Editor | - Gregg Calkin, 174 Waterloo St., St. John, N.B., Canada |
| NewsRoom Editor | - Daniel Henderson, 8814 Hunting Lane, Laurel, Maryland |
| Contest Editor/Mrg. | - Robert Hill, Jr. 5313 Riverdale Rd. Apt. 524, Riverdale, Md. |
| Special Contributors | - Richard E. Wood, Victor C. Jaar, Cesar Objio, William S. Sparks, Gerry L. Dexter, Art Glover, Bill Graham, Frank Peters, Warren Nordgren, Al Niblack, Bob Padula. |

NASWA is in affiliation with ANARC (Assn. of North American Radio Clubs) which is an organization comprised of other listening clubs in North America and whose main purpose is to promote and better the hobby of radio listening through and with the cooperation of all clubs therein resulting in benefit to the combined.

THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS

'Twas a beautiful night. Outdoors was covered with a freshly fallen snow and the air was crisp and clean. Church bell's could be heard in the distant; Too, the voices of caroleers resounded as they made their rounds. What a wonderously peaceful night!

To his shack then went the young SWL; To his "home" within his home, where the world awaited his ear. A smile on his face and joy in his heart, he sat himself down at his listening post, flicked on his receiver and donned his earphones. In no time at all he was dialing the various bands.

As what seemed like hours went by, he was pleased to hear the many different stations from countries around the world, almost all in complete accord with the spirit of the christmas season. Carols sung and played in various languages, yet all telling the same story, all expressing the same wish for "Peace on earth, Good will to Men".

And then the young man found the urge to do some DXing. From one band to another he dialed...not looking for anything in particular, but seemingly expecting something rare. Soon he thought he had found it, but the QRM was mighty rough. Usually when this happened, he would become irked,, lose patience, but tonight he didnt...tonight he kept trying for a better signal. Noting the frequency, he couldnt recall ever having heard a station there before; And a check of all his logs, the many club bulletins, the WRTE and commercial publications, resulted in no listing for this frequency. How he then wished he had a better receiver, a more elaborate antenna set-up par those certain of the top DXers are known to have; Perhaps then he could pull this station in and ID it. But his receiver was old and inexpensive, his antenna a mere longwire strung around the ceiling of his shack. In the back of his mind he hoped maybe ole St. Nick would do something about this.

Time went by and the youngster continued to try for a more readable signal.....Then, all at once it happened!!! All the QRM, even the slight QRM seemed to dissipate and from the unID'd station came the most beautiful music he had ever heard. Too, there was singing voices like those surely only angelic, and he was overjoyed. He listened and listened, but never once did he hear an ID...nothing but the music and singing.

In the wee hours of the morning, he was suddenly startled by a voice; A voice calling his name. He almost fell off his chair...It was then he came to realize he had been asleep. His receiver had not even been turned on, although he had donned his earphones. The voice he heard was that of his dad calling him downstairs. It was midnight and tradition in his family was that they all joined together at this time in prayer. But in the moment before he responded to the beckoning of his dad, he checked the dial of his receiver and found the frequency set at was none exactly, rather it was at the far end of the dial where no signals are ever heard. Yet, as down the stairs he went, he again had smile on face and joy in heart, for well he knew that music and singing as he had heard, could never be mortal made.

B.E.

(Foregoing reprinted/re-edited from original appearing in Dec.'62 edition of Frenx.)

DX STAMP SERVICE DX STAMP SERVICE DX STAMP SERVICE

Included with this edition of Frenx you will find a folder courtesy of and in cooperation with Sax Ringler/W2SAW who operates the DX Stamp Service which caters to every and all persons interested. Such service is very useful to DXers, especially those who send reports and seek QSLs from stations in countries overseas. It is suggested the folder be read completely and that instructions be followed when ordering stamps. Do not order via NASWA Hdqs!!! Order direct from DX Stamp Service! See folder for address.

SCDXers WANTS FACTS!

The following appeared in recent SCDXers Bulletin #889: "Trucial Coast. The Voice of the Coast from Trucial Amirates, at Sharjah broadcasts at 1230-1330 on 6183kHz. (Richard C. Mallett, Reading, Berkshire, England) Please always state whether the information comes from own listening or from what source it is taken. This is especially important when it concerns new or sensational stations like this one. (Ed.)" To which we add...Too few facts along with improper or miscrediting oft times infers/implies "Nibi-Nibi". Beware!!!!

AROUND THE CLUBS

EXCERPTS de

Letters

Canadian DX Club: Is in process of conducting a survey to find out the interests of its general membership re certain new proposed ideas involving the contents and future mailings of Cadex bulletins.

American SWL Club: Bill Migley/Ohio, has been appointed new BCB editor.

Benelux DX Club: Celebrated its fifth year of operation last month. Belated congrats!

West Indian DX Assn: Will not issue any bulletin for January because of Exec.Ed.,

Maggie Hinkson deciding to take holiday.

National Radio Club and International RC of America, both all-MW/BCB now issuing weekly bulletins rather than bi-weekly as was erroneously stated last time.

SPECIAL CONGRATS!

To Gerry and Sharon Dexter on the birth of their son Donny.

To Keith Rolland for being named a winner in recent contest held by Deutsche Welle, Voice of Germany program.

HI HI !!

There is one story CL will probably never relate in Frendx! It is about his MW adventure a number of year back when...in his mid-west/east/north/south location, he was trying at noon (local time!) to log much needed WABC-770kcs. Seems he heard some signals from it and began copying for a report when such stations as Cairo, Dakar and Melbourne, using same or nearby channel severely interfered and completely covered it. Since that day CL switched to SWBC!! Could it be he would rather switch than fight? (via a CL fan in Haiti)

Yes Virginia...there is a Santa. He's CL in disguise!

I hope the OM got me that new color TV for christmas so I can watch my programs while he is busying himself with his silly DXing hobby!



"Frendx a most interesting and useful publication. I would appreciate your sending copy to me at Monte Carlo being I have been transferred there from Bonaire. Would also take this opportunity to wish you and all members of NASWA a Merry Christmas and a rewarding 1967." Al Stewart, TWR.

"A real pleasure to now be a member of the NASWA...not only because of Frendx, best of all club bulletins, but also because of the warm way older members have greeted me even though I am rather beginner. I hope to be a member for long time." Lou Manziano

"My first year with NASWA was great and I renew gladly for my second. The NASWA family is growing, with the young and not so young talents. I am happy to find it the "home" of many good friends." Victor Jaar

"Frendx bulletin is very well done, contains much useful and informative data for DXers old and new." Tom Kneitel

"Plain disgusting..the number of spelling errors in Nov. FlashSheet! Editors expect reporters to be accurate; it hardly seems unfair for reporters to demand same virtue from editors!" Bob Hill

"This past year, my first with NASWA, was most enjoyable and I enthusiastically renew. Love that Frendx!" Alan Raylesberg

"No club has yet been able to please each and every of its members 100%, but if any ever does, it'll be NASWA!" Bob Langevin

"To you, your staff and your members, most sincere wishes for Christmas peace and good success in the New Year ahead." O.Lund Johansen, World Publications

I hope the CL likes the new DXers-Delite receiver I bought for christmas. Mebbe it'll interest her and she'll give up her blasted one-eyed monster viewing!

NEW MEMBERS



WELCOME ABOARD

* * * * *

DECEMBER

Michael Chezosky, Pittsburgh, Penna. "Although I've been interested in SWLing for a long time, I've just recently began taking it up more seriously. My rx is a Lafayette HA-230 and I use a 30' dipole antenna. Am 23, single, attending college. Interested in QSLs, also archery and potrait(portrait!)sketching. Read of NASWA in PE."

Joseph DiLeo, Waterbury, Conn. "Am 17 and a senior in highschool. Plan to be modern language major when I enter college. Rx here is a Hallicrafters S-118 and I use a 50' longwire antenna. To date have logged 104 countries, rceived 67 veries. Am member of NNRC wherefrom I heard about NASWA."

Phil Rinaca, Shenandoah, Virginia. "Am an ARC, but still enjoy SWBC DXing. Age is 22, I am married and employed as electronic technician. Ex is a Hallicrafters S-108, and I use both a longwire and folded dipole antenna. Am interested in awards and contests, also in QSLs and pure DX. I do alot of experimenting with antennae. Erd of NASWA in PE "

Jim Navary, West Kifflin, Penna. "A senior in highschool, I am 17 and, would you believe, single. My receiver is a Hallicrafters S-108 and I use a dipole antenna. Other gear is a Wollensak T-1500 tape recorder. Am interetsed in contests, awards, QSLs and tapesponding, also collect stamps and records. So far I have 49 SWBC veries. Am a member of RCSWC, ENYWSWC and Voicespondence(tape)Club. First hrd of NASWA in WRTH."

Steve Lee, Jacksonville, Florida. "Have been an SWL for about eleven months. Am 14 and in 9th grade. I have a paper route which is helping me pay for my equipment. Rx is a Hallicrafters S-120, antenna is a longwire. I also have a tape recorder. Even though I plan to become an ARC, I still enjoy SWLing. Read about NASWA in PE."

Robert Benedek, Jersey City, N.J. "Am 17, will graduate from highschool in June '67. Just getting started in the hobby, operating jointly with friend/mebmer, Lou Manziano. Rx is a Hallicrafters 5R10A and antenna is a vertical. I am interested in awards and contests, also cards, girls and swinging times. NASWA is my first club and I heard about it from buddy Lou. We are both pleased to be members."

John Mraz, Jr., Phoenixville, Penna. "Lge here is 15 and I am a sophomore in high. I have only been an SWL for a few months. Am interested in QSLs, stamps and coins. My rx is a Haethkit GR-94 and my antenna is a 40' inverted L longwire. Am also interested in contests and awards and cardswaps. I hope to make some new friends in the hobby and club. First read about NASWA in Popular Electronics magazine."

RENEWALS: Ed Brkel, Barry Deal, Lou Rivera, Victor Jaar, Cesar Objio...for their 2nd year; August Balbi, John Lindgren, Tony Jinkinson...their 3rd year.

BIRTHDAYS: Gary Bywaters, Steve Curfman, Jacques Dube, Mike Finigan, Joel Glass, Ron Hogarth, Gary Johnston, Seppo Ketola, John Kosher, Gary Phillips, Al Raylesberg, Gary Wilburn, Bob Taylor, Harry Leon, Walt Breville, Roger Camire, Phil Kennedy and Grant Wennerstrom.

BE SO ADVISED!

While it is widely known that some clubs accept new members merely upon receiving fee along with name and address, we would have it known NASWA does not. We accept only those who submit fee along with completed application form. Of late however, numerous letters have arrived only with fee and name/address...in such cases, these OM are then sent application form to be completed and returned. Once they comply, they are then mailed membership certificate and all official papers.

It should be understood that our purpose is not to screen new members, but only that we like to know more about them than mere name/address. Too, we don't consider members as subscribers, we consider them as friends, fellow-members! You can subscribe to other club bulletins (all you need do is send fee along w/name and address)..But to join NASWA, you must complete an application form and submit fee; Friendx is then mailed to you as part of your membership benefits. Get the message???

WRTH ORDERS

Reaction/response to the order form in last months Friendx was really something. Over 70 members have thus far taken advantage of the club discount price, some ordering more than one copy WRTH '67.

NEXT MONTH...

Watch for announcement of new/latest edition of SWL Program Guide which lists English programs beamed to North America by almost all SWBC stations abroad. This guide is an invaluable aid to the newer SWL/DXer and NASWA members will be given discount price. *SWLPG is published by Todd Graves, Jr.

NEW CLUB STAMPS

Being that a number of members have been inquiring about info/data regarding the club rubber stamps which will be made available in near future; and which will have NASWA on them (replacing NASA)..We can tell you this; They will same price as former, 89¢ each ppd. Or, any member having the old, wanting the new, can get just the molding (less handle) for 50¢ (in this case it would require removing the old molding, adding the new..which is a simple task anyone can do.) When these are ready, complete info/data will be given in Friendx. Meantime please DO NOT order time being!

COMMENTS..

CHATTER



..COMMENTS

CHATTER

BOB HILL, JR. - EDITOR, MGR. 5313 RIVERDALE RD., RIVERDALE, MARYLAND 20840

Here are the results of the first NASWA Logging Marathon. Information is given in the following order, from left to right: name and state or country of contestant, total points scored, number of stations logged, number of countries logged, number of hours spent in the contest, equipment used.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|------|----|----|--|
| Camire, N.H. | 93,240- | 148- | 63 | 31 | GFR-90, BC-221, doublet |
| Churchill, Calif. | 78,650- | 121- | 65 | 40 | HQ-180AC, 14AVQ vertical |
| Laveaga, Mexico | 49,980- | 119- | 42 | 50 | SW-4, PSL, SW-7 |
| Coulouras, Mass. | 39,950- | 85- | 47 | 30 | NC-105, 200' LW |
| Bovee, Mich. | 11,480- | 41- | 28 | 33 | R-100A, dipole |
| Quade, N.Y. | 8,580- | 39- | 22 | 9 | HC-190, SWL-7 (N/S axis) |
| Deal, Nebr. | 5,940- | 33- | 18 | 6 | GR-91, 36' LW |
| Jeeves, Pa. | 5,700- | 30- | 19 | 3 | G-118, four LW |
| Josephic, Pa. | 3,840- | 24- | 16 | 5 | Monarch HAM-1, 160' LW |
| Sedlacek, Nebr. | 2,660- | 19- | 14 | 10 | Lafayette KA-230, 19m. dpl |
| *Hill, D.C.-Md. | 267,520- | 304- | 88 | 27 | HC-180, BC-221, 60' LW |
| *Henderson, Md. | 114,000- | 152- | 75 | 14 | HC-180AC, BC-221, 100' LW |
| *Hirst, Tex. | 26,640- | 72- | 37 | 21 | Heath GC1-A, HC-100X, 125' inverted "V," 42' dipole, SWL-7 |

What can we say? Response to the LM was underwhelming, to say the least: only 13 logs were submitted, of which three were from NASWA editors (indicated by asterisks before their names above) -- in other words, exactly ten members felt interested enough to compete for the 1967-World Radio Handbooks and the transistor radios! Congratulations to winners Roger-Camire, Bruce Churchill, and Alberto Laveaga; sincere thanks to the seven other entrants, plus Editors Henderson and Hirst -- and a Bronx cheer to all the rest of you. It was truly a shameful showing, and there will be no more contests unless many more members let me know they will support such events. Or could it be that we're now so "friendly and unified" that we have no competitive spirit?

FAST FADES AND HETERODYNES: Apologies to Nebraskans Barry Deal and Ken Sedlacek, whose equipment listings were reversed in the above tabulations. . . . BH enjoyed operating W3MVB during the phone weekend of the CO DX Contest; this coming weekend (Nov. 25-27) we'll be on 15-meter c.w. from W4BW -- all for the greater glory of the Potomac Valley Radio Club! . . . Every LM entrant remembered to list his equipment and number of hours spent, and every log was neat and specific. On the minus side, however, many frequencies were way off the mark -- and, more seriously, some listeners "heard" stuff that just wasn't in the ether at all. The offenders know who they are, we hope. Repent! . . . Some comments: "I found (the LM) very interesting, my only regret being lack of early morning time to add a few more countries to the list. . . . Next contest I hope to go all out, even if it means no sleep." (Roger Camire) . . . "This was my first contest and I really enjoyed it. . . . certainly know my way around the 51 meter band better now. . . . am looking forward to the next one." (Robert Quade) . . . "Let's hope there is a 'next one'" (BH) . . . Bruce Churchill sent in a beautifully-composed log containing such goodies as VCA-Okinawa/9740, R. Pakistan/9820, and Vilnyus/9675 -- all of which Yours Truly missed. Grrr . . . WRITE TO ME TODAY -- LET'S HEAR WHAT YOU WANT FOR CONTESTS -- SHOW THAT "LM" MEANS "LOGGING MARATHON," NOT "LADY MEMBERSHIP!"

THE OLD CHARLIE'S ALMANACK

Exclusive

Calculated on a new and improved plan for:

Exclusive

THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND, NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN

Containing, besides lots of DX information, new, useful and entertaining matter

As the old year, 1966 draws to a close, we wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. We would hope that this edition of Old Charlie's Almanack will merit the approbation of our many friends...old and new...and that it may find acceptance by professionals and novices in the hobby as a worthwhile effort to maintain the usual high level of Loudenboomerism!

Your ob'd servant,
Charlie Loudenboomer

DX FORECAST: Winter 1966-67

The forecast which follows herewith is for Ambergris, Alabama. It is based on conditions at a three inch square spot at the summit of Bob Hill, elevation 250 ft. To correct these predictions for your locality, we suggest running a long wire from your receiver to Ambergris, Alabama.

Almost every indication points to a better set of winter DX conditions than those experienced during the past two winters. These improvements will be noted especially by those persons who obtained their first receivers during the past year.

*** JANUARY ***

Thirty days hath September,
April, June and I wonder
Why this chart has only 10
Has Old Charles goofed again?

| DATE | DAY | ASPECTS, HISTORY, WEATHER, ETC. |
|------|------|---|
| 1 | Sun. | New Year's Day (weather clear, |
| 2 | Mon. | Day after New Year's (track |
| 3 | Tue. | Expect Meteor showers, (fast, Get a lead umbrella. (think I'll |
| 4 | Wed. | Owls return, if anyone (hear gives a hoot! (Nibi-Nibi at last? |
| 5 | Thu. | Twelveth Night (temp is cold, like |
| 6 | Fri. | Thirteenth Night (ice cubes, stay |
| 7 | Sat. | Apollo was born (indoors, warm up today. Happy Birthday! (tubes. |
| 8 | Sun. | Battle of New Orleans (much milder |
| 9 | Mon. | Today parallel to Nov. 30, (DX That was a bad day too! (wilder. |
| 10 | Tue. | Earth distant from Sun (bands dead 91 million miles. Swell! (go to bed. |

CONUNDRUM: What bird is that whose name represents nothing, twice yourself and 50? (ANSWER- Owl; O plus UU plus L. Read on,

When the Swallows come Back to My Throat

Or:

This Really Has Me All Choked Up!

My DX'ing Days are no longer;
Over veries I'll never make fuss
My remarkable tiny transistor
Went down my esophagus!

...Steve Weinstein-NRC

TABLE OF MEASURES

Apothecaries: 1 pound - 12 ounces
1 ounce - 8 drams
1 dram - 3 scruples
1 scruple - Don't know;
Charlie has no scruples.

RANGE OF THE HUMAN VOICE

The range of the human voice is quite astounding, there being about nine perfect tones, but 17,592,186,044,515 different sounds possible.

...Editor's Repository

Try tuning the 49 meter band some night. You'll hear them all at once!

...Charlie Loudenboomer

HEY CLYDE--THAT'S 5,249 IN TWO WEEKS!

There was a DX'er called Vernon
Who decided to go on a journon.
He logged every old call;
In fact he got them all;
Now there's nothing new for him to turn on.
...Steve Weinstein-NRC

QUOTABLE QUOTES: General Bullmoose, "Progre is the root of all evil."

STANDARD AND DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME DATA

The system of standard time throughout the world uses Greenwich, England as a bas point. From there to the East there are 12 time zones, one for each of the 12 meridians, 15 degrees apart, each succeeding time zone East being one more hour behind GMT, and to the west, 12 more zones each succeeding zone being one more hour ahead. OK, it it is all so simple, how come I don't know if it is yesterday, today or tomorrow in Pakistan?

** ** *

THE ADVENT OF SUMMER: Or, When you know It's time to turn off the radio and turn on the fan. "Atmospheric interference, Makes a sudden-type appearance" ..Weinst

(Extract from letter to Richard E. Wood, ANARC Frequency Recommendation Committee, de the Chief Engineer of Radio Nederland)

Dear Mr. Wood;

During the year, which is now nearly over, you and your committee have kindly sent us analyses concerning all our tentative frequency schedules. In acknowledging this, we would like to express our sincere thanks, both to you and to the committee. Its work has clearly proved once again that DXers can make a genuine and significant contribution towards securing optimal distribution between broadcasting of the available bands in the high frequency spectrum.

We are pleased to say that we have experienced very little trouble in connection with our 1966 transmissions to North America; Unfortunately the same cannot be said of our programs beamed to other areas of the world.

We would like to extend to you, on behalf of Radio Nederland, our very best wishes for Christmas and the New Year. We ask you to transmit our thanks and best wishes to all ANARC members by means of your monthly paper. We are grateful not only for the work done by your committee, but also for the innumerable and very valuable reception reports which we have received from North American DXers all through 1966. Their evidence, incidentally, supports our mutual theories.

With kind regards we remain,

Very sincerely yours,
Radio Nederland Wereldomroep
E. van Eldik
Dep. Director, Engineering Dept.

10 November 1966

Special CHRISTMAS DX PROGRAMS Special

NASWA Hdqs contacted ten of the best known stations regularly broadcasting programs for DXers, asking for any info as to planned 'special' during Christmas holiday. The response was not as we had hoped for, but following is data received from those who were good enough to do so. Please note dates, times and frequencies!

TWR, Bonaire: "Although we have not planned any extra DX Special for Christmas time, our regular program will have a special Christmas edition...on Friday 12/23 at 1205 GMT 11820kcs to North America, and at 2100 on 11775kcs to Europe. On Saturday 12/24 at 0335 GMT(Sunday) 9620kcs to North America." Allan Stewart/TWR.

Radio Nederland: "Due our sked of DX program falls on the 22nd and 29th of December, we do not plan anything special." H.van Gelder/RNW

Radio RSA: "On December 22nd our DX program will be special for the festive season. It will be broadcast as follows; To UK and Europe at 2241 on 9720//11785//15215. To US and Canada at 0011 (23rd Dec) on 9675//11880; At 0111 on 9675//11880; At 0211 on 9675//11880 and at 0311 on 9675//11880." J.A.Jooste/RSA.

NOTES RE RADIO RSA

Radio South Africa states that although now using 250kw, they get few reports from the US and Canada. Seems to me, being this station knows where it is going and is doing such a good job getting there, we should give it all due cooperation. (Sam Rowell)

Radio South Africa has organized a Monitoring Panel on an entirely voluntary basis to acquire reception reports on a regular basis. This panel will be run as a club in the full sense of the word and members will receive newsletters, skeds and technical reports on the latest developments of SABC. (Bert Pestor)

Radio South Africa has been found to be much interested in and appreciative of mail and reception reports. To the best of our knowledge, replies and/or verifications are prompt and many times include a more friendly-like letter than from most stations. A very good way to improve relationship between listener and broadcaster. (Hdqs.)

N A S W A

SHORT WAVE BROADCAST CENTER

Donald N. Jensen, Editor
1832 Ridge Drive, Racine, Wisc. 53406



All Times in GMT

Deadline 20th mo.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Recently, a copy of "DX News," the bulletin of the South African DX Club, came across my desk. It contained a news item, with an editorial note, which I feel deserves comment here. The article read:

"The Minister of Post and Telegraphs, Dr. Albert Hertzog has announced an amendment to the Radio Act which will be aimed at curtailing the activities of foreign radio stations engaged in broadcasting to South Africa with the aim of endangering the country's peace, order and public safety. The new law will empower the Postmaster-General to publish in the Government Gazette, a list of radio stations which are actively hostile to South Africa, and the act will prevent anyone resident or working in the Republic from assisting such stations. African and communist-controlled stations, in particular, will be 'affected' by the new legislation. The law will also apply to broadcasts intended to influence the morals, religion and morale of any section of the population. It will also prevent anyone from rendering technical aid, either directly or indirectly, to any such station. The bill to bring this legislation into force, is expected to be introduced during the next session of Parliament."

Then the SADXG followed with this editorial comment: "The complete list of radio stations affected by the above legislation will appear in this bulletin as soon as the P.M.G. releases it. We will keep our members posted on this urgent issue. The law will be welcomed by most of us, although it will 'hit' the newcomer to the game pretty hard. We are also pleased to notice that our article on this subject didn't go unseen by the persons looking after our safety."

Actually, I think most North Americans have felt close common ties with our listening compatriots in South Africa, and I imagine these remarks will not be received with any joy by South African DXers, however, the last sentence of the comments above are, or should be, I think, rather frightening to us all!

I realize that South African DXers could not, even if they wished, very effectively oppose the policies of their government, but it disturbs me greatly to see a responsible radio club strongly support a vague, arbitrary and far reaching program of censorship by "the persons looking after our safety." Shades of "Big Brother!"

Once passed, I imagine the law would prevent listeners from "rendering technical aid" by means of reception reports to stations in 20 to 30 countries. Since South Africa is predominantly a Protestant nation, could not this law also prohibit DXers from reporting to missionary stations of a different faith, under the clause pertaining to religious influence? If a country feels its policies just, I wonder why it feels compelled to cut off its citizens from outside critical propaganda? It brings to mind a report out of Germany recently that the Chinese communist "Red Guards" (people looking after the safety of the Chinese people, or so they claim) are confiscating radio receivers with shortwave bands. We, who are not subject to such "protection" should guard our freedoms well!

...Don Jensen

A DX CHRISTMAS

Want to drop a hint or two for Christmas? Here are a few DX gift suggestions to pass on to the folks, the wife or girl friend.

A Globe. There are many fine ones on the market, including illuminated models. Particularly fine globes are offered by the National Geographic Society in Washington D.C., at prices ranging from \$16.85 to \$54. You'll have to be, or know someone who is a Society member, though.

An Atlas. Again, there are many to choose from, and, like a globe, they are very useful DX aids. One of the most complete and up to date atlases around is published by the National Geographic Society at \$18.7 and \$24.50. The latter is the deluxe box edition with your name imprinted in gold.

Another helpful DXing aid is Websters Geographical Dictionary, published by the Merriam Webster Company at about \$9. It has over 40,000 listings.

The DXer who wants the last word in logs could suggest the ITU International Fre List, Volumes 1,2,3 plus preface, at a mere \$60. Write ITU, Geneva, Switzerland for the exact current cost. Also from ITU is the Tentative High Frequency Broadcasting Schedule, containing SWBC stations from 5,955kc/s. and up. Issued four times a year at \$4 per issue.

World Radio Publication's Broadcast Identification Tape makes fascinating and useful listening. Six dollars for about an hour's worth of ID's and interval signals from many stations. See page 66 in your 1966 WRTH for full details.

In the same vein, SWL Records has an LP record of shortwave programming available just \$3.98 from SWL Records, 4017 Jackson Avenue, Culver City, California.

And, perhaps best of all, how about a year's extension to your NASWA membership Merry Christmas to all!Gerry Dexter

COMMONWEALTH REPLY COUPONS - Though most U.S. DXers are familiar with International Reply Coupons, and some listeners use mint postage stamps, a rather little known method of prepaying the cost of a station's reply is the Commonwealth Reply Coupon. This is issued by nations belonging to the British Commonwealth. Our Canadian members probably familiar with these little red and grey slips of paper. Technically speaking CRC's, which cost 6¢ in Canada, are only good for postage between Commonwealth countries. However, some U.S. listeners have used them to good effect nonetheless. Possibly stations are willing to pay postage themselves on replies to the U.S., while resending the coupons sent with reports for other mail destined for Commonwealth nations.

An added advantage seems to be that in the remoter Commonwealth countries, they are more familiar to postal authorities than IRC's, hence easier to exchange for stamps. There are 22 independent nations which are members of the Commonwealth: Great Britain, Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Gambia, Jamaica, Malawi, Malta, Sierra Leone, Zealand, Cyprus, Ghana, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Singapore, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zambia. Other territories, protectorates and colonies are: Channel Islands, Gibraltar, British West Indies, Bermuda, Bahamas, British Honduras, Guyana, Ascension, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, South Arabian Protectorate, Brunei, Hong Kong, Mauritius, Seychelles, Fiji, Tonga, Pitcairn, Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Hebrides.

Not members of the Commonwealth are: Ireland, South Africa, Burma, Sudan, Somalia and the Maldives Islands.

Members in the U.S. may be able to purchase Commonwealth Reply Coupons, if they wish to experiment with this form of reply postage, through Canadian Friends.

O. LUND JOHANSEN

Personality Profile

One of the most famous names in the world of shortwave listening is O. Lund Johansen, of World Radio Publications in Denmark. Until several years ago, Johansen edited the well-known World Radio Television Handbook and now is responsible for the various volumes published by World Radio Publications.

While the name of Johansen is known wherever shortwave listeners gather, the man and the story of WRTH, which he founded, are not so well known.

Johansen is 73-years-old and has experienced the happy event of becoming a grandfather some 16 times. He has a long history of activity in the field of radio publishing, going back to the birth of radio itself.

As early as 1920, he published several technical handbooks on radio and a series of yearbooks about Danish broadcasting. In 1924, he edited the first European radio journal, "Radiolytter." The year 1927 saw Johansen turning his attention to a relief fund he organized to bring the enjoyment of radio to invalids and the poor through the distribution of radio receivers.

Before the Second World War, Johansen was an editor with one of Scandinavia's largest newspapers, "Berlinske Tidende."

With 30 some years of listening experience behind him, he is truly an old hand at SWL'ing. However, today, the work of preparing World Radio Publications leaves him little time for roving around the bands.

The World Radio Handbook idea (later WRTH), was born about two years before the end of World War II. Johansen had been looking for a means to promote world peace and understanding. Considering his past efforts, it is not surprising that he chose broadcasting as the best means to achieve this end. But, if radio listeners were to come to understand people in other countries and their way of life through radio broadcasts, they would have to know what stations were on the air and when and where to tune for them. The natural outcome was a book containing schedules, frequencies and program information of the world's radio stations.

It wasn't an easy task; it took time, hard work and lots of patience. It took two years of writing letters, contacting all the stations and telling them about the idea, and then getting them interested enough to cooperate. The bigger broadcasters were immediately enthusiastic but the others took still more time and effort.

In 1947, the first experimental edition of WRT appeared. Its circulation was small due to its experimental nature and the lack of sales representatives in other countries. The book has expanded both in circulation and size through the intervening years. Several years ago the WRTH phase of Johansen's enterprise was sold to another organization and is now edited and published by Jens Frost, though the headquarters of World Radio Television Handbook and Johansen's World Radio Publications are both in Hellerup, Denmark today.

Johansen has praise for the many shortwave listeners who gave him considerable help with his publications over the years.

The publication Johansen founded, WRTH, has found widespread readership in Europe, the U.S., Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

Speaking of the future of shortwave broadcasting and the listening hobby, Johansen says he believes stations will continue to use higher powered transmitters in an attempt to increase the size of their audiences. As for SWL'ing, he thinks it is on the increase since more and more people are becoming interested in foreign affairs and the activities of people in other countries.

...G.L. Dexter

LONG THE AMAZON - The mighty Amazon River stretches from the foothills of the Andes Mountains to the Atlantic, spanning thousands of miles. Of the stations in Peru and Brazil located in cities along its banks, two occasionally heard in North America are Radio Amazonas, OAX80, 9,770, in Iquitos, Peru, and Radio San Jose, 4,825 kc/s., in the same city. The former's address is Jiron Lima, 958, Casilla 494; the latter's is Apartado 216, both in Iquitos, Peru.

THE QUESTION BOX

Each month in this column we attempt to find answers to your questions on short-wave and hobby topics. To obtain answers, we contact recognized experts in the various fields. Inquiries about shortwave broadcasting stations or their operations, or on general radio hobby subjects related to DXing, should be sent to the SWDC Editor, 1832 Ridge Drive, Racine, Wisconsin. Now to this month's questions:

QUESTION: NOW AND AGAIN, I SEE REPORTS IN BULLETINS WHICH LIST FREQUENCIES SUCH AS 9,565.55 or 7,119.8 kc/s. ARE THEY KIDDING OR SOMETHING? HOW CAN YOU TELL A STATION'S FREQUENCY THIS CLOSE?

ANSWER: Almost certainly, the DXers you refer to are measuring the frequencies with a frequency meter, such as the BC221 or the Navy's similar LM model. Properly used, with accurate interpolation from the charts supplied with these units, accuracy to less than one kilocycle is possible. The BC221 is an extremely useful piece of equipment to the serious DXer. With it, one can determine to very close tolerances, the frequency of a station tuned on your receiver, or enable one to tune the receiver to an exact predetermined frequency. The BC221, with suffix letters such as "aa", "ac", etc., indicating manufacturer and/or slight model variation, is Army Signal Corps surplus. They usually can be purchased only in used condition, though occasionally new units become available. Generally, those on the market today were built for the Army during World War II. A few firms which specialize in military surplus gear offer them for sale, and occasionally you can find an SWL or ham willing to part with a BC221. Price seems to vary greatly with demand and condition. Some have sold recently for as little as \$40, others are advertised for prices up to \$125. If there is sufficient interest, *Frendx* may feature a full scale article on frequency meters at a later date.

QUESTION: WHY DON'T OUR USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCES (CLUB PUBLICATIONS, MAGAZINES, ETC.) LOCATE THE STATIONS BROADCASTING FROM PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA TERRITORY IN THE CORRECT COUNTRIES? SOME ARE IN PAPUA, SOME IN NEW GUINEA; SO LET'S GET THEM STRAIGHT!

ANSWER: A good point. Though not really a question, since its contributor, an experienced DXer, is well aware of the answer, we'll point out some distinctions for the benefit of those who may be a bit confused about which of the regional New Guinean stations are located in which radio countries. The Australian administration in Port Moresby governs the joint territory of Papua and New Guinea, with a sub-administration capital for New Guinea territory located at Rabaul, actually on New Britain Island in the Bismark Archipelago. However, most radio country lists consider Papua and New Guinea Territories separately. For the record, Radios Wewak, Rabaul and Oroka count as New Guinea Territory; Radios Kerema, Daru, and the ABC outlets at Port Moresby count for Papua Territory.

WORLDWIDE WEATHER

On November 7, the Voice of America began a new format for its English language programming. The changes were initiated by the VOA's director, ex-NBC newsman, John Chancellor.

Chancellor reported that the Voice of America would start including global weather reports based on information from U.S. weather satellites, for the benefit of listeners in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Far Eastern areas.

"Giving out foreign weather information is a bit tricky," he conceded. "Foreign countries tend to be chauvinistic. They think of it as 'their' weather. But the listeners want the weather conditions in their part of the world."

So, if you want to know the temperature in Tehran, the precipitation in Pekanbaru, or the wind velocity in Windhoek, apparently the VOA will be the one to tune.

Incidentally, the Voice of America will celebrate its 25th anniversary in February, 1967. Look for a special multi-page feature on the VOA, its history and operations, along with an interview with Chancellor in the February *Frendx*.

RAMADAN - WHAT IS IT?

From the tall, slim minaret of an Arabian mosque, a Moslim "alim" with binoculars held tightly to his eyes, will gaze steadfastly to the East, towards the undulating, graceful rim of the desert stroking the dark blue horizon. As an almost fluorescent silvery crescent edges into sight and sparks a tiny glimmer across the white sands, a leading religious authority signals to a meuzin to chant praise to God and call the devout to prayer.

The sighting of the new moon heralds the beginning of the Holy Month of Ramadan in the Islamic world. Throughout the Arabic speaking nations, city cannons boom, minarets are lighted, children run down the streets shouting, "Ramadan, Ramadan," and tramcars become more than usually clamorous. Loud radios blaring from sidewalk cafes are tuned even louder and acquaintances and strangers happily exchange salaams.

The period of Ramadan means extended broadcasting schedules for stations in Moslem countries and the opportunity for DXers to hear stations seldom heard on other occasions.

BEGINS IN DECEMBER

The month of Ramadan, observed by more than 500 million Moslems throughout the world, begins this year on December 14. Abstinence from food and drink are not the only requirements of the fasting period. During Ramadan, Moslems are expected to abstain from smoking, smelling perfumes, indulging in sinful thoughts and deeds, and in general, to avoid pleasures of a worldly nature.

This year, by Islamic reckoning, is 1386. It is measured from the flight of Mohammed from Mecca in the year 622 AD. The Moslem calendar runs in 30 year cycles, ten of which are leap years with an extra day. Common years have 354 days. As a result, Ramadan rotates through the seasons, advancing about 10 days annually. For the past several years and for a few years to come, Ramadan coincides with the favorable northern hemisphere winter DX season. But make the most of it for it won't happen again for three decades.

The fast lasts every day from the first appearance of daybreak (The Koran says, "When a person can distinguish the white

thread from the black thread," meaning the white streak and the black streak seen in the eastern horizon at dawn) until sunset. As a result, most normal activities don't begin until after dark in the Near Eastern cities. Radio stations, therefore, extend their broadcasting schedules until local midnight or beyond.

In North America, low frequency stations in the Near East, North and East Africa, which normally sign off the air before fade-in conditions permit reception here, stay on the air until 2200-0000 GMT. Reception of shortwave stations in Kuwait, South Arabian Protectorate (Aden), Yemen, French Somaliland, and other Moslem areas, becomes possible in much of eastern and central North America during Ramadan.

RAMADAN EVE

These favorable schedule conditions may begin the night before Ramadan, called Leylet ar Ruyahh, "Night of Observation" of the new moon on December 13. It will continue until January 13, when the tenth month of the Islamic year, Shawwal begins.

Within the Ramadan period, there are special Holy days which may bear particular watching for religious programming. The last ten days and nights of Ramadan are especially holy. One of these nights, generally supposed to be the 27th of the month (January 9), is called Leylet al Kadr, the night of the divine decree. The very devout, not sure which of the last ten days is Leylet al Kadr, observe all of them with great solemnity.

Ramadan can be quite an exciting time, according to an article in "Arab World" magazine:

"The fast begins on the day following the observation of the new moon and festivities almost reminiscent of the Arabian Nights turn night into day for the month. Sidewalk cafes in the popular districts bustle with activity until the early hours of the morning, featuring storytellers who recite popular tales or praise of God in verse. Shops selling sherbet and sweetmeats stay open all night, and movie houses have a late and late-late show until dawn.

A few hours after sunset, when the fasters have completed their gargantuan meals, most homes hold open house for friends and relatives. (Continued next page)

RAMADAN, WHAT IS IT? (Continued) - In the main sitting room, it is traditional to have a big tray covered with dishes or large saucers containing dry fruits, raisins, nuts or sweet cakes.

About an hour before dawn, "Musahirs," criers or "wakers-up," plod through the streets of the city announcing the "Suhour," the last meal the faithful can eat before the daily fast begins. In many homes, elaborate dishes are prepared for this pre-dawn meal, which the housewife often begins to cook a short while after midnight."

For those of you who like to plan ahead, Ramadan 1387 will begin December 4, 1967. Some countries with shortwave outlets and sizable Moslem populations are: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Brunei, Chad, Cyprus, Ethiopia, French Somaliland, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives Islands, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, South Arabian Protectorate, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Yemen, and the southern republics of the USSR. Naturally, the schedule advantages for U.S. listeners are most pronounced with the Near Eastern and African countries.

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VAC-QRP, PRE AND POST WAR

Recently we described a variation of the Verified All Continents statistical concept designed to encourage logging and verifying lower powered stations. We call it VAC-QRP (QRP is ham terminology for decreased power). For details of the VAC-QRP system, check the October FrenDX. This month, Bill Sparks, San Francisco, Cal., replies:

"I found your Verified All Continents-QRP interesting and checked my QSL's, both before World War II and after and found an interesting comparison. The pre-war power was lower in every continent than at present. This was in spite of the fact that my pre-war receiving equipment was primitive in comparison with an NC190 or HQ180A. The pre-war equipment was first a two-tube regenerative and then a five-tube tuned RF type receiver. I think it illustrates the fact that high power breeds more high power in order to overcome the QRM problem. It is much more difficult to log and verify a low power signal today than it was 30 years ago despite better receiving equipment now.

| | <u>Pre-war</u> | | <u>Present</u> |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| North America- VE9CS, Vancouver | 2 watts | CKFX, Vancouver | 10 watts |
| South America- HCJB | 200 watts | E. Gran Colombia | 300 watts |
| Asia - ZBW, Hong Kong | 250 watts | Timor | 1,000 watts |
| Africa - CR7BH, Mozambique | 250 watts | Malagasy | 4,000 watts |
| Europe - HAS, Budapest | 5,000 watts | Radio Monte Carlo | 20,000 watts |
| Oceania - ZMBJ, TSS Awatea | 300 watts | VL9BR | 1,000 watts |
| VAC-QRP | 6,002 watts | | 26,310 watts |

The TSS Awatea was a passenger ship that broadcast programs while at sea between New Zealand and Australia. Other pre-war low power stations verified here were Colombo, Ceylon, 300 watts, and 3LR, Australia, 600 watts."

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LATIN AMERICAN BITS AND PIECES

Emisoras Nuevo Mundo, 11,740 kc/s., in Santiago, Chile, operates from 1015 to 0400 GMT, featuring news, marches, popular music, orchestral music, news of cinemas, theater and television, disc jockeys, and similar fare. The station's address is: Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins 924, 7 piso, Casilla 9255, Santiago, Chile.

Radio Juticalpa, La Expression Musical de Oriente, in Juticalpa, Honduras, uses HRRZ on 4,950 kc/s. with a 1,000 watt Collins transmitter. General proprietor is Victor Rubi Zapata.

Radio Universidad de Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico, XERUU, on 6,140 kc/s., is a cultural-educational station. It broadcasts from 1600 to 0600 GMT with classical and semi-popular music. Address your reports in care of the University.

SABAH: Former Br. North Borneo Station Now Part of Radio Malaysia

Sabah, now part of the nation of Malaysia, was formerly known as British North Borneo, or often simply as North Borneo.

This tropical area, formerly a crown colony of the British Empire until several years ago when Malaysia was formed from several Southeast Asian territorial blocks which include Sarawak and Malaya, comprises some nearly 30,000 square miles on the northern tip of Borneo.

The extensive coastline, about 800 miles, is heavily indented. The land area is roughly triangular in shape, 220 miles wide at its base. The largely mountainous terrain rises to 13,455 ft. at Mt Kinabalu, highest peak on the entire island. Coastal areas are low and partly swampy. The largest rivers, Kinabatangan and Segama, are on the east coast, while those on the west are short, but important for the irrigation of the major agricultural products, rubber, timber, copra, manila hemp, rice, sago and tobacco. The fishing industry is also important.

The population of Sabah is about 350,000, the most important being the Malay-speaking native groups. The Dusan, a Dyak tribe, is largely pagan. Chinese make up about 20 per cent of the population and control much of the trade. The capital is Jesselton, nearly 12,000 in population.

The area was ruled from the 16th to the late 19th Centuries by the sultan of Brunei. A large portion of Sabah was ceded in 1872 to a group of American and British traders. The British North Borneo Company took over in 1881 and held it until the Second World War, during which it was occupied by the Japanese.

In 1946, and until Malaysia was formed, North Borneo was a British Crown Colony.

The radio outlet in Jesselton, which during British rule was called Radio Sabah, is now part of the national Radio Malaysia network, known locally as Jabatan Radio. The English language service of the station is known as Radio Malaysia, Sabah. In addition to shortwave and medium wave facilities at Jesselton, there are medium

wave relay stations at Tenom and Tawau.

Several years ago, the North Borneo Broadcasting Services operated the then-Radio Sabah, transmitting on shortwave with 5,000 watts on 7,180 kc/s., on a daily schedule of 0415-0545 and 0900-1300 G.M.T. Radio Sabah verified with a very attractive blue-white-black card with a photograph of the studio building, with verification data overprinted.

Never an easy station to hear, Radio Malaysia, Sabah, is again being heard occasionally on 4,970 kc/s., with an English news relay from Kuala Lumpur, at 1400 G.M.T. Full schedule is 2230-0030, Mon.-Sat.; 0400-0545, Mon.-Fri.; 0745-1500, Mon.-Sun.; 0300-1500, Saturday.

The English service of Radio Malaysia, Sabah, produces about 17 hours of local. This is about 65 per cent of the total of 27 hours per week in English. Other programs are relayed from Kuala Lumpur. This breaks down into Entertainment, 60%; News, 23%; Information, 12%; and Education, 5%.

The staffing of the English service includes four full-time program personnel, helped by a Broadcasting Assistant. The service is headed by a program organizer. In control of all broadcasting in Sabah is the Controller of Radio.

The station will occasionally verify listeners reports by letter. (as their old QSL card is "obsolete already and we have not as yet designed a new and up-to-date one.") Verification signer, for the Controller of Radio, is Patrick J. Lai.

RADIO MALAYSIA, SABAH

Address: Radio Malaysia
Jabatan Radio, Dept. of Radio
Peti Surat Pos 1016
Jesselton, Sabah
Malaysia

Frequency: 4,970 kc/s.; 60.36 meters
Programming: Eng., Malay, Kadazan, Chinese
Schedule: Noted in text above

RADIO NEW ZEALAND'S BROADCASTING HOUSE IN WELLINGTON

One of the most modern broadcasting facilities in the Southern Hemisphere is Broadcasting House in Wellington, New Zealand.

The attractive four-story building, planned and built by the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation three years ago, brings together in a single structure the studio facilities of the five Wellington medium wave broadcasting stations and Radio New Zealand.

Planning of the technical facilities began in 1958, with completely new transistorized equipment, manufactured by Japanese electronics firms.

The building is rectangular in plan with the periphery given over mainly to offices. These are separated by reinforced concrete walls from a sound-insulated central core, extending from bottom to top of the building, which accommodates the studios and associated operational areas on over 23,750 square feet of floor space. The building has a distinctive roof in the form of a multiple hyperbolic paraboloid, this design feature obviating the use of columns within the core.

STATION STUDIOS

Eleven suites serve the medium wave stations and Radio New Zealand and are also used for program editing, recording and special events broadcasts. Some of the suites are three-room complexes, a control room flanked by an announcement room on one side and a small studio on the other. The remainder of the suites consist of a control room and announce booth only.

The building also has six main studios, for musical shows, variety programs, dramas and the like. The two largest have floor areas of about 1,400 square feet and have announce booths as well as sub-control rooms. The program outputs of these studios can be either recorded or fed to transmitters for direct broadcasts.

The Broadcasting House facilities also include a master control room and a central recording section.

The Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company, Ltd., (Toshiba), of Japan, supplied the announcement and control desks, master control room equipment and most of the ancillary equipment.

Toshiba supplied 54 three-speed transcription turntables, made by Denon Corpor-

ation, Japan, and 26 Ampex tape recorders. The rest of the equipment was manufactured by Toshiba. The contract was fulfilled within nine months.

CONTROL UNITS

The announcement desks are so designed that, if required, two announcers can work together, sitting face to face. On each desk are mounted two turntables and a small central console, containing faders for the disc reproducers and the microphone control switches, volume indicators, talkback equipment, and associated gear. Pre-fade listening facilities for turntables are also provided in the announcement rooms.

Control desks in the sub-control rooms are similar in style to those in the suite control rooms, but are longer so that a technician and a producer can sit side by side. They are equipped to handle up to ten studio microphones with echo on individual mike channels or on any group of them. A small, four-channel mixer, fitted in a recess in the desk surfaces enables sound effects to be mixed before being fed into the studio.

Equipment in the master control room is contained in 16 racks and a control desk. A large cabinet with a sloping front, mounted on the latter accommodates crosspoint switching systems which control program distribution, outgoing program line selection and the use of idle program circuits for communication purposes.

Installation and testing of equipment was done by the N.Z.B.C. staff under the supervision of Toshiba engineers.

...E.B.U. Review

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PREVIEW OF COMING ATTRACTIONS

Each month we try to feature information about people in the radio world, either in our Frenx Interviews or Personality Profile series. In past months our interviews have featured exclusive Frenx talks with Jack Gould of the New York Times, and Bro. Leo LaButte, of Emisora Pio Doce in Bolivia.

Next month a real surprise...Frenx Interviews...Barry Goldwater, one of the world's best known ham operators, about SWL reports. Goldwater, former senator and presidential candidate, granted NASWA this exclusive interview not long ago. Look for it

THE FORGOTTEN BAND

By Victor Jaar

Very few shortwave listeners tune to the 75 meter band though its range of 3,900 to 4,000 kc/s., however, is used by many stations, mainly in Asia, Africa, the Pacific and Europe. No fewer than 60 stations are listed on this band, which is not technically a "tropical" band, in spite of all appearances.

During the period from December, 1965 to October, 1966, only nine NASWA members reported stations on this band, including S.I.B.S., Honiara, Solomon Islands on 3,995 kc/s. and the everpresent VLK3, Port Moresby, Papua Territory, on 3,925 kc/s.

I first became acquainted with the 75 meter band some years ago. I only had a small radio and very few good catches were possible on the lower frequencies. One day I heard Arabic on 75 m.b.; to my great surprise it turned out to be the B.B.C. I also heard the B.B.C. European Service. The V.O.A., Munich, listed at 8 kw., but most likely 100 kw., was also received. At that time probably the most popular station on the band was Radio Iris, Esmeraldas, Ecuador (now operating on about 3,372.) Several Ecuadorians are still operating here though this band is not allocated for Western Hemisphere operation.

It is not what can be called a crowded band, * yet there is an unnecessary QRM caused by JOZ, Tokyo, and VLK3, Port Moresby, both using 3,925 kc/s. Since many channels are free of broadcasting stations, a change here is necessary and would be easy.

Most countries operating in the 3,900-4,000 kc/s. range are DX catches with the exception of Great Britain, Germany and possibly VOA Liberia. The latter, on 3,990 kc/s., caused the move of La Voz del Rio Tarqui, Cuenca, Ecuador, to 3,995. Until recently, you had to tune the 75 m.b. to hear the Solomon Islands. This remains an interesting band for the alert DXer. Perhaps the best DX available on the band are Radio Hong Kong, 3,940 kc/s., and the Falkland Islands Broadcasting Service, 3,958 kc/s.

So far, I've logged the following stations on this band: Radio Iran; Radio Turismo Otavalo, Ecuador; Voz del Triunfo, Santo Domingo de los Colorados, Ecuador; AIR, India; FEN, Japan; Unidentified Portuguese (Probably Cape Verde Islands); JOZ, Japan; VLK3, Papua; Radio Barlavento, Cape Verde Islands; Radio Iris, Esmeraldas, Ecuador; BBC; Radio Free Europe, Germany; RRI, Surabaya, Indonesia; VOA, Munich; Escuelas Radiofonicas Populares, Riobamba, Ecuador; VOA Liberia; La Voz del Rio Tarqui; and S.I.B.S., Solomon Islands.

(* Editor's note: Vic does his listening from Haiti, where apparently there exist somewhat different reception conditions from those noted in the U.S. The continental North American listener finds himself plagued with ham QRM on this band, perhaps to a greater extent than that which would be experienced in Haiti. However, Vic's general observation that there is a lot of interesting DX available on this band for the careful and patient listener remains true.)

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S EVE DX'ING

The evenings preceding these two major holidays present excellent opportunities for tuning some stations otherwise heard rarely. West African stations, especially those in French, Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries and territories can be noted with extended transmitting hours, featuring religious and holiday programming until 2400-0000 GMT. Later on Christmas and New Year's Eves, the Latin Americans usually remain on the air long after normal sign off times, until 0600 GMT or after. Some of the Spanish and Portuguese speaking stations south of the border remain on all night on these two nights.

* * ALL-WAVE RECEPTION AIDS * *

(The following was digested from an article appearing in a 1930 magazine)

So many new listeners are being introduced to shortwave reception via an all-wave receiver, persons who have little idea of the problems of reception on these bands may find this article of timely tips to be of first importance.

It is commonly known that shortwave stations do not operate at all hours or every day. It is also well known that these stations change their wavelengths with the changing seasons and some of the larger stations use different frequencies at certain hours of the day.

Hardly a day goes by that some new drama of the ether is unfolded and it is this unexpected and dramatic interest that makes shortwave reception so exhilarating. Although we are not all privileged to sail the seven seas, we can all be transported, at least for a time, far from the hum-drum realities of our everyday existence by sailing the ether lanes on our present day shortwave receivers.

If it were not for the up-to-date and accurate lists printed by clubs and magazines, all the best equipment in the world would be of very little use. It would be like searching for a needle in a haystack to find out when the stations are operating, where they are located, and upon what frequencies they are heard.

Shortwave tuning is different from broadcast tuning. On the broadcast band we know where on the dials to find certain stations for we grow accustomed to tuning them day after day. But on a shortwave receiver we must search for the stations at first and then keep a record of the dial reading in order to go back and get them later.

In running up and down the dials you might pass over a distant station dozens of times and never know it is there unless you happen to stop right on the exact spot where the signal is located. Therefore, you must tune slowly and carefully!

For the utmost success in DX dialing, it is not enough to tune slowly, always. Rather, you must move the condenser control over one point on the dial scale, leaving it motionless there for a half minute or longer, depending on the ether conditions. Fading, atmospheric and the like, may completely blank out a faint signal which

may come in with fair strength after a short while.

The various DX clubs are a real help to the enthusiastic nighthawk listener. They provide, at nominal cost, a valuable exchange of hard-to-get information tips, station changes, schedules, special DX programs, and perhaps best of all, the sporting spirit of competition which makes one try to acquire a better log than the other DXer.

Weather is often the bane of the serious DXer, yet at times even its vagaries can be put to worthwhile use. Good air conditions for big DX often appear to lie in directional strips across the world. Thus a listener near the Great Lakes may experience a night when he can log the European stations yet be unable to hear anything of value from elsewhere. Another night, the reverse may be true. Even the long-bearded experts in this wireless hobby will at times admit there are a few things yet to be learned! (Ed.Note:Indeed!)

Anyone with an all-wave set is missing an opportunity for a lot of pleasure and satisfaction if he does not try a twist at the fascinating high frequencies—a plunge into the earth-girdling shortwaves. To any as may be hesitating on the brink of the plunge, the advice of a confirmed addict will invariably be, "Go ahead, you'll never regret it!"

....Richard Jenneman

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SHIRT POCKET DX - Casual shortwave listening does not require elaborate, expensive equipment, notes William Murphy, Troy, N.Y.

William points out that he has received 29 of his 90 plus countries heard on a shirt pocket size, Hitachi transistor radio, using only its self contained, telescoping whip antenna. The receiver cost him \$15.

Using this tiny set he has logged such countries as Australia, Portugal, Ecuador, Monaco, China, Ghana, Morocco and Albania.

He also suggests that younger listeners with thin wallets may do well to purchase an old, all-band set for a few dollars. On an old, 1934 model RCA set, he has heard a lot of interesting listening, he adds.

CORSAIR RADIO - SCIENCE OR FICTION?

touch of science fiction has been added to the already murky tale of the mysterious Corsair Radio, the "maybe so, maybe no" clandestine shortwave outlet said to have originated from a vessel off the English coast last summer.

Investigation by NASWA staffers, published in past French issues, has cast doubts whether this reported station ever existed at all. New information turned up by NASWA board member Garry Dexter tends to indicate that there may be more fiction than science involved in overseas reports of this station.

An inquiry by Dexter, addressed to the station's announced QTH in Kent, England, brought a belated reply from one John Quattromini. No answers were given to questions regarding the supposed Radio Corsair, but a copy of a rather amateurish, mimeographed science-fiction magazine, titled "Xeron," was enclosed. The author of the letter, who is listed as co-editor of the science-fiction magazine, seemed to assume that Dexter's interest in writing related solely to his organization's publication. There was no indication as to what connection there might be between "Xeron" and Corsair Radio.

"Xeron", it was said, is published quarterly by an organization identified only as "PaDS", which is affiliated with the British Science-Fiction Association. A quick glance through the mimeographed pages reveals that it is filled with short, poorly written fiction articles, factual studies on "monsterism," members critiques of past features, and the like. The masthead solicits contributions on science fiction, fantasy or macabre biased topics. It seems vaguely oriented on a sexual basis as well, an editorial policy that seemingly has brought some controversy to the fore from its subscribers. The pages are liberally sprinkled with words such as "linonophobic," "laumer," and "retief."

One cannot help but wonder if the minds that created such a "way out" publication also manufactured the tale of Corsair Radio. This much we can say, thus far there is no reliable information turned up that indicates there ever was an active broadcasting station known as Corsair Radio.

RADIO APARECIDA, BRAZIL

It is always rash to generalize about the verification policies of a Latin American station, particularly the Brazilians. Old timers may recall that a dozen years ago or so, one of the most dependable Brazilian verifiers was Radio Jornal do Comercio; now one rarely hears of anyone verifying this station.

The latest and one of the best verifiers among the Brazilians is Radio Aparecida, but don't count on it remaining so for very long. If you need this one, you'd be well advised to report now.

Radio Aparecida, located in Aparecida in the state of Sao Paulo, is operated by the broadcasting department of the Fundacao Nossa Senhora Aparecida. The station's slogan is, "A mais poderosa emissora catolica das Americas," the most powerful Catholic station in the Americas. The station has some 60 employes, among whom is 23-year-old Jose Diny, the international correspondence chief for Radio Aparecida. He is responsible for the verification of correct reports sent to this station. Listeners whose reports are as old as 15 years have recently received replies.

Radio Aparecida operates from 0900-0300 GMT on medium wave, plus two shortwave transmitters, ZYR89, 3,285 kc/s.; and ZYR83, 9,635 kc/s., with 1 kw. and 7.5 kw. respectively. Both channels use half wave, horizontal delta antennas; the 31 m.b. antenna beamed north-south, the 90 m.b. antenna non-directional. The transmitters were manufactured by Phillips of Brazil. Hopefully, the 9,635 kc/s. will be replaced by a 10 kw. unit. The station's turntables are "Superson" makes and tape recorders are Akai and Ampex models.

The news department is headed by Rogerio Braga. Bulletins are aired at 1200, 1400, 1730 and 0000 GMT. The Radio Theater department also broadcasts a number of dramatic shows during the day. Diny, himself, announces several programs on Radio Aparecida: Vamos Ouvir de Novo, daily at 1405 GMT and Quando a Noite E Dos Mestres, Sundays at 0000 GMT.

(Continued next page)

RADIO APARECIDA. (Continued)

Reports should be sent to Dinyx, in care of, Radio Aparecida, Praca N.S., Aparecida, Estado do Sao Paulo, Brasil. One or two IRC's are appreciated for an airmail reply.

This station has received reception reports from Sweden, Finland, England, the United States, Japan, New Zealand, Argentina, Bolivia, Denmark, Italy, France, Germany, Switzerland, Norway and other countries.

...Data furnished by Frank Peters

VOICE OF THE BLUE EAGLE

In the November Frendx flash sheet, preliminary information was presented indicating an apparently reactivated Voice of the Blue Eagle might be connected with a Navy-University joint oceanographic research study operating out of Madison, Wisconsin, late October. The particular research program involved here, it has been learned, known as "Project ASWEPS."

Extensive checking with University of Wisconsin officials indicates that if the Navy plane used in the studies over Lake Michigan also housed the "Blue Eagle" transmitting equipment, they were unaware of the fact and any such broadcasts were made prior to the start of the oceanographic (lake) tests. Frankly, university professors are completely in the dark about "Blue Eagle." Navy sources could not be contacted for comment.

There are a few surface indicators that might possibly point to this aircraft being used for "Blue Eagle" communications tests. The station was heard on 11,620 kc/s. in early October, relaying a medium wave Manitowoc, Wisconsin station, indicating a flight pattern in this general area. The Navy Super Constellation No. 145924, used in Project ASWEPS, is similar in type to the early "Blue Eagle" planes, which tested early this year and in late 1965, prior to assignment to Viet Nam. You will recall that these electronically equipped planes were part of the military's television set up in that country. There were later press reports that these planes were damaged in an attack in an air field near Saigon. Consider also the story appearing early in 1966 that a Navy Lockheed Constellation, which had been involved in Voice of the Blue Eagle tests, apparently a third aircraft, as the other two Navy planes were then in Viet Nam) was now going into some sort of geological survey work."

So, there is some reason to think Navy 145924 may be connected with "Blue Eagle," however, we must stress that this is unconfirmed and speculative at this stage. I hope we may be able to get definitive information from the Navy on this broadcasting project.

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CORRECTIONS

Richard Wood has pointed out some errors in our October issue Spanish language vocabulary. Thanks to him, we are correcting these mistakes herewith. Some are merely typographical in nature and we suppose the recipients of reports containing them could understand them, others are the result of faulty translation. We apologize for any inconveniences caused. To ease the making of corrections, we will number the phrases concerned and note the changes to be made.

Phrase (2), oidos, not oidas; (6), sonidos, not sonidas; (8) use locutor or locutora throughout instead of anunciador, anunciadora; (9) should read..oi estas palabras; (10), mencion, not mancion; (13) cierre, not cierra; (16) editoriales, not editorial; (23) estadio, not stadium; (28) noticias, not noticial; (29) mundiales, not musdiales; (30) noticias, not noticial; (31) eventos, not oventos; (37) cantado, not candado; (47) de la, not del; (51) change to anuncio de apertura; (57) grabada, not grabadora; (59) Cantor/cantora preferred to hombre/mujer, femenino, not feminino; (60) acordeon, not accordeon; instrumentos, not instruemntos; (61) bailable, not bailanle; (75) cantor, not cantante.

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Your articles on SWDC subjects, plus comments and criticisms are always appreciated. Send to SWDC Editor, 1832 Ridge Dr., Racine, Wis.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTERS

MISSIONARY RADIO STATION ELWA

The story of missionary radio station ELWA is not only very interesting, but also almost unbelievable. Two college students became burdened for this type of missionary work in Africa in 1949. A year later, an invitation from President Tubman of Liberia to discuss terms of a broadcasting franchise resulted in the permission to operate a missionary radio station in that country. The station was assigned the call letters ELWA.

In November 1951, the first missionaries went to Liberia to get the work started. Property had to be obtained, roads built, the jungle cleared, equipment installed, and antennas put up. Africa's first missionary radio station, ELWA was given a most hospitable welcome by the president of Liberia. The station site is a government land grant of more than 100 acres, along the beach near Monrovia, the capital city. January 10, 1954, ELWA went on the air; a dream had been realized.

Later, as the tremendous undertaking was experienced and plans for growth and expansion visioned, a merger was made with the Sudan Interior Mission. Today, ELWA is known as the radio voice of the S.I.M.

Many varied programs are aired daily from ELWA. Some 406 program hours originate each week from the control room, in over 40 different languages. Daily services include broadcasts on directional antenna systems for Liberia, West Africa, Congo and East Africa, the Middle East, North Africa and South America. This is done in many African languages plus English, French, Arabic, Greek, Portuguese and Spanish. A correspondence school has many thousands of students. There are programs of fine music, public service, excellent news services in many languages. The educational programs, covering a variety of fields, are carried out in cooperation with the Liberian Department of Public Instruction. The schools of Liberia regularly tune in to such programs.

Five transmitters are presently employed, including two 1 kw., two 10 kw., and one 50,000 watt. All of these are shortwave except one of the 1,000 watt transmitters. ELWA's frequencies include 710 kc/s.; 11,790 kc/s.; 11,800 kc/s.;

11,845 kc/s.; 11,975 kc/s.; 15,135 kc/s.; 15,155 kc/s.; 4,770 kc/s.; and 3,225 kc/s. ELWA has a remarkable letter response coming from a listening audience that is largely illiterate. The past 12 months have brought letters from 107 countries averaging over 11,000 letters a month; one month 15,000 letters were received. All letters and reports are answered.

The Gio tribes people say, "There is a voice under every palm tree and all that you need is a box to catch it." The very air the Africans breathe today is filled with voices from ELWA, voices that can be heard through the box that talks. That "box" is the transistor radio. Over 2,000 transistor radios have been distributed throughout Liberia.

The radio staff at ELWA includes national from eight different countries; 100 of them from Liberia alone. The staff has more than 60 missionaries, all specialists in their particular fields. A continuous training program is operated for nationals in the fields of program production, announcing, control room operations, and other technical areas.

ELWA's ministry is not only to the far corners of the African continent, but also in its own neighborhood. The new 24 bed hospital in Radio Village serves the rubber plantations and mining camps, where many thousands of workers are employed. The dispensary cares for 1,500 patients each month.

ELWA verifies all correct listeners' reports with an attractive QSL card. Enclosed International Reply Coupons are always greatly appreciated.

In speaking with the co-founder of the station, the Rev. A.G. Thiessen, it was interesting to discover the many plans for the future. ELWA is working on plans to enlarge its shortwave facilities. The addition of a 100,000 watt transmitter is Step One; this hopefully to be in operation by 1967. He also relates that a new book is coming out next year on the work of ELWA, which should be most interesting. The dream of two college students back in 1949 surely has been more than realized!

...Warren Nordgren

LA VOZ DE MELO - MELO, URUGUAY

A full time, daily shortwave service specifically beamed to one single listener.. n a thing seems hardly possible. But there is one part of the world where almost thing, even the craziest and most unlikely schemes, can be found. I refer to Latin rica, where the highly individualistic radio station owners get up to some highly ginal pursuits. The station in this case is La Voz de Melo, the only shortwave tics operating in Uruguay outside the capital, Montevideo..

Uruguay is one of those countries which tend to be completely dominated by their ital city (Beirut in Lebanon is another example), and of all Latin American ntries, its provincial cities are the least important, by comparison with the metro- is. La Voz de Melo is extremely proud of its position as the only provincial ce of its country, the Republica Oriental del Uruguay, on shortwaves, and especially its frequency in the 19 meter international band, to which it has given the title, ui - Uruguay," (This is Uruguay).

La Voz de Melo is also the only station in the world which beams transmissions to ung man of 16 years in a small town in Michigan, near Ann Arbor. For it is there t Ruben Lucas Navarrete, high-school student son of Sr. Ruben Lucas, director and er of La Voz de Melo, is spending a year under the "Youth for Understanding" hange plan.

The Lucas family has long supported the interchange, on an international basis, young people, especially high-school and university students, which is part of the ple-to-People program. They, themselves, have entertained American youngsters in guay, and now their son has made the long trip to Michigan, to improve his English l see American family life from the inside. And, while he is in Michigan, the ee element beam of CXA-64, on a nominal frequency of 15,230 kc/s., although actually ed on 15,232 kc/s., is beamed to him.

Sr. Lucas says: "This three element antenna has been authorized for rotatable vice, i.e., we can beam it whichever way we wish. You can imagine that, for a year, will be beamed right at Michigan, so that my son can hear our broadcasts."

Also regarding this transmitter, he says, (again in translation from his Spanish) / the way, I wish to tell you that our equipment on this frequency is extremely ak, and we are only occupying it in order not to lose the international rights to e use of the frequencies authorized for every country." This is one of several tances where private Latin American stations transmit in the international bands, t for commercial gain, but for their country's prestige...and we DXers ought to be ateful for this, since they provide us with excellent low powered DX stations. eaking of power, the World Radio TV Handbook listing of 25 kw. for CXA-64 seems eatly exaggerated).

Another exaggerated listing in the WRTH is the power of 5 kw. for CXA-53 on nominal 555 kc/s., actually 6,056 kc/s., as Sr. Lucas speaks of a power increase on this equency to 1,500 watts, which he is planning! This new transmitter will be locally ilt and fed to a V-antenna which should offer an eight-for-one gain.

Another frequency in use is medium wave 1540 kc/s., with a power of 2,500 watts. . Lucas has applied for government authorization to increase to 10 kw., and will use e 2.5 kw. transmitter for the 19 meter band station. Permission probably will be anted as there is no other station in Uruguay or in Eastern Argentina on the frequency.

La Voz de Melo will soon be operating a television station, too, as the Uruguayan vernment has just decided to issue licenses for one television station in each of e ten provincial towns. Sr. Lucas obtained the concession for Melo, which has ,000 inhabitants.

Reports should be sent, in Spanish, to La Voz de Melo, Calle Montevideo 721, lo (Cerro Largo) Uruguay. Verification is by special card and occasionally by tter.

.....Richard E. Wood

REMEMBER, IF IT IS NEWS OF INTEREST TO SHORTWAVE
BROADCAST BAND LISTENERS, YOU'LL SEE IT FIRST IN FRENEX!

CLANDESTINE CORNERBritish Clandestine - Gustav Siegfried 1

Probably the most successful of all the WW-II "black" broadcasters were a series of stations operated by the British from England. Several, including the famous Gustav Siegfried Eins, will be discussed this month. Other British clandestines will be treated in subsequent issues.

The British organization responsible for the clandestine broadcasts was known as Special Operations 1 (SO-1), which got into the game early in the war. Prior to October 1940, this agency used two research units (RU's), as the secret stations were designated for cover purposes. They were loosely controlled by SO-1, but most of the work was done by a group of German exiles. One station called itself "The German Freedom Station," and was a right-wing operation headed by a former Reichstag deputy of the German Centre Party. The other was called "Sender de Europaischen Revolution," the Radio of the European Revolution, and was run by a group of German Marxists. It was headed by a man named Neubeginn, though overall direction came from a member of SO-1, Richard Crossman.

"The German Freedom Station," broadcast on 9,710 kc/s., and began transmissions with "Achtung! Achtung! Here is Germany Calling! Germans, look for the truth! Listen to our broadcasts. You must realize that he who condemns the Nazis need by no means be an enemy of Germany; but he who is a friend of the Nazis can never be a true friend of Germany." This station conducted what it called "Advanced lessons in sabotage through the radio waves," for workers in the Reich's industrial areas.

The left-leaning Radio of the European Revolution broadcast from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. on 9,615 kc/s. It appealed to workers to "shake off" the Fascist yoke and preached a doctrine of European community, good will and Marxism.

In October 1940, British "black" operations took on a new look, one which made them stand out from the rest of the clandestine propaganda stations of the war. The reason for the new approach, largely, was the appearance of a new head of SO-1, Sefton Delmer.

Delmer was an experienced journalist who had grown up in Germany, spoke the language fluently and had access to detailed reports of conditions within the Reich from British intelligence, reports of bomber crews and captured German personnel. For the years the station was operating, and in fact, until 1962 when Delmer wrote a book of his wartime experiences, the project remained a closely kept secret.

Delmer was born in Berlin in 1904, son of an Australian professor who lectured at Berlin University. He left Germany in 1917 but returned ten years later as a free-lance journalist. At the war's start he returned to London and in late 1940 became director of SO-1. He is now chief foreign affairs reporter for the London Daily Express and as recently as 1962 he lectured the U.S. Army's Psychological Warfare School, Ft. Bragg, N.C., on his activities with propaganda broadcasts.

The new twist of Delmer's was what he referred to as "psychological judo," exploiting the impetus of the enemy's own ideological preaching to turn it against him. One other break with propaganda tradition initiated by Delmer was that the clandestine station should not sound as though it was directed to the general public. He recalled the way he had sometimes found himself listening to the salty conversations of ships' captains talking over the radiotelephone at sea. He intended to make the German listener believe he was eavesdropping in much the same sense on radio talk not intended for his ears. "As he twiddled the knobs of his set, he would suddenly find himself tuned in to what sounded like the signals traffic of a clandestine military organization sending cyphered instructions to secret cells all over occupied Europe. In between cypher messages, a die-hard of the old Prussian school would use the transmitter to give members of the supposed organization his caustic and salaciously outspoken views of what was going on-- views which, while being spiced with plenty of inside information, would show him as a loyal and devoted follower of the Fuhrer, but scathingly contemptuous of the 'rabble' that had seized control of the fatherland in the Fuhrer's name." The stations were designed to demonstrate a growing split between the conservative elements of the German army and the radicals of the Nazi party.

(Continued next page)

CLODESTINE CORNER (Continued) - Delmer says, "To add special irony, I decided that the class leader should be introduced as 'der chef,' the chief. For this was the title which I had heard the members of his immediate entourage refer to Hitler as I traveled around Germany with him in 1932, and the station itself we would call 'Gustav Siegfried Eins,' GS-1, signalers German for our 'George-Sugar-One' -- and leave it for the listener to decide what these cabalistic initials signified. Did they mean Geheimsender 1, (secret transmitter 1); or Generalstab 1 (general staff 1); or perhaps as one staffer suggested, Gurkensalat 1 (cucumber salad 1)? I had no idea, nor did anyone else.

We were soon to hear the most intriguing theories being reported back to us from many and elsewhere abroad."

GS-1 went on the air May 23, 1941. The leading character, der chef, was played by Paul Sanders, an ex-mystery writer who had lived in Germany until 1938, and who was attached to a British Army Pioneer (Engineer) Corps unit. Studios were in a brick house in the little Bedfordshire village of Aspley Guise. The first transmission began very early with der chef announcing his call and dictating some code signals:

"Here is Gustav Siegfried Eins. Here is Gustav Siegfried Eins," the voice repeated about 45 seconds. And then, "Calling Gustav Siegfried Achtzehn (18), here is a message for Gustav Siegfried Achtzehn..." Then followed a message in number code. It was a high grade cypher and when broken by the Reich Central Security Office, as it was intended to be, read, "Willy meet Jochem Friday, row five, parquet stalls, second performance, Union Theater." Delmer says, "I fondly imagined leather coated Gestapo agents attending every one of the hundreds of Union Theater cinemas on the look out for Willy and Jochem." Then in voice announcement followed a transmission attacking various der underlings, such as Himmler and Nazi labor czar Fritz Sauckel.

The Gustav Siegfried Eins station also aimed its blows at the weak link in the Axis, giving German assistance to the "weak sister Italians" was a waste of men and materiel. Italian forces in Africa were scathingly referred to as the "macaroni front."

The success of this station in keeping its true identity a secret is apparent, even today, in studying comments by British and American authors, written in the early 1940's.

One author said he had information that the station was really German and was operated by associates of Rudolf Hess, a Nazi leader who hoped to make peace with England and form an Anglo-German alliance against Russia. Another writer said, "A neutral informant in close touch with members of the Nazi party has asserted that Station Gustav Siegfried Eins is located in Germany, that is whereabouts are known to the Gestapo, but that its operators cannot be arrested because the power behind them is a figure so prominent that his disgrace would cause a disastrous upheaval on the home front. This figure is, of course, Hermann Goering (head of the Luftwaffe)."

For an interval signal, GS-1 used the second line of an 18th century folk song by Ludwig Holty, played on an out-of-tune piano. The first bars of the song were used as interval signal by the Reich's own Deutschlandsender and GS-1's signature tune simply answered back with the next notes. This remained der chef's interval signal for the 18 months of Gustav Siegfried Eins' existence.

Such good reaction was obtained from the broadcasts of this station that the British became worried their American allies would believe there really were internal frictions between the Nazi party and the army and that this alone would bring Germany to its knees. President Franklin Roosevelt was told the story of GS-1's deception. Unfortunately, the news was soon all over Washington.

With the station's value now on the line, it was decided that der chef would have to "die" and at the end of October 1943, the station went off the air as the chief was caught by the Gestapo at last."

But this final broadcast resulted in the only bad slip of the station's career, for he died twice. Delmer explained it thus: "A transmitter engineer, knowing no German and unaware of the final nature of the broadcast -- complete with Tommy gun salvo and off, '...got you, you swine!'... went through his usual routine and repeated the recording an hour after the broadcast that was supposed to be the chief's last. Fortunately, I never heard it. I have never met anyone else who did."

(Digested from "The History of Clandestine Radio Operations,"

A DXplorer Radio Association publication.)

TGCH - Escuelas Radiofonicas Chortis

Jocutan is a town situated in the eastern portion of Guatemala, 200 kilometers from the capital, Guatemala City, and near the border with Honduras, about 30 kilometers from the ancient Mayan ruins at Copan. The area is mountainous, but still its chief economic endeavor is agriculture, producing corn, beans and coffee.

The Radio School is the result of an effort by 23 technicians (16 of them Americans) sent into the area to help the Chorti Indians of the area, as 95 percent of them are illiterate and virtually all live in conditions of extreme poverty.

The Chortis are the direct descendants of the ancient Mayas of the area, who once emigrated from Honduras, through this area, to Yucatan. The Chortis still continue the traditions of the Mayas in their corn-raised agriculture, their language, and their racial purity. Of approximately 5,000 Chortis in the area of Jocutan, about 35,000 still speak the ancient language of Chorti, or the language of the "horn-mouths." They are generally found in the small villages spread about the mountains of the area, and remain apart from the "Ladinos," or descendants of the Spaniards, thus are able to preserve their culture.

The Radio School aims to bring basic education to these people. The program is headed by the radio station, TGCH in Jocutan, which in turn has 150 class monitors in the rural villages. Their inability to recognize a few words and their knowledge of the alphabet led to their selection as monitors. Each monitor is furnished with a battery operated transistor

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radio which is the key to the program. Classes meet nightly for five hours of learning to read and write, with rest periods of local news and music. Once each month, the monitors report to the station center for lesson materials and familiarization of the material to be presented in the ensuing weeks. Since monitors are uncompensated for their efforts, except for possession of the radio, and often have to walk several hours to come to the monthly meetings at the station, the extent of cooperation is surprising. At present, the school has about 2,000 students, ranging in age from seven to 50 years of age, and is becoming larger daily.

The station was initiated on August 3, 1966 with a Collins transmitter, but was briefly silenced shortly after by a bolt of lightning which hit the antenna, damaging it. The first lesson program in the radio school was transmitted on August 7 of this year.

Radio Chorti, with call letters TGCH, operates on a frequency of 3,380 kc/s, with a power of 1,000 watts. No schedule of transmission is available, but they do transmit every evening and have been heard from 0000 to 0200 GMT.

The station's director is Albino Gomez; the Program Advisor, Jean-Marie Gelmi; the Spiritual Advisor, Padre Leon Ruwet; and the engineer is Antonio Rodriguez. Reports in either Spanish or French are acceptable. Reports may be sent to Escuelas Radiofonicas Chortis, Jocutan, Dep. Chiquimula, Guatemala. The station is non-profit and is partly sponsored by the Catholic church in Guatemala. (Bill Graham)

RDIO TASHKENT DESTROYED BY QUAKE

Peter Skrap of the Danish Shortwave Club International has received a letter from Mrs. Markhamat Tadjieva, of Radio Tashkent, telling of the station's destruction in an earthquake in April. The letter reads, in part:

"Our Radio House has been destroyed and we are broadcasting from motor vehicles out in the square fronting the old building and the offices are to be found in tents. Hot? It's beyond description..If you find that the technical quality of the transmissions is not high, put them down to various interferences, noises from the streets, etc."

The new station was expected to be completed in late August or early September. This is a modern five story building with all the conveniences plus air conditioning... The earthquake..left over 40,000 families homeless..in a matter of seconds..in a milder form it continues to make itself felt. We have had over 500 tremors, big and small, since the 26th of April, that is a hundred days of perpetual tremors with four to five tremors a day."

B.B.C. -- PAST AND PRESENT

No doubt most DX'ers, including beginners, are familiar with the QSL card used by the B.B.C., London. It looks well on one's wall with its picture of the Big Ben clock tower and the words, "This is London." A look at the back of the card, however, shows that it doesn't completely measure up to the purist's idea of a verification card. There is no notation of the date or frequency, nor any trace of the magic words, "verified" or "confirmed." The closest to a confirmation are the words, "Your report was in accordance with our published schedule."

Since we, as DX'ers, have no control over the B.B.C.'s policy, we have to be satisfied with what has been sent in on the theory that it was intended by the B.B.C. to be a QSL. While it is not entirely satisfactory as a QSL, consider the problem of the pre-war (WW-II) DX'ers. The B.B.C.'s QSL policy, or lack thereof, has long been a bone of contention. The fact is that the present card is a great improvement over pre-war cards. The history of the B.B.C. is one of extreme reluctance to verify a reception report, while at the same time, acknowledging the value of these reports to station engineers.

The B.B.C. commenced experimental shortwave transmissions in 1927 with G5SW at Chelmsford. According to the B.B.C.'s own biography, the reports from listeners showed so much interest that on December 19, 1932, a regular Empire Service from Daventry was established, with two shortwave transmitters with 10-15 kw. power. The biography, written in 1935, then notes: "No summary of the service would be complete without an expression of gratitude to those listeners who have, during the early years of the Empire Service, sent to the B.B.C., reports on both program and technical aspects of the Service. The value of suggestions and criticisms embodied in such reports from overseas cannot be overestimated. It is hoped that new listeners will similarly provide reports, upon which the growth of the Empire Service so greatly depends."

Now let us look at the type of reply the B.B.C. sent in response to these valuable reception reports. My earliest card from Daventry was in 1934 and was a small, plain card, with a small imprint of the B.B.C.'s seal and the following message, "The British Broadcasting Corp. thanks you for your report of July 19th on the transmission from the Empire Broadcasting Station, but regrets that specific verification of reception cannot be given."

Around 1935, a slightly better card was issued, but still no verification. It was better in that it was a large card with a photo of the Broadcasting House, London, on the front and looked well on one's wall. The message simply said: "The British Broadcasting Corp. thanks you for reporting on reception of the Empire Broadcasting Station at Daventry." The back of the card gave a complete list of station calls, GSA through GSE., and opposite each call was the frequency used for that call, eleven in all, with two used at a time.

So we can see that there has been some progress over the past 30 years, towards a more satisfactory QSL policy at the B.B.C. Perhaps another decade will produce a card from the B.B.C. that will satisfy the most critical QSL collector. Let's hope so!

...Bill Sparks and ASWLC

IN YEARS PAST

In late 1950, 16 years ago, one of the more active clubs around was the United 49'ers Radio Society, with the late Anson Boice as its editor. The club was headquartered in New Britain, Conn. A British DXer, Sid Pearce reported logging Scutari, Albania on 8,200 kc/s., with signoff at 1530 GMT with the Albanian National Anthem. Stateside, Curacao, PJ02, was heard in North Carolina with an English program on 5,010 kc/s., at 2000-2015, on Mondays only. (Radio and TV News)



OSL REPORT

GREGG GALKIN-EDITOR, BOX 23, HARRISON HOUSE, UNB., FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA

Hurrah! Christmas is only a few weeks away. Don't know about the rest of you but I am looking for Santa to bring me some QSLs. Unlike many of you lucky guys my percentage of QSL returns has been very low this past year. Oh well, here's hoping!! During this past month I have been swamped with reports from all you avid QSL collectors and don't mind saying that I am delighted to have this extra work. Keep up the good work gentlemen and lets hear from some more of the newer members. I am very pleased to welcome many new contributors this month and as can be seen from the Scoreboard we have more than exceeded 100.

In the October issue a statement from the BEC on their QSL policy was printed. This month to continue the series, three other stations have made QSL policy statements. First from the ANARC QSL Committee, the VOA:

"Until 1955, the VOA sent QSL cards in response to listeners reports which verified specific time, date and other information. The large number of reception reports received however, made it impossible to keep up to date with the increasing requests for QSL cards. By 1956, the backlog was so great that a delay of more than six months had developed between the time a reception report was received and a QSL sent. A decision had to be made whether or not to continue the practice of sending QSL cards from the Voice of America.

"The persons who complete QSL cards for the VOA have other duties during the work day and do this on an extra-duty, part-time basis. While it was not possible to assign additional staff to QSL cards, it was determined that the large flow of cards be handled with the existing staff if the great deal of time required to check program and transmitter logs in order to verify frequencies could be eliminated. Although some large broadcasting organizations do not send out QSL cards, the VOA decided to continue to send out cards but without verifying the frequency or power of the transmitter used. In making this decision, the VOA asked the advise of several leading DX hobbyists. It was their unanimous recommendation that it was more desirable to receive QSL cards from the VOA without verification than to have the VOA entirely discontinue its QSL cards (which) would still enable shortwave listeners to obtain reception verification from certain countries which it might not otherwise be possible (to get cards and verification from)." Ruth Walter-Public Info. Officer

Our thanks to the ASWLC from which the above is reprinted. Taking the above statement into consideration, I wonder if the VOA's cards can be actually considered as "verifications".

From Mike Macken of Massachusetts comes the news that HCJB in Quito is very pleased to QSL reports, but certain requirements have to be met. They are "date of reception of HCJB, full name of HCJB (7-ED), Times to be in Greenwich Mean Time, Frequencies to be in megacycles or meters, the name of the programme, three details, and 3 IRCs if an airmail reply is desired." It would appear from HCJB's statement that they are not really

interested in how they are received. hi Also a letter from Member Marlin A. Field states that Radio Moscow confirms only reception reports on their transmissions beamed to North America. Marlin says: "I sent reception reports for Riazan-17775 kcs, Vologda-15350 kcs, Magadan-4995 kcs, Komosomolsk-9480 kcs, Yerevan-11690 kcs, Vladivostok-5015 kcs along with one for Radio Moscow. I asked Radio Moscow to verify or forward reports Reply was 'We regret to say that we cannot verify those of your reception reports which are on local stations, such as Magadan, Yerevan, etc.' No mention was made of forwarding reports either. I wonder why since others in Frenx reported they had received QSL's via Radio Moscow from some of these stations." Well, don't feel too bad OM as you are not the only one! My own reports to Tbilisi, Vinnitsa, Alma Ata etc via Moscow have never been answered either. Perhaps it might help if a programme rebroadcast from Moscow over these transmitters could be reported. Since many of our members have reported QSLs this way, particularly in this month's column, they would write and give their secret so others may benefit.

SCOREBOARD

| # | Reporter | HIC | VIC | Prized QSL |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|
| 1. | Don Jensen, Wisconsin | 185 | 180 | Falkland Is. Bc. Service |
| 2. | Frank Peters, Illinois | 180 | 172 | Radio Port Vila |
| 3. | Bob Hill, D. C. | 172 | 6 | CR4AA, 7398 Kcs |
| 4. | Gerry L. Dexter, Wisconsin | 170 | 163 | Radio Rarotonga, Cook I. |
| 5. | Bill S. Sparks, California | 162 | 149 | Dili, Timor |
| 6. | William G. Graham, New York | 156 | 130 | Radio Caraja Anapolis |
| 7. | Bob Padula, Australia | 155 | 140 | Burundi 4920 Kcs |
| 8. | Wendel Craighead, Kansas | 152 | 137 | R. Clube do Huambo |
| 9. | Dan Henderson, Maryland | 145 | 104 | Soloman Islands VQO4 |
| 10. | Gregg A. Calkin, New Brunswick | 144 | 122 | VTW2, Gilbert/Ellice Is. |
| 11. | Marlin A. Field, Michigan | 131 | 115 | Mt. Nyeri, Kenya Reg. |
| 12. | Leo Fleury, New York | 129 | 92 | Radio Ulan Bator |
| 13. | Serge Neumann II, Calif.* | 127 | 117 | Radio Fort-Lamy, Tchad |
| 14. | Victor C. Jaer, Haiti | 125 | 8 | AVROS, Surinam |
| 15. | Warren E. Nordgren, Illinois | 123 | 102 | Fernando Po, Sp. Guinea |
| 16. | Ray Fansler, Illinois | 122 | 78 | XZK3, Burma |
| 17. | William Eddings, Penna. | 119 | 103 | DZB2, Philippines |
| 18. | Doug Benson, New Hampshire* | 114 | 109 | AFRTS, Tokyo, Japan |
| 19. | Bruce W. Churchill, Calif. | 109 | 77 | V3USA, MEC Mauritius |
| 20. | Danny Douglas, Washington* | 106 | 71 | Radio Wewak |
| 21. | Cesar Objio, Dominican Rep. | 106 | 24 | Radio Portugal, Lisbon |
| 22. | Dan Wilt, Ohio* | 105 | 84 | Radio Sabah, N. Borneo |
| 23. | Roger A. Camire, N. H. | 103 | 76 | Radio Des Vallees |
| 24. | Mike Finigan, North Carolina | 102 | 62 | Voice of Vietnam, Hanoi |
| 25. | Rene Chicoine, Quebec, Canada | 100 | 92 | Radio La Cruz del Sur |
| 26. | Alex T. Primm, Missouri | 100 | 71 | Radio Baghdad, Iraq |
| 27. | Ron Luyster, Ohio* | 100 | 16 | Radio Eurafica |
| 28. | Del Hirst, Texas | 99 | 60 | VRH10, Suva, Fiji Islan |
| 29. | John L. Sgulletta, New York | 96 | 84 | Radio Warsaw, Poland |
| 30. | Jim Howard, Missouri* | 95 | 75 | Radio Reunion |
| 31. | Roger Parker, Illinois | 95 | 68 | Radio Tahiti, Papeete |
| 32. | Richard D'Angelo, New York | 95 | 50 | VLT4 Port Moresby, N.G |
| 33. | Elias P. Couloiras, Mass. | 94 | 73 | Radio Tahiti, Papeete |
| 34. | Gary Fredricks, Oregon* | 94 | 61 | VQO4, Soloman Islands |
| 35. | Tom Hamp, Ontario, Canada | 91 | 78 | Radio Tropical, Panama |
| 36. | Jack Widner, California* | 91 | 48 | DEW9, Philippine Islan |
| 37. | A.E. Glover, Washington | 90 | 77 | Radio Mogadiscio |
| | Georgia* | 83 | 59 | Radio Ankara, Turkey |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|----|----------------------------|
| 39. John Patton, Penna. | 83 | 50 | HCJB, Quito, Ecuador |
| 40. Robert R. Getman, Wisconsin | 82 | 50 | Radio Tahiti, Papeete |
| 41. Mark D. Hosmer, Indiana | 81 | 60 | Radio Togo, Lome |
| 42. Ronald Engelbrecht, Missouri | 81 | 54 | DZH9, Philippine Islands |
| 43. Jerry Headen, North Carolina* | 80 | 52 | Radio Santa Isabel |
| 44. Gary Wilburn, Ohio* | 76 | 30 | VLX9, Australia |
| 45. Jim Gallucci, Oregon* | 75 | 41 | Radio Brunei, Brunei |
| 46. Rick Charnes, New Jersey | 73 | 42 | Rome Lome, Togo Rep. |
| 47. Charles Artiss, Michigan | 71 | 60 | Radio Guareni, ZYV74 |
| 48. Mike Leuchtfeld, Illinois* | 71 | 56 | Radio Amman, Jordan |
| 49. Marvin Nelson, New York* | 70 | 15 | Radio New Zealand |
| 50. Bob Krasnoff, Pennsylvania | 68 | 13 | Radio Pakistan, Karachi |
| 51. Del Beaupre, Connecticut* | 65 | 52 | Radio Cairo, U.A.R. |
| 52. Alan I. Raylesberg, New York | 65 | 42 | Radio Amman, Jordan |
| 53. John Pirnat, Ohio* | 64 | 45 | Radio Abidjan, Ivory Coast |
| 54. Bill Stevens, Pennsylvania* | 63 | 60 | Radio Ceylon |
| 55. Michael Larkins, New Jersey | 63 | 33 | Radio Peking, China |
| 56. Andrew F. Rugg, Quebec, Canada | 62 | 51 | VLX9, Australia |
| 56. Phil Zucchi, Mass.* | 62 | 51 | Radio Tirana, Albania |
| 58. Art A. Poulis, Mass. | 62 | 37 | Radio Tahiti, Papeete |
| 59. Paul Classen, Alabama* | 62 | 27 | Radio Andorra |
| 60. Herb Donehco, Georgia* | 62 | 26 | Radio Canada |
| 61. Mike McElhatton, Penn.* | 60 | 49 | Radio Ulan Bator |
| 62. George Zeller, Ohio | 60 | 47 | Radio Euzkadi, Cloudestine |
| 63. Grant Wannerstron, Calif. | 60 | 14 | Radio New Zealand |
| 64. Mike Lee, New York* | 59 | 48 | Radio Pakistan, Karachi |
| 65. Jerry M. Stuart, Oklahoma | 57 | 40 | Radio Tahiti, Papeete |
| 66. Bob Erickner, Penna.* | 56 | 49 | Radio Damascus, Syria |
| 67. Dave Carlson, Missouri | 56 | 44 | Radio Brazzaville, Congo |
| 68. Tim Hartmann, Missouri* | 55 | 35 | VLX9, Australia |
| 69. Barry Deal, Nebraska | 55 | 28 | Radio Cairo, U.A.R. |
| 70. Jerry L. Green, Virginia | 54 | 47 | Radio Iran, Teheran |
| 71. Andy Noznick, Illinois* | 51 | 35 | Radio TV Dominicana |
| 72. Carl Goodling, Penna.* | 50 | 39 | Radio New Zealand |
| 73. Odis Woodward, Tennessee* | 50 | 35 | Radio Amman, Jordan |
| 74. Alan Jeeves, Penna. | 50 | 2 | Radio Japan, Tokyo |
| 75. Peter DeHart, Penna. | 49 | 19 | Radio Baghdad, Iraq |
| 76. Fred J. Gaisser, New York | 48 | 32 | Voice of Nigeria, Lagos |
| 77. John Hartman, New York* | 48 | 30 | Radio Tirana, Albania |
| 78. Ed. J. Pyatt, South Carolina | 47 | 39 | Radio Peking, China |
| 79. Ray Boik, Michigan | 46 | 19 | Radio South Africa, S.A. |
| 80. Steve MacArthur, New York | 45 | 32 | Radio Brazzaville, Congo |
| 81. Bill Gavin, Illinois* | 45 | 14 | SDC, Switzerland |
| 82. Bert Adams, Ontario, Canada | 44 | 38 | Radio Clube Mozambique |
| 83. Bob G. Taylor, West Virginia | 43 | 22 | Radio Ankara, Turkey |
| 84. Gary L. Bywaters, Penna. | 42 | 24 | Radio Australia |
| 85. Clarence Wahl, Kansas* | 42 | 21 | Radio NHK, Tokyo, Japan |
| 86. Austin Arnold, Connecticut | 42 | 20 | Radio Portugal, Lisbon |
| 87. Robert H. Bedwell, California | 40 | 8 | Radio Sweden, Stockholm |
| 88. Greg Eovee, Michigan | 39 | 26 | Radio NHK, Tokyo, Japan |
| 89. Gordon Schiff, Illinois | 39 | 19 | Voice of Nigeria, Lagos |
| 90. Lou M. Kurdziel, New York | 37 | 18 | Radio Nederland, Holland |
| 91. Pete Grenier, California* | 36 | 27 | R. Universidad de Sonora |
| 91. John Kohser, Penna. | 36 | 27 | Radio Beirut, Lebanon |
| 92. Don Herbert, Penna.* | 36 | 21 | Radio Australia |
| 94. Jim Thornton, California | 35 | 30 | Radio New Zealand |
| 95. Gary Phillips, Michigan* | 35 | 23 | Radio South Africa, S.A. |
| 96. Gary Sturm, Indiana | 32 | 26 | Radio Cairo, U.A.R. |

USWA-FRENEXSHORTWAVE CENTER

DEC '66

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----------------------------|
| 17. Ken Josephic, Penna. | 33 | 9 | Radio Nacional de Espana |
| 18. Jack Page, Miss. | 32 | 25 | Kol Zion, Israel |
| 19. John Wedel, Texas* | 32 | 12 | Swiss Bc Corp, Switzerland |
| 20. Gary Wallin, Iowa* | 30 | 16 | Radio Brazzaville, Congo |
| 21. Bob Zobot, Virginia* | 29 | 19 | Radio Australia |
| 22. Mike Scott, Canada | 28 | 25 | DZFB, Philippines |
| 23. Mike Macken, Mass. | 26 | 5 | VOA/Malalos, Philippines |
| 24. Nick DiGiorgi, Connecticut | 22 | 11 | VQs, Tangier, Morocco |
| 25. Don Hibscheiler, Indiana | 21 | 20 | Radio Australia |
| 26. Ken Hildreth, Illinois | 20 | 11 | Radio Cairo, U.A.R. |
| 27. Harry Leon, California* | 12 | 6 | Radio Australia |
| 28. Charlie Loudenboomer, Utopia | 12 | 5 | Radio Port Vile |

* * * * *

REPORT FORMS are now available for the QSL REPORT don't forget. Available from myself for SASE or SAS and IRC/stamp. Those of you above with the asterisk (*) please update and send new totals in. Even if there has been no change let me know about it, O.K.? Tnx

MEMBERS COMMENT

Alex T. Primm: "My favorite QSL is Baghdad, Iraq because my wife's cousin is an architect there, and also Baghdad brings to mind so many romantic tales of mysteries of the near East!"

Lou Kurdziel: "I consider Radio Nederland's QSL to be the one I value above all others. It's because it was the first station I sent a report to. The report was rejected so I tried again. This time I succeeded. And another reason I like it is because of the design. Although this was not my first QSL, I prize it first above all others."

Thank-you gentlemen; what about the rest of you? Personally, my favorite QSL is VTW2, Gilbert & Ellice Islands on 6050 kcs. The reason? Well, QRM was very heavy on the morning of reception; conditions were poor and it is a rather exotic country.

* * * * *

From the Allians News comes the following:

QSL - Souvenir or Document?

We are all proud of the QSLs in our collections and consider them official documents of our achievements on the bands. Don't you dare call our precious verifications "picture post cards" or "souvenirs"! Yet we are all aware of the fact that many stations do not verify reception reports at all, but use their "QSLs" as "souvenirs". The experienced DX'er knows this and he is therefore always careful about proper identification of the station he reports. Then his pure conscience together with the reply from the station form a good QSL.

Although highly desirable, I do not demand that all stations follow an honest code of QSL ethics, but I do urge all stations with programmes directed to listeners abroad and asking for reception reports to verify our reports by a QSL, not by a souvenir! The stations do not consider our QSLs important enough to put a qualified person on the job, instead they use any person available at the moment. This person is nice and friendly and wants to thank us all for our letters by sending these nice "post-cards"- not knowing that he is violating one of the basic rules of the DX hobby. It is therefore our duty to inform them about the facts of DX. They need our reception reports for their transmissions, but we don't need their worthless pieces of papers (we need QSLs)! We must inform the stations of the importance of issuing QSLs. Do not hesitate to return invalid QSLs, stress the fact that you want your report checked against the station log before verifying.

(condensed)

HOW TO VERIFY 100 COUNTRIES!!

- ALBANIA: Radio Tirana sends QSL, programme guide and various booklets in 13 weeks for 7265 kcs (Carlson, Mo.); form letter airmail in 34 days for 7265 (Artiss, Michigan), by letter airmail (Baines, N.S.), in 75 days (Macken, Mass.), w/form letter airmail in 59 days (Deal, Nebraska)
- ALGERIA: Algiers-9685 kcs confirms by letter in 2 months (Baines, N.S.), for 6175 kcs sends card, sked and rpt form seamail in 49 days (Poulis/Mass.)
- ANDORRA: Radio Des Vallees with picture postcard in 2½ months by airmail for sporadic one-shot broadcast on SW. Data and commemorative stamps to add to the QSL value (Camire, New Hampshire)
- ARGENTINA: RAE-9685 sends card in 70 days (not signed) (Thornton, Calif), by card in 5 months for 11710 (Erhel, Illinois), confirms 9690 kcs by card in 54 days seamail. No verification information on it (Poulis, Mass)
- ASCENSION ISLAND: BEC relay-15350 kcs confirms with card in 1 month via London (Baines, N.S.), letter/card in 1 month (Hosmer, Ind.), letter in 3 weeks (Nordgren, Ill.),
- AUSTRALIA: Radio Australia sends card/program sked and booklets about the station and country in 40 days via 2nd class airmail (Bedwell, Calif), for 17840 kcs in 4 months (Bywaters, Penna), card/sked for 17840 in 157 days signed by Simone Chaloupek (Thornton, Calif), in 17 wks/7190 (Kurdziel, NY); VLM4 in 41 days by air with multicolor map card (Camire, N.H.) by card for 4920 kcs in 2 months (Artiss, Michigan)
- VLM9-9610 with card signed by D.R. Channell in 2 months (Artiss Michigan), card for 9610 kcs in 6 weeks (Nordgren, Illinois).
- AUSTRIA: Wien sends card/sked in 24 days seamail (Artiss, Mich), for 9770 kcs a card airmail in 1½ months (Erhel, Illinois).
- BECHUANALAND - BEC transmitter via London sent letter for 4845 kcs in 11 days (Nordgren, Illinois). (Congrats OM, country is now Botswana-ED)
- BELGIUM: RTB sent card for 9615 kcs along with maps in 47 days seamail. Pamphlets and booklets often included (Charnes, New Jersey)
- BOLIVIA: CP43/Radio Universo, letter and pennant in two weeks on a f/up report, signed by Antonio Bertuin and Juan Elanco G. (Sparks, California)
- BONAIRE: TWR-11815 kcs sent folder QSL, a sked and religious booklet by air. Signer: T. Muller (Poulis, Mass.), by card for 15260 kcs airmail in 3 weeks (Erhel, Illinois), in 7 weeks for 11820 kcs (Hibschweiler, Ind.)
- BRAZIL: Radio Bandeirantes-6185 kcs by letter in English from; Samir Rozur in 2 months. Pennant also sent. (Artiss, Michigan) (Artiss, Mich)
- Radio Guarani-6175 QSLs with card registered mail in 12 days//
- BULGARIA: Sofia-9700 kcs card/letter/sked sent in 48 days airmail (Macken, Mass.), by card airmail in 3 weeks (Erhel, Ill.), in 30 days (Josephic, Pa)
- BURMA: BCS/XZK9-5040 sent card in 129 days by surface mail (Churchill, Cal)
- CANADA: Radio Canada-9630 kcs sends 'Expo 67' card signed by B. Duke (Chicoine, Que.), for 5970 kcs in 3 wks w/club pennant (Erhel, Ill.), for 9625 in 4 weeks (Hibschweiler, Indiana), card for 15190 in 34 days (Poulis, Mass.), for 15190 in 72 days (Thornton, Calif). Concensus on above signer!
- CFCX-6005 QSLed with card in 52 days surface mail (Macken, Mass.) in 12 days by card (Artiss, Michigan) Station is Montreal, P.Q....ED
- CFRX-6070 Toronto, Ontario in 6 days (Hibschweiler, Indiana)
- CKZN-6160 St. Johns, Nfld. with card in 1 month signed by J.C. Postema (Artiss, Michigan)
- CANARY ISLANDS: RNE QSLs with form letter in 4 months (Camire, N. H.)
- CHINA: Radio Peking-17680 sent card, sked and magazine in 67 days by mail (Poulis, Mass.), for 15060 by card, sked and magazine in 49 days airmail (Deal, Nebraska).
- CLANDESTINE: Radio Euzkadi, La Voz de la Resistencia Vasca sent a QSL letter in Spanish (Howard, Missouri).

COLOMBIA: Radio Santa Fe-4965 kcs sent letter and pennant in 9 months. (Nordgren, Ill.), letter and pennant airmail signed by : Mrs. Luisa de Bernal in 3 months. Letter in English (Larkins, N.J) in 13 weeks by same letter/pennant airmail w/same signer (Artiss, Michigan)

Trans. Caldas HJFW-5020 kcs has verified by letter in Spanish in some 42 days (Artiss, Michigan).

COSTA RICA: Radio Reloj sent letter in Spanish in 22 days airmail for 6206 kcs signed by Marta Cecilia Araya Barahona (Artiss, Michigan)

CENTRAL AFRICAN REP: Bangui w/card and map of Africa in 27 d. (Camire, NH)

CONGO: Station Interprovinciale du Katanga, Elizabethville-11865 kcs w/ QSL in 1 year 27 days signed by: Felicien Mitheo, seemail (Chicoine, Que)

Radio Brazzaville-11725 kcs sends card in 20 days (Thornton, Cal.) card airmail in 37 days for 15190 (Charnes, New Jersey)

CUBA: Habana-9625 kcs with card in 109 days (Thornton, Calif), for 11855 w/card in 2 weeks (Erhel, Illinois), in 3½ months seemail (Charnes, N.J.)

CYPRUS: BDC relay sent letter in 1 month via London for 11905 (Hosmer, Ind), for 15420 kcs by card in 1 month de London (Baines, N.S.), "Big Ben" card giving wrong frequency for 11820 in 13 days (Glover, Wash), airmail for 11955 kcs in some 20 days (Charnes, New Jersey)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Prague-7345 kcs QSLs by card signed by Martha Trojanova airmail in 29 days. 2 IRC sent w/report (Josephic, Pa), in 9 weeks for 11990 kcs (Hibschweiler, Indiana), in 3 wks airmail (Erhel, Illinois).

DENMARK: Radio Denmark sent card for 15165 kcs in 2 wks (Bywaters, Penna) with card/letter in 10 days w/data, sked, stamps (Camire, New Hampshire)

ECUADOR: HCJB-9745 kcs QSLed with card/sked and pamphlets in 15 days air. 3 IRCs sent. (Sedlacek, Neb.), w/same for 17890 kcs in 75 days airmail (Macken, Mass.), in 10 days for 11910 airmail (Deal, Nebraska), card for 9745 kcs in 2 months airmail (Erhel, Ill), for 15115 kcs in 2 months (Hibschweiler, Ind), in 12 days signed by: Herbert Jacobson (Chesosky, Pa)

EL SALVADOR: YSS-6010 sent a letter in Spanish in 4½ mos (Nordgren, Ill)

ENGLAND: BBC sent card, prog. guide, booklet re SW aeriels in 33 days via surface mail (Bedwell, Calif), in 30 days for 11780 signed by K.R. Sturley (Thornton, Calif), for 9510 in 1 month. (Hibschweiler, Indiana).

VOA Woofferton-7200 kcs sent ca rd from Washington signed by W.E. Dunlin (Chicoine, P.Q.)

ETHIOPIA: ETLF-15295 sent card/religious booklet seemail (Poulis, Mass.)

FIJI IS. Suva-3230 kcs sends card signed by M. Cullen (Graham, New York)

VRH9-3284 sent card in 44 days seemail w/same signer (Churchill, Calif.)

FRANCE: ORTF/Paris sent card/sked in 21 days airmail in French for 11845 kcs (Bovee, Michigan), has been sending backup veries for all my reports to its related stations like Congo, Fr. Guiana, Reunion and hopefully Martinique (Camire, N.H.), for 9755 in 1 month airmail (Artiss, Michigan)

G.D.R. RBI-11875 in 1 month (Hibschweiler, Ind), in 24 days signed only "Berolina" (Thornton, Calif). ("Berolina" seems to be some national word in the East. When I was in E. Berlin this summer, vvisited a new hotel of the same name-ED) card/letter/sked in 1 month airmail (Poulis, Mass)

G.F.R. DW-9605 kcs in 5 wks (Hibschweiler, Ind), for 11945 kcs by card in 35 days signed by: G.W. Thiele (Thornton, Calif), in 3 wks (Erhel, Ill)

RFL-15145 kcs sent card airmail in 14 wks (Artiss, Michigan)

GEORGIAN S.S.R. Tbilisi sent card/letter for 5040 kcs in 1 month via Moscow (Nordgren, Ill.), via Moscow in 48 days (Dexter, Wisconsin).

GHANA: Accra-11800 kcs sent letter in 3 months (Erhel, Ill.), for 9760 in 3 wks (Hibschweiler, Ind), w/card/sked airmail in 12 days for 9570 kcs (Bedwell, Calif), card for 6110 in 3 wks (Bywaters, Penna), by letter for 9760 kcs in 10 days. Signed: J.P. Ospo (Thornton, Calif) for 6110 kcs by card in 19 days airmail with sked (Sedlacek, Nebraska)

GREECE: 15345 kcs verified by letter in 1 month (Nordgren, Ill), in one month by letter for 15342 kcs (unsigned).

VOA/Rhodes-7130 kcs sent QSL card de Washington in 1 month, 3 days signed by W.E. Dumlin and VOZ/Thessalonika-5995 kcs sent card in 1 month, 3 days (both Chicoine, P.Q.)

GUATAMALA: Radio Nacional Tikal-6205 kcs sent letter in 11 days airmail signed by: Prof. J.E. Rosado Pinelo (Graham, New York)

Escuela Radio Chortis-3380 sent letter, booklet, post cards airmail in 28 days. Signer: Padre L. Ruwet (Graham, New York)

GUYANA: Radio Demerara-5980 kcs sends letter in 13 weeks seamail signed by Mrs. Frances S. Bowen. Power given as 2 kw. (Artiss, Mich), for 3265 sent a memo letter sirmail in 19 days (Chicoine, P.Q.) (Congratulations, these are the first reported confirmations of their 2 fq. in FRENDX - ED)

HAITI: Radiodifusione Hatienne-4940 w/letter in 12 days signed by: Yvan Michael, Director (Dexter, Wisconsin)

HAWAII: Honolulu VOA-17705 in 29 days signed by E. Polonsky (Thornton, Cal)

HONG KONG: ZBW3-3940 kcs sent card in 70 days seamail (Churchill, Calif)

HUNGARY: Budapest-9833 kcs w/card by air in 2 months (Erhel, Ill), in 2 months (Bywaters, Pa.), in 40 days w/card-letter; 2 IRCs sent (Josephic/Pa)

INDONESIA: (Sumatra) - Palembang-4855 sent letter and photo of station signed by N.M. Supono. IRCs included, took 22 days (Sparks, California)

ISRAEL: 4XB31 sends card and magazine for 9009 kcs in 1½ mos (Poulis, Mass)

ITALY: RAI sends card for 15385 kcs in 4 mos (Bywaters, Pa), in 2½ mos (Poulis, Mass.), for 11800 in 70 days (Thornton, Calif)

JAPAN: NHK-17825 kcs sent card in 20 days (Poulis, Mass), card/prog sked airmail in 12 days (Larkins, N. J.), in 13 days signer: T. Ohara (Thornton)

JORDAN: Amman-15170 kcs verified w/card in 6 wks (Nordgren, Ill), with a colorful card for 11310 kcs (Camire, New Hampshire).

KAZAKH REP: Alma Ata sent card via Radio Moscow in 48 days (Dexter, Wisc)

KOREA (SOUTH): Seoul sent card in 8 weeks for 9640 kcs (Nordgren, Ill.)

LATVIA: Lettlands Radio on 7140 kcs sent card/letter signed by N. Neiland Head Editor (Graham, N. Y.), Riga QSLs with letter, card and pennent for 7140 kcs, verified in 6 weeks (Nordgren, Illinois)

LEBANON: card/letter for 9545 kcs in 10 wks/no data on QSL (Nordgren, Ill)

LITHUANIA: Vilnius-7360 kcs verified in 8 months w/card and letter (Nordgren, Ill), QSL andp/card in 1 month by air (Chicoine, P.Q.)

MALAYSIA: Radio Malaysia sent QSL-sked airmail for 6175 in 1½ months and signed by: J.K. Sen Gupta. (Artiss, Michigan)

MALI: Bamako-4835 kcs/9745 kcs sent cards seamail in 16 mos (Chicoine, PQ)

MAURITIUS: MBC-9710 sent card in 4 mos (Graham, N.Y.), in 14 weeks seamail altho IRCs had been included for airmail (Peters, Ill), N.H.)

MAURITANIA: colorful card in envelope in 32 days, w/comm. stamps (Camire//

MEXICO: XEOI-Radio Mil 6010 kcs sent p/card QSL in 1½ mos signed by Jorge Garcia (Artiss, Mich), airmail in 68 days (Chicoine, P.Q.)

MONACO: Radio Monte-Carlo-7135 kcs sent printed unsigned QSL by seamail in 2 mos. IRCs sent (Chicoine, P.Q.),

TWR-7260 sent QSL-folder in 1½ mos (Artiss, Michigan), sent a folder QSL and religious tracts in 2 mos (Glover, Washington)

MONGOLIA: Ulan Bator-4070 with 2 cards/letter in 2 mos. (Churchill, Calif)

MORCCO: VOA-7250 kcs sent card surface mail in 4 days (Charnes, N.J.)

QUEBEC: Lourenco Marques-15295 kcs verifies w/card airmail in 16 days IRCs sent (Coulouras, Mass.), card airmail in 15 days (Chicoine, P.Q.)

NETHERLANDS: Hilversum sent new "Windmill card" in 22 days (Carlson, Mo) card, sked and pennent airmail in 61 days (Macken, Mass.), for 9715 kcs card airmail in 2 wks (Erhel, Ill), in 3 wks for 17810 (Hibschweiler, Ind)

NEW GUINEA: Radio Rabaul for 3385 kcs sent picture folder signed by: T. M. Samson (Graham, New York)

NEW HEBRIDES: Port Vila-3905 kcs QSLs w/form letter in 4 weeks airmail. French signer: H. Beroist, English is unreadable (Peters, Illinois)

NEW ZEALAND: ZL3-11780 kcs in 100 days signed by J.L. Hartstonge (Thornton Calif.), for 9540 kcs w/card in 2 mos & same signer (Artiss, Michigan)

NIGERIA: "Voice of Nigeria" sent card & sked airmail in 4 weeks for 7275 kcs. Signer was the Director of External Broadcasting (Calkin, N.B.), card in 3½ weeks for 11900 kcs (Poulis, Mass.)

NICARAGUA: Radio Zelaya-5955 sent card and information sheet in 3½ mos. Signer is: Prof. Guillermo McLeen, Director. (Dexter, Wisconsin)

NORWAY: Oslo w/card for 11850 kcs in 44 days signed by E. Thoker (Thornton, Calif.), card for 15175 kcs in 2 months giving pwr as 100 kw (Bywaters, Pa)

PAPUA: VLK3 sends map card in 1 month airmail (Camire, N.H.) and also VLF4, Port Moresby also with map card in 14 days airmail (Camire)

PAKISTAN: APK-11672 sent card surface mail in 86 days (Churchill, Calif)

PERU: Radio Nac. de Peru sent Spanish letter for 6052 in 4½ mos (Nordgren, Ill), Radio Huancaya-5908 kcs sent both letter and card in 3½ weeks. The signer: Alfredo Elejalde G., Director-Proprietario (Dexter, Wisconsin)

PHILIPPINES: FEBC-DZF2/11920 kcs sent card, sked and letter airmail in one month, 3 days. Signer, Joyce Beals (Chicoine, P.C.) (Thornton, Calif)

PORTUGAL: Lisbon-6025 sent card in 1½ months (Poulis, Mass.) in 24 days//

ROMANIA: Bucharest sends card for 11810 kcs in 2 mos (Bywaters, Penna.) for 9510 kcs airmail with card in 3 months (Brhel, Illinois)

RWANDA: DW/Kigali-17805 kcs sent card in 33 days (Baines, N.S.), sends a card and booklet of Germany/Rwanda in 46 days. (Charnes, New Jersey)
Radio Republique Rwandaise-6030 w/QSL-card in 18 months, 19 days airmail, unsigned (Chicoine, P.C.)

RYUKYU IS. VOA/Okinawa w/usual card in 4 days (Camire, New Hampshire)

SAUDI ARABIA: Jeddah-15150 kcs w/card, letter, sked and picture folder in 6 weeks by registered mail (Glover, Washington), in 1 mo. (Nordgren)

SINGAPORE: FBS-5010 sent card in 73 days signed by: Capt. W. J. O. Etteridge by surface mail (Churchill, California)

SOUTH AFRICA: Radio RSA-11900 kcs has sent a very beautiful card depicting agriculture, industry, fishing fleet and large city in 21 days (Deal, Neb)

SOLOMAN IS. VQC4-3994 kcs has sent a card in 16 days by surface mail signed by: Robert W.M. McLeish. QSL contains all data (Churchill, Calif.)

SPAIN: RNE-9760 kcs sent card in 32 days airmail. 2 IRCs sent (Josephic)

SWEDEN: Radio Sweden has sent card and prog guide in 25 days airmail (Bedwell, Calif) and card for 11805 in 1 month (Bywaters, Penna.) in 1 month for 17840 kcs (Poulis, Mass), in 1 month by air (Brhel, Illinois)

SWITZERLAND: for 9535 in 37 days (Hibschweiler, Ind.), card airmail in 3 wks for 9655 kcs (Brhel, Ill.), in 16 days; signer: Heidi Schwen (Sedlacek)
ICRC-7210 sent card in 35 days seamail (Poulis, Mass.)

SYRIA: Damascus-15190 w/card by registered airmail signed by A. Salim.

TAHITI: Papeete with usual card in 13 days (Camire, N.H.), for 11825 kcs in 6 days not signed (Thornton, Cal), in 13 days airmail (Poulis, Mass.)

TAIWAN: sent card, program guide and letter for EED39-17720 kcs airmail in 32 days (Bedwell, Calif.), w/card & personal letter in 101 days signed by P.P. Chin; in 15 days airmail signed by John Huang (Churchill, Calif.)

TCGO: Lome sent card with sked after 11 months (Hosmer, Ind.) sent 4 color map card in 1½ years after 23 reports! (Camire, New Hampshire)

TANZANIA: card for 5050 kcs again in 3½ months airmail (Calkin, N. B.)

TURKEY: Ankara QSLed w/card in 2 mos for 15160 kcs. Sked too (Hosmer, Ind)

U.A.R. Cairo-9745 kcs sends card airmail in 3 months (Brhel, Illinois), card airmail in 19 days also for 9745 kcs (Charnes, New Jersey)

UKRAINE: Kiev-9635 kcs sends card and schedule for 9690 kcs in 5 weeks (Glover, Washington), w/card, sked and postcard in 1 month airmail (Deal, Nebraska), letter airmail for 9810 kcs sent QSL-letter in 4½ months (Brhel, Ill.), card/sked airmail in 1 month for 9665 kcs (Chicoine, P.Q.)

U.S.A. AFRTS/LA sends card/sked in 20 days for 11805 kcs (Carlson, Mo.) in 3 weeks for same frequency (Hibschweiler, Indiana)

RNYW sent commemorative QSL-card in 10 days for 15440 (Carlson, Mo) in 2½ mos (Baines, N.S.), in 3½ mos after f/up (Poulis, Mass.)

U.N. Radio sent card for 11880 kcs in 9 days (Poulis, Mass.), over Greenville-15130 kcs with a new card in 21 days (Hosmer, Indiana)

WINB, Red Lion, Pa-11795 kcs in 2 weeks (Hibschweiler, Indiana)

VOA/Delano-17820 in 29 days (Thornton, Cal), in 20 days (Hosmer).

U.S.S.R. Moscow sent card, prog. sked for 9540 and 9730 kcs airmail in 38 days (Bedwell, Cal.), w/QSL and p/card airmail in 1 month (Chicoine, P.Q.) sent card airmail in 3 months (Brhel, Illinois)

UPPER VOLTA: Radiodiffusion de Haute-Volta, Ouagadougou-4815 kcs sent QSL card in 1 month (Graham, New York), in 4 months surface/m (Churchill, Cal)

UZBEKISTAN: Tashkent-9600 sends card/letter in 8 months (Nordgren, Ill.)

VATICAN: Vatican Radio has sent card in 89 days for 7250 kcs (Carlson, Mo) w/card-sked in 2½ weeks for 7250 kcs written in Italian (Bovee, Michigan) (?-are you sure OMT Vatican generally written in Latin for QSLs - ED) for 5985 kcs sent card airmail in 1 month. Signed: E.J. Lynch (Brhel, Ill) and in 47 days for 11770 kcs (Hibschweiler, Indiana)

VENEZUELA: Radio Rumbos-4970 kcs has sent card in 4 months (Nordgren, Ill) Ondas Portenas-4890 signed by Rafael Bellorin Malaver sent letter and a pennant in 6 weeks (Dexter, Wisconsin)

VIETNAM (NORTH): Hanoi sends stamps, letter, card and flag for 11760 kcs in 4 months. (Nordgren, Ill.), for 9760 kcs a letter/flag in 2 weeks via Radio Peking (Glover, Washington), for 11760 kcs by card, letter/flag in 4½ months (Nordgren, Ill.)

YUGOSLAVIA: Radio Beograd has confirmed a report for 11735 kcs by QSL-folder and sked in 3 months seammil (Graham, New York)

ZAMBIA: has verified report for 2455 kcs in 4 weeks (Leo Fleury).

* * * * *

Mr. Barry Deal has sent in also a copy of a letter received from Mr. H. R. Hatch, of the External Broadcasting Department of the BBC, which I include here to complete the picture:

"While we have pleasure in sending you another of our acknowledgement cards, we regret that we do not fill in these cards strictly as a QSL or verification card, but they are known as an acknowledgement card. The reason for this is that we are quite unable, in most cases, to be sure of the exact frequency, and because so many of our programmes are relayed in overseas territories, it is not possible to determine whether the xmsm which was intercepted by the listener originated in England or some other place overseas."

Well, there is the BBC situation! hi My thanksto those members who sent in articles. If you receive any statement from a station regarding their QSL policy, send it in to QSL CORNER and let all our members benefit from it.

MAIL DATES: Just a reminder here that the deadline is the 15th of each month. That means all contributions must reach me by the 15th. Therefore if you send your reports airmail, mail by the 12th or 13th and if by 1st class surface mail, then the 10th! A couple days in advance of each of these would be helpful in December, considering all the extra mail the GPO will be required to handle. So, until next month MERRY CHRISTMAS ES DX QSLs
Gregg

RADIO RENASCENCA - LISBON, PORTUGAL

With a few exceptions, real DX from Europe is a rarity. This is due to the fact that the kilowatt war has broken out here and few of the stations broadcasting use low powers. One of the relatively few low powered shortwave stations in Europe is Radio Renascenca, the Portuguese Catholic Radio Station, which transmits with three kilowatts on 6,155 kc/s. It can be heard on occasions in the United States and Canada.

Reception reports should be addressed to: Manager, Emissora Catolica Portuguesa, Rua Capelo 5, 2^o, Lisbon, Portugal. The station verifies with the card shown below.

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| <p><i>Radio Renascenca</i></p> | <p>CONFIRMAÇÃO (Verification Card)</p> |
| | <p>Para <u>DEVALD NENSEN</u> (To) _____ Confirmamos a sua referência sobre a nossa We hereby confirm your report on our emissão de <u>6.155,00</u> kc/s. at <u>15.00.00</u> / <u>15.00.00</u> broadcast, on _____ at _____ GMT de <u>15.00.00</u> <u>15.00.00</u> <u>15.00.00</u> pela qual nos sentimos muito obrigados. for which we cordially thank you.</p> |
| <p>Emissora Católica Portuguesa (Portuguese Catholic Radio Station)</p> | <p>Director Manager</p> |
| <p>RUA CAPELO</p> | <p>Lisboa PORTUGAL</p> |
| | <p>Frequência <u>6.155,00</u> kc. Frequency _____ Potência <u>3.000</u> Watts Power _____ Sinal de intervalo <u>g.s.s.</u> Interval signal _____ Horário <u>15.00.00</u> Secundo _____</p> |

QSL'S FROM AUSTRALIA - Late in 1964, Radio Australia celebrated the 25th anniversary of its international SWBC service. Radio Australia has been a favorite station with the DXing fraternity for some time now due to the quality of its programs, its fine DX program and the quality of its QSL cards. Radio Australia's QSL's hold an honored place in the collection of most DXers because of the station's popularity and the interesting and artistic design of the QSL's. The cards frequently have a colorful map of the nation and a picture of our noisy little friend, the Kookabura.

While the international service first began broadcasts on Dec. 20, 1939, the ABC was actually on shortwave with station VLR, Melbourne, prior to this. Programs were similar to the present day home service relay operated by the ABC on shortwave. Prior to VLR, there was 3LR, Lyndhurst on 9,580 kc/s., with only 600 watts power. Early QSL's from these two stations were plain, with no art work or pictures.

The ABC home service has been expanded to include stations VLR, VLH, Melbourne; VLQ, VLM, Brisbane; VLI, Sydney; and VLW, VLX, Perth. Each will verify reports sent directly to them. The Brisbane stations have been using a short form letter, the others a card which is different from those sent by Radio Australia.

The present Radio Australia cards are not inspired by the early cards from VLR and 3LR, however. Collector's items from pre-war outlets are wonderful cards issued by the gone, but not forgotten stations of the Amalgamated Wireless Asia, Ltd., VK2ME and VK3ME. These cards had colorful designs featuring the map of Australia. VK3ME, using 12,020 and 9,510 kcs. in 1935-36, listed airline distances from Melbourne to major world cities. VK2ME, Sydney, on 9,590 kc/s. in 1936, in addition to the map, had a picture of the Kookaburra. Yes, it was even used as an interval signal at this early date by AWA. Today's DXers can be thankful Radio Australia looked to the past in its QSL designs. ..Bill Sparr

NEWSROOM

NEWS-TIPS-SKEDS

* * *



NEWSROOM

NEWS-TIPS-SKEDS

* * *

DAN HENDERSON-EDITOR 8814 HUNTING LANE, APT. 103

LAUREL, MARYLAND 20810

O.E.T.F., Noumea, New Caledonia, is now being heard on 7170 kc. until 8/00 at 1100 with "Laarseillaise". (Victor Jarr)

Radio Malaysia at Kuala Lumpur is using a new frequency of 630 kc in parallel with 4985 and 7300 kc for its English language program broadcast from 1400 until 1630 when they close down. Signals on the new frequency are excellent. It may be that the station's new 100 kw transmitter now is in operation. (HCB/Soentgerath).

The March edition of Electronics Illustrated will have a write-up on MASWA by G.M. Stanbury. This edition will be on the newsstands in January. (Headquarters, MASWA)

AIR, New Delhi, is now being heard in English at 1230 on new frequency of 4781.5 kc. (Jarr)

An African station that is being heard here daily is Radio Ouagadougou on 4815 kc. Air times are as follows: 0600-0800, 200-1400, and 1700-2300 daily. On Saturday, there is no break and programs in French and several other languages run from 700-2300.

Verification is by card or letter and return postage is required. Reports are preferred in French. The station's address is B.P. 511, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta. (HCB/Soentgerath)

Popular, Maracaibo, Venezuela, has an Arabic Program on Sundays on 4810 kc from 2300-0000. (Jarr).

Three Chilean stations may be heard nightly from 0000-0500. They are: R. Nuevo Mundo (CE1174), 11740 kc; R. Presidente Balmaceda (CE960), 9600 kc, and R. Diego Portales (CE956) on 9571 kc, not 9560 as previously announced.

All stations are located in Santiago and will accept reports written in English and confirm them by QSL cards. The addresses are: CE1174: Casilla 9255; CE960: Casilla 13650; and CE956: Casilla 13962, Santiago, Chile. (HCB/Soentgerath).

Some recent changes in Deutsche Welle's schedule to HA: German: 0000-0255 on 6100, 9545, and 9640 kc. To ECIV: English and French from 0130-0250 on 6075 and 9735 kc. English at 2050-2100 on 6145, 9735, and 11925 kc. (Bert Pector).

Relaying many medium wave stations DUK2, Manila, now may be heard on ECIV at 1000 broadcasting news in English: 6170 kc. Signals are fair to good.

Reports are confirmed by letter from the Philippine Broadcasting Service, 3510 Building, Manila, Philippine Islands. Return postage is appreciated. (HCB/Soentgerath).

A new high-powered transmitter has been placed in service at Radio Kuwait using a newly assigned frequency of 9520 kc. The station is on the air from 0230-0700 and from 1200-2200. A second transmitter on 4967 kc is used in parallel with 9520 kc.

A request for the station's QSL card should be sent to: The Minister of Guidance and Information, P.O. Box 195, Kuwait. (HCB/Soentgerath)

By shifting its frequency slightly to 9865 kcs, the Voice of Indonesia (YDF6) is now free of interference for its 1100-1200 English language broadcast. A woman announcer signs the station on the air. After a short musical interlude, the world news is read by a man, and is followed by a program of popular music.

Announcements and station identification are made frequently and reports are solicited, asking that they be sent to Radio Republic Indonesia, P.O. Box 157, Djakarta, Republic of Indonesia.

The station's program schedule issued monthly is printed in eight languages and is free upon request. Indicate your language preference when applying. (NSB/Soentgerath)

Radio Brazzaville in the Congo Republic may be heard daily on 21500 kcs from 1300-1330 with English programs. From 1330-1400 the broadcast is in French.

This transmission beamed to the Far East is a relay of Radio Paris ORTF, which is transmitting the same programs on 21580, 15245, and 11850 kcs.

Radio Brazzaville also may be heard at 2000 in French and 2015 in English on 15190 and 11930 kcs.

Verification from this station is prompt, but return postage must be inclosed with the report. (NSB/Soentgerath).

Two Brazilian stations putting in fine signals to the US daily at 1200 are Radio Diaro de Manka (ZY229), Florianopolis on 9675 kcs and Radio Mauia (ZY224) at Rio de Janeiro.

The transmitters of these stations are rated at 10 kw and, although all announcements are in Portuguese, it is easy enough to get material for a verification from either station. (NSB/Soentgerath).

R. Genit, Portoviejo, has been noted on 4773. Well heard 2255 and to late hours. (Jarr).

Beaming programs East, North, and South to keep in touch with countrymen working in the Arctic, Radio Greenland (pronounced Gronland) broadcasts weather reports and news three times daily on 5980 kcs from Godthab at 1030-1120, 1500-1605, and from 2030-0205. During the latter period music and talks are added to help while away the long winter nights.

Verification is by card or letter. The address is Gronlands Radiofoni, Godthab, Greenland. (NSB/Soentgerath)

One of the few short-wave stations still using callsigns to identify is Radio Cordae. Transmitting with 250 watts, using the call 9UB92 on 3985 kcs in parallel with 9UB94, a 2.5 kw transmitter on 4920 kcs for daily programs in English, French, and many African languages from 1900 until 2015.

Taped or written reports should be forwarded to Central Africa Broadcast Co. Inc., P.O. Box 1140, Bujumbura, Kingdom of Burundi.

Return postage is required for a verification but, its bulletin "News Flashes" issued monthly is free upon request. (NSB/Soentgerath.)

Radio Nacional Espejo (HCMEI), 3220 kcs, and Radio Zaracay (HCOTI), 3390 kcs, located at Santo Domingo de los Colorados, Ecuador, have recently been logged between 0200 and 0500. Programs consist of news, talk, and typical Spanish music. All announcements are in Spanish. Identification is made on the hour and the half-hour, but there is no mention by the announcers of the station's policy as to verification. (NSB)

Onda Musical (HMAS) using a 1 kw transmitter on 4771 kcs is putting out a fine signal every day from 0800 until 0400. When receiving conditions are good, its medium wave station may be heard on 1150 kcs.

A verification letter may be received by submitting a report to Palo Hincado 43, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. (NSB/Soentgerath).

My thanks to all reporters. Let's have lots more to start the new year off right!!!

LOG REPORTS



LOG REPORTS

EDITOR: DEL HIRST, 202 BIRCH STREET, SNYDER, TEXAS 79549

Deadline 15th

All Times GMT

- 26040 USA VOA on new freq. to Eur. around 1600 (Jaar)U.N. 2040 (Glover)
- 26025 CANADA CBC In Span., poor sig. at 1715 (Ritter)Unsked-test?Ed.
- 25900 NORWAY "Norway This Week" 1330, Eng., only on Sun. (Charnes) In Norwegian 1450, Eng. IDs (Jaar)
- 25750 ENGLAND BBC on test basis w/World Ser., s/on 0900 (Padula)
- 25730 NORWAY Oslo on new freq. at 1500, good.(Jaar)1700 s/on (Finigan)
- 25650 ENGLAND BBC, //25750, weaker, 0900-1115 sked. (Padula)
- 21690 SWEDEN On new freq., fine sig. in Swedish 1320-1330 s/off. Eng. 1230-1300 not hrd. First time ever on 13 M. (Hirst)//9705 to Afr.
- 21670 NORWAY Oslo w/Norge 1425, //21730 (Jaar)now repl. by 21655(Legge)
- 21655 NORWAY Oslo in Eng. to ECNA 1600//15175, 21730, 25730 (Josephic)
New freq. (Jaar) Replaces 21670 (Legge)
- 21620 FRANCE ORTF, Paris in arabic Ser. before 1200 (Jaar)
- 21590 PAKISTAN 1330 in Eng., S-9 sig. Lang. at 1610 (Ritter)
- 21590 ENGLAND BBC to NA, s/on 1730 strong (Balbi)
- 21545 GHANA R. Ghana in Port.to Angola/Mozamb., s/on 1700 (Niblack)
- 21540 AUSTRALIA ABC, Melbourne, in Eng. 0700 (Jaar)
- 21530 USA WYUW hrd. 2025, here from 21485 (Rowell)
- 21495 S. AFRICA R. RSA, Eng. to Kenya, //15220, QRM de Lisbon (Balbi)
Fair at 0935 s/on(Padula)In Eng. 1750 to Kenya/Uganda (Niblack)
- 21485 VATICAN CITY R. Vatican in French to Africa to 1125 (Jaar)
- 21460 SWITZERLAND SBC, new freq. s/on Eng. to Afr.//17770 (Padula)
- 17947 PAKISTAN R. Pakistan IS, S/on 1335, Eng. nx. to 1350 s/off (Fansler)17945A-Eng. nx.1345-1350 s/off (Breville)
- 17910 GHANA R. Ghana, w/local nx. in Eng. at 1415 (Poulis)
- 17882 PORTUGAL Lisbon noted off-freq. w/Eng to Afr. 1900 (Wood)
- 17880 PORTUGAL Lisbon in French at 1750, //21495 (Jaar)
- 17870 AUSTRALIA ABC, news and music to Pacific 0800 (Brhel)
- 17840 SWEDEN In Fr. 1527-1530 s/off, //11810 to S. Asia and ECNA, weak.
new IS at s/on 1600 in Eng. //11705 to NA (Hirst)Eng. 1600 (Wilt)
- 17830 INDIA AIR, Delhi, Hindi announcements 0020 (Wood)
- 17815A INDIA AIR, Delhi, new freq., in Eng. at 1230 (Jaar)
- 17810 PHILIPPINES FEBC, Manila, good with Eng. at 0900 (Padula)
- 17805 S. AFRICA R. RSA, signs on 1900 (Wood)
- 17795 CHINA Peking has Chinese to NA at 0100 (Wood)
- 17750 PHILIPPINES VOA, Chinese to 2400, then ID (Wood)
- 15550 CHINA R. Peking Home Ser. 0315, w/native sound effects (Niblack)
- 15445 CONGO REP. ORTF, Brazzaville calling 1100 (Jaar)
- 15400 IRAQ Baghdad, excellent w/bird chirp IS 1000, then Indian lang. (Padula) New freq. Arabic dly. to 1200 s/off. powerful. (Jaar)
- 15375 ASCENSION ISLAND BBC Relay, hrd. 2500-0015 in Port. No annmts. of location; differs from U.K. by usual rapid fading (Legge)Confirmed by BBC (Ed.) Mid-Atl. now carries Brazil. Ser.2300 (Wood)
- 15365 CANADA CBC on new freq. s/on 1615 in Slovak. Move from 15320 (Hirst) 1515 in French, //17820 (Balbi)

- 15330 AUSTRALIA ABC to Pac. Isl. 1800-2115, replaces 9600, //1115
QRM from VOA (Balbi)
- 15325 LEBANON Beirut, new freq to LA; Arab. to 0030, Sp. to 0100
- 15300 PHILIPPINES FEBC at 2200 w/concert, weak (Glover)
- 15297 MOZAMBIQUE L-M, Nx. in Port. 1730, mx. to 2000 (Rowell) Fr.
1730, 4 gongs at quarter-hr., then ID, hrd. 15295 (Coulour)
- 15265 MALAGASY REP. Rdf. Nat. Malgache, Tananarive, w/mx., nx.
some Fr. annmts. 1800-1900 (Henderson) Testing new xmttrs? (
- 15245 BRAZIL R. Marajoara, most mornings 1130, pops & commls. (
- 15230 ETHIOPIA ETLF, Eng. nx. and commentary 1900 (Charnes)
- 15220 S. AFRICA R. RSA calling at 0400, QRMed (Jaar)
- 15210 AUSTRIA S/on 1900 (Wilt) Multi/lang ID to SA at 1800 (Pou)
- 15205 S. AFRICA R. RSA, Eng. nx. 2250 (Parker) Asking for rpts.
(Pestor) To Eur/UK, now replaced by 15215, //also 11785 (
- 15202 PAKISTAN R. Pakistan on new freq. w/nx. in Eng. 0210-0220
- 15190 CONGO REP. ORTF, Brazz., Eng. nx. 1915, Fr. at 1930 (Parl)
- 15180 ASCENSION ISLAND BBC Relay, //15140, 2 new freq., move fr:
S/off 2245. No local ID, deduced. (Balbi) Confirmation fr:
states 15140 to W. Afr., 15180 to S. Am., both 2000-2245
- 15175 NORWAY Oslo, at 1823 in Eng. on Sun. (Glover)
- 15165 DENMARK OZF7, DX Prog. Tues. 1935-1942 s/off (Balbi) To
IS 1554, s/on Finn./Eng. 1600, Finnish drama prog. (Sto)
- 15160 TURKEY Ankara, hrd. Sun. w/record pgm. (Poulis) Eng. 22
- 15155 LIBERIA ELWA, 2200 s/on in Port. to Brazil (Finigan)
- 15150 SAUDI ARABIA Jidda hrd. very strong, good ID 1846 "Aiou
(Hirst) 1835 Arabic (Rowell) Noted once to 2300 s/off
- 15135 JAPAN R. Japan, s/on 2345 in Eng., sig. getting better
- 15125 S. KOREA KBS, Seoul, w/NA Ser., ID in Eng. at 0300 (W
- 15125 PORTUGAL Lisbon in Port. 1755 (Rowell) 2130 s/on in F
- 15120A ETHIOPIA ETLF, talk to 1945 s/off (Charnes)
- 15115 ECUADOR HCJB to Eur. 2100 //11770, new freq. (Balbi)
- 15105 IRAN Teheran in Turk. 1825, moves often (Rowell) Rus
- 15105 JAPAN NHK, Gen. Ser., Eng. news 0400 (Parker)
- 15105 ASCENSION ISLAND BBC Relay, hrd. 1730-1945 to Afr. (
- 15055 CLANDESTINE R. Euzkadi, 2050-2100 in Spanish (Laveag
- 15030 N. VIETNAM Hanoi, w/fqy. change 1130, and also 0245
- 14520 N. KOREA Pyongyang in Sp. to LA at 0106 (Ritter) S/o
- 14505 N. KOREA Var. in freq. excellent sig. "Aqui Pyongya
- 11980 CHINA R. Peking, news, commentary 0100 (Brhel)
- 11975A WINDWARD ISLANDS WIBS, around 0000, new freq (Jaar
11975 around 0100, poss. used this freq. a few yrs.
Rptd 11970a last mo.-is this another change or dr
- 11965 EGYPT/UAR Voice of Cairo, new freq. in Eng. to Eur
Good signal in Eng. (Baines)
- 11960 FRANCE ORTF, 0500 s/on, prog. in Fr. (Little) To B:
- 11955 MALAYSIA BBCFES, w/Eng., IDs 1544, 1615, and 1629
- 11945 CHINA R. Peking, to ECNA 0100-0255, Eng., //15060,
- 11940 THAILAND Bangkok has moved NA Ser. here to avoid
QRM. 0100 w/ID in Thai. Freq. Rec. Comm. is in t
0000-0200 s/off. Clock strikes 8 at 0100; must b
- 11930 PHILIPPINES VOA, Indonesian 1135A. QRM de Moscow
Vietnamese before 1630 s/off, in Eng. (Hirst)
- 11900 NIGERIA VON, Lagos, in Eng. 2100-2205 (Rowell)
Dakar, best at 2200-0000 in French. (Ro

- 11880 S. AFRICA RSA to NA 2326-0325, //9675. Replaces 11900 (Balbi) Strong (Rowell) QRM de XEHH (Charnes) Moved against Freq. Rec. Committee advice (Wood) 11900 still used to other areas (Ed.)
- 11870 JORDAN R. HKBS, Amman, testing to Karachi in Eng. 0100-0200. Freq. Rec. Comm. is in touch re possible reinstatement of NA Ser. (Wood) Hrd. testing irr., ID as Hashemite Broadcasting Ser., Amman (Balbi)
- 11860 BELGIUM ORU, s/on in French/Flemish, 2315 (Taylor)
- 11855 PHILIPPINES FEBC, news in Eng. 0900 (Field)
- 11855 SAUDI ARABIA Jidda hrd. w/Arabic and FE type mx. 2100-2130 (Fansler)
- 11840 AUSTRALIA ABC, s/on 1800 in Eng. to Mid-Pac. (Rowell) //15330 (Ed.)
- 11835 CEYLON VOA Relay, Colombo, 0200, QRM de R. El Espectador (Niblack)
- 11825 TAHITI Papeete, 0303-0402 with native music and lang. (Poulis)
- 11820 MALAYSIA BCBFES, Eng. interview, ID and s/off 1915 (Douglas)
- 11820 NEW ZEALAND, s/on 0545. //9540 at 0600-0845, and 0900-1145 (Balbi) Hrd. 2100 and 1000, still another freq! (Padula) New freq, replaces 11830, hrd. 0615 with bodacious signal (Hirst)
- 11810 SWEDEN IS 1358, wiped out by Moscow(?) co-channel (Hirst)
- 11800 CEYLON R. Ceylon, s/on 0130 through Canary Isl. and beautiful QRM (Niblack) With Commercial Ser. 1130 (Jaar)
- 11780 ARGENTINA R. Belgrano, w/tangos & opera from 0217 tune-in. (Dexter)
- 11780 JAPAN NHK to ECNA 2345-0045 //15135. Repl. 17825 on 11/6 (Balbi) S/on, weak (Charnes) New freq to NA at 0000, in Eng. (Pestor)
- 11780 MALAYSIA BCBFES, irr. hrd., s/on 0900, //11750, 11955, 9725 (Balbi)
- 11770 VATICAN CITY In Eng. 0050, s/off 0103 (Baines) Sp. nx. 0030 (Brhel)
- 11760 AFGHANISTAN R. Afghanistan hrd. from 1900, 5 min. nx. in Eng., good lvl. Better than old 11865 (Niblack) ID 1926. (Douglas)
- 11760 LEBANON Beirut hrd. 0230 w/Eng. prog. Hit Parade mx. (Fansler) Strong Arabic QRM 0300 (DeHart)
- 11760 N. VIETNAM Hanoi, 1125-1131 t/o, lingo. Best of outlets (Niblack)
- 11750 JAPAN FEN, Tokyo, with news at 0600 (Wood)
- 11750 MALAYSIA BCBFES, Singapore, s/off 1644a with "God Save the Queen" Polar flutter (Niblack)
- 11748 IRAN Teheran in Arabic 1925, hrd. on 11/7 only (Rowell)
- 11740 LIBERIA VOA, Monrovia in new freq. 1500-1800 in Eng. (Balbi)
- 11735 PHILIPPINES VOA hrd. 1215-1230 with news (Fansler)
- 11735 YUGOSLAVIA R. E lgrade opens 0000 in Sp. w/nx. strong (Niblack)
- 11725 CONGO REP. Brazz. w/Eng. nx. 0515 //9730, 15445 (Padula) (Charnes)
- 11720 GREECE R. Athens, Grk. prog., weather before close, 2300 (Coulouras)
- 11717 ALBANIA "Habla Tirana", IS and s/on 2315, followed by nx. S/off 2344a. No strain level. (Niblack)
- 11710 ARGENTINA RAE, Buenos Aires moved here for Asian Ser. ending 1117 QRM (Jaar) Eng. 2345, poor (Charnes)
- 11710 INDIA AIR (GOS) excellent w/Eng. nx. by YL 0100, heterodyne from RAE. (Niblack)
- 11705 SWEDEN Hrd. w/D.J., pop mx. prog., requests, on Sun. from 1600-1630 in Eng., //17840 hrd. w/QRM, although better level (Hirst)
- 11705 JAPAN NHK, to Hawaii 0630-0730 //15235, repl. 17725 (Balbi) Sp. to LA ending 1030, //9530 //9765, clear daily (Jaar)
- 11705 VATICAN CITY R. Vatican now here in Portuguese 1840 (Jaar)
- 11700 VATICAN CITY R. Vatican with Eng. news 0050 (Brhel)
- 11672 PAKISTAN R. Pakistan, 1900, Eng. pgm. w/mx. poor sig. (Coulouras)
- 10885 MONGOLIA Ulan Bator, Asia mx. 0000, and 0230-0300 fade. (Henderson)
- 9530 USSR Kazakhstan, Alma Ata, 1520 w/prog. in Russian (Sparks)
- 9945 CHINA Peking in Vietnamese 2300 (Wood)
- 9915 ENGLAND BBC, covered India at 2200. India in Eng. prev. day (Ritter)
- 9915 INDIA AIR, Delhi, with Indian flute 2055 (Wood)
- 9770 AUSTRIA Austrian R., Eng. news 0030-0045 (Charnes) 2355 multi-lang. ID (Bovee) 0100, ID in 4 lang. (Taylor)

- 9760 GHANA R. Ghana 2025 w/Eng. s/off of NA broadcast (Bovee)
 9760 N. VIETNAM Hanoi dly. in lang. after 1100 (Jaar) 1154 ID (Camire)
 9755 S. VIETNAM Saigon, w/Eng. dictation nx. after 1200 (Jaar) News
 1230-1300 (Henderson) Viet songs after 1245, hvy. QRM (Hirst)
 9745 TURKEY TAP, Ankara w/Arabic and Greek from 1805-1817 (Camire)
 9735 USSR Yerevan, //9540, Sat. only, 2000 Armenian, 2020-2030 Eng. (Balbi)
 9725 ISRAEL Kol Zion, from 2013 IS to 2028 s/off in Eng. w/M.E. nx.,
 interview, repeated 2115, under hvy. QRM (Hirst) Strong s/off in
 Eng. 2130, //9009 (Finigan) Also //9625, 9009 best here (Douglas)
 9720 S. AFRICA RSA in Eng. to UK/Eur. 2200-2255//11785. At 2215,
 //15205 (Rowell)
 9710 MAURITIUS MBC, Forest Side, at 0402 w/Eng. nx., weak/fair (Henderson)
 9695 CAMBODIA Phnom Penh, good w/SEAsian mx., ID 1245 & 1300 (Henderson)
 9690 NIGERIA VON, 2150 in Eng. to 2205 s/off (Bovee)
 9680 PORTUGAL Lisbon hrd. after 0200 w/heterodyne, move from 9675. Lvs.
 RSA almost clear. (Hirst) Moved at Freq. Rec. Comm. suggestion, per-
 fect at 0345-0430 (Wood)
 9675 S. AFRICA RSA now in clear to NA 2330-0330 after Freq. Rec. Comm.
 advice to Lisbon re co-channel QRM. Now excellent. (Wood)
 9675 POLAND Eng. to Australia/N.Z. good 0730, //11840 (Padula)
 9670 SAUDI ARABIA Jidda in Arabic chanting at 0630 (Camire)
 9667 CEYLON R. Ceylon, Colombo, w/Eng. prog. and ID at 1305 (Henderson
 Commentary from 1310-1330 (Camire)
 9652.5 TAIWAN BED91, Taipei, Korean 0945-1000 Eng. ID and prog. Hetero-
 dyne from possible Tokyo Home Ser. 9654. //7130 (Bob Hill)
 9650 GUINEA REP. Conakry w/Eng. nx. hrd. 2300 for 5 min. some days (Balb)
 9648 PAKISTAN Karachi, W. Pakistan, very good 1240-1250 w/Indian type r
 and native lang. (Bob Hill) Listed 9645 (Ed.)
 9645 PAKISTAN Karachi, very good dly. to 1145 s/off. Orientals. (Jaar)
 9640 VENEZUELA Ecos Torbes, San Cristobal, 2300 mx. prog. (Field)
 9625 ISRAEL Kol Israel, Jerusalem, Fr. to 2115, Eng. to 2132 s/off.
 //9009 (Jaar) also //9725 (Ed)
 9620 FRANCE ORTF, Fr., 0900 s/off (Glover) To Polynesia from 0800 (Ed)
 9620 S. VIETNAM Saigon, in Viet. 2100, again 1015 (Padula) 9623 (measur
 at 1230 ID. 50 Kw. now (Henderson) IS 1414, nx. to 1421, 9622 (Camir
 9615 BELGIUM RWB to NA 2300-0100, Fr./Flemish (Balbi) S/off 0059 (Jeeve
 9615 NETH. ANTILLES TWR, Bonaire to NA 0230-0345, repl. 11815 (Balbi
 9610 AUSTRALIA VLX9, Perth, 1555 mx. & nx., ID 1555 (Bovee)
 9605 SYRIA Damascus, Arabic ID at 0045 after time pips, wk. mod. (Bob
 9595 UAR/EGYPT Cairo w/Egyptian mx., nx. in Eng. 0130 (Brhel)
 9570 AUSTRALIA R. Australia, 0715 to Gt. Britain (Coulouras)
 9565A HAITI R. Lumiere, Cayes/Port-au-Prince, new freq. replaces 9635
 1300 (Jaar)
 9560 BULGARIA Sofia, 1935 Eng., QRM NHK 1956 s/on (Glover) Ger. 2030 (G
 9560 JORDAN Amman, in Arabic, under VOA, IDs, from 0304-0314 s/off (C
 9560 VATICAN CITY w/2343 s/off. New freq? (Glover) Apparently (Ed)
 9555 EL SALVADOR YSS, R. Nac., IDs 0445, 0500, s/off 0503 (Bovee)
 9555 SYRIA Damascus, s/on 2330 w/weird IS, and "Houna Damask". Hvy.
 (Henders
 9550 CZECH'KIA Prague to Pac., Eng., still ann. 9505. Irr. hrd. (Bal
 9545 GHANA R. Ghana in Eng. to 2215 (Rowell) Nx. 2050 (Brhel) 2110 (G
 9540 CONGO, DEM. REP. (LEO) Good at 0445, ID in Fr., native mx. (Hendo
 R. Interprov. du Katanga, in Fr. 0500 ID, Fr. & vern. to 0512 (G
 9540 NEW ZEALAND R. NZ, 0755-0815 w/folk mx. and story (Breville)
 0750, (Charnes) Close 0843, new sked. for Pacific. (Poulis)
 9535 INDIA AIR, solid 1230-1235 w/news in Eng. (Bob Hill)
 AUSTRIA Austrian R., good lvl. 0320-0323 s/off. in Eng/Sp. (De
 Eng. to Mediterranean area (Bovee)

- 9520 NEW ZEALAND Sunday Spec. to Antarctic 0815-0845 (Balbi)
 15 TURKEY TAT, Native music at 2123 (Poulis)
 -9505 PHILIPPINES FEBC, Manila, excell. nx. prog. in Eng. 1537 (Glover)
 9500 FRANCE Paris, excellent at 0500 in French (Padula)
 9475 EGYPT/UAR R. Cairo, 2305 to UK in Eng. (Bovee) Sp. at 0400 (Jeeves)
 0140, Egypt. mx. (Soentgerath) Excell. w/Eng. 0246 (Niblack)
 9457 CHINA R. Peking to WCNA 0300-0455 Eng. //11820//15095 (Balbi)
 9410 ENGLAND BBC w/nx. 2200. Sked to Afr. 1600-2245 this winter (Jeeves)
 9390 ALBANIA Tirana noted in French 0600 (Wood)
 9360 SPAIN RNE, Voice of Spain, in Sp. w/pop mx. to past 0400 (Jeeves)
 9297 CLANDESTINE R. Libertad, //7302 at 0215 w/news in Span. New freq.
 may have replaced 9326 (Bob Hill)
 9009 ISRAEL Kcl Israel, Jerusalem, unid. lang. to 0445. "Shalom Aleich-
 em" tune. (Jaar) Lang. 1650 (Baines) Yiddish & Russ. 0430 (Glover)
 7578 N. KOREA Pyongyang, hrd. in Eng. 1145, tnx. to BH (Niblack)
 7295 INDONESIA RRI, Menado, Indonesian ID 1100. Good. (Jaar)
 7295 MONACO TWR, Monte Carlo, like local 0739 past 0800, relig. (Hirst)
 7290 INDIA AIR, New Delhi, often excellent opening to Tibet 1229,
 w/"Song of India" IS, then into Tibetan. (Bob Hill)
 7268 ETHIOPIA Addis Ababa now slightly higher in freq., hrd. w/IS just
 before 0345, anthem, ID in lang., exotic mx. Good lvl. & mod., but
 a bit squeezed by arab. spkr. just below. (Niblack)
 7265 ALBANIA R. Tirana, Eng. 0245-0300 s/off. (Charnes) At 0000 in Eng.
 To NA? (Ritter) Eng. commentary 0015 (Parker)
 7263 ALBANIA Tirana in Arabic, hence not //6157, at 0430 (Wood)
 7250 SINGAPORE R. Singapura, Orient. lang. and songs, IS 1130 (Jaar)
 7245 S. VIETNAM VTVN, Saigon, lang. 1040, pop mx. to past 1100 (Jaar)
 7235 ANGOLA R. Angola, Luanda, 0515 w/Port. mx. (Sparks) Excell. lvl.
 w/pops and Port. annmts. by woman 0610 (Niblack)
 7235 MALAYSIA BEC, Johore Baru, World Ser. QRMd to 1115 s/off (Jaar)
 7235 SYRIA Damascus R. dly. now, s/on 0400, Arabic only. (Jaar)
 7205 MOZAMBIQUE "Aqui Beira, Mocambique a R. Pax, Emisora Catolica" ID,
 after 0357 IS, s/on 0401a by choir. Rel. pgm. foll. by pop mx. D-W
 nails them w/100 Kw. at 0425. (Niblack) Organ IS, organ mx. (Dexter)
 7200 AFGHANISTAN Kabul, new freq. tuned 1215 w/Indian type vocals,
 Afghan lang. 3 long high-pitched pips 1230 & clear ID in native.
 S/on listed 1130, should be easy for ECNA listeners (Bob Hill)
 7190 AUSTRALIA ABC, ending Eng. news at 0710 (Finigan)
 7185 S. AFRICA Springbok R. s/on 0300, Eng./Afrik. comms. //4945 (Balbi)
 7170 NEW CALEDONIA ORTF, Noumea, French to 1100 s/off w/"La Marseill-
 aise" (Jaar) Operatic mx. 1035 to nx. 1101, s/off 1108 (Graham)
 7165 OKINAWA VOA hrd. w/Eng. to NE Asia 1100-1130, good lvl. (Fansler)
 7160 MALAYSIA R. Malaysia, arawak, w/Eng tlc. 1119, poor, QRM (Douglas)
 7150 CHINA R. Peking (believed to be Unid.) dly. to 1156 s/off (Jaar)
 7145 POLAND Warsaw R., French hrd. after 2130 (Jaar)
 7140 INDONESIA RRI, Ambon, 1153-1219, Indonesian mx., the nx. by man
 in Indonesian (Jensen)
 7130 TAIWAN VOFC, hrd. in Korean 0930-1000 s/on in Eng. (Hirst) Hrd.
 well in Eng. 1130 (Jaar) //9655, nominally (Ed.)
 -7125 POLAND Warsaw R., Eng. to 2100 (Jaar) Nx. & ID 2037 (Charnes)
 7118 INDONESIA YDU6, Denpasar, Bali, usually fair around 1145 w/varied
 mx. Relays RRI at 1200, //7140 etc. (Bob Hill) Calls at 0958, clear
 dly. (Jaar)
 -7115 SOLOMON ISLANDS SIBS, Honiara clear in Eng. after 0830 to 1130
 s/off. (Jaar)
 7115 MOROCCO Sebba-Mioun, hrd. w/Arabic singing 0740 to 0750 fade-out.
 (Hirst) Noted with Arab music 0645 (Wood)
 7105 CEYLON VOA Colombo w/"Rpt. to Asia" 1200, //Okinawa 7165 (Jaar)

- 7050 CHINA Urumchi, often tuned around 1145 in local lang. similar to Mongolian. not //6280, 7385 (Bob Hill)
- 6540 N. KOREA Pyongyang, 1545 s/off Fr., 1600 Korean(?) 0800 Eng. (Glover)
- 6479 N. KOREA Pyongyang, quite readable around 1045 in Korean; in Eng. 1145 one day, w/severe QRM. //7578.5 is better (Bob Hill)
- 6300 ENGLAND BBC noted here 2045 (Wilt) New freq. or image 7210? (Ed.)
- 6205 GUATEMALA TGFP, R. Nac. Tikal ID as SW only at 0330. alongside TIHBG-6208 (Wood) 6205 at 0137-0230 (Graham) On 6252, 10/18, 6202 10/19 (Niblack) QSL insists they use 6195 (Sparks)
- 6192.5 TUNISIA here and 6195, drifting around, s/on 0500 (Wood)
- 6190 W. GERMANY R. Bremen, symph. mx. 0700-0800; when QRM-VOA (Graham)
- 6180 GUATEMALA Voz de Guatemala, ID 0600, LA mx. (Stober) S/off 0620 (Hirst) 0215 Sp. prog., mx. (Deal) 0300-0400 (Laveaga)
- 6175 MALAYSIA V. Malaysia, IS, Eng. s/on 1115, //6100, 11900 (Finigan)
- 6175 NICARAGUA R. Atlantica here 1215. Move from 6120 (Jaar)
- 6165 SYRIA Damascus, audible 2240-2255 w/Arabic vocals (Bob Hill)
- 6157 ALBANIA Tirana in Greek 0430 (Wood)
- 6155 AUSTRIA R. Austria, 0528 w/IS, ID in Austr./Eng. (Stober)
- 6155 URUGUAY CXA12, R. Carve, 0100 pop mx., ID and Span. news (Sparks)
- 6145 VATICAN CITY R. Vatican, new freq. in Fr. 0120 (Niblack) Testing for Freq. Comm. to find 49M. outlet. Eng. 0050-0105, good. (Wood)
- 6125 HONDURAS HRQ, R. Suyapa, ID and s/off at 0500 (Sparks)
- 6120 CYPRUS Limassol, formerly under SBC, now clear, 0415, Arabic (Wood)
- 6112.5 SUDAN Omdurman drifting, here & elsewhere, ID 0535 (Wood)
- 6100 W. GERMANY D-W, s/off 0555 in Ger. (Stober) DX Prog. 0530 in Eng. German 11/15, next sked. for 12/12 (Hirst)
- 6095 COLOMBIA HJIW, La Voz del Centro, LA mx. & Sp. ID 0245. (Sparks)
- 6095 IRAQ Baghdad loud and clear in German, 2100 (Wood)
- 6085 BRAZIL ZYK2, R. Jornal de Comercio, Recife, is on this channel irregularly; strong w/Portuguese ID 0248 (Bob Hill)
- 6085 W. GERMANY Bayerischer Rundfunk, Munich, Ger. pop mx. to 0700, news. (Graham)
- 6055 JAPAN JOZ2, Tokyo, with Japanese at 0955, QRMed. (Jaar)
- 6050 ECUADOR HCJB, Quito in Fr. 1015, asking for reports. Test? (Jaar)
- 6050 MEXICO R. Yucatan, 0200-0230 (Laveaga) Is this move from 6105? (Graham)
- 6045 BRAZIL R. Clube Paranaense, 0845 to past 0910. accordion mx., I 0857, news 0905 (Hirst)
- 6045 GREECE FBS, Athens, excellent lvl. 0432 s/on ammts. in Greek. (Bob Hill) Revealed when XJXQOC signs off (Wood)
- 6045 PERU OAX4G, R. Excelsior, Lima, at brilliant lvl. w/ID 1100, fac after that. Move from 6150-6153 (Niblack)
- 6030 W. GERMANY Sueddeutscher Rundfunk, Stuttgart, nx. 0700, into B on piano at 0715. (Graham)
- 6022 PERU OAX4Q, R. Victoria, Lima, weak at 1055 Span. ID. (Bob Hill)
- 6020 USSR R. Kiev, "Calling All DXers" 1905 (Baines)
- 6015 IVORY COAST R. Abidjan, best 2230-0000 in French. (Rowell)
- 6015 S. KOREA HLK31, Seoul, IS horns and orch. 0900, then YL in Kor reliable around 1130-1200 also (B. Hill) More consistent than 151 (Niblack)
- 6013 HAITI R. Caraibes 0400 in Fr. w/reading, s/off 0410 (Sparks)
- 6010 OKINAWA VOA, weak at 0859 s/on, then Russian. buried by CJCX coming on. (Bob Hill)
- 6000 BRAZIL R. Inconfidencia, 0810 in Port. (Rowell) 0025 w/R&R mx. (Graham)
- 6000 VENEZUELA YVNE, R. Miranda, Los Teques, strong at 1006 w/Span and time chk. R. Americas and jammer absent (Bob Hill) Brilliant from 1033 with commercials and IDs., 1040 tune-out (Niblack)
- 6000 HAITI Voix Revolution Duvalieriste, French pop mx. 2215-2240 (Graham)

- 5990 CANADA CBC to Eur. 0730-0815, Eng. & Fr.//9630 (Balbi) New sked (Ed)
- 5990 GREENLAND Godthab, in gutteral Greenlandic 2210, lost in intensive QRM 2220 (Niblack)
- 5976 BRAZIL R. Guaruja with nx. in Port. at 0000 (Peters)
- 5975 CHILE R. Pres. Balmaceda at 2345 with dance music.) Peters)
- 5970 ALGERIA Algiers good in Arabic 0730, earlier. (Jaar)
- 5970 CANADA CBC, Eng. to Australia 0830-0930 (Rowell) //9630 (Ed.)
- 5965 BRAZIL R. Guiba, Porto Alegre, 2300 with music prog. (Field)
- 5965 MOROCCO VOA, Tangier, Eng. to 0730 s/off (Jaar)
- 5965 SWITZERLAND SBC, new sked to WCNA 0500. VOA QRM in East, should be clear in target area (Wood) To 0645 (Rowell) Sun. Spec. to NA to 0215 (Charnes)
- 5960 FRANCE ORTF, news and music 0600 (Brhel)
- 5955 COSTA RICA TIQ, R. Casino, comm'l. prog. in Eng. w/pop & jazz, dly. from after 0400-0600 s/off (Sparks) At least 3 kinds of QRM; QSB and QRM, Wipe-out by CBC 0555. Ann. MW outlet also (Hirst)
- 5945A NICARAGUA R. Zelaya, Bluefields, down from 5950, 0200. listed 5955. (Jaar)
- 5925 USSR Tashkent, Uzbek SSR, rarely hrd., opening at 0000 w/Oriental sounding anthem, "Govorit Tashkent, dobroe utro" (This is Tashkent, good morning) at 0003. Extremely poor readability (Bob Hill)
- 5902 HUNGARY Budapest with Eng. nx. 2202 thru CW QRM (Poulis)
- 5805 YEMEN Sanaa, hrd. fair 2040, Arab. chants and nx. in Arabic. (Henderson)
- 5205 JAMAICA Pgms. of Jamaica Broadcastin Corp., MW network, hrd., apparently transmitted over facilities of Cable & Wireless WI, Ltd., 0551-0501 s/off. Fairly strong, but mod, poor. Reply from JBC indicated this transmission apparently made by C&W without their knowledge; refuse to verify. (Jenson)
- 5065 USSR Petrozavodsk, hrd. 0340 w/relay fr. Moscow//Tbilisi on 5040 Also around 1130, often (Hill)
- 5052A VENEZUELA YVKD, R. Cultura, 0530 Lamx. & ID (Sparks)
- 5050 TANZANIA ID at 1200, commentary by YL on schools (Douglas)
- 5047 TOGO R. Lome, lang. annmts, but Eng. m. and songs, 2045 (Pestor)
- 5045 COOK ISLANDS Rarotonga at 0615 Eng. pop and island mx. Relay N.Z. news at 1730 (Peters) Hrd. on 5043 to 0751 wipe-out by LA sta. (Churchill)
- 5040 BURMA Burma BC, Rangoon, 1305 talk in lang., Eng. mx. & ID 1420, women sings in Burm. (?) 1445 (Douglas)
- 5037 MALAYSIA R. Malaysia, Sarawak, 1430 long talk, nx.; poor (Douglas) Hrd. w/R&R mx., Eng. annr., Eng. ID 1400, into lang. (Hirst)
- 5030 CHINA R. Peking w/new freq. for Eng. lang. prog. 1500, pol. commentary (Sparks)
- 5015 PORT. GUINEA Emissora de Guine, Bissau w/ID 2345, down a bit in freq. Good lvl., heavy QRM (Niblack) Hrd. 5017 w/pop mx. to 2400 s/off (Sparks)
- 4995 SUDAN Omdurman, drifting, here 0400 s/on 11/1 (Wood) 2045 in Arabic, also 0400 s/on //9508 (Henderson) On 4994 w/Arabic nx. at 1500 (Sparks)
- 4995 S. AFRICA Comm. Scr. hrd. 0400, pop vocals (Fansler)
- 4990 VENEZUELA R. Berquisimeto, LA dance mx., ID 0325, talk very little (Pestor)
- 4980 COLOMBIA HJCC, R.T. Nac., Bogota, drifting, s/off 0405 (Wood)
- 4980 VENEZUELA YVCC, Ecos del Torbes, w/mx. & talk 2253-2325 (Rugg) 2245 mx., time chks, drama, to 2345 (Field)
- 4976.5 BRAZIL ZYV9, R. Timbira, beside 4975 w/typ. Brazil. pgm. 2230 (Wood)

- 4975 CHINA Foochow, fair/weak in Chinese, TT QRM, 1123 (Bob Hill)
1045 in lingo. (Niblack)
- 4950 VENEZUELA, Coro, R. Coro, 0000 w/mx. 1st. time hrd. about 5 yrs.
(Field)
- 4940 DOMINICAN REP. R. Mil, 0103, mx. prog. in Span. (Deal)
- 4923 ECUADOR R. Quito, mx. in Span. very strong 11/4 (Deal)
- 4915 GHANA Accra, Newx in Eng., male ann. 2230 (Baines)
- 4910 GUINEA REP. Conakry in Fr. thru QRM 2244-2301 (Rugg)
- 4905 CHINA R. Peking in Chinese w/"Revolutionary" mx., //5990, 5885
(Graham)
- 4890 PAPUA VLT4, Port Moresby, lt. opera mx. 1245 (Postor)
- 4887 ECUADOR R. Nac. Espejo, Quito, nice sig., ID around 0300 (Niblack)
- 4885 ECUADOR R. Nac. Espejo, Quito, ID 0500, also mentions R. El Sol
on Quito (Field)
- 4885 KENYA Voice of Kenya, Nairobi, 2055-2105 w/Eng. mx. annmts. and
news in Eng. 2100-2104. Carrier off 2105. Fair signal (Henderson)
- 4880 CONGO, DEM. REP. Kinshasa, 0500 pol. commentary, native lang.
(Sparks)
- 4875 COLOMBIA La Voz del Rio Cauca, new on SW, operates 24hrs. (Jaar
ID 0559, cont. w/mx. and announcements (Dexter)
- 4875 ECUADOR La Voz de Esmeraldas, 0500 w/mx. prog. (Field)
- 4875 GUATEMALA R. Santa Cruz, Sta. Cruz del Quiche, ID 0100, off 0106
(Dexter)
- 4872 INDONESIA RRI, Sorong, w. Irian, w/native mx. & nx. s/off 1400/1
(Sparks)
- 4870 DOMONEY R. Cotonou hrd. w/Eng. lesson 0600 (Fansler)
- 4860 VENEZ. R. Mundo, Maracaibo seemed to ann. call of YVNB rather than
YVQE at 0357 s/off (Hill)
- 4855 NIGERIA R. Enugu, ENBC, Eng. 2212-2300 off, mx. (Fansler)
- 4840 DOMINICAN REP. La Voz del Atlantico, Puerto Plata, back, hrd. 2
(Jaar)
- 4835 MALAYSIA Kuching, Sarawak, tuned 1125 in Iban to past 1130, no
ID apparent. Not //5037 this time. (Bob Hill)
- 4830 THAILAND HSAB, Home ser. of R. Thailand hrd. nicely with s/on
Improved to past 1430 in Thai. S/on w/Big Ben type chimes and h
tollled for 6., 8 tolls for 1300. Some QRM fr. R. Sarawak on 4835
after 1400 (Churchill)
- 4823 N. VIETNAM str. at 1120 in Viet. (?) Prob. replaces 4680 irr. h
last winter (Hill)
- 4820 ANGOLA CR6R2, Luanda, nice sig. as early as 2250, often w/univ
pop. records to 2300A ID. Port. lang. LA QRM later (Niblack)
- 4815 UPPER VOLTA Ouagadougou, 0600 s/on in Fr., followed by Afr. m
(Sparks) ID 2255, Fr. mx., s/off 2300A. A lot more than listed
4 Kw. (Niblack)
- 4810 S. AFRICA in Afrikaans, good at 1900 (Padula)
- 4810 VENEZUELA R. Popular, Maracaibo w/Arabic 2300-0000, Sundays (
- 4807.5 SAO TOME Fair/poor w/QRM 2135-2200 s/off w/"Portuguesa". T
was UNID. of mine in Nov. Bulletin (Henderson)
- 4795 ANGOLA R. Commercial easily hrd. 2305-2330 ID, w/pop and Port
Frequent annmts. in Port. by women (Niblack)
- 4789 MALAYSIA Penang, outstanding at 1110, w/dance mx., ID in M
1115, Listed //7280, 9515 yielded nil. (Hill)
- 4780 ECUADOR R. Atahualpa, Quito, hrd. w/def. ID at 0320, and nx.
(Niblack)
- 4777 GABON R. Gabon, Afr. mx., good sig. at 1930 (Padula)

- 4775 AFGHANISTAN Afgh. Radio ID, Eng. nx. 10 min. at 1400, lang. 1430 (Balbi) Big Sig. at 1230, //7200 also sure fire catches. 3 pips 1230 (Niblack)
- 4755 PERU La Voz del Progreso, R. Tingo Maria hrd. on new freq with s/off 0502 (Churchill)
- 4773A ECUADOR R. Cenit, Portoviejo, well hrd. from 2255 (Jaar)
- 4770 LIBERIA ELWA, Monrovia, classicals, Eng. annmts to 2253 s/off (Jaar)
- 4753 INDONESIA Makassar, Clobes, 1207-1225, in Indonesian, w/pop western mx. (Jensen)
- 4732 COSTA RICA R. Popular, San Jose w/sports 0305 (Dexter) Drifting (Ed)
- 4725 ECUADOR R. El Progreso, Loja, still ann. 4775, never anywhere near this; 0415 (Bob Hill) Mx. prog. 0500 (Field)
- 4707 ANGOLA R. Clube do Lobito hrd. on new freq in Port around 2300 (Churchill) Lt. pop Port. mx. & nx. in Port. Fair, but SSB-QRM from U.S. military sta. (Jensen)
- 4645 ECUADOR C.R.E., Guayaquil, often to 0500 s/off. Still ann. 4765. (Jaar)
- 4485 USSR Petropavlovsk, 0745 with Russian prog. (Sparks)
- 4010 USSR Kirghiz SSR, Frunze, s/on 1200 w/anthem & lang. Wk. (Henderson)
- 3995 HUNGARY R. Budapest, ID 2230 to Eur. Ger(?) at 2230. (Henderson)
- 3995 SOLOMON ISLANDS, SIBS, Honiara, noted 0905 weak //7115 (Jaar)
- 3990 LIBERIA VOA, Monrovia, mx. to W. Afr. 2240. Ham QRM (Henderson)
- 3980 NIGERIA ENBC, Enugu, Comm. prog. and jazz mx. 0520 (Sparks)
- 3975 INDONESIA RRI, Surabaya, Oriental songs; Indonesian ID 1027, then Koran songs (Jaar)
- 3960 W. GERMANY N. Free Eur., unid. lang. after 0400, QRMed (Jaar)
- 3940 HONG KONG ZBWS, 1400 time pips, Chinese annmts. & Chinese mx., 10/17 (Sparks) Tentative, 1003 tune-in, all-Chinese & Oriental mx., 10/23 (Dexter)
- 3910 JAPAN FEM, Tokyo, Eng. mx., nx., for American Forces, nightly (Douglas)
- 3905 NEW HEBRIDES R. Port Vila at 0700 in French w/local bulletins, 0708 s/off (Peters) Hrd. w/Eng. nx. 0640 (Churchill)
- 3400 CHINA Chinese Peoples Liberation Army, Chinese talk 1104, by man & woman, heard frequently now. (Douglas)
- 3385 DOMINICAN REP. R. Hit Musical 1045, Sp. ID, anthem (Finigan)
- 3385 NEW GUINEA VL9AR, R. Rabaul, New Britain Isl., hrd. 1230-1245 w/mx. (Fansler) Vernaculars to past 1110. Clear in Oct. (Jaar) Hrd. during 1130-1230 period, w/pidgin prog. and some Eng. (Jensen)
- 3380 MALAWI Blantyre, good to 2000 s/off w/Eng. annmts, anthem (Padula)
- 3380 GUATEMALA Escuelas Radiofinicas "Chortis", TGCH, Jocotan, Dep. Chiquimula, from 0105-0204 s/off. Record req., and lt. class. mx. Fine lvl, modulation down. Veri letter states 1 Kw! (Hirst)
- 3375 BRAZIL R. Clinda Pernambuco, Recife, strong at 0830, QRMed (Jaar)
- 3375 DOMINICAN REP. IDing as R. San Juan at 0420 is R. San Juan de la Maguana. Blanked out by Sp. numbers sta. 0435, on 3380- (Hirst)
- 3366 GHANA R. Accra, 2215 w/music, 2230 news in Eng. (Field)
- 3355 VENEZUELA YVLC, Valencia, w/mx. & talk to Valencia, s/off 0301 (Dexter) Good nightly, many IDs & comm'ls. 0100A (Niblack)
- 3340 MOZAMBIQUE Rel. prog. "World Tomorrow" in Eng. //4755. Sun. s/off 2100, others 2045 (Padula) New freq. R. Pax, or missionary? (Ed.)
- 3335 NEW GUINEA R. Wewak, hrd. 1215-1230 s/off w/Eng., good clear sig. (Fansler) Oriental songs 1110, Eng. time chks. Good (Jaar) Sig. not usually good as Rabaul, 3585 (Jensen)
- 3320 N. KOREA Pyongyang, usual tirade, in Korean, ID, anthem 1100 (Douglas)
- 3305 PAPUA VL8BD, R. Daru, ABC, sold w/ID 1100, "This is R. Daru, VL8BD." 1050 w/old American w/old type records. (Henderson)

- 3300 BR. HONDURAS R. Belize, s/off in Eng., 0335 (Parker) New sk
- 3268 PORTUGUESE TIMOR supposedly Dili, hrd. 1217-1232 w/lt. Eur
mx., annmts. in Port. Sig. weak w/hetero. First time terrific
was absent in 1.5 yrs. of trying for this. Lost when QRM c
- 3265 GUYANA R. Demerara, record req. to 0245 s/off (Charnes)
- 3255 VENEZUELA La Voz del Tigre at 1100(Jaar)0200, CW QRM (Cam)
- 3255 DOMINICAN REP. R. Sol, Higüey, at 0100. Usually Ven. QRM. (
- 3242 IVORY COAST R. Abidjan hrd. 2345-0000 s/off in Fr. (Fansl
- 3225 LIBERIA ELWA, lang. 2215-2245, s/off Eng. (Fansler)
- 3218 MOZAMBIQUE comm. ser. in Eng. w/pop mx. 0300, often hrd.
- 3215 VENEZUELA Ondas Panamericanas, El Vigia, dly. 1000-0200
- 3210 DOMINICAN REP. R. Ocoa is new sta. here. (Jaar)Hrd. 0347 (I
- 3204 NIGERIA NBC, Ibadan 0545 R&R and Eng. comm'ls. (Sparks)
- 2495 ECUADOR La Voz de la Alegria, Esmeraldas here 0100. Liste
(Jr
- 2440 VENEZUELA Escuelas Radiofonicas, San Fernando to 0128 s/
2430 (Jaar)ID as "Radiofinicas de Venezuela" 0015 (Charne
- 2360 GUATEMALA R. Maya, Huehuetenango Indian dialects 0100A,
later (Jaar)

?? UNIDENTIFIED ??

- 9620A IS is 1st. 9 notes fr. "Midnite in Moscow", played 3 or
in 30 sec. at 1900. ID of R. Espana hrd. 1957, could ha
diff. sta. Lang. could be Span. (Jeeves)
- 7115 "-----Radio", very short ID, 2252 in Eng., talk of Hun
Iron Curtain; drowned out by R. Prague 2303 same freq.
- 6185 Somali-type wailing from 2210 in fierce QR^m, buried by
Ababa on extended sked? (Bob Hill)
- 5995 FR. spkr. closes 2300. By 2245 at fair lvl., poor mod.
artinique? Does not agree w/Martinique format (Nibla

HAPPY HOLIDAYS, AND GOOD LISTENING ! Send me your BEST DX

TNX TO THIS MONTH'S REPORTERS

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Fred Baines, Nova Scotia | Mike Finigan, N. C. | Roger Park |
| August Balbi, Calif. | Andre Fredette, Que. | Bert Pesto |
| Greg Bovee, Mich. | Art Glover, Wash. | Frank Pete |
| Ed Brhel, Ill. | Bill Graham, N. Y. | Art Pouli |
| Walt Breville, Mo. | Don Henderson, Md. | Jim Ritte |
| Gary Bywaters, Pa. | Ken Hildreth, Ill. | Sam Rowel |
| Roger Camire, N. H. | Bob Hill, Wash D.C. | Andy Rugg |
| Nick Charnes, N. J. | Del Hirst, Texas | Erich Soc |
| Bruce Churchill, Calif. | Victor Jaar, Haiti | Bill Spar |
| Elias Coulouras, Mass. | Alan Jeeves, Pa. | Louie St |
| Barry Deal, Neb. | Don Jensen, Wis. | Bob Tayl |
| Pete DeHart, Pa. | Ken Josephic, Pa. | Jack Wid |
| Gerry Dexter, Wis. | Al Laveaga, Mexico | Dan Wil |
| Danny Douglas, Wash. | * Richard Little, Texas | Richard |
| Ray Fansler, Ill. | Al Niblack, Ind. | * Roger Lo |
| Marlin Field, Mich. | Bob Padula, Australia | SCDX/W |

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WERRY CHRIST IS TO ALL !

Last Minit News/Tips: **FLASH-SHEET** Last Minit News/Tips

DECEMBER

MONACO: Monte Carlo hrd on new freq of 9585 at 0830-1005 w/Sunday Service of TWR in English. 11/27. (Balbi)

AZORES: Ponta Delgada hrd well w/light mx. 2225-2230 then ID. This surely runs more than the lkw listed by WRTH and FBIS. Freq is 4865. (Niblack)

NEW GUINEA: Port Moresby/VLK3 on 3925 can be hrd at fair level 1255-1300 w/musical programming and Eng. (Niblack)

SWITZERLAND: Berne winter freq for NA is 5965. Operates 0115-0300 and is // 6120, 9535. (Legge)

DOMINICAN REP. New station on SW is HIMP, Radio Ocoa. Freq is 3210 altho announced 3225. Hrd daily 1200-0300. Address: Calle 12 de Julio esq. Sanchez, San Jose d'Ocoa, Dominican Republic. (Jaar/Objio)

GUATEMALA: Radio Maya, Huehuetenango is well hrd daily on 2360 around 0100 with Indian dialects, followed by Spanish. The programs are religious. (Jaar)

MOZAMBIQUE: Radio Pax hrd at 0356 s/on w/ organ IS, then religious mx and into Port. at 0400. QRM'd by DW 0424 s/on. Freq is 7205. (Dexter)

UZBEK(USSR): "International Service" of R. Tashkent hrd on 9600 w/Eng and mx 1215-1228. Vry good level. (Niblack)

CONGO(D.R.): Radio Bakwanga s/on 7299 at 0400 after native IS, then into native mx and vernacular. Often QRM'd. (Niblack)

CYPRUS: BBC World Nx hrd 0300 on 11905. Sigs fair to good. (Balbi)

VATICAN: HVJ hrd w/tests for ANARC 0030 on 9690 11/18-25..and still hrd 11/26-28 to 0125 //11770, 7270. (Balbi)

BOTSWANA: BBC relay at Francistown hrd on 4845 around 2000 w/Eng ID. S/off is 2015 most days, but often late as 2045. (Padula)

ENGLAND: BBC London now using following ll. meter freqs: 25650, 0900-1300 for World Service; 25670, 1000-1400 for Middle East; 25750, 0930-1300 for Asian Service. (Padula)

IRAN: Radio Teheran hrd on 11750A with s/on in Arabic 1830 then native singing. Bad hetrodyne. 11/22. (Hirst)

GUATEMALA: Radiofonicas Escuelas "Chortis" Jocotan (TGCH) hrd on 3380 11/5 sent airmail QSL(letter) in Spanish 11/21. (Hirst)

BURMA: BBS on 5040 has Eng 1430-1630 including nx and wx 1445-1500. Pop mx is hrd before and after nx. 11/24. (Churchill)

MAURITIUS: Forest Side hrd on 4850 under bad utility QRM w/Hindi prog until 1429 and into French 1430. Has pop mx until 1500 w/frequent anmts and commercials in French. Nx at 1500. QRM from R.Malaysia 4945 also. 11/25. (Churchill)

REUNION: St. Denis hrd on 4807 w/pop mx 1424-1505. Frequent anmts in French by YL but no ID given. 11/20. (Churchill)

NEW HEBRIDES: Verified my last months FS report w/form letter signed by both Eng and French officials. All details given. Returned in 25 days via airmail. (Churchill)

NEPAL: Radio Nepal 4600 hrd 11/20 w/YL talking in vernacular 1358-1408, Hindi mx and anmts to 1417 followed by closing anmt by OM and a vocal song/anthem. Carrier off at 1419A. This signal only audible on extraordinary propagation days, even though carrier is hrd often. (Churchill)

FR.SOMALILAND: Radio Djibouti hrd on 4780 11/24 from 1937-2001 s/off. Arabic songs, mx and anmts, then La Marseillaise. (Graham)

TURK ISLANDS: VSI35 logged 11/24 at 1830 w/local area nx and wx. Heavy QRM/QSB. (Graham)

SWEDEN: Radio Sweden now using a new arrangement of its interval signal. (Berg)

Happy Holidays to our FlashSheet reporters! Merry Christmas and DXnerous New Year!!!!

TEXAS: According to Collins Radio, Dallas, Texas, the VOA plans a 250kw relay station in Australia. The xmtr, built by Collins, is now undergoing tests (11/29) with a dummy load at 175kw. Station is to be in operation by Spring/Summer '67. (Stuart)

W. GERMANY: Bayerische Rundfunk/DMR24, hrd on 6085 at 0640 w/light mx, anmts in German and nx 0700, wx 0705, then classical mx at 0711. 11/25. (Churchill)

ARGENTINA: RAE now using 11710 for its Asian program. Noted before 1030 to s/off at 1117. Generally QRM'd, especially by AIR until 1100. (Jaar)

COLOMBIA: A new station on SW is La Voz del Rio Cauca, Cali on 4875. Noted since early October, it is hrd 24 hrs daily. (Jaar)

HAITI: Radio Lumiere has been noted on new 9565A with Spanish prgram ending 1330. (Jaar)

IRAQ: Radio Baghdad using new outlet on 15400A and hrd well daily in Arabic to 1200 s/off. (Jaar)

NORWAY: R. Norway has activated 25900 and is using new freqs 25730, 21655. All are well hrd around 1500 w/Norse programs. (Jaar/Legge)

CYPRUS: BBC E. Med. relay on 11820 hrd to 1915 s/off. No trace of R. Abidjan also sked for this time/freq. (Glover)

GREECE: Athens, NBI hrd s/on at 1730 w/IS and lingo into anthem followed by usual format. Freq 15345. (Niblack)

THAILAND: After considerable monitoring, am of the conclusion it is definately R. Bangkok loggable on 11940 as early as 0000 in native Thai w/M & W anncers. At 0100 clock strikes 8 and ID for "R. Thailand" is given, then into nx. Closedown at 0200 at which time 6 chimes are hrd. Could be this is new 100kw xmtr mentioned by some sources as now being in operation. (Niblack)

TAZANIA: Hrd on 21600 in native at 1500. Irregular. (Balbi)

BRAZIL: Radio Guacha, Porto Alegre now on 11915 (as listed) is well hrd around 2300 but later smeared by HCJB. (Niblack)

SAUDI ARABIA: Add new freq of 7220 hrd from 0345 tuning till 0350 tune out, in native and pop mx, and ID. High powered. Listed as Riyadh. Late checks show this freq now heavily QRM'd. 11/20. (Niblack)

PAKISTAN: Rdio Pakistan on new freq for Karachi to West Pakistan service of 4885. Urdu nx at 1445, Eng nx at 1500, Karachi prog in Urdu at 1515. 50kw? (Churchill)

NICARAGUA: Radio Atlantica now being hrd on new freq 6175A around 1200. QRM. (Jaar)

VENEZUELA: Escuelas Radiofonicas de Venezuela, San Fernando, Apure, operated by Ministerio de Educacion, now using 2440 (listed 2430) and 4910 to 0100 s/off. (Jaar)

ECUADOR: C.R.E. Guayaquil now being hrd to s/off at 0500 on 4645A although they still announce listed 4765. (Jaar)

CEYLON: Radio Ceylon commercial service hrd fair most days on 4870. Program is pop mx with frequent anmts and ads. Eng hrd around 1445. This is 10kw xmtr and is not well hrd until RRI Sorong s/off 1430. (Churchill) 11/25

BRAZIL: Now that R. Americas is missing(?) and the jamming too, Radio Inconfidencia is noted on 6000 from 2240-2250 w/comm-ercials and Portuguese tunes. 11/20. (Niblack) (Some sources say that R. Americas has not been on since Inez hit. However, could be a mere coincidence. Edq.)

AFGHANISTAN: Radio Afghanistan 4775 hrd extremely well at 1230 w/pips and into 5 minutes of nx read by man in lingo. 11/13. It is //7200 reported by BH. (Niblack)

CAMBODIA: Phnom-Penh noted since 11/6th check and rechecks, nearly consistantly, around 1245-1305 tune outs. Hrd w/woman anncr, far east mx. Modulation is light and allows slop at times from a 9700 outlet. Phnom-Penh is on 9695. (Niblack)

FS Reporters: Al Niblack, Indiana. August Balbi, Calif. Bruce Churchill, Calif. Victor Jaar, Haiti. Jerry Stuart, Oklahoma. Roger Legge, Virginia. Art Glover, Washington. Gerry Dexter, Wisconsin. Robert Padula, Australia. Bill Graham, New York. Del Hirst, Texas. Arne Berg, Norway. Cesar Objio, Dominican Republic.