

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

THE SWBC JOURNAL

NORTH AMERICAN SHORTWAVE ASSOCIATION

Handwritten signatures and scribbles on the left side of the page.



January

Los Angeles 1967 #1

* NASWA HEADQUARTERS

ALTOONA, PENNA. USA *

GOODBYE!..... HELLO!

And so another twelve months have gone by. Twelve months to which, for the most part, we of NASWA can look back on with pride. We met with various pitfalls and problems that have been cause for end of other clubs, but we faced them squarely, overcame them and emerged victorious. We have grown and we are on the road to success. To the realm of SWBC, we have given the type of bulletin long wanted, much needed. To our membership ranks have come many of the leading DXers of the world, and too, numerous beginning DXers, the combined adding both head and heart.

As we cross the threshold of the new year, there is no way we can envision what may be in store, but we do know it be possible to continue towards success provided the same spirit of "Unity and Friendship" via modes of cooperation and support is shown in days ahead, par that shown in days past. And we know too, the editorial staff will effort to improve upcoming bulletins by offering valuable information in the various sections and to stimulate intellect by providing news, plus educational facts, humor, as well as, in ways, inspiration. Otherwise we have no fancy plans, we make no false promises. It should be mentioned however, there are certain goals we hope to attain this year.; Commercially printed bulletin headings, the setting up of certain inter-club committee's to work on projects of interest and benefit to all members, purchase of a new mimeograph, releasing of completely revised/new awards program.

On the matter of New Year resolutions, we ask not that members make a long list; We rather ask they make only one...to resolve to submit reports, items, articles as regularly/frequently as possible, thereby lending support to club and bulletins.

To those who have been faithful through the past months, NASWA gives sincere thanks; To those who have joined us recently, are new to hobby, we again welcome heartily and anticipate their faithfulness in months ahead. Without doubt, the support of the combined will continue us on the road to success. So goodbye '66! Hello '67!

....Bill Eddings

NEXT MONTH!! A special multi-page feature on the VOA in commoration of its 25th anniversary and with exclusive interview with director John Chancellor. Feature on "Back to the Bible" a voice heard around the world. Clandestine feature on Radio Diego Suarez. Part I of Pacific Island SW outlets. Article on Technical aspects of reporting. Also other special and regular features/columns...one perhaps under your by-line(?)!!!!!!

A Happy New Year

FRENDX is the official publication of the North American Shortwave Association whose members are expressly interested in the SWBC listening phase of radio monitoring. 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/exchanges).

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

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

FRENDX STAFF

Exec. Editor/NASWA Hdqs* William Eddings, P.O.Box 989, Altoona, Pa. 16601
SW Center Editor* Donald Jensen, 1832 Ridge Drive, Racine, Wisc. 53406
Log Report Editor* Del Hirst, 202 Birch Street, Snyder, Texas 79549
QSL Report Editor* Gregg Galkin, 174 Waterloo Street, St. John, N.B., Canada
NewsRoom Editor* Dan Henderson, 8814 Hunting Lane, A103, Laurel, Md. 20810
Contest Editor * Bob Hill Jr., 5313 Riverdale Rd., A524, Riverdale, Md. 20840
Special Contributors* Richard Wood, Victor Jaar, Cesar Objio, Glenn Hauser, Warren Nordgren, Frank Peters, Bill Sparks, Gerry Dexter, Al Niblack, Bill Graham, Art Glover, Bob Padula.

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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.

FRENDX, the "SWBCers Journal"
Now in its sixth year of continued publication!

NEW ADDRESS FOR CLUB MAIL!

Effective immediately, all mail sent to Hdqs should be addressed as per below given is most important that each and every member take note! The new mailing address is volume of mail received and because of former club location being changed/vacated. various ways, the new address will better incoming mail service and will aid Hdqs in giving better service to members returnwise. This is not a personal address, but is club address!! It is to be used for all mail dealing with operations/business/matters handled by Hdqs. (Mail to the section editors will continue to be sent to their respective addresses as before; See beginning of each section for these!) Club/Hdqs address

NORTH AMERICAN SW ASSN.

NEW ADDRESS

P.O. BOX 989

NEW ADDRESS

ALTOONA, PENNA. 16601

All members and all clubs, please copy!!!! All members and all clubs, please copy

MANY THANKS!!

NO UNDUE QRM

The Christmas and New Year holidays were made brighter for NASWA in many ways. Not only were more cards and greetings received than in any previous year, but too, gifts in form of money, mint stamps and IRCs were sent by a number of members. Sincere txnl The club, in this case officers and Frendx staff, will effort to show appreciation by continued working towards an even better club and bulletins in days ahead.

(Members are reminded, we are a non-profit hobby club. All income from membership fee goes directly into purchasing of bulletin supplies (paper, ink, stencils, etc.) and postage. No officer nor editor receives any pay for his work!)

A Happy and Rewarding New Year Everyone!!!!

The move to a new location by NASWA which will have taken place by the this edition of Frendx reaches most bers, is not expected to bring about gross disruption or interference of operations. Officers and editors have been notified in advance, have already been informed of new address. Deadl will continue to be same as before. Members can aid in helping to avoid QRM by noting and using correct address as given above, for mail to Hdqs, keeping in mind that mail to the section editors (Don Jensen, Del Hirst, De erson, Gregg Calkin, Bob Hill Jr. our ANARC reps (Doug Benson, Frank continue to same addresses as before this instance, as in many others, cooperation of all members will play important part in future of NASWA

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SHORT
WAVE
LISTENERS
PROGRAM
GUIDE



We are pleased to announce the latest edition of publication "ShortWave Listeners Program Guide", edited and printed by Todd Graves, Jr., 218 Gifford Street, Syracuse, N.Y. is now available to NASWA members at discount price per copy postpaid. Listing stations, frequencies and English transmissions to North America, this publication is an aid to both new and old SWLs. It is neatly prepared, printed, handsomely bound commercially. Orders go to above address, checks made out to Todd Graves, Jr. For enclosed \$_____ (check or moneyorder) send me 1967 SWLPG. Name _____ City, _____ Address _____

NOTICE-NOTICE!

No orders for '67 WRTH or "How to Listen to the World" publications will be taken after January 30th. Orders received here at Hdqs after that date will be returned to members, unless full price of \$4.95 is submitted for WRTH, or \$2.75 for "How to Listen to the World".

ATTENTION!

Available from: U.S. Government Printing Office, Division of Public Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402; Latest editions of Broadcasting Stations of the World. Part I is 42AA Amplitude Modulation Broadcasting Stations according to country and city, with world time chart. Price is \$2.25 ppd. Order catalog number PrEx 7.9:966/pt.1. Part II is 43AA Amplitude Modulation Broadcasting Stations according to frequency. Price is \$2.25 ppd. Order catalog number PrEx 7.9:966/pt.2. Both these publications list all MW and SW stations of the world except those in USA on domestic channels. Orders should be sent to address given above along with catalog number(s), proper fee and your return address.

WORD OF CAUTION!

A number of members have written asking for info/data on the International League of Signal Chasers (a club for cardswapper and tapesponder enthusiasts only). To the best of our knowledge, and in reply to those requesting info/data, we venture to say this club is no longer existing. Its headquarters in California has not been heard from in sometime, even by certain of its officers, and no bulletins have been issued for months. (Anyone having further or otherwise info/data hereto, we would appreciate being informed! Mail to NASWA Hdqs. Tnx!) We dislike thinking a member may possibly be duped into sending money to a club which is not operating! Before joining a club, ANY club, send for a sample bulletin, write ANARC Hdqs too, and if possible, ask opinions of members belonging to the club. In the long run it is most likely you will save yourself money and avoid disappointment. So before you invest in a membership, investigate! You'll be doing yourself a favor and the hobby too. Join only those which interest

EXCERPTS from
Members**Letters!**

"The sample bulletin you sent me was most interesting. I couldn't stop reading until I'd finished it completely. Result? I am enclosing application and fee for a years membership." Peter Pompe, Belgium

"I have never seen such a spirit of cooperation as in the contributors to Frendx. The feature articles are even better than any in commercial publications. Happy New Year!" Bill Sparks, California

"I hasten to renew for another year. Will be getting new rx soon, Drake SW4, and hope to be able to contribute worthily. Enjoy being a member and have found throughout all my searching for a good organization, NASWA is the very best." Jerry Hartweg, Mich.

"I am working now at getting a ham license but intend to also keep right on with my SWling and membership in NASWA. Frendx staff does a fine job." John Lindgren, Calif.

"I can't spend as much time DXing as I would like to, but I look forward to my monthly editions of Frendx." Rog Parker, Ill.

"It has been an exciting and rewarding year since I first joined NASWA. Very glad to renew for another." Gordon Schiff, Ill.

"NASWA, via Frendx, the best source of info for SWBC." John Callarman, Mass.

"Sorry I've not contributed much lately, but school work QRMs. I've enjoyed Frendx in past and look forward to future. NASWA is a real club and I am happy to renew my membership for another year. Happy '67! Bob Citronberg, New York

"Sure am glad I joined NASWA! Am learning alot from Frendx." Mike Macken, Mass.

"Every month I spend roughly 15 days waiting for Frendx to arrive; The other days of the month, I spend enjoying every page." Victor Jaar, Haiti

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"It is right to be contented with what you have, but never with what you are."

...Richard Jenneman

NEW MEMBERS



WELCOME ABOARD

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JANUARY '67

Keith Kwiecien, 13048 57th Ave., So., Seattle, Washington 98168. "I am eighteen, a highschool grad and work for Boeing. Formerly from Nevada, moved to present location last Sept. Have been SWling for about 2 years. Equipment includes a Lafayette HA-225, S-40, BC-348 and BC-1206. Antenna is a super magnum. Am interested in cardswaps, contests and awards, also stamps and CBing. Am member of RCDXC, ASWLC and RMYLC. First heard about NASVA via a cardswp from a member."

Gerd Roeltgen, 107 Glen Road, Yonkers, New York 10704. "Immigrated from Germany, now an American citizen. Been interested in radio for quite a few years, but just now starting actively in the hobby. Age is forty, I am married, vocation is machinist. I have two son's who are also interested in SWling. Rx is a Lafayette HA-230 and HA-55, antenna is an inverted L longwire. Read about NASVA in Electronics Illustrated."

Irving Johnson, 7008 Vinevale Avenue, Bell, California 90201. "Began in the hobby back in 1936, but interest was sporadic until '57. Age is 69 and I am in the clothing business. Rx is a Hallicrafters S85, antenna a 30' longwire. To date have logged and ID'd 120 countries. Presently making a tape I call "Around the World in 80 Minutes", utilizing best reception and dubbing in commentary, both humorous and factual. Am ex-president of the old Chicago Daily News DX Club. Other interests include Horse racing, magazine writing and tape recording. Am a member of NNRC. Read of NASVA in WRTH."

Ward S. Williams, 714 Washington Street, Covington, Indiana 47932. "Am a "country lawyer" interested in radio. Age is 55, I am married. Receiver is a Lafayette HA-225, antenna is an L shaped longwire. Also have CB and VEF gear. To date have 50 QSLs. I heard about NASVA via some ham operators, it is my first club."

Richard Harvey, 133 Morris Avenue, Summit, New Jersey 07901. "I am new to the hobby, but find it very interesting and rewarding. Employed as a machinist, I am 19, single and a highschool graduate. My rx is an International VR-250 and I use a 100' longwire type antenna. Other interests include cardswaps, basketball, football and CBing. I read about NASVA in recent EI magazine. Am happy to be a member."

Bruno Colapietro, 708 Harpur Drive, Endicott, New York 13760. "I started SWling in '64 and began questing QSLs early '66. Now have 98 countries verified. Am an attorney, age is 31, married, have two little girls who wonder if their dad has ears under the headphones which constantly adorn his greying pate. Am also kept busy as VP of the Binghamton Triplets, a Yankee farm club in the class AA team in the EPBA. Receiver is a Hallicrafters SX-122, antenna a 42' longwire NW/SW. I DX SWBC, ute and ARO bands. Other interests include awards, contests, gold, oil painting. Am member of NNRC. I am pleased to join NASVA, it being recommended to me by member Bill Graham."

Ernest E. Blair, 1212 Warren, Topeka, Kansas 66604. "Born in Topeka, spent five years with the Army during WWII. Am 49, a grad of Washburn Univ., married. Vocation is insurance broker. Am rather new to SWling, have just built my rx, a Peathkit GR-54. My antenna is a longwire. Other of my interests is boating. Read about NASVA in PE."

Peter Pomoe, 225 ave Slegers, Brussels 15, Belgium. "I am a German national, 30 years old, married, working in Brussels as a Conference Interpreter for EEC. Began in the hobby back in 1954 using a Zenith TransOceanic, now use a Braun T-1000 which I personally consider the best rx in the world. I am interested in contests, awards and in languages. Hold membership in Dutch, Norse and Finnish DX clubs. Hrd of NASVA in WRTH."

Robert Birnbaum, P.O.Box15202, Del City, California 73115. "Am 35, married and am an EE by vocation. Rx is a Drake 4A, I have an ERC-500 on order. Antenna is a longwire. Being I am interested in languages, I've decided to take up SWling. I have lived and

Exclusive

Exclusive

LOUDENBOOMER REPORT

The beginning of another year of DXing has arrived. And, as is the case in so many others areas of endeavor, we pause to look back and salute those who have led the way in the realm of radio during 1966. Thus, Charlie Loudenboomer and the International WorldWide Continental DX Assn present...The 1966 Golden Knob Awards!

In the SWBC category, Charlie L. and the IWWCDXA awards a golden knob to Rob Hasen of Huntville, Illinois, who in his obsession to find the true location of R.Americas, made a personal visit to Swan Island. Mrs. Hasen accepts the award on behalf of her husband who, after announcing that the station was indeed on Swan Island, made a trip to Canada and has not been heard from since.

In the Amateur category of listeners, CL and the IWWCDXA award a golden knob to Rodney Thoughtworthy of NYC who was the brains behind the recent effort of several well-to-do hams to build themselves an island, get it qualified for DXCC so that hams and listeners alike would have a new country. Unfortunately, very poor work on the part of the contractor caused the island to sink just as the first boatload of arrivals approached.

In the BCB DX category, Charlie Loudenboomer and the IWWCDXA present a golden knob to Thomas Getevn of Nilsville, Utah who, having become totally disgusted at the large verification totals of some ECB DXers, bought his own station and now refuses verifications to anyone with over 1000 QSLs. Mr. Getevn does the DX world a great service by this noble effort to make all DXers equal.

In the Cardswap category, Charlie and IWWCDXA award a golden knob to Niles Gogetur of South Desert Rock, Montana, whose mammoth effort to swap all U.S. cities and towns came to a tragic end recently. The last remaining town to be swapped, Cyote's Ear, Texas, met with a severe storm head on, losing the gas station, bar and cafe which made up this community. Unfortunately for Niles, the six residents of Cyote's Ear decided not to rebuild. We trust our award will offer some solace to Niles who is now resting comfortably at Quiet Village Sanitarium in Billings.

Lastly, in the Utility DX category, CL and the IWWCDXA present a golden knob to Charles Dyehardt, currently residing in a London penitentiary. Having become infuriated at the no verification policies of the Cable and Wireless stations, Charles launched a grenade and mortar attack on its offices in London. Fortunately there were no injuries and as they led Charles away, one of the C & W people appeared amongst the rubbish...opened a book, and began to read..."International Telecommunications Regulations forbid....."

And thus, in our humble way, we pay tribute and respect to those who have shown inspired leadership...the real tradition of DX dedication during 1966. May we all be worthy of their fine efforts.

.....Charlie Loudenboomer

HELPING HAND SERVICE: "Now that I am the proud possessor of a new receiver, SX-25, would like to sell my model S-20R Hallicrafters to a fellow DXer who will take good care of it as I have. I offer it, the cleanest S-20R any NASWAer will ever find, and with all calibration cards and schematic data. Might also mention I bought it in from member August Balbi. Anyone who might be interested can contact me by mail. Asking price, excluding shipping charges, is a mere \$50. A good rx at a good price. Serge Neumann II, 2323 20th Street, Santa Monica, California 90405.

Note: The Helping Hand Service is available to NASWA members only. We do not solicit commercial ads. If you have equipment for sale, or wish to buy..

The ANARC Reporte

Doug Benson

Frank Peters

Gerry Dexter, NASWAer and new Executive Secretary of ANARC, is off to we think, a fine start judging by the latest newsletter received by the Representatives to the affiliated clubs within the association. Gerry has called for a vote on the country list criterion, submitted to the Reps for vote by the country list committee last month. Gerry handled the matter of one objection to the criterion with tact and resourcefulness, presenting comments fairly and sincerely. Gerry is thanking another Gerry...Klinck, who lost to him in the recent elections, and is voicing the hope that the next election for executive secretary, to be held in 1968, will see more nominations from among the affiliated clubs.

Thanks here to Bill Eddings, who inserted Radio Nederlands' letter to Dick Wood (head, Frequency Recommendations Committee) last month, after the Reporte filing date had passed. Thanks for the added donation of space, Bill. Dick notes that Vatican Radio beamed special programs to his committeemen in November, especially for the comments of the now much-called-upon FRC, and that Radio Portugal is looking forward to receiving further committee help, following the successful committee reports to them which resulted in their frequency changes in the North American beam. Now Dick reports that Radio Japan's frequencies are under study, particularly the horrendous mess on 11780 kHz channel to North America.

SPECIAL note: Although the Frequency Recommendations Committee, through its suggestions a few months ago, caused Radio Bucharest to move slightly from its attempts at fighting the BBC on 9510 kHz to a far clearer channel, it's noted that they are now back on 9510, and again battling their heads against the wall of BBC programming. (??!) This makes no sense whatever to us, as we had been noting better reception from Bucharest, following the move, than we ever had before on 3ln. Richard thus suggests that LISTENERS REPORTING TO BUCHAREST RADIO MAKE MENTION OF THE FRC IN THEIR LETTERS, COMMENT TO THEM ON THE POOR CHOICE OF FREQUENCY, AND SUGGEST FURTHER CONSULTATIONS WITH THE COMMITTEE. We are of the opinion ("we" being your NASWA Reps) that someone at that station had too much holiday cheer, to thus toss away the committee's work, and return from a clear channel to a clobbered-out one. It just doesn't make any sense.

Grabbing his new office by the tail, Gerry Dexter notes that since no communications have been noted from the Great Lakes DX Club, and that efforts to determine its status have proved fruitless, he is thus dropping that club from the ANARC roster. Any light to be shed on the problem from NASWAers would be welcomed.

Bill Eddings has offered to run off copies of the reception report explanation sheet which ANARC is working on. Paper is also being donated by NASWA for this project for the benefit of all clubs. It should be noted further that Bill is using money from his own pocket for the effort. Still in the works is the abbreviations list, and we're still sending requests for them from members to ANARC. Also, the club affiliations lists are being updated. Please be patient, as these projects take form for you. 73s and best New Year's wishes from us.



 . 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.

STAFF WRITERS WANTED

I have been fortunate to receive excellent cooperation from NASWA members who have contributed many fine feature articles which have appeared, and which will appear in coming months, in the pages of *Friendx*. Usually these articles are unsolicited and stem from the interest and inspiration of the writers' themselves. They are all much appreciated.

Lately, we have also received a number of suggestions for articles on particular subjects. Also, from time to time I have ideas for feature topics. But very often my time simply does not permit the necessary research for such articles and the ideas wind up in the pending file for many months until I can get around to them.

Therefore, I would like to acquire the help of four or five persons who would be designated "staff writers." These writers would be free to contribute any articles they might originate, but would also be available for particular research and writing assignments on specific topics. They would not be expected to do more than an article every couple of months and they would not be working on a hard and fast deadline basis.

Assignments of this sort might involve writing letters to stations for background information, researching in your library, or what have you. I'm not simply interested in the surface material contained in station promotional literature, but want persons who have an interest and will try to dig a little deeper for a story. This month's article on CARA's Adventures in Shashiland is the sort of thing I have in mind. I want *Friendx* to be the originating source of real DX news and to do this I need some assistance.

What qualifications am I looking for? First, you don't have to be a professional author. Someone with some writing experience is all that's needed. That includes nearly everyone. Curiosity is a must; you have to be interested in digging into a story. I suggest persons volunteering have some background experience in the hobby, at least two years. So, how about it? Let me hear from you!

...Don Jensen

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MORE VAC-QRP

In October's issue we presented a thought for a new statistics concept known as Verified All Continents-QRP. The idea was simply to attempt to verify the lowest powered stations possible located on all six continents.

This month, Bruce Churchill, a top DXer from Chula Vista, California, who incidentally thinks VAC-QRP is a "novel idea," submitted his list. From time to time we will present the VAC-QRP totals of other members who submit them.

North America	- 4VEH, Haiti	400 watts
South America	- PZC, Surinam	350 watts
Asia	- ZBW3, Hong Kong	2,500 watts
Africa	- CR6RR, Angola	1,000 watts
Europe	- CSA97, Azores	1,000 watts
Oceania	- VLT6, Papua	2,000 watts
	<u>VAC-QRP</u>	<u>7,250 watts</u>

RADIO EUZKADI REVISITED

In our August issue we featured an article on Radio Euzkadi, the clandestine station of the movement of the Basque resistance. Though this station claims to be operating with secret mobile transmitters within Franco's Spain, we took issue with this contention. The article suggested that the station might actually be supported by one of the Iron Curtain countries and may be operating in Russia or in one of the satellite countries.

Though there is still much that is unknown about this station, certain of our speculations about its location appear to have been erroneous.

The first reaction to the original story came from Luis Ibarra Enciondo, a spokesman for the Government of Euzkadi, the exile Basque government, from its Paris legation (50 rue Singer, Paris).

In fact, our supposition that the station was communist supported drew a comment in Euzko Deia, a daily supplement of the Oficina Prensa Euzkadi. Sr. Ibarra Enciondo took us to task for suggesting that Radio Euzkadi was anything but what it claims to be, the voice of the exile Basque nationalist government. He states that because the rump Basque nation, formed during the Spanish civil war in the mid and late '30's, fought with the communist-tinged Republican government against Franco's Falangists, does not mean that the Basque organization is in anyway lined up with Russia or communism. He states that the government's president and vice president "Mrs Leizaola and Rezola" are both stout Catholics and that no member of the Basque Communist Party (so there apparently is this element among the Basques too) is a member of the government of Euzkadi in exile.

Sr. Ibarra E., however, ducks the question of where Radio Euzkadi is located and has refused to respond to further communications. However, monitoring by Spanish speaking listeners would tend to support his claim of no communist affiliation. The program content seems to be purely one of Basque nationalism.

So, where is Radio Euzkadi located? We still maintain that the claim that it operates mobile transmitters secretly within Spain is a fiction. Apparently it has a long but spotty record of operation. European listeners report it was heard in 1950 until 1953. At that time, reliable sources there indicate, its location was Toulouse, France. About 1953, Spanish protests to France resulted in the silencing of this station. Toulouse was then a center of Basque immigration. In 1962 it was apparently active again on 6,286; 6,525; 6,963 and 7,000 kc/s., operating simultaneously.

At this writing there is a strong supposition that the station transmits from the northern coast of South America. Good direction finding experiments made outside North America strongly indicate this. One source believes that Venezuela is the likely location of Radio Euzkadi, partly on the basis of the fact that there is a strong Basque colony there. Tending to support this is the fact that the station's QSL card is printed in South America, in Argentina to be exact, despite the fact that replies from Radio Euzkadi come from Paris. Listeners in Europe feel that reception conditions are such as to rule out a European location. An NASWA member who has listened to the station on both sides of the Atlantic also believes it to have a Western Hemisphere location.

Recent inquiries made of Basque sources in Spain, however, resulted in the information that people there not only were unaware of the renewal of Radio Euzkadi, but that they could hardly believe the operation could be in South America.

A listener in Trinidad, just a short distance from Venezuela, also doubts that Radio Euzkadi is in South America, based on reception there.

Those are the pros and cons concerning the whereabouts of the mysterious Radio Euzkadi. Our research is continuing and perhaps one day we will get the full story. In the meantime, we invite you to join in the research and urge you to send any interesting clues to your editor.

...Don Jensen

SILVER ANNIVERSARY

Next month the Voice of America will celebrate its 25th birthday. As a result, the February French will feature a multi-page feature on the VOA, including an interview with its director, John Chancellor.

FRENEX INTERVIEWS:B A R R Y M. G O L D W A T E R

BARRY GOLDWATER, EX-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, FORMER U.S. SENATOR FROM ARIZONA AND ANNOUNCED CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE AGAIN, IN ADDITION TO BEING A CONTROVERSIAL POLITICAL FIGURE, IS PROBABLY ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS IN THE WORLD TODAY. THOUGH HIS RADIO INTERESTS ARE HAM ORIENTED, HE HAS DEMONSTRATED GREAT SYMPATHY FOR SWL ACTIVITIES. HIS FEELINGS FOR SHORTWAVE LISTENERS COME THROUGH CLEARLY IN THIS EXCLUSIVE FRENEX INTERVIEW.

FRENEX: Mr. Goldwater, we realize that your radio interests involve amateur radio operation, however, we are also aware of your kindnesses to SWL's who have reported reception of your stations, K7UGA and K3UIG. Many listeners have been fortunate enough to receive QSL's from you. We hope, therefore, that you might comment a bit on your views regarding shortwave listening today.

GOLDWATER: I'll do my best with your questions.

FRENEX: In some ham circles, SWL's are viewed as anathema. Assuming that at least some of the criticism directed at listeners is deserved, have you any suggestions for SWL's which could help to overcome some of this criticism?

GOLDWATER: I have absolutely no criticism of SWL's, as I look upon this as an integral part of amateur radio and, frankly, I get far better reports on my signals from SWL's than I do from QSL with hams. Not having any criticism, the only suggestion I could offer in this area is to encourage and increase the number of SWL's because this means eventually they will become hams.

FRENEX: What value do you feel the radio hobby has for the young person?

GOLDWATER: I feel today, as I felt when I started in this business, that (radio) is, as much as any hobby or service that I have ever engaged in, to the betterment of the individual and the community. Certainly there is no better way to learn electronics or communications and what is a better way to get acquainted with the world?

FRENEX: Realizing your obvious interest in world events, do you ever listen to foreign shortwave stations for overseas press reaction, foreign interpretations or commentary on news events?

GOLDWATER: ...About shortwave listening for overseas...I don't have time to do it... I don't get much time to listen to the Voice of America, etc.

FRENEX: Turning to your ham radio interests, when and how did you first become interested in radio? When did you obtain your ticket?

GOLDWATER: I first became interested in radio when I was 12 years old and received my first license when I was 13.

FRENEX: How active are you today in ham radio and what mode of operation do you prefer?

GOLDWATER: I dropped out of ham radio about 1928 and got back into it in 1962. I am still active today, preferring to work SSB (single sideband) but I do quite a bit of CW also.

FRENEX: Many hams and listeners often look back with some nostalgia to a favorite receiver they used in past years. Do you recall your first receiver? Did you, or do you construct much of your equipment?

GOLDWATER: The first receiver I had was homemade, the second was a peanut-tube Westinghouse and the third, a Grebe. I constructed my own transmitter as no ready made ones were available in those days.

FRENEX: What equipment are you using currently?

(Continued next page)

FRENZY INTERVIEWS: BARRY M. GOLDWATER (Continued)

GOLDWATER: Today I run the Collins S-Line through a 30LL into a "long john" antenna, covering 80 through 10 meters on this and I am about to go to 6 (meters) with an addition of the Collins converter. I use the Swan 400 in my car and a Swan 350 at my K3UIG station in Washington.

FRENZY: What is your most prized QSL?

GOLDWATER: I have no particular prized QSL, as I class all amateurs very highly and enjoy working all of them.

FRENZY: Thank you for giving us a better idea of your views on amateur radio and shortwave listening, as well as your own experiences in this hobby.

GOLDWATER: I only hope that (this) will be of value to you!

EDITOR'S NOTE: Those of you who occasionally tune the ham bands may wish to listen for Goldwater's two ham stations, K7UGA, in Arizona, and K3UIG, Washington, D.C. Reports may be addressed to Goldwater, c/o 6250 North Hogahn, Phoenix, Ariz., or Post Office Box 1601, Scottsdale, Ariz., 85252.

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THE OLD AND THE NEW

One unhappy by-product of present day QSL collecting is the receipt of a supply of political propaganda along with an artistic QSL card from that station we have worked so hard to log in order to add another country to our verified list. Fortunately, most of the propaganda material is separate from the QSL card or letter itself, with the possible exception of Radio Havana Cuba, so that the unwanted material can be discarded if desired.

The transmission of political propaganda with the QSL card is one aspect of the present day "cold war." However, it did not originate with the post-war era. It was in use prior to World War II. Nazi Germany sent out a considerable amount of material of a propaganda nature during the 1930's. The outstanding early example, however, in my pre-war QSL collection came from Manchuria. It was impossible to discard the political propaganda without discarding the verification, since it was incorporated in the QSL letter.

The QSL letter came from station JDY, Darien, Manchuria, which began broadcasting on 9,925 kc/s., in 1937, during the period of Japanese control of the country through a "puppet" emperor. The letter is dated September 25, 1937, and in addition to the verification data states:

"The JDY Short Wave Radio Broadcasting Station, to which you referred in your letter, commenced its broadcasts on July 16, in order to inform the whole world of the righteous standpoint of Japan and the progress of the "China Incident," against the incorrect and malignant propaganda broadcast by China."

"We should be very much pleased if you could kindly tell your friends of our broadcasts, and we hope as many people as possible will understand the true situation of Japan."

So what's new in the propaganda broadcasting field...QSL division? Nothing, really! It's been done before--some time--some place.

....Bill Sparks

* * * * *

SOMETHING FISHY - Though not SWBC related, some of our west coast members may want a go at the CW signals broadcast by trawlers of the Russian fishing fleet off the coast of Washington State. Danny Douglas, Tacoma, reports hearing inter-vessel communications via code on a frequency of 3,735 kc/s. Apparently their transmissions are raising

SPECIAL SECTION - I N D O N E S I A

This is a new concept for Frendx, a special section devoted to a particular country its broadcasting operations and history. This page, plus the six that follow, contains, hopefully, most information about Indonesian stations that the DXer needs to know. In this sense it is intended as a sort of handbook or reference section. It has been compiled from a variety of sources and we have endeavored to make it as accurate and as complete as possible. If it meets with your approval, and we would appreciate hearing from you in this regard, we may follow up with similar multi-page sections on other countries with numerous shortwave stations.

* * * * *

THE COUNTRY

Indonesia, formerly known as the Netherlands Indies, is part of the Malay Archipelago and consists of a large island group of volcanic origin, extending about 3,000 miles east to west in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. It comprises the Sunda Islands (Java, Sumatra, Borneo and the Celebes), the Lesser Sunda Islands (including Bali, Flores and part of Timor), the Moluccas (including Amboina, Ceram and Halmahera), Riouw Archipelago and a vast number of small islands. The most important in terms of density of population and cultural development are Java, Bali and Sumatra. All larger islands are crossed by central volcanic mountain ranges, the highest peaks being Mt. Kinabalu, 13,455 feet, and Mt. Kerinchi, 12,487 feet, the former in north Borneo, the latter in Sumatra. The slopes are heavily wooded and where cleared, support plantations of tobacco, rubber, tea, coffee and spices. Indonesia has vast mineral resources including tin, coal and oil. The climate is tropical and humid but becomes more temperate in hill and mountain regions.

The area fell under European control in the 16th Century when the Portuguese captured the commercial center of Malacca on the Malay peninsula. From there they established trading posts in Indonesia. The Dutch followed in 1596 and the English in 1600. In the early 17th Century, the rivalry became intense. The Dutch soon ousted the Portuguese who retained only a part of Timor. The Dutch East India Company expanded control over the entire region in the 17th and 18th Centuries. The holdings were taken over by the Dutch government in 1796 and with a brief time during the Napoleonic wars when the islands were occupied by British forces, remained in the hands of the Netherlands until World War II. At that time the Japanese invaded the area. After the war, nationalist interests struggled for independence from Dutch rule. Independence was achieved, with United Nations intervention, in 1949. Since then, Indonesia has been a sovereign nation. In recent years, Indonesia was engaged in an undeclared but often bitter little war with the neighboring country of Malaysia, which was an association formed of Malaya, Sarawak, Sabah, and for a time Singapore. In 1966, however, a settlement was reached and Indonesia's relations with the western world improved.

Some radio country lists consider Indonesia as one nation for DXing purposes; other lists count the major island areas as separate radio countries; Java, Sumatra, Borneo and Celebes and Moluccas, as well as the portion of New Guinea known as West Irian.

BROADCASTING HISTORY

Prior to 1934, broadcasting in the Netherlands Indies, which ultimately became Indonesia, consisted of programs transmitted by a few local stations in the larger cities. The operating costs of these stations were defrayed by the members of local radio societies through subscription fees.

On March 31, 1934, the Netherlands Indies Broadcasting Company, Ltd. (NIROM), began broadcasting with four stations. Within 18 months, the NIROM network had expanded to 20 transmitters and by 1937, the number had grown to 24.

Of the 24, five so-called "high power" archipelago and 12 "local" transmitters were being used for the organization's "western" (Dutch) programs. One outlet also broadcast on an archipelago-wide basis, along with six "local" stations, with "oriental" programming.

The five "western" stations were: YDA, Batavia (now Jakarta), 10 kw., 3,040 kc/s. (on 6,040 kc/s., from 0030-0700 GMT); YDB, Soerabaya, 1 kw., 9,610 kc/s.; (Continued)

BROADCASTING HISTORY (Continued) - (On 15,300 kc/s., from 0030-0700 GMT); YDC, PLP and PMN, Bandoeng, each with 1.5 kw., on 15,150, 11,000, and 10,260 kc/s., respectively. The single "oriental" high power station was PMH, Bandoeng, 1.5 kw., on 6,720 kc/s.

Of the 18 "local" transmitters, nine broadcast on frequencies below 2,000 kc/s. The shortwave stations were YDA2, Batavia, 2,385 kc/s., 150 watts; YDA5, Bandoeng, 2,415 kc/s., 150 watts; YDA6, Cheribon, 2,870 kc/s., 25 watts; YDA7, Pelalongan, 3,270 kc/s., 15 watts; YDB2, Semarang, 2,450 kc/s., 150 watts; YDE3 Semarang (native), 3,158 kc/s., 150 watts; YDE2 Solo, (native), 2,500 kc/s., 25 watts; and YDE5, Djokja (native), 2,350 kc/s., 25 watts. All stations were located on the island of Java.

The 17 transmitters that broadcast the programs for Europeans got their modulation from the Batavia key station by means of landline. The stations at Sourabaia, Bandoeng and Semarang also had full studio equipment and could originate special events programs.

The seven transmitters which broadcast native programs were fed by Sourabaia and Batavia or Bandoeng.

The pride of the network was the 10,000 watt station located at Tandjong Priok, near Batavia. Its programs were beamed from an antenna network suspended from a pair of lattice work masts. Its studios and equipment, modern for 1937, were housed in a series of tile-roofed, Dutch colonial design, stucco buildings.

The Batavia archipelago station's programs were intended to reach all of the Netherlands Indies. At Bandoeng, two directional transmitters distributed the programs to Sumatra, Borneo and the Celebes; PMN, 10,260 kc/s., directed northwest to Sumatra and Borneo; PLP, 11,000 kc/s., directed northeast to Borneo and Celebes. All other stations used non-directional antennas.

The NIROM engineers managed to surmount broadcasting problems resulting from the necessity of covering an area about equal to the United States. By October 1, 1936, the entire Netherlands Indies were covered by NIROM programming.

The broadcasting organization featured relays from Holland or other European countries on occasions, particularly international sports events. These signals were received by a monitoring station near Batavia, which relayed the incoming signals to the various NIROM transmitters.

Listeners financed the broadcasting operations by paying a fixed amount monthly at their local post offices. The sum tended to decrease as more and more listeners were added to the NIROM audience. NIROM was controlled by a 14 member committee, ten of whom were elected by registered listeners. Two members were appointed by the government and the remaining pair was the broadcasting manager and his assistant.

Overseas listeners occasionally were able to hear the more powerful transmitters in the Netherlands Indies during these early days. Some U.S. listeners still have rare verifications issued by the Batavia station prior to World War II.

When the Japanese invaded the Netherlands Indies, control of programming passed into the hands of the puppet government.

During the war, American listeners occasionally heard the Japanese controlled radio outlets in the Netherlands Indies. One of these stations was JANS, at Batavia, which operated on 18,135 kc/s., and was reported at 0300 GMT.

At war's end, the Dutch attempted to regain control of the area, but finally were forced to grant Indonesia its independence.

After independence, broadcasting control was turned over to the Ministry of Information's Radio National Indonesia. Later this became Radio Republik Indonesia. In 1950, RRI had its overseas service, the Voice of Indonesia, in operation, using 100 kw. transmitters on 6,045 and 11,785 kc/s. Nearly 40 other regional transmitters, with powers from 25 to 8,000 watts were also operating from 19 cities in Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes and Moluccas.

Several years later, after an interim period under UN control, the former Dutch New Guinea, or West Irian, as it was known to the Indonesians, was added as part of the nation of Indonesia. Existing stations there, including Radio Omroep Nieuw Guinea, first at Hollandia, later at Biak, and the station of the Dutch New Guinea Petroleum Company, at Sorong, were taken over by RRI. Recently, improvements have been made to broadcasting outlets throughout the Indonesian islands, making reception of the regional outlets in North America easier than in past years.

LIST OF RADIO REPUBLIK INDONESIA STATIONS

The following list has been compiled from a variety of sources. In some cases certain discrepancies in listings were noted. We have tried to reasonably resolve the differences in data, but because of this, plus the fact that changes do occur frequently we recognize the fact that a few of these entries may be outdated when you read this. However, to the best of our abilities, this list of RRI stations is accurate.

FREQUENCY	WAVELENGTH	CITY	RADIO COUNTRY	POWER
2,312 kc/s.	129.3 meters	Djakarta	Java	2,000 watts
2,350 kc/s.	127.6 meters	Jogjakarta	Java	1,000 watts
2,350 kc/s.	127.6 meters	Pontianak	Borneo	1,000 watts
2,370 kc/s.	126.6 meters	Surabaja	Java	1,000 watts
2,390 kc/s.	125.5 meters	Kotaradja (Banda Atjeh)	Sumatra	100 watts
2,390 kc/s.	125.5 meters	Tjirebon	Java	1,000 watts
2,420 kc/s.	124.0 meters	Singaradja, Nusa Tenggara	Java	250 watts
2,421 kc/s.	123.9 meters	Bandung	Java	250 watts
2,430 kc/s.	123.5 meters	Palembang	Sumatra	1,000 watts
2,450 kc/s.	122.5 meters	Surakarta	Java	-----
2,460 kc/s.	121.9 meters	Djakarta	Java	2,000 watts
2,480 kc/s.	120.9 meters	Padang	Sumatra	1,000 watts
2,485 kc/s.	120.7 meters	Purwokerto	Java	-----
2,490 kc/s.	120.5 meters	Semarang	Java	400 watts
2,490 kc/s.	120.5 meters	Djambi	Sumatra	300 watts
2,490 kc/s.	120.5 meters	Makassar, Sulawesi	Celebes/Moluccas	300 watts
2,855 kc/s.	105.1 meters	Unknown	-----	-----
3,205 kc/s.	93.6 meters	Bandung	Java	10,000 watts
3,223 kc/s.	93.1 meters	Mataram, Nusa Tenggara	Java	1,000 watts
3,241 kc/s.	92.6 meters	Ambon, Maluku	Celebes/Moluccas	10,000 watts
3,241 kc/s.	92.6 meters	Silboğa	Sumatra	1,000 watts
3,250 kc/s.	92.3 meters	Bandjarmasin	Borneo	10,000 watts
3,259 kc/s.	92.1 meters	Kupang, Ind. Timor	Java	5,000 watts
3,277 kc/s.	91.6 meters	Djakarta	Java	7,500 watts
3,286 kc/s.	91.3 meters	Madiun	Java	1,000 watts
3,305 kc/s.	90.8 meters	Bukittinggi	Sumatra	300 watts
3,315 kc/s.	90.5 meters	Djember	Java	1,000 watts
3,325 kc/s.	90.2 meters	Palangkaraja	Borneo	1,000 watts
3,345 kc/s.	89.7 meters	Pontianak	Borneo	5,000 watts
3,345 kc/s.	89.7 meters	Fak Fak	West Irian	-----
3,355 kc/s.	89.4 meters	Sumenep	Java	1,000 watts
3,365 kc/s.	89.2 meters	Manokwari	West Irian	250 watts
3,375 kc/s.	88.9 meters	Djambi	Sumatra	1,000 watts
3,385V kc/s.	88.6 meters	Biak	West Irian	500 watts
3,385 kc/s.	88.6 meters	Kupang, Ind. Timor	Java	5,000 watts
3,395 kc/s.	88.4 meters	Purwokerto	Java	100 watts
3,395 kc/s.	88.4 meters	Medan	Sumatra	1,000 watts
3,395 kc/s.	88.4 meters	Sorong	West Irian	500 watts
3,440 kc/s.	87.2 meters	Purwokerto	Java	300 watts
3,465 kc/s.	86.6 meters	Pakanbaru	Sumatra	1,000 watts
3,915 kc/s.	76.6 meters	Ternate, Maluku	Celebes/Moluccas	1,000 watts
3,935 kc/s.	76.3 meters	Semarang	Java	5,000 watts
3,945 kc/s.	76.0 meters	Denpassar, Bali	Java	1,000 watts
3,960 kc/s.	75.8 meters	Padang	Sumatra	10,000 watts
3,975 kc/s.	75.5 meters	Surabaja	Java	10,000 watts
3,975 kc/s.	75.5 meters	Djember	Java	1,000 watts
3,985 kc/s.	75.3 meters	Merauke	West Irian	250 watts
4,753V kc/s.	63.1 meters	Makassar, Sulawesi	Celebes/Moluccas	20,000 watts
4,765 kc/s.	63.0 meters	Manokwari	West Irian	1,000 watts

(Continued next page)

RRI STATION LIST (Continued)

FREQUENCY	WAVELENGTH	CITY	RADIO COUNTRY	POWER
4,775 kc/s.	62.8 meters	Djambi	Sumatra	7,500 watts
4,805 kc/s.	62.4 meters	Djakarta	Java	50,000 watts
4,805 kc/s.	62.4 meters	Fak Fak	West Irian	500 watts
4,810 kc/s.	62.2 meters	Fak Fak	West Irian	-----
4,820 kc/s.	62.2 meters	Bandjarmasin	Borneo	1,000 watts
4,855 kc/s.	61.8 meters	Palembang	Sumatra	10,000 watts
4,865 kc/s.	61.7 meters	Ambon, Maluku	Celebes/Moluccas	10,000 watts
4,872 kc/s.	61.6 meters	Sorong	West Irian	5,000 watts
4,875 kc/s.	61.5 meters	Surakarta	Java	10,000 watts
4,875 kc/s.	61.5 meters	Surakarta	Java	600 watts
4,890 kc/s.	61.4 meters	Samarinda	Borneo	1,000 watts
4,900 kc/s.	61.2 meters	Gorontalo, Sulawesi	Celebes/Moluccas	1,000 watts
4,900 kc/s.	61.2 meters	Kutaradja(Danda Atjeh)	Sumatra	1,000 watts
4,910 kc/s.	61.1 meters	Bukittinggi	Sumatra	1,000 watts
4,930 kc/s.	60.9 meters	Tadjung Pinang	Sumatra	150 watts
4,942 kc/s.	60.7 meters	Bandung	Java	10,000 watts
5,030 kc/s.	59.6 meters	Medan	Sumatra	20,000 watts
5,045 kc/s.	59.5 meters	Sukarnapura	West Irian	500 watts
5,047 kc/s.	59.4 meters	Jogjakarta	Java	20,000 watts
5,955 kc/s.	50.4 meters	Pakenbaru	Sumatra	5,000 watts
5,965 kc/s.	50.3 meters	Unknown	-----	-----
5,970 kc/s.	50.3 meters	Bandjarmasin	Borneo	1,000 watts
5,990 kc/s.	50.1 meters	Menado, Sulawesi	Celebes/Moluccas	10,000 watts
6,045 kc/s.	49.6 meters	Djakarta	Java	100,000 watts
6,070 kc/s.	49.4 meters	Sukarnapura	West Irian	500 watts
6,105 kc/s.	49.1 meters	Djakarta	Java	1,000 watts
6,170 kc/s.	48.6 meters	Padang	Sumatra	10,000 watts
6,980 kc/s.	42.9 meters	Tadjung Pinang	Sumatra	1,000 watts
7,100 kc/s.	42.3 meters	Jogjakarta	Java	7,500 watts
7,118 kc/s.	42.1 meters	Denpasar, Bali	Java	10,000 watts
7,140V kc/s.	42.0 meters	Ambon, Maluku	Celebes/Moluccas	10,000 watts
7,165 kc/s.	41.9 meters	Biak	West Irian	500 watts
7,190 kc/s.	41.7 meters	Sukarnapura	West Irian	10,000 watts
7,240 kc/s.	41.4 meters	Medan	Sumatra	7,500 watts
7,295 kc/s.	41.1 meters	Menado, Sulawesi	Celebes/Moluccas	1,000 watts
9,104 kc/s.	33.0 meters	Samarinda	Borneo	7,500 watts
9,550 kc/s.	31.4 meters	Makassar, Sulawesi	Celebes/Moluccas	7,500 watts
9,745 kc/s.	30.8 meters	Sukarnapura	West Irian	5,000 watts
9,770 kc/s.	30.7 meters	Djakarta	Java	20,000 watts
9,865V kc/s.	30.4 meters	Djakarta (FOREIGN SVC)	Java	50,000 watts
11,715 kc/s.	25.6 meters	Djakarta (FOREIGN SVC)	Java	100-50,000 watts
11,750 kc/s.	25.5 meters	Makassar, Sulawesi	Celebes/Moluccas	1,500 watts
11,795V kc/s.	25.5 meters	Djakarta	Java	20,000 watts
15,150 kc/s.	19.8 meters	Djakarta	Java	7,500 watts
15,344 kc/s.	19.6 meters	Sukarnapura	West Irian	5,000 watts
<u>ADDITION</u>				
3,325 kc/s.	90.2 meters	Sukarnapura	West Irian	10,000 watts

NAME VARIATIONS - Some initial confusion may result when referring to maps and lists of Indonesian stations because of city name changes and spelling variations. Indonesia formerly was Netherlands Indies; the Indonesian names for Borneo, Celebes and Moluccas respectively are Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Maluku. Batavia is now Djakarta, also spelled Jakarta. Hollandia is now Sukarnapura. Spelling variations are many but should not cause major problems. Some examples are: Surabaya-Surabaja; Bandung-Bandoeng; Manokwari-Manokweri; Cheribon-Tjeribon, etc., etc.

INDONESIAN REGIONAL STATIONS

The Indonesian regional stations of Radio Republik Indonesia, nearly 90 in number, provide the DXer with numerous targets for early morning listening. Schedules are fairly extensive, but the period between 1100-1400 GMT probably provides the best opportunities for logging them in the U.S., with the earlier hours preferable in the east and middle west and the later hours better for west coast listeners.

Many DXers use radio country lists which consider the areas of Indonesia as five separate entities; Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes/Moluccas, and West Irian. Though the regional stations have never been known as good verifiers, some have answered listeners reports recently. Perhaps with improving relations between the U.S. and Indonesia, verification conditions will continue to get better.

JAVA - This island is the fourth largest in the archipelago, but is most important culturally, politically and economically. The long, narrow island, 650 miles in length, by 40 to 130 miles in width, has an east-west volcanic mountain range transversing its length. The most important city is Djakarta. Java has luxuriant tropical vegetation and dense forests. Bali is located just across a narrow strait from Java. Madura is another island just off the coast of Java.

The main transmitters of RRI, the Indonesian national broadcasting organization, are located on Java, near Djakarta. The transmitters for both the overseas services and domestic broadcasts are located here. Other regional services are located on Bali, Madura and Nusa Tenggara.

Reports to stations should be addressed to: Radio Republik Indonesia:

Studio Djakarta, Djalan Merdeka Brt. 4-5, Djakarta, Java
 Studio Bandung, Djalan Tjiandjur No. 6, Bandung, Java
 Studio Tjirebon, Djalan Kedjaksanaan No.129, Tjirebon, Java
 Studio Purwokerto, Purwokerto, Java
 Studio Jogjakarta, Djalan Tjode No.4, Jogjakarta, Java
 Studio Surakarta, Djalan Marconi No.1, Surakarta, Java
 Studio Semarang, Djalan Penandaran No.144, Semarang, Java
 Studio Madium, Djalan Raya No.52, Kadiun, Java
 Studio Surabaja, Djalan Pemuda No.90, Surabaja, Java
 Studio Djember, Djalan Maluku No.1, Djember, Java
 Studio Denpasar, Djalan Melati, Denpasar, Bali
 Studio Sumenep, Djalan Kalianget, Sumenep, Madura
 Studio Singaradja, Singaradja, Nusa Tenggara
 Studio Mataram, Djalan Selaparang-Ampenan, Mataram, Nusa Tenggara
 Studio Kupang, Djalan Tom Pello, Kupang, Indonesian Timor

SUMATRA - The second largest island of Indonesia is located south and west of the Malay peninsula across the Strait of Malacca and just northwest of Java across the Sunda Strait. It is 1,110 miles long by 280 miles wide, fringed with numerous islands. Mountains along the west coast rise to over 12,000 feet, but the eastern region is low and swampy. The climate is hot and humid except in the highland areas. Much of the interior is impenetrable forest. Economically, Sumatra is less advanced compared with Java.

While RRI has moderately powerful transmitters at Kotaradja, in north Sumatra, and Padang and Palembang, in Sumatra's south, most of the regional stations are relatively low powered. Palembang and Pekanbaru are probably the best heard in North America, and fortunately, both are known to have verified in recent months.

Reports to Sumatran stations should be addressed to: Radio Republik Indonesia,

Studio Kotaradja, Kotaradja, Sumatra
 Studio Medan, Djalan Bulan No.5, Medan, Sumatra
 Studio Sibolga, Djalan Barus No. 28, Sibolga, Sumatra
 Studio Pekanbaru, Djalan Siak No. 13, Pekanbaru, Sumatra

(Continued next page)

INDONESIAN REGIONAL STATIONS (Continued)

Studio Djambi, Djambi, Sumatra
 Studio Padang, Djalan Djend. Suidirman No.12, Padang, Sumatra
 Studio Dukittinggi, Djalan Dr. Rivai No.22, Bukittinggi, Sumatra
 Studio Palembang, Djalan Merdeka No.2, Palembang, Sumatra
 Studio Pinang, Djalan Diponegoro No.579, Pinang, Sumatra

BORNEO - The third largest island in the world, Borneo is the largest of the Indonesian islands. It is largely jungle with swampy lowlands in the south and south-western coastal areas. The mountainous interior rises to over 13,000 feet. The climate is hot and humid with annual rainfalls of more than 100 inches. There is also a prolonged monsoon season. Portions of Malaysia; Sarawak and Sabah, along with the nation of Brunei, are also located on the island of Borneo.

For listeners in the United States, except for the west coast states, reception of regional RRI stations in Borneo is more difficult than for those in most other areas of Indonesia.

Reports to stations in Borneo should be addressed to: Radio Republik Indonesia,
 Studio Pontianak, Djalan Parwira No.7, Pontianak, Kalimantan
 Studio Bandjarmasin, Djalan Sudimara No.6, Bandjarmasin, Kalimantan
 Studio Samarinda, Djalan Pemandian S34/35, Samarinda, Kalimantan
 Studio Palangkaraya, Palangkaraya, Kalimantan

CELEBES/MOLUCCAS - Celebes is a curiously shaped island located 90 miles east of Borneo. It consists mainly of four large peninsulas, with the principal one projecting northward. Mountainous terrain rises to over 11,000 feet. There are fertile valleys and rich grazing land in the highlands. The climate is hot and humid generally. Among wild life on Celebes are the tailless baboons, peculiar to the country. The Moluccas are a large island group comprising the eastern part of the Malay archipelago between Celebes and New Guinea. It comprises two groups, the North Moluccas and the South Moluccas. Ternate is located in the northern group; Amboina in the south.

The stronger transmitters of RRI are located at Makassar and Manado, in the Celebes, and at Ambon in the Moluccas.

Reports to stations in Celebes or Moluccas should be addressed to: Radio Republik Indonesia:

Studio Makassar, Djalan Riburone No.2, Makassar, Sulawesi
 Studio Manado, Manado, Sulawesi
 Studio Gorontalo, Gorontalo, Sulawesi
 Studio Ambon, Djalan Djenderal Achmadjani, Ambon, Maluku
 Studio Ternate, Djalan Kedaton, Ternate, Maluku

WEST IRIAN - This is the Indonesian half of the island of New Guinea, once known as Netherlands New Guinea. When Indonesia gained independence in 1949, the status of this territory remained clouded. After struggles between Dutch forces and infiltrating Indonesian troops, the area came under UN protection and finally in 1963 became part of Indonesia. The mainland part of the territory is mountainous on the north and low and swampy in the south. Prior to being joined to Indonesia, there were two shortwave stations operated here; Radio Omroep Nieuw Guinea, and Radio Sorong, at Sorong. Both were absorbed by the Indonesians. The Dutch capital, Hollandia, was changed in name, first to Kotabaru and later to Sukarnapura. Other RRI stations have been established here.

Reports to stations in West Irian should be addressed to: Radio Republik Indonesia

Studio Sukarnapura, Sukarnapura, West Irian
 Studio Sorong, Sorong, West Irian
 Studio Fak Fak, Fak Fak, West Irian
 Studio Biak, Biak, West Irian
 Studio Merauke, Merauke, West Irian

RRI'S OVERSEAS SERVICE: THE VOICE OF INDONESIA

Indonesia broadcasts to overseas audiences on three powerful transmitters, YDF6, 9,865; YDF2, 11,715; and YDF3, 11,795 kc/s. Its most recently published schedule of English language programs shows YDF6 and YDF3 in use at 1100 to 1200 GMT to Australia and New Zealand, and at 1400 to 1500 GMT to Southeast Asia, India, Pakistan, and Japan. YDF6 and YDF2 are used at 1900 to 2000 GMT to England and New Zealand.

Reception reports should be sent to: The Voice of Indonesia, Post Office Box 157, Djakarta, Indonesia. Verification is by means of an attractive QSL card.

PROGRAM SCHEDULES

An attractively illustrated monthly program booklet, "Voice of Indonesia," is available to listeners who write RRI's foreign service address listed above. The booklet is printed in English, as well as the other languages used by the Voice of Indonesia.

LANGUAGES

RRI's Home Service is presented mostly in the Indonesian language, although there are weekly programs in English, German, French and Russian listed. The foreign transmissions of the Voice of Indonesia are in Indonesian, English, Chinese, Arabic, Hindi, French, Urdu and Dutch.

POSTAL INFORMATION

Letters from the United States to Indonesia require postage of 25 cents per half ounce. In many cases it is wise to register your letters to the RRI regional stations in the smaller, outlying areas.

If you enclose mint postage stamps with your report, in place of reply coupons, an average airmail weight reply from Indonesia to the U.S. requires approximately 60 to 65 rupiahs worth of stamps.

OTHER SHORTWAVE VOICES

Though most broadcasting in Indonesia is originated by Radio Republik Indonesia, there are several more stations which reportedly operate on shortwave.

Recently there have been reports of a station of the Bandung Technological Institute broadcasting programs on a frequency of 6,204 kc/s., with a 200 watt transmitter. It is said to transmit from Bandung from 0500 to 0700 and 1000 to 1300 GMT on Saturdays and Sundays. Its schedule on weekdays is listed as "irregular."

Another newcomer to the air, which initiated transmissions August 1, 1966, is the outlet of the Bandung Radio Amateur Society. This group maintains a broadcasting schedule on 3,875 kc/s., from 0100 to 0500 and 1000 to 1300 GMT. If the occasion requires it, the hours can be extended to a full daily schedule. The station announces "Inilah Radio Perjuangan Mahasiswa." The address is: Bandung Radio Amateur Society, Djalan Lembong 25A, Bandung, Java, Indonesia. It is not known if this organization and the one transmitting on 6,204 kc/s. are linked in some way.

Another Indonesian station, this one operated by the Indonesian Air Force, was heard in the United States about eight or nine years ago. This station, heard fairly regularly here, was known as Radio Angkatan Udara and broadcast on 11,942A kc/s. reportedly with 7,500 watts. Some reports dating to 1952 show the station listed as Radio Andir. Radio Angkatan Udara signed on the air at 0930 GMT and the interval signal preceding the opening of the transmission was quite distinctive...a roaring airplane engine. This station has not been definitely reported in some years, though the Foreign Broadcast Identification Service still lists frequencies of 2,475 and 11,925 kc/s. Not long ago, an unidentified station which possibly was Radio Angkatan Udara was reported on 7,206 kc/s. This report has not been confirmed according to published data and it is not known if Radio Angkatan Udara is actually on the air currently. Address: Biro Penerangan Angkatan Udara, Medan Merdeka Utara 15, Djakarta.

RADIO FREE EUROPE

A widespread misconception is that all Radio Free Europe transmissions come from West Germany. Studios are in Munchen (Munich) and there are two transmitter sites nearby, at Biblis and Holzkirchen; however, the majority of RFE transmissions come from a site near Lisbon, Portugal. Since DX reception proceeds directly from transmitter to receiver, not from studio to receiver, DXers should be careful to keep loggings of stations such as RFE divided under the countries from which the transmissions actually enter the air.

Because the German sites are generally too close to Eastern Europe for optimum skip on the higher frequencies, RFE seldom transmits from Germany on the 15, 17 and 21 mc. bands. In fact, during the winter period, the highest frequency used from Germany is 11,895 kc/s. This frequency and many below it are used from the sites in both countries, depending on the time of day. The following frequencies are used from Germany exclusively: 3,960; 3,970; 3,995; 6,095; 6,115; 6,135; 7,165; and 7,275. All others from 11,895 down are shared. As a general rule, you are more likely to pick up Portugal instead of Germany, since Lisbon has four 250 kw. and four 100 kw. transmitters, while the best Germany has to offer are three 50 kw. stations. There are also a number of 10, 20 and 25 kw. transmitters at all sites.

How to tell definitely whether you're hearing RFE from Germany or Portugal?

Although one would expect the use of landlines over friendly territory, the Lisbon relays often exhibit the characteristics of off-air relay, which DXers should be familiar with from hearing VOA, BBC, DW and Radio Nederland programs over relay facilities.

The best way, however, is to obtain the "transmitter service schedule" from the RFE Committee, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016, or directly from RFE, Engineering and Services Department, Munchen 22, Engl. Garten 1, Germany. The schedule, by frequency, shows transmitter sites, number and power, language and times of use, etc., on weekdays and Sundays.

Although known in the U.S. as Radio Free Europe, the station seldom, if ever, identifies in English. It is well to familiarize oneself with RFE ID's in its five languages: Czechoslovak- "Hlasi se vam ceskoslovenska stanice rozhlasu Svobodna Evropa;" Bulgarian- "Took e Radio Svobodna Evropa;" Hungarian- "Itt a Szabad Europa Radio;" Polish- "Mowi rozglosnia Polska Radia Wolna Europa;" and Romanian- "Aici e Radio Europa Libera

...Glenn Hauser

LA VOZ DE OCCIDENTE - Santa Rosa de Copan Honduras, uses a 1,000 watt Collins transmitter on 5,960 kc/s. It also operates on medium wave on a frequency of 710 kc/s.

MORE ON THE BLUE EAGLE

Last month we indicated there may be a relationship between the transmissions of the Voice of the Blue Eagle, reportedly on the air again on at least one occasion in October, and a U.S. Navy/University of Wisconsin oceanographic research aircraft.

Richard Jenneman inquired of the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office for details. According to J.C. Wilkerson of that office, "The shortwave transmissions you refer to were probably either between the aircraft and Truax Air Force Base, which provided control during our operation, or between the ships R/V Mysis, R/V Inland Seas and the Coast Guard Cutter Raritan, all of which were taking measurements of lake water temperature and the currents during that time."

Despite Wilkerson's suggestion, the type of transmission he has in mind would not correspond to the relay transmissions of a medium wave station (WCUB, Manitowoc, Wis.) as heard by Glenn Hauser, Albuquerque, N.M., on Oct. 8. Therefore, we remain in the dark as to whether there is any connection between the flights of the oceanographic plane over the north central Great Lakes area and the mysterious Voice of the Blue Eagle, reincarnated.

ECUADORIANS - Radio El Mundo, HC2BK, Guayaquil, Ecuador, operating on 4,750 kc/s., lists an address of Post Office Box 3311 (Apartado 3311). Sistema de Emisoras Atalaya, also in Guayaquil, 4,790 kc/s., has the address of Rumichaca 932-934, Casilla 204.

CLANDESTINE CORNER

ATLANTIKNENDER AND SOLDATENSENDER CALAIS



The British undercover Special Operations One organization began planning in December 1942 for two other stations which became known as Deutscher Kurzwellensender Atlantik and the medium wave Soldatensender Calais, (German Shortwave Radio Atlantic and Soldiers' Radio Calais, respectively).

The former was part of a plan to increase the psychological warfare attack on the German navy, particularly the submarine crews, with the assumption that if the U-boat men cracked, it was bound to spread to the other service arms.

The second was to single out the German army as a target. Its programming key was to be "black" news, mixing truth and calculated fiction. These two stations, which became the most famous of the wartime clandestines, were preceded by a shortlived experiment known as Wehrmachtssender Nord, beamed to German troops.

SO-1 decided to use a huge 600 kilowatt transmitter built at Crowborough, and studios constructed at Milton Bryan, in England, for the new operations. Originally, the powerful transmitter had been designed and constructed to drown the voice of the enemy stations and impose its own programming on them by superior strength. It had never been used for that purpose. Temporarily it was in the hands of the BBC. While negotiations were going on to get this transmitter back from the BBC's jealous control, plans went ahead for the shortwave outlet, Deutscher Kurzwellensender Atlantik, which became known to the Germans eventually as Atlantiksender.

Wehrmachtssender Nord was abandoned after a few weeks of operation because it "didn't sound right." To sound like a genuine radio news station it had to broadcast live and until the powerful transmitter was obtained, SO-1 had to prerecord all its programs for later transmission.

Atlantiksender initially broadcast six half hour program segments each evening which originated from studios at Milton Bryan in a neat, functional two-story brick building.

From the outside, it looked like any of the new factories and workshops then being built in the area, except for a 12 foot high, wire fence around it and a squad of special constables armed with tommy guns and rifles guarding it.

On February 5, 1943, after three weeks of dry runs, the Atlantiksender opened its first broadcast with a shrieking pipe melody as a tuning signal. It had been recorded on a Hammond organ by one of the radio engineers at the station.

The station first broadcast on 6,220 and 9,800 kilocycles. In 1944, U.S. listeners also reported hearing it on 7,020 kilocycles. The station was heard in the United States as early as 2145 GMT, until signoff at 0700 GMT. The German monitors were on their toes, and by the third half-hourly transmission that first night, the jammers were right on it.

The news style of the station was "punchy", using short, easily understood colloquial German, differing from the formal style of the BBC and the official German radio. Music of the latest type enjoyed by German servicemen was selected for the station. Latest German hits were specially flown to Britain from neutral Sweden by mosquito bomber. Other records were specially made for Atlantiksender by Henry Zeisel's band which had been captured by the Eighth Army in North Africa while it was there entertaining Rommel's troops. Even stars like Marlene Dietrich made recording for this service, albeit unaware that they would be broadcast on "black" radio.

Programs for the Luftwaffe were also aired, in addition to those beamed to the Navy men. To provide cover to the operation, so as to make it seem to the servicemen listeners that the station was really German, Goebbels' and Hitler's speeches from the Sports Palace in Berlin were picked up from the German network, from time to time, and relayed over Atlantiksender.

Carefully mixed in the programming, however, were items referred to by the SO-1 staff as "dirt", those items which they hoped would make the listeners think and act along lines displeasing to the Nazi regime.

(Continued next page)

CLANDESTINE CORNER (Continued)

Sefton, Delmer, journalist turned head of the British clandestine operations, said, "It was amazing, however, how many Germans were genuinely taken in, and did, in fact, believe the station to be a German forces radio."

The powerful medium wave Soldatensender Calais took to the air for the first time at 1800 GMT on the evening of October 24, 1943.

With a crash of drums and a blare of trumpets, a jubilantly boisterous German march began. A voice in German announced, "Here is the Soldiers Radio Calais, broadcasting on wave bands 360 meters, 410 and 492 meters. Coupled with it the German Shortwave Radio Atlantic, on wave bands 30.7 and 48.3. We bring music and news for comrades in the command areas West and Norway. We shall now play dance music."

This station used the 600 kilowatt transmitting center which had been nicknamed, "Aspidistra." It was also linked cleverly to a small 500 watt mobile transmitter which had been trucked to a spot on the coast near Dover where it was directly opposite Calais in France. Just a little touch for the benefit of those trying to get a fix.

It soon became evident from reports reaching SO-1 that the German public in general accepted its candid and outspoken news reports as the real thing; evidence that the Reich propaganda men had to tell many truths to the Wehrmacht which they kept from the German civilian public. Soldatensender soon became, according to internal German sources, one of the three most listened to stations, along with Belgrade and one called Luftnot-Sender Laibach. Because it used a frequency close to the official Munich station's transmitter, it was relatively difficult to jam effectively without also reducing the effectiveness of the real German station.

On June 6, 1944, at 4:50 a.m., the first news of the allied landing in Normandy was broadcast to the world by Soldatensender Calais. The station's dance music was interrupted by a flash to report which was heard in Germany and in the neutral countries. Apparent scoops such as this tended to give much credibility to the mixed "black" and "white" newscasts of Soldatensender Calais and Atlantiksender.

(Digested from "The History of Clandestine Radio Operations," A DXplorer Radio Assn. publication)

THE QUESTION BOX

Send your questions on hobby subjects to: SWBC Editor, 1832 Ridge Drive, Racine, Wisconsin. Recognized experts will be consulted in an attempt to find answers to your inquiries.

QUESTION: I'm still confused by the matter of Nepal. Is there now a station there and is it a high power transmitter?

ANSWER: Yes, there is a station operating from Kathmandu, Nepal presently. It is the government transmitter of Radio Nepal. There has been confusion because both Radio Nepal and the proposed Voice of the Himalayas, a commercial station which never did and presumably never will get off the ground, announced plans for high power transmitters. Actually, Radio Nepal uses two 5 kw. transmitters, said to have been purchased used in Brazil several years ago, on 4,600 kc/s. and 7,105 kc/s. Information from the station indicates a 100 kw. transmitter has been ordered in England and should be delivered in 1967. A new studio center has been constructed in Kathmandu and should be completed about the time you read this. Currently Radio Nepal's schedule is 0220-0420; 0720-0920, and 1220-1420 GMT. After February 15th, the latter transmission period is expected to revert to 1320-1520 GMT. The odd transmission hours are due to the fact that Nepalese time is 5 hours and 40 minutes ahead of GMT. At least two NASWA members on the west coast have reported reception of Radio Nepal during the past year or so. We are unaware of any other recent reports of this station being heard in North America. Several Japanese listeners have received letter verifications from Radio Nepal recently.

DOMINION OBSERVATORY STATION - CHU, Canada, first started in 1905 using telegraph lines. It went to shortwave with 5 watts in 1927. It now uses three 5 kw. txs. Richard Jenneman

CARA'S ADVENTURES IN SHASHILAND!

A SPECIAL FRENDX REPORT FROM AFRICA

Except for a raid by Bechuanaland (now Botswana) constables last May 18, on a virtually unknown island at the confluence of the Shashi and Limpopo Rivers where South Africa, Rhodesia and Botswana meet, DXers would now have a rare new target to tune for...Shashiland.

On that date, police confiscated a partially built, one kilowatt shortwave transmitter being established on the island, whose ownership is in dispute. The station was being built by a South African religious organization, Christian Action by Radio in Africa (CARA). (See earlier stories in the August and September, 1966 FrenDX)

But we are getting ahead of our story.

It all began on June 26, 1961, when five men, a minister and four students, met in a Dutch Reformed Church at Stellenbosch, South Africa. They formed an organization known as Christian Action by Radio in Africa. The aim of CARA has been to propagate a non-denominational Protestant religious message to the countries of southern Africa by making use of time available on existing stations and by erecting Christian radio stations. CARA's territory includes Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi, Rhodesia, Southwest Africa, Swaziland, Basutoland (Lesotho), Bechuanaland (Botswana) and South Africa.

Programming is designed to be non-political, with a balance struck between evangelistic material and informational programs. About 90 per cent of CARA's finances come from Dutch Reform Churches in South Africa.

For a year, CARA presented weekly, half-hour programs in English and Afrikaans over the commercial station in Mozambique, Lorencó Marques Radio. This was the only broadcasting outlet available to them, but the isolated, short programs were not the answer for CARA.

The trustees hoped for their own station which could be used to broadcast the Gospel to southern Africa at a minimum cost for many hours per week. However they were unable to gain permission to build their station in any of the southern African nations.

Therefore, in August 1965, the trustees decided to establish a shortwave station on Shashi Island. Permission for the operation was obtained from W.B. Coetzer,

a well-known South African businessman, who also owns a border farm in Botswana.

According to a surveyor's map of the area, Shashi Island is not part of Botswana. In fact, Coetzer discovered years ago that the island had never been claimed by Rhodesia or the Republic of South Africa. The Limpopo and Shashi Rivers, which meet at the island, form common boundaries of the three countries.

On July 1, 1952, Coetzer nailed a board to a big tree at a prominent place on the island, which read:

"Trespassers will be prosecuted! This island, named Shashiland, is a sovereign, independent state, not part of the Union of South Africa, Bechuanaland, or Southern Rhodesia, and has been occupied by me since 1st July, 1952. W.B. Coetzer, Shashiland Authority."

The island is less than a mile in length and under a half mile in width, containing about 215 acres. A visiting missionary has described the island as primitive, but beautiful, with "huge twisted trees, monkey ropes, Malela palms, undergrowth and hundreds of different kinds of birds, making hundreds of different kinds of noise."

Plans for the erection of the station on Shashi Island date back to April 1962, when Coetzer first tentatively approved the project on the territory he claims. But it wasn't until four years later that CARA felt it was able to undertake such a venture and the final papers were signed.

South African missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. J. Foster arrived in Botswana in January of this year to begin work, but finding the Shashi and Limpopo Rivers flooded, their journey to the island was delayed for many weeks.

Using the framework of an old transmitter, John Graham, CARA's young radio engineer, built a one kilowatt shortwave transmitter. It was assembled in the workshops of the engineering department of the Stellenbosch University, in CARA's base city of Stellenbosch, South Africa.

On May 5, Graham and his wife left the Cape Town area for Shashiland, the transmitter and other necessary parts for putting it on the air loaded in CARA's new one and a half ton truck and a Volkswagen Kombi. They arrived at the island

CARA'S ADVENTURES IN SHASHILAND (Continued)

after an overland trip of 1,300 miles on May 11, 1966.

Bechuanaland and South African authorities were aware of all these activities, neither country recognizing Coetzer's claim of sovereignty. On May 18, the Bechuanaland police moved in, claimed Shashiland and confiscated the transmitter. Officers loaded it aboard a police truck, issued a receipt for the equipment and drove off.

CARA decided not to become involved in the territorial dispute, admitted guilt and the case was settled. The transmitter will be returned once a permit to legally build a station is obtained. CARA is now seeking permission to operate a station in Botswana. An interview with Botswana officials with this aim was termed "most encouraging. We now wait for an answer." In the mean time, CARA workers are assisting with religious programs broadcast over the official Radio Botswana, operating from Gaberones.

Coetzer, however, has not surrendered his claim to Shashiland and intends to carry on a legal fight to prove his ownership. It is expected the issue may take years to settle. In his favor is the fact that he publicly posted the land as his for nearly 14 years before the government acted. Under international law, his claim must have stood unchallenged for only ten years in order to proclaim it a separate, independent state.

So Shashiland is gone as a possible target country for DXers, at least until the ownership dispute is resolved, but it seems quite likely that CARA Radio may be on the air from Botswana in the not too distant future.

 THE LATEST IN SHORTWAVE BROADCAST NEWS - READ IT FIRST IN FRENDX!

BROADCASTING FROM PITCAIRN?

Over the years there have been reports of shortwave broadcast operations from remote Pitcairn Island, in the Pacific midway between Panama and New Zealand. These reports said that a amateur radio operator, VR6TC, did, on occasions, present actual broadcast type programs.

An inquiry by NASWA'er Frank Peters to W4TAJ, John Maddox, 1403 Woodside Road, Johnson City, Tenn., who has served as voluntary QSL manager for VR6TC for the past seven years, apparently gives us a definitive answer to the question of whether actual broadcast programs originate from this ham station.

Maddox says, "Tom Christian, VR6TC, is the only ham (amateur) radio op on Pitcairn Island, South Pacific Ocean. He operates solely in the amateur bands and has never broadcast any type of religious programs, nor any other type of BROADCAST programs."

For those interested in amateur radio listening, Maddox points out that VR6TC maintains a QSO schedule with W5QLG with single sideband transmission on 21,400 kc/s., Mondays at 2100 GMT. He operates cw on Mondays at 2000 GMT on 21,065 kc/s.

VOCABULARY CORRECTIONS

Again we must apologize for errors in our two part Spanish language vocabulary series in October and November Frenx's. We plan to have similar vocabularies in other languages later, but will double check them for accuracy before they are printed to avoid a repetition of this situation. Thanks to Richard Wood, Cesar Objio, Jack Perolo, Barry Deal and others who assisted with corrections.

The following corrections should be made in the second part of the vocabulary in the November issue: Ininteligible (instead of Inilegible); Senal con desvanecimiento. (not desvanecimento); estacion no identificada (instead of inidentificable); estatica electrica (not estatia electrica); desvanecimiento ondular (not undular); Medidor de fuerza (instead of Metro de "S"); Linea supresora de ruidos (instead of Linea de supresor de ruido); ..Pies de largo (not lago); Latitud Norte, Longitud Oeste (word del is not necessary); Distancia aproximada...millas (not proximate, not milas); Cuenta corriente de manchas solares (not correinte, not maculas); Si Uds. encuentran mi reportaje (not encon faremos).

NEWSROOM
TIPS



NEWSROOM
TIPS

DAN HENDERSON-EDITOR, 8814 HUNTING LANE, APT.103, LAUREL, MARYLAND 20810

R. Ashkhabad, Turkmen SSR noted often now with good signals on 4825 kc, Russian (Moscow relay, probably) to 0315. After a short silent period, local programs are noted. (Victor Jaar)

"Gem of the Ocean" is played. Identification is "This is Colombo return to the air".

Listeners wanting a verification of this station should send their request to: The Voice of America, Washington, DC, 20547. Return postage is not required. (NSB/Scoentgerath)

La Voz del Triunfo, Santo Domingo de los Colorados, Ecuador, has been heard on 3835 kc through some QRM around 0215. (Jaar)

It seems that the South African station, RSA, has settled on 11880 and 9675 kc for its broadcasts to North America. The programs are on the air daily from 2326 until 0325 via 250 kw transmitters. At present the 11880 kc outlet is free of the interference that plagues the 9675 kc outlet.

A nice QSL is returned to listener requesting same from Radio South Africa, P.O. Box 8606, Johannesburg South Africa. (NSB/Scoentgerath)

← Latest sked from Radio Mali: Broadcasts on Weekdays: 0600-0800, 1200-1400; 1800-2300. Saturdays: 1200-1730; 1830-2300. Sundays: 0800-1730, 1830-2300. Frequencies are: 9745 kc (50 kw) for all day transmission; 7280 and 7145 kc for afternoon broadcast (18 kw), and 4835 and 4783 (18 kw) for morning and evening broadcast. Look for French, English, and several Vernacular languages to be used. (Radio Mali via Del Hirst)

Radio El Mundo, Guayaquil, Ecuador has been heard on 4750 kc around 0500. (Jaar)

All NSB items are from the Newark Sunday Bulletin via Eric Scoentgerath

← The new government of Tanzania is testing two 240-kw transmitters at 1700 on 21600 and 15435 kc. At present, the station's national service is on 5055 kc at 1800-1815 in English, but this probably cannot be heard in the U.S. Seeking reports, the announcer gives the address as Box 9191, Dar es Salaam Tanzania. (NSB/Scoentgerath)

← The Hashemite Broadcasting station at Amman, Jordan has resumed its English language programs. It may be heard on 11870 kc from 0100-0200 daily. Station identification is made in English every five minutes. Reports should be sent to P.O. Box 909, Amman, Kingdom of Jordan. A prompt reply is promised. (NSB/Scoentgerath)

← Latest sked from Radio Nigeria: 1300-2203 on 7275, 9690, and 11900 kc. All transmitters are 100 kw and all antennas are omnidirectional. (Radio Nigeria via Allan Jeeves)

R. Eco, Iquitos, Peru, can be heard around 1230 on 9665 kc under some QRM. You may also look for it on 5010 kc during the late evening hours. (Jaar)

The voice of America's Ceylon station broadcasts news daily at 0100 on 11835 kc. Preceding this program at 0055, a 1000 cycle tone and a few bars of "Colombia, The

DXers now have a chance to add two new countries to their logs. The Republic of Botswana replaces Bechuanaland(ZS9) and Lesotho cancels Basutoland(Z38).

The new countries recently gained independence from Great Britain and, as in the past, new call-signs will soon be assigned by the International Telecommunications Union at Geneva.

The new government of Lesotho has ordered a 5 kw medium wave and a 10 kw short-wave transmitter to be erected at Maseru for an international service, at the same time making application for assignment of frequencies.

Botswana is loggable via the BBC relay at Francistown on 7295 kc. (HSB/Soentgerath; IR Editor)

At long last, Radiodiffusion Argentina al Exterior (RAE) at Buenos Aires is broadcasting an English language program weekdays from 2300-0000 on 11710 kc. This government-owned station is anxious to receive reports on how well this broadcast is being received. All reports that are correct will be confirmed by card. Return postage is not needed.

Send reports to Radio Nacional, Ayacucho 1556, Buenos Aires, Argentina. (HSB/Soentgerath)

The Windward Islands Broadcasting Service has the following partial schedule: 1900-2000 on 15105 kc; 2015-2100 on 11920 kc; and 2315-0215 on 11970 kc. (Jeeves)

The government of Zambia(formerly Northern Rhodesia) is broadcasting an English language program daily at 2000 on 3270 kc. Although this transmission will probably not be heard in North America, there is still an 'out' for DXers. A second station on 3346 kc radiates 20 kw and along with the 3270 kc outlet, broadcasts a relay of the BBC World News daily at 0400. There is also a Sunday broadcast of the news at 1600.

A verification may be received from Radio Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia. (HSB/Soentgerath)

A half-hour sports report is broadcast every Sunday from 0945-1015 on 11750 kc. At the conclusion, the announcer states the program is from the World Service of the British Broadcasting Service. Fifteen seconds later, a woman announcer says "This is the Far East Relay station of the BBC".

Listeners not hearing the second announcement might think they are tuned to London. Instead they have logged Singapore, a good DX catch. (HSB/Soentgerath) Editors Note: This station's transmitters are in Malay, not Singapore. It should count as Malaysia in the country list.

Radiodiffusion La Voz de Manabi, Portoviejo, Ecuador, has been heard to 0200 and later on 4810 kc. However, it is better heard after 1100 daily. They are not using the 300 watt transmitter and are believed to have upped power to the 3 kw level they announced some months ago. (Ja)

To better serve listeners in Africa and the Near East, Station ELWA, Montovia, Liberia, is using four transmitters.

At 1100 sign on, the announcer states that the station may be heard on 21535, 17775, 15155, and 11975 kc for its English language broadcasts, which starts with a relay of the BBC World News. This is followed by an African newscast (also in English) which originates in its own studio.

This missionary station appreciates return postage with a request for a verification. (HSB/Soentgerath)

Listeners may submit reports in English or French when requesting a verification from Radio Yaounde in the Cameroons.

Good signals are being heard daily from this station on 4972.5 kc from 2130 until signoff at 2200. Announcements are in French.

The station broadcasts in English from 1900-1920, but at that time of day, it is impossible to hear the transmission in the United States.

The address is: B.P. 281, Yaounde, Federal Republic of Cameroon. (HSB/Soentgerath)

Radio Omdurman, Sudan, was noted on December 1 back on 4994 kcs with a parallel frequency of 9508 kcs. Had Arabic at 0445. As in the past, this outlet provides satisfactory reception. (Jaar)

In its latest bulletin, the Voice of the Andes (HCJB) at Quito, Ecuador, lists these times and frequencies for its daily English language programs to the United States and Canada: 2330-0000 on 17890 and 15115 kcs. These frequencies also are used for broadcasts to the same area on Tuesday and Friday from 1400-1500 and Saturday from 1400-1630 and Sunday and Monday from 1400-1530.

Its other daily broadcast from 0200-0430 is aired for the U.S. on 15115, 11915, and 9745 kcs. All outlets are heard well here in the United States. (NSB/Soentgerath)

Several changes have been made by Radio Sweden for its East Coast North America service, broadcast daily from 1500-1530, 1545-1700, 1700-1745 on 17845 kcs. This frequency replaces 15420 kcs.

For its evening programs to ECNA from 0200-0315, they will use 9705 kcs instead of 11880 kcs.

"Sweden Calling DXers", a very informative program for short-wave listeners, may be heard on Tuesday at 1545 and on Wednesday at 1445.

Radio Sweden will appreciate reports on reception of its transmissions and will verify with a folder QSL. Send requests for QSLs to Radio Sweden, P.O. Box 955, Stockholm 1, Sweden. (NSB/Soentgerath)

Our Armed Forces Radio and Television Service from Ohio and California (AFRTS) transmits from Bethany on 21650 kcs from 1420 until 2005. Later using a transmitter from Delano, a frequency of 21500 kcs is used from 2230 until 0305. (NSB/Soentgerath)

The Ministry of Information, Broadcasting, and Tourism, operator of Radio Uganda, is desirous

of receiving reports of how its transmissions on 4976 kcs are being received in North America from 1945 until sign-off around 2102. Send reports to Radio Uganda, P.O. Box 2038, Kampala, Uganda. Verification is either by QSL card or via air-letter. (NSB/Soentgerath; IR editor's note: It has been recently reported that Radio Uganda will spend approximately 1.4 million \$ for the beginning of an international service in the near future. (WRB)

Radio Japan has made several frequency changes, according to Ichiro Kido, program control manager.

Daring unforseen interference, these wavelengths will remain in effect until March 4.

The station's one-hour all English broadcast to the East Coast of North America will be aired on 15135 kcs and on 11780 kcs.

The general overseas service, half hour programs of English and Japanese, are on every hour on the hour. From 0000 to 0530, the frequencies are 15300, 15195, and 15100 kcs; from 0600-0930 on 15300, 15195, and 9505 kcs, and from 1200-1930 on 9605, 9560, and 9505 kcs.

Kido will appreciate reception reports on the quality and signal strength of the new frequencies. QSLs will be returned promptly. Send them to: Nippon Hoso Kyokai (NHK) Tokyo, Japan. Return postage is not required. (NSB/Soentgerath)

The Solomon Islands Broadcasting Service has been assigned a new frequency in the past 6 months on 7115 kcs, which it uses in parallel with VQ04 on 3995 kcs. They broadcast Monday through Friday from 0730-1130 and Saturday and Sunday from 0800-1130. News in English may be heard at 0745, 0915, 0930, and 1100.

Verification is by QSL card. To obtain one, the report must contain sufficient details to establish authenticity.

Reports should be addressed to: Solomon Is. Broadcasting Service, Honiara, Solomon Islands. (NSB/Soentgerath)

The United Arab Republic (Egypt) has added new frequencies and extended its periods of broadcasting English language programs. They are: 0630-0730 on 7075 kcs, 1330-1430 and from 1930-2030 on 17690 kcs, 2125-2330 on 9475, 11915, and 15135 kcs, 0130-0330 on 9580 kcs beamed to North America and on 11710 kcs to South America from 0130-0300.

Reports are solicited and verified. Send them to Propagation and Monitoring Service, United Arab Republic, Box 1186, Cairo. Return postage is not required. (NSB/Soentgerath)

The Swiss Broadcasting Corporation has put two new 250 kw transmitters into service for broadcast to overseas areas.

At present, one of them is used with a non-directional antenna from 0700-0815 (weekdays only) on 6165 kcs. English is used for this experimental broadcast. The management is desirous of receiving reports of reception of this particular transmission. They should be sent to European and Overseas Service, CH3000, Berne, 16, Switzerland.

This information was taken from the station's latest schedule and will be in effect until May 6. The English language programs to North America are broadcast from 0300-0415 on 15130 kcs; 0115-0230 on 9535, 6120, and 5965 kcs. A rebroadcast of the latter transmission is aired from 0500 until 0615 on 5965 kcs. (NSB/Soentgerath)

Radio Habana, Cuba, is now using the following new frequencies: 6015, 6170, 9685, 11930, 15185, and 15230 kcs. (Jaar)

Kenya has joined the far reaching radio voices of Africa last week (December 15) with a new Marconi transmitter at Ngong, outside of Nairobi. Experts said it could be heard throughout central Africa and as far north as Arabia. (Associated Press)

Radio Nacional de Espana of Madrid uses the facilities of a 50 kw transmitter at the Canary Islands to increase its listening audience.

Using a frequency of 11800 kcs from 2115 until 0045 closedown, it returns to the air 10 minutes later on 9660 kcs with a broadcast which lasts until 0300.

A request for verification may be sent to the parent station: Radio Nacional Espana, General Yague, 1, Madrid, Spain, or to R.N.E. Centro Emisor del Atlantico, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands. (NSB/Soentgerath)

Radio Bucharest recently made several frequency changes for its North American English language programs. The station may now be heard daily on six frequencies from 0130-0230 on 11800, 9750, 9660, 6190, 6150, and 6080 kcs.

A seventh transmitter on 6095 kc is added for broadcasts from 0300-0330 and from 0430-0500.

Morning broadcasts, also in English are beamed to Asia and Africa from 1500-1530 on 15280, 11940, 11900, or 11810 kcs. The signals on 15380 kcs are heard well in the United States.

The station welcomes suggestions. Listeners should send reports to: Radio Romania, Bucharest, Romania. (NSB/Soentgerath)

Radio Nederland's most popular program, "Happy Station" (English version) is aired Sundays from 1900-2020 on 9590 and 6085 kcs. This latter frequency replaces 11730 kcs for the winter.

The station appreciates reports and verifies promptly. Booklets on antenna construction, helpful hints on reception and frequency predictions are free on request. The address is: P.O. Box 222, Hilversum, Holland. (NSB/Soentgerath)

Well, that's all for this month. Surely we'll have more reporters next month! I surely hope all of you fine DXers will send in those hard-to-get stations' program schedules!!

LOG
REPORTSLOG
REPORTS

DEL HIRST-EDITOR, 202 BIRCH STREET, SNYDER, TEXAS 79549 USA

Alltimes GMT ***** Deadline 15th mon.

- 26040 USA VOA/Greenville, Eng. & lang. s/on 2215 not listed 1530
(Balbi)
- 26040 MOROCCO VOA/Tangier noted various times during 1200-2215 sked. Time listings for this freq. in VOA sked. are incorrect. (Bob Hill) End UN Radio 1900 (Ritter) Eng. & Afr. Lang. (Rowell)
- 25930 USA VOA/ Greenville opening in Turkish at 1400 (Bob Hill)
- 25900 NORWAY Opens 1100 in Norwegian, consistently good level (Padula)
- 25750 ENGLAND BBC in South Asian tongue at 1305 (Bob Hill)
- 25750A USA VOA/Greenville in Lang s/on 1730 not listed in VOA sked.
(Balbi)
- 25730 NORWAY NRK, Oslo, call-sign 1655, s/on 1700 (Wood) Rather weak s/on 1259//21730. Noted also at 1415 in Eng. (Bob Hill) Piano IS, Eng. ID 1700 (Finigan)
- 25690A USA VOA/(Loc?) testing in Eng. & Afr. to 2100 (Rowell)
- 25670A USA VOA/Greenville hrd. daily 1900 in lang., s/off 1930 (Ritter)
- 25670 ENGLAND BBC, "Houna London" at 1350, and off the air (Bob Hill)
- 25650 ENGLAND BBC, London, World Ser. ID 1300 (Bob Hill)
- 21745 PORTUGAL RFE, Lisbon, xmtr. in Portugal, not Germany (Hauser) FBIS lists as Gloria, Port. (Ed.)
- 21720 PORTUGAL RFE, R&R at 1535, xmtr. #10, 50 kw. (Hauser)
- 21690 BELGIUM New outlet //21510; hrd. s/on 1000 in Fr./Dutch. Good.
(Padula)
- 21670 LIBERIA VOA/Monrovia in Eng. & Afr. lang. 1700-2000 (Rowell)
- 21620 FRANCE ORTF, French 0700-0730 s/off (Balbi) To Reunion (Ed.)
- 21610 ASCENSION IS. New freq., BBC NA Ser., daily, at 1628, straight into prog. with no IS or local ID. Very Strong lvl. (Niblack)
- 21590 PAKISTAN Dictation news in Eng. 1335, very good. (Padula)
- 21555 E. GERMANY RBI, Eng. to Afr. 1315, Good lvl., nx & comment.
(Padula)
- 21500 CONGO REP. Brazz. ORTF, Eng. nx 1300, Fr. 1315. Good (Padula)
- 21495 USA AFRTS, Delano, s/on 2130 (Rowell)
- 21455 MOROCCO VOA/Tangier, 1500, Eng. nxs. (Balbi)
- 16865 PORTUGAL RFE, Czech Prog., 1517, rocky Am. Pop mx. Xmtr. #12, 50 kw. Sked. 0720-1740 (Hauser)
- 17840 AUSTRALIA ABC, 0100-0300, Eng. to NA, reception varies. (Rowell)
- 17805 PORTUGAL RFE, Polish 1453, relayed jamming, xmtr. #5, 100 kw. Sked. 0710-1650 (Hauser)
- 17765 FRANCE ORTF, Paris, at 1457 w/prog. to Reunion (Hauser)
- 17755 E. GERMANY, RBI w/DX prog. 1553 (Sat.), covered by WNYW 1558
(Hauser)
- 17720 TAIWAN ECC, 0250-0350 to NA//17780//17890//15125//15345 Eng.
(Balbi)
- 15912 ENGLAND BBC fixed circuit-1407 calling Asha in Burmese to 1415. cf UNID Nov. (Hauser)

- 15435 TANZANIA R. Tanzania, Dar es Salaam ID hrd. most days w/Eng. news 1900, s/off 2000 (Balbi)
- 15430 S. KOREA VOFK, from 15125, Eng. news 0300, irr. hrd. also 0630 Eng. news (Balbi)
- 15425A INDIA AIR, 1230-1300, Eng. nx., lang nx. & mx. Apparent new freq. (Graham)
- 15345 ARGENTINA LRA, Buenos Aires, HS on Mon. to 0326 abrupt cut-off (Hauser)
- 15297 MOZAMBIQUE L-M, 1630-2000, mostly mx. & Portuguese (Rowell)
- 15285 S. AFRICA RSA to Ghana//11900, Eng. 2100-55, DX Prog. Thurs. 2145 (Balbi)
- 15280 N. ZEALAND ZL4 Maori mx. 0510//15110, s/off 0545 (Hirst).
- 15250 SPAIN RME, 0400 s/off in Eng. (Laveaga) New freq. (Ed.)
- 15245 BRAZIL AYE21, R. Marajoara, Belém, hrd. 1255 w/Paris QRM after 1258 (Hauser)
- 15185A CUBA Havana in Arabic, ID 2103, move from 15130 (Hirst)
- 15155 LIBERIA ELWA, Rel. prog. in Eng., s/off 2145 (Schiff)
- 15150 SAUDI ARABIA at 2030 with Arabic chants (Laveaga) 1942-2025 FO (Jeeves)
- 15140 ASCENSION IS. BBC world Ser. 2140, with off-air relay (Hauser) To W. Africa (Ed.)
- 15130 SWITZERLAND SBC, to NA 1500-1615, //11715 to ME. (Balbi) 15130 strong (Hirst) Hrd. 1605 (Douglas)
- 15125 TAIWAN Radiostantsiya Svoboda, Pan Chiao, announcing beamed to Soviet Far East (in Russian) 2300, when jamming began. (Wood) R. Liberty using BCC freq. (Ed.)
- 15125 VATICAN CITY HVJ, 1545 Afr., 1500 Eng. news (Balbi)
- 15117.5 CHINA Peking drifted here 0100 11/23 in LA ser. (Wood)
- 15110 MEXICO XERR good at around 2145 Spanish. (Padula)
- 15100 WINDWARD ISL. WIBS on this freq., ann. 15105 (Glover) Sked 1900-2000 (Jeeves)
- 12080A CHINA Peking 0159, prog. in Eng. (Hauser)
- 12005 PORTUGAL Hrd. at 0700 w/nx. & comments. VNG, Australia, underneath. (Peters) Clandestine, R. Portugal Livre listed here, w/freq. varying. (Ed.)
- 11975 WINDWARD IS. WIBS, Grenada, s/off 0221, back at 1145, 5015//9550//15105//MW. (Hauser) Eng. ID, nx. 0100 (Finigan)
- 11970 WINDWARD IS. WIBS, s/off about 0210 (Schiff) Sked. 2315-0215 on 11970 (Jeeves) Apparently wanders (Ed.)
- 11830 INDIA Eng. noted at 2200, good. (Padula)
- 11920 WINDWARD IS. Good until s/off 2130 Eng. (Padula) From 2015 (Jeeves)
- 11905 RWANDA D-W Kigali, 0615 interview prog., Eng. to W. Afr. (Hauser)
- 11900 MALAYSIA V of M, Kuala Lumpur, nx. in Eng. 2300, Indonesian 2315, QRMed by RSA at 2328 (Rowell)
- 11900 S. AFRICA RSA, 1900-55 in Fr., //15220. 2000-55 in Port. //9525, 2328-0025, Eng. to ECNA //9675 (Rowell) To NA 2326-0325 //9675 (Balbi) Returned here from 11880, avoiding XEHH, advice of ANARC Freq. Comm. Excellent again. Reason for shift to 11880 unknown (Wood) Hetero. 2340, but better than 11880 (Poulis) Nx. in Eng. 0415-0427 to Afr. (Jeeves)
- 11895 SENEGAL Dakar, best 2000-0000, in French (Rowell) Network I at 2245 (Lindgren) Great SA mx. at 2300 (Poulis)
- 11880 AUSTRALIA nxs., comments at 1315, fading, VLH11(?) (Hirst)
- 11880 MEXICO XEHH good around 2230 Spanish (Padula)
- 11845 CHILE CE1185, R. Cruz del Sur, now here, Ex-11850, drift or move. ID as "Emisoras Cruz del Sur" 2300 (Wood)

- 11845 USA VOA/HAWAII uses this new freq. to 1230 s/off, good (Jaar)
- 11840 AUSTRALIA ABC s/on 1800, Eng. to Pac. Isles. (Rowell)
- 11840 PORTUGAL Lisbon, 2005 in Portuguese (Rowell)
- 11835 AUSTRALIA ABC to Pac., Pac. Games Spec. 0700-1015, 11/10-11-12th. (Balbi) New Freq., prob. to avoid Hanoi. Eng. 0900 (Padula)
- 11820 CHINA R. Peking, in Spanish w/comments 0145 (Laveaga) Clear after 0100 (Jaar)
- 11820 MEXICO XEBR, Hermosillo, "afiliada a la Cadena Azul de Radio" (Hauser) Reactivated, relays XEBH(MW) (Ed.)
- 11815 PORTUGAL RFE, Hungarian 2127, off-air relay, xmtr. #13, 50 kw 1500-2300 and 0600-0800. Interim from Biblis (Hauser)
- 11810 CANADA CBC, Int'l. Ser. at 2327; new freq. 2300-0045 block (Hauser)
- 11800 CANARY IS. RNE, 0045, Span music (Laveaga) To Americas & ships, s/off 0400 (Jaar)
- 11795 CONGO, D. R. Kinshasa (Leo) 0400 in lang., 2200-2300 Fr. & lang. (Balbi)
- 11785 ETHIOPIA ETLF IS sounds like Leo, ID Eng. 0527, Fr. to Congo (Hirst)
- 11785 S. AFRICA R.RSA to Br. Isles, nx. 2203, //15215, 9720. Hum on sig. (Hauser)
- 11780 ARGENTINA R. Belgrano, B.A., LRY2, 0314, excellent sig w/remote coverage of Montivideo elections. (Hauser) 0100-0200 annmts. & mx. (Laveaga)
- 11780 E. GERMANY, 2200 in Port., 2300 in Span. to LA (Rowell)
- 11778 MOZAMBIQUE CR7BH in Eng., commercials, ID 0400 (Balbi)
- 11765 NETH. ANTILLES TWR, Bonaire 0400 Russ. s/on, irr hrd. to Europe (Balbi) See 9545, 9540 listings. Testing and//? (Ed.)
- 11765 N. VIETNAM Hanoi w/Eng. at 1000, good sig., //9840 (Padula)
- 11763 N. KOREA Pyongyang, 2300-2345 in Span., 0000-45 Korean (Rowell) Korean news 0000 (Wood)
- 11755 NETH ANTILLES TWR, Bonaire 2200, French, s/off 2215 to Eur. irr. Reg. use 11775 (Balbi)
- 11750 IRAN Teheran hrd. at 0825 w/H.S., Islamic chant, Persian tlk. (Rowell)
- 11750 JAPAN FEN, Tokyo. AFRTS w/"Midday Report" at 0310 (Hauser)
- 11740 CHILE R. Nuevo Mundo, Santiago, 0030 (Laveaga) Relays MW (Ed.)
- 11720 CHINA Peking opens at 1000 in Indonesian (Padula) 0830-0925 Eng. to N. Z., 0930-1030 lang. (Balbi)
- 11720 INDIA AIR, Delhi. Indian music 0010 (Wood)
- 11715 BELGIUM RNB, Frech news 1815//17860 (Balbi)
- 11710 ARGENTINA LRA35, hrd. 2200 in French (after VOA s/off) (Padula)
- 11705 JAPAN NHK. Standard Chinese ser. noted 2300-2330 (Wood)
- 10530 USSR Kazakh SSR, Alma Ata 0220 Russ. and other lang. ID 0226. Great circle path within 3 deg. of N. Geomag. Pole here (Hauser)
- 10020A CHINA Kunming, Yunnan, Chinese hrd. 2333 prob. this sta. (Hauser)
- 9915 INDIA AIR, weak, flutter, YL in Eng. & mx. 2027 (Finigan)
- 9910 ENGLAND BBC, Eng. news 1700 on 12/12, mostly in lang. other times (Balbi)
- 9865 INDONESIA Voice of Indonesia, Java, wk. but readable w/mx. and ID 1145 Eng. (Charnes) Jakarta (Ed.)
- 9785 USSR Yerevan, Armenian SSR; ID in Armenian 0802 on Sun. Several other channels supposedly parallel not hrd. (Bob Hill)
- 9765 TAIWAN BCC, New program; French 1700, Eng. 1800-1900 //9685 (Balbi)
- 9760 GHANA GBS, Eng. 2000-2100 to Europe. (Balbi)
- 9725 ISRAEL Kol Israel, 2028 s/off in Eng. (Glover) To S. Afr. //9009 (Ed.)

- 9695 CAMBODIA Phnom-Penh has extended sked and possibly power. Hrd. 1130 opening to 1500 close w/fine signal, local programming. (B. Hill)
- 9690 NIGERIA VON, Lagos, 2059 nx., comm. in Eng. Xmtr. Ikorodu (Hauser) Eng. 2110-2203 s/off (Jeeves)
- 9690 VATICAN CITY HVJ, test for ANARC 0030-0120 (Balbi) Freq. now adopted; avoids TIFC and other QRM 9645. (Wood)
- 9680 PORTUGAL Em Nac., Lisbon, now adopted & announced, //6025//6185, as advised by ANARC Freq. Rec. Committee. (Wood)
- 9675 LEBANON Beirut 0130-0400 to N & CA, Eng. 0230, QRM (Rowell)
- 9675 S. AFRICA R. RSA, QRMed 0130. Better on //11900, asks reports (Jaar) QRMed by Lebanon and USSR, 0130-0225 (Rowell)
- 9675 USSR Location unknown, s/on 0130 in Russian, QRMs S. Afr. (Rowell)
- 9667 CEYLON R. Ceylon, commercial ser., 1525-1535 in Eng., mx. requests VOA QRM (D'Angelo)
- 9665 PERU R. Eco, Iquitos, noted 1230 clearly, but QRMed. (Jaar)
- 9650 E. GERMANY RBI to WCNA 0345-0515 (Rowell)
- 9650 GUINEA REP. Conakry, w/mx. prog. 2200-0000 s/off. //4910 better (Field)
- 9645 VATICAN CITY HVJ, Eng. nx. 1815 Mondays //11740 (Balbi)
- 9640 S. KOREA Seoul, VOFK, at 0834, news in Eng. (Hauser)
- 9635 PORTUGAL Emissora Nacional, 2126 IS, 2130 prog. to Brazil; stronger on 9675, new channel (Hauser)
- 9630 NETH. ANTILLES TWR, Bonaire, w/poor sig. for this sta., Eng., 0330 (Ritter)
- 9620A USSR (UNID. in Dec.) Radiostantsiya Rodina, the ser. for "fellow countrymen abroad" from R. Moscow, in various Soviet lang. IS in Russ. is "Padmaskovniye Vyechera" (Hauser)
- 9615 MOROCCO VOA/Tangier 0540, off air relay Hungarian. 0545 Czech (Hauser)
- 9610 AUSTRALIA ABC Perth, VLX9, s/on and news 2200, unusual time to be heard. Possibly long path. (Hauser) Eng. news 2245 (Balbi)
- 9610 NORWAY R. Norway, 0745-0815 Norwegian, ID in Eng. (Rowell)
- 9600 CHILE CE960 good at s/on at 1000 (Padula)
- 9600 USSR R. Tashkent s/on Eng. w/nx. 1200-1230 (D'Angelo)
- 9595 JAPAN JOZ3, Nihon SWBC, Tokyo, hrd. often in NW USA from 2030-1545, all Japanese (Rowell)
- 9595 PORTUGAL RFE, Hungarian 2145, off air relay, xmtr #6, 100 kw (Hauser)
- 9585 BRAZIL R. Excelsior hrd. 0030 (Glover)
- 9585 MONACO TWR, Monte Carlo, new freq., Sun. Ser. to Eur. in Eng. 0830-1015 (Balbi)
- 9580 ENGLAND BBC, N. Am. beam of World Ser. moved here to avoid Bucharest et al QRM on 9510, as advised by ANARC Freq. Comm. Sked 2200-0330 (Wood)
- 9560 BULGARIA R. Sofia, Stolnik, 2142 w/commentary in Eng. (Hauser)
- 9560 JAPAN R. Japan, Tokyo, w/Eng. nx., pol. talk, fine sig. to Eur. SINPO 44444, 1800-1815 - (Henderson)
- 9555 FINLAND OIX2, Helsinki in Finnish at 0635; rarely hrd. here (Bob Hill)
- 9555 BOLIVIA CP6, R. del Estado (formerly R. Illimani) La Paz, hrd. around 1022 with several time chks. and IDs in Spanish (Bob Hill)
- 9550 WINDWARD ISL. WIBS, Grenada noted w/time chk. for 1230 and ID at 1230. Weak level. (Bob Hill)
- 9545 MEXICO Voz de Veracruz, XEFT, 0529 w/musical ID for XETF (Hauser) Jazz mx. and ID, 0600 s/off (Sparks) 250 watts (Ed.)
- 9545 MONACO TWR, Monte Carlo, ID in Russian 0429 after rel. prog. Next night hrd. on 9540, neither is listed (Bob Hill)
- 9540 CONGO D.R. R. Katanga 1818 in French (Glover)

- 9540 NETH. ANTILLES TWR, Bonaire, Eng. 0335-0350 irr. hrd., reg. on 9620 (Balbi)
- 9525 S. AFRICA R. RSA 0430-0440, 10 min. of news in Eng. (Rowell) To ME.
- 9520 N. ZEALAND ZL18 move from 9540, 0900-1145//11820 ZL22 (Balbi)
- 9520 PAPUA Port Moresby VLT9, playing Jap. marches 0700-0715 (Poulis)
- 9515 TURKEY Ankara R. hrd calling w/good signals 1940 (Jaar)
- 9510 VENEZUELA R. Barquisimeto is back on this freq, noted 12/3 (Jaar)
- 9505 JAPAN R. Japan, Gen. Ser. w/nx. at 0609 (Poulis)
- 9505 PORTUGAL RFE, Bulgarian 0527, into relay, xmtr. #16 50kW (Hauser)
- 9500 QUASI-CLANDESTINE Bizim Radyo, supposedly in Bucharest, quite good in Turkish from 0617 tune in to 0632 s/off. Several IDs (Bob Hill)
- 9475 EGYPT/UAR Cairo in Arabic to ME from 0300 on, correct freq. (Balbi) 0200 in Eng. (Green) End Eng. pgm. 0258 (Lindgren) Mailbag every Wed. and Sun. after 0146 news (Macken)
- 9456 EGYPT/UAR, Voice of Arabs, Cairo, drifted here 0620, 11/20 (Wood)
- 9360 S. VIETNAM Voice of the Republic, Saigon, 1200 s/on Eng. (D'Angelo)
- 9310 CHINA Peking, Eng. s/on 1200 (D'Angelo)
- 9295 BRAZIL listing in Nov. now known to be R. Libertad. Sorry about that! (Henderson)
- 9250 USSR Alma Ata, Kazakh SSR at 0208 w/relay of Moscow HS (Bob Hill)
- 9009 ISRAEL Kol Israel hrd. in lang. at 1545 (Balbi)
- 7620 CHINA R. Peking w/usual pgm, unid. lang. 2340 (Hauser)
- 7580 N. KOREA Pyongyang 1505, lang IDs, nx., Eng. mx. (Douglas)
- 7299 CONGO D.R. R. Bakwanga s/on 0359 xylophone type IS, good lvl (Dexter)
- 7280 FRANCE ORTF, 0650 mx., French (Rowell) Unsked, may be relay (Ed.)
- 7280 MALAYSIA Kuala Lumpur w/Malay ser. hrd around 1300, good (Padula)
- 7270 VATICAN CITY Vatican R. testing for ANARC Freq. Rec. Comm 11/18-11/25. Now adopted, avoids Moscow QRM on old 7250 (Wood)
- 7265 ALBANIA R. Tirana, Eng. comment from 0238-0252 (Jeeves) 0000 s/on (Glover) 0200 in Albanian (Green) 0300 s/off Eng. (D'Angelo)
- 7250 SINGAPORE R. Singapura, Malay ser. noted at 1230 (Padula)
- 7245 AUSTRIA Austr. SW Ser. 0630-0730 mx., ID Ger/Eng/Fr. (Rowell)
- 7200 AFGHANISTAN R. Kabul daily at 1130 s/on after flute tune call, unid. lang. (Jaar) Hrd. after 1300, ME mx., QRM. //4775 best (Hirst)
- 7200 YUGOSLAVIA R. Belgrade hrd. 0100 in Spanish (Green)
- 7190 PORTUGAL RFE, Polish 0557, xmtr. #1, 250 kW (Hauser)
- 7190 CEYLON R. Ceylon w/Eng. commercial ser. 1630, daily (Sparks)
- 7185 S. AFRICA Springbok R., comm. ser. on this seldom hrd. freq. 0350-0410 tuneout in Afrikaans & Eng. Good readability, some BBC QRM at their 0400 s/on (Nblack)
- 7170 NEW CALEDONIA R. Noumea 0740 in Fr. (Rowell) Hrd. daily now, 0800 news in Fr. (Balbi) Very strong, Fr. vocals & pop mx. 1015, 1100 s/of (Finigan) Evening xmission, exc. lvl. from 0900 (Padula) 0835 spec. sports pgm. for Pac. Games to Tahiti, Tonga, Ellice & Wallace Isles (Douglas) Bird call IS, ID in French, best after 0730 (Sparks)
- 7165 RYUKYU IS. VOA/Okinawa opens at 0900 Eng. (Padula) Hrd. in Eng. from from 1000-1135 fade (Finigan)
- 7155 JORDAN Amman hrd. w/HS in Arabic, nx. 0605, clear now (Jaar) 0555-0630, ham & BBC (7150) QRM (Glover)
- 7145 PORTUGAL RFE, Czech 0558, relay, xmtr. #2, 250 kW (Hauser)
- 7140 INDONESIA Ambon, regular, hrd. at 1100 in Indonesian (Padula)
- 7135 INDONESIA Ambon, off freq., 0940 in Indonesian, 12/6 (Rowell)
- 7130 MONACO Monte Carlo very good at 0645 w/commercials and Fr. songs (Jaar)
- 7130 TAIWAN VOFC excellent lvl. at 1000 in Japanese (Padula)
- 7115 PORTUGAL RFE, Hungarian 0559, relay, xmtr. #3, 250 kW (Hauser)
Xmtr. locations may vary with propagation conditions (Ed.)

- 6540 N. KOREA Pyongyang at 0815 in Eng. w/comm. on "peace" (Peters)
 6250 SP. GUINEA Santa Isabel w/pop mx. and 2300 s/off (Sparks)
 6215 CLANDESTINE Radhiofonikos Stathmos i Foni tis Alithias. News 0030
 11/16, s/off 0045 (Wood) Greek clandestine w/Viet nx. at 0519,
 jamming or RTTY QRM 0521, ID 0529. Lost or s/off 0549 (Poulis)
 - 6185 ETHIOPIA R. Addis Ababa quite clear thru Lisbon w/local mx. 0330.
 (Wood)
 6180 LIBERIA VOA/Monrovia s/on 0600 in French to Africa (Rowell)
 - 6177A NICARAGUA R. Atlantica, Bluefields noted here now, 1300 (Jaar)
 6175 ALGERIA Algiers R., Oriental songs at 2345, good but QRMed (Jaar)
 6160 CANADA CKZU, Vancouver, mixed in w/Thailand 1557 (Douglas)
 6160 THAILAND Bangkok 1433 western mx., lang. talk, ID 1445 (Douglas)
 6160 COLOMBIA HJKJ, ID in Span. at 0529 w/"Emisora Nueva Granada"
 mentioned (Lindgren)
 6150 S. AFRICA SABC, Eng. commercials 0330 (Balbi)//7185 ? (Ed.)
 6145 BRAZIL PRL9, R. Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, 0653, mushy modulation,
 but strong (Glover)
 6140 COLOMBIA R. El Sol, Cali, had news at 2340 (Jaar)
 6138 TAHITI Papeete, hrd. after 0600 to 0800 in French (Rowell)
 6135 POLAND Warsaw w/piano IS and pgm. in Polish at 0630 (Sparks)
 6130 GHANA R. Ghana, ID 2200 "This is the West African Service of R.
 Ghana" (wood)
 6115 PERU R. Union in Span., s/off 0600 (Rowell) 0520 Sp. R&R mx. (Lindgren)
 - 6096 SOMALI REP. Mogadiscio w/Somali mx., ID as "R. Mogadishu" 1352 (Wood)
 6095 CZECH'KIA R. Prague to NA 0330, Eng. nx.//7115 (Balbi)
 6090 ENGLAND BBC LA Ser. now on this badly-chosen freq., ID 0300.
 Severe QRM HISD (Wood)
 6080 CANADA CFKX, Vancouver, 2200 w/ mx., nx., wx. (Rowell)
 6065 SWEDEN Horby noted at unusual time of 1055 in Swedish (Wood) Sked
 in German to Europe (Ed.)
 6055 USSR Estonian SSR, Tallin (ITU list), w/Moscow relay in Russian
 to 2230 s/off (Dexter)
 6035 BRAZIL R. Globo, 0640 (Glover)
 6035 PERU R. Landa, Arequipa, at 1420, w/operatic mx. Hard to hear on
 this band and time. 500 W. (Ritter) Also listed as 200W-increase? (Ed)
 6030 W. GERMANY SDR, at 0700 w/comments on Afr. politics, class. mx.
 to 0800, then nx., all German (Peters) Stuttgart (Ed.)
 6015 HAITI R. Haiti, 1100-1200, mx., nx. 1200. VOA QRM after 1200 (Field)
 6015 IVORY COAST R. Abidjan, best 2300-0000 in French (Rowell)
 6010 EL SALVADOR R. Nacional, San Salvador 0410-0430 in Span. (Rowell)
 - 6007.5 HAITI 4VAB, R. Caraibes, Port-au-Prince, w/"La Voix de la Rep-
 ublique d'Haiti" about 5 min. behind LV Rev. Duv.-5908, 0705 (Wood)
 6005- in Fr. w/local mx. and Chr. carols to 0509 s/off (Dexter)
 6000 SWAN ISLAND R. Americas not hrd. since late Oct. (Rowell)
 5999 SAUDI ARABIA 2045-2104 s/off. Islamic prayers, anthem (Graham)
 5980 GREENLAND Grønlands Radio in Greenlandic from 2155 tune-in to
 2258, very good level, mostly talk, some music (Dexter)
 5958 CONGO D.R. Lubumbashi, Nat'l. anthem at s/on 0358 (Wood)
 5908 HAITI La Voix de la Rev. Duvalieriste appears to have taken over
 freq. and/or xmtr. of 4V2A, R. Nationale. Own ID 0700 12/9, followed
 by relay by LV Rev. Duv., R. Nationale & R. Caraibes of "La Voix de la
 Republique d'Haiti". Not hrd. on former 5980 or 6000. (Wood)
 5060 SOUTH ARABIA Aden, S. Arabian BC, 0335-0400, Islamic prayers,
 arabic mx., heavy QRM to 0400 fade. (Graham)
 - 5052 SINGAPORE R. Singapura, good at 1200 in Eng. (Padula) 1536-1605,
 Engl., jammer QRM (Glover)

- 5050 TANZANIA R. Tanzania, Dar-es-Salaam, Eng. BBC sports nx. 1310, ID 1328 & Eng. mx, local nx. 1400, ads (Douglas)
- 5047 INDONESIA Jogjakarta noted around 1115, Indonesian (Padula)
- 5047 TOGO R. Togo, Lome, Eng. s/on 2100, nx. to 2115, then French (D'Angelo) Very strong 2215 in French (Finigan)
- 5040 BURMA Rangoon, hrd. every nite 1300 local lang. (Padula) Mx. prm. from 1200 (Field) BBC nx. Eng. 1332, then local nx. Lang. ID and nx. 1400 (Douglas) 1437-1600 s/off Eng. Good copy after Sarawak(?) s/off 1530 (Glover)
- 5040 USSR Tbilisi, hrd. after many tries, strong at 0327 to 0450 fade-out, mx. & talking (Field)
- 5040 VENEZUELA R. Maturin, w/variety show before studio audience. Off abruptly 0110. (Peters)
- 5037 MALAYSIA R. Malaysia, Sarawak, hrd. in Eng. around 1030 (Padula)
- 5030 USSR Unknown location, hrd. at 1100 (Padula)
- 5026 UGANDA R. Uganda, 2025-2106 s/off. Pop mx. request prog. (Graham)
- 5025 MALAYSIA R. Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, good at 1100, Eng. Mixed earlier w/R. Contiente, Venez. until 1045 (Padula) Nx. in Eng. 1410, still in Eng. 1530 lost in noise (Hirst)
- 5015 USSR VLADIVOSTOK, man and woman talking at 1200 (Field)
- 5015 WINDWARD IS. WISS, Grenada, local nx. 2232 (Poulis)
- 5010 CAMEROON R. Garoua, Cameroon, hrd. w/nx. in native lang. at 2100, fair to good signal (Henderson)
- 4996 USSR Magadan, Russ. pgm, ID 1255 s/off (Douglas) Strong, early as 0930 in Russian (Padula)
- 4995 BRAZIL R. Brasil Central, Goiânia, ZYY2 at 2346, during WWV silent period. (Hauser) 0130 mx. prog. w/Eng. selections (Field)
- 4994A SUDAN R. Omdurman noted back here, on Dec. 1, Arabic at 0445 (Jaar) Good sig., but always fades out before supposed Eng. at 0530 (Hirst)
- 4990 NIGERIA Lagos, nx. in Eng., good for time hrd., 2200 (Field) Nx. in Eng. 2100 then Hausa 2105- Nat. Ser.? (D'angelo) Yes (Ed.)
- 4985 MALAYSIA Good at 1100 Eng. //7300 (Padula) Penang? (Ed.)
- 4980 GHANA R. Ghana, Accra, 2200 Nx. in Eng., 2205 mx. (Field)
- 4976 UGANDA R. Uganda, Kampala; hrd. 12/1, 2040-2107 xmtr. off, w/request pop show. Time pips 2100, nx. to 2104 s/off by different anncr. Freq. ann. 4976. Fine sig. for 8 kw (Henderson)
- 4972 CAMEROON, Yaounde, with musical prog. at 2200 (Field) 4972.5, ID as "Radiodiffusion Nationale de la République Camerounaise emettant de Yaoundé", s/off 2230 (Wood)
- 4967.5 KUWAIT R. Kuwait, kuwait, w/very fine sig. at 2038 w/Arabic singing or chanting. Man gives nx. in Arabic after 12 chimes at 2100. S/off around 2107 w/anthem (Henderson)
- 4965 COLOMBIA HJAE, R. Santa Fe, Bogota, strong 0614, mx. & ID (Rugg)
- 4950 CAMBODIA R. Cambodia, good sig., Fr. nx. 1200, Eng. nx. 1245 Also 5940 (Padula)
- 4950 COLOMBIA R. Nacional, at 0006 relaying b'cast of R. Nederland (Field) 2332 w/ID of ORTF, Paris, and Fr. prog. Confusing (Hirst)
- 4935 MALAYSIA R. Malaysia, Sarawak, tlk, mx. in lang., 3 pips at 1300 (Douglas)
- 4915 GHANA GBC, Nat. Sce., 2245 music; 2300 brief s/off annmt. (Hauser) Not //4980 (Field)
- 4910 GUINEA REP. "La Voix de la Revolution", Conakry, 2323-2400 s/off (Rugg)
- 4885 BRAZIL R. Pioneira de Teresina, Teresina, PI, ZYG26, most likely Brazilian here at 0805, 2hrs. behind GMT (DST in Brazil) (Hauser)

- 4885 KENYA Voice of Kenya, Nairobi, hrd. fair to good 1930-2005. S/off in Eng. w/news last 5 min. ID "This is the English Ser. of the Voice of Kenya" at s/off (Henderson) 2025-2105 s/off Duke Ellington music. (Graham)
- 4880 DOMINICAN REP. HIJP, R. Comercial, LA mx. & ID 0204 s/off (Sparks)
- 4875 GUATEMALA R. Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz del Quiche, hrd. as late as 0345; usually signs off w/marimba mx. about 0100 (Field)
- 4865 BRUNEI Hrd. from 1300, w/news at 1315 by woman, at 1320 "this news is coming to you from Radio Brunei", also 1328. Good lvl. (Niblack) Native to 1300, good ID in Eng., then impossible Fax QRM to 1315. News by man, with annmt. as above. (Hirst) 1406 Eng., pop & Xmas mx., s/off 1431 (Douglas) Hrs. 1345 in Eng. (Green)
- 4865 AZORES Emisora Regional dos Acores strong daily Port ID 2140 (Charnes)
- 4865 AZORES GSA97, Emisora Nacional from 2254-2303 s/off (Rugg)
- 4860 VENEZUELA YVQU, R. Mundo, pop mx. & ID 0000 (Sparks)
- 4855 MOZAMBIQUE R. Clube de Mozambique w/mx. & commls. at 0300 (Dexter) Eng. & Afrikaans at 0315 and 1620 (Sparks)
- 4845 HONDURAS R. San Isidro, La Ceiba, musical prog. from 2345 (Field)
- 4845 MALAYSIA R. Malaysia noted w/Indian lang. 1330 (Padula)
- 4835 MALAYSIA R. Malaysia Sarawak, Kuching, hrd. w/Malay at 1300. Good (Padula)
- 4835 MALI R. Mali, Afr. mx. 0610, //4783 (Sparks)
- 4830 THAILAND R. Thailand, tent., mx. at 1200, part of mx. oriental (Field) HSKB w/HS in Thai; hrd. consistently around 1400 (Padula) Thai mx. & tlk, 1400 6 time pips (Douglas)
- 4830 VENEZUELA La voz del Tachira, San Cristobal, musical prog. from 0300 (Field)
- 4825 USSR Turkmen SSR, Ashkabad in clear 0200 s/on, good copy over 45 min. Usually QRMed here. (Dexter) Hrd. well dly., Russ. to 0315 (Jaar)
- 4820 ECUADOR La Estacion de la Alegria, Esmeraldas ann. to use this freq. "soon" (Jaar)
- 4810 ECUADOR Voz de Manabi, Portoviejo good after 1100, also as late as 0300. 3 kw. used (Jaar)
- 4807.5 SAO TOME, hrd. poorly Thanksgiving Day, w/drum mx. and Portuguese songs at 2125 (Henderson)
- 4800 DOMINICAN REP. Voz del Atlantico, Puerto Plata, announces 4800 Listed 4840, irregularly hrd. (Jaar)
- 4790 MALAYSIA R. Malaysia, Penang, Malay ser. very good at 1300 (Padula)
- 4780 ECUADOR HCMQL, R. Atahualpa, pop mx. and ID, 0445 s/Off (Sparks)
- 4780 FR. SOMALILAND R. Djibouti hrd. from 1937-2001 s/off, Arabic songs, mx. & annmts., then "La Marséillaise" (Graham)
- 4775 AFGHANISTAN Arab. type mx. after 1300//7200 QRMed. 3 pips 1330 (Hirst)
- 4770 ECUADOR R. Cenit, Portoviejo, ms. prog. and ads 0358 to 0445 (Field)
- 4770 LIBERIA ELWA American anncr. annmts. to Peace corps (?) 0655, BBC mx. relay 0700, good sig. (Hirst)
- 4755 INDONESIA Makassar hrd w/local prog. in Indon. at 1100A. Strong (Padula)
- 4750 BRAZIL R. Dif. Maranhao, hrd. unusual time of 0248 with musical prog. to 0320, when drowned out by ATT sta. (Field)
- 4750 ECUADOR R. El Mundo, Guayaquil, noted recently to past 0500 (Jaar)
- 4750 INDONESIA YDQ4, Makassar, 1235, talk, followed by some Western pop, and some like Arabic (Field)

- 4725 ECUADOR HCEH3, R. Progreso, Loja, Ecuadorian melodies 0430
(Wood)
- 4707 ANGOLA R. Clube do Lobito w/mx. sel. 2156 (Dexter)
- 4635 USSR Dushanbe, time pips at 1500, Moscow HS (Sparks)
- 4600 ECUADOR R. Atalaya, Quito, live brdcast. of sports from 0445
(Field)
- 4555 INDONESIA YDK Sumatra 1505 w/Indonesian mx., talk, ID 1515
(Douglas)
- 4435A GERMANY(?) R. Svobodna Europa on this odd freq. 12/1, 0550
(Jaar) R. Liberty xmtrs. registered in both Germany and Spain
usually. New outlet? (Ed.)
- 3995 SOLOMON ISLANDS VQ04, play in Eng. 0800 (Sparks)
- 3980 W. GERMANY VOA/Munich hrd. with good sig. 0605 Eng. news.
(Henderson)
- 3975 ENGLAND BBC, London hrd. 0610 with Eng. newscast, FB sig.
(Henderson)
- 3952.5 ENGLAND BBC, London hrd. 0600, FB sig. w/German to Eur. Some
ham QRM (Henderson)
- 3925 JAPAN JOZ, in Eng. at 0930 //3945. VLK3 and ham QRM on 3925.
(Peters) 1050 Jap. lesson in Eng., ask for letters (Douglas)
- 3910 CAPE VERDE IS. CR4AC, R. Barlavento, hrd. w/good to fair sig.
from 2330-0000 s/off, in between ham QRM. "A Portuguesa" and gong
IS, s/off (Henderson)
- 3910 JAPAN FEN Tokyo good every evening at around 1100 in Eng.
(Padula)
- 3835 ECUADOR La Voz del Triunfo, Sto. Domingo de los Colorados, QRMed
at 0215. Songs. (Jaar)
- 3792A ECUADOR R. Turismo, Otavalo, still hrd. here for several months
QRM 2345 (Jaar)
- 3385 NEW GUINEA R. Rabaul, New Britain Is. 1251 Eng. mx., s/off 1259
ID and GSTQ (Douglas) Native mx., Eng. & Tolai ann; CW QRM 0740
(Sparks) 0745-0813, Eng. (Glover)
- 3375 ECUADOR R. Iris, Sp. nx. & LA mx. & ID 0345 (Sparks)
- 3355 NEW CALEDONIA Noumea, woman talking Fr. 0745 (Sparks)
- 3325 VENEZUELA YVRA, R. Monagas, LA mx. 2330 on 11/18 (Sparks)
- 3316 SIERRA LEONE SLBS, Freetown, Eng. at 0700 w/comments on Rhodesia
(Peters)
- 3305 VENEZUELA YVKK, Voz de la Patria, ID & pop mx. 0215 on 11/18
(Sparks)
- 3304 PAPUA R. Daru 1140-1203 s/off. Cowboy type mx., "God Save the
Queen" at 1202 (Graham)
- 3300 BR. HONDURAS R. Belize, Eng. nx. 0200, pop mx. 11/18 (Sparks)
- 3284 FIJI ISLANDS, VRH9, Suva, 0652-0731, utility QRM (Glover)
- 3280 WINDWARD IS. WIBS, nx. & 0215 s/off, also //11970 (Sparks)
- 3230 FIJI ISLANDS, Suva VRH8, Eng. lang. pgm. pop mx. 0750 (Sparks)
- 2360 GUATEMALA Tentative, R. Maya Barillas w. re. & class. music at
0015 (Dexter)
- ???? ~~*****~~ UNIDENTIFIED ?????
- 6080A UNID. on 11/14, 6075A and 12/4 6080A, hrd. from 0700 tune-in,
still going past 0800. Apparently nx. from 0732 to 0744 in Arab-
ic type lang., slightly different. Short anthem at start and end
of nx. Mx. is Arabic in nature, but wilder and more melodic.
Sked fits in with Algeria, Kabyl ser. on 6080. Is it? (Hirst)

- 5025 UNID. Brazilian, mx. prog. 2205, Port. lang. nx. 2225. 2 sta. listed here-which one?(Field) Amazonia and Aquidauana both listed inactive. This would leave Emissora Rural, A Voz de Sao Francisco, a 500 watter in Petrolina, Pernambuco, if neither of the above are re-activated. (Ed.)
- 4870 UNID. Hrd. 1300 to 1400 s/off w/Hawaiian mx. prog. w/tunes from the West included. LA sta., also on this freq., fades as UNID. sta. becomes louder. (Field)
- 4796A UNID. New to me, 5 number groups being chanted. Sounded like Koran chant, very rhythmic, nearly buried in fax QRM. Closer listening disclosed man chanting numbers in Span. at 0025, carrier off abruptly 0027. (Hirst)
- 4747A UNID. French African, probably Katanga, Congo. Afr. & pop Fr.mx. and Fr. annmts. 0415 (Sparks)
- 4500 UNID. R. Americas? Span. mx. cutting on and off til final at 0222; thot "Americas" ID hrd. once. (Hauser)

A slightly hasty job this month, due to moving of Headquarters, which, combined with the usual holiday mail slow-down, resulted in a moved up deadlike for us. Some of the reports which arrived a little late just had to be skimmed, with the highlights picked out.

With the first issue of the New Year, it might be appropriate to explain the spelling of country and place names appearing in this column. We are using both the National Geographic Society and the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) list, which are available to us. Thus, except in direct quotation, "Mogadishu" becomes "Mogadiscio". Also, strangely enough, "Djeddah" becomes "Jidda". Because this is an English language publication, "Brazil" will be used instead of "Brasil"; Brasilia remains unchanged.

The countries are taken from several sources; mostly from FBIS and the EI list. However, the FBIS list does not differentiate between New Guinea and Papua, as we will here. When ANARC comes up with a country list, and if/when NASWA adopts it, we will of course use this as our standard.

We are looking forward to a really great 1967 for NASWA, and it is your continued support that will make this possible. We hope old Santa brought you that new receiver you wanted, and the openings were good during Ramadan. HAPPY NEW YEAR! Del

TNX TO THIS MONTH'S REPORTERS

August Balbi, Calif.
 Gregg Bovee, Mich.
 Ed Brhel, Ill.
 Rick Charnes, N. J.
 Dick D'Angelo, N. Y.
 Gerry Dexter, Wis.
 Danny Douglas, Wash.
 Marlin Field, Mich.
 Mike Finigan, N. C.
 Art Glover, Wash.
 Bill Graham, N. Y.

Jerry Green, Va.
 Glenn Hauser, N. M.
 Dan Henderson, Md.
 Bob Hill, Md.
 Del Hirst, Texas
 Victor Jacr, Haiti
 Alan Jeeves, Pa.
 Ken Josephic, Pa.
 Al Laveaga, Mexico
 John Lindgren, Calif.
 Mike Macken, Mass.
 John Mraz Jr., Pa.

Al Niblack, Ind.
 Bob Padula, Australia
 Frank Peters, Ill.
 Art Poulis, Mass.
 Jim Ritter, Ohio
 Sam Rowell, Wash.
 Andy Rugg, Que.
 Gordon Schiff, Ill.
 Bill Sparks, Calif.
 Richard Wood, Ind.
 WRB/SCDX

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

JANUARY

GUINEA: Conakry hrd testing on 5600 from 0600-0800 //4910 to 12/20 then back to 6155 //4910 since. (Balbi, Calif.)

MALAYSIA: BBCFES Tebrau on 11725 w/Eng ID and prog at 0300. Anncd as //31 and 19mb. (Balbi, Calif)

CHINA: A Chinese speaking outlet quite preceptible upon two loggings till 0030 s/off. Native music, lots of yakking by YL but does not carry the usual R.Peking format at s/off as it leaves the air abruptly with no fanfare. Hrd on 10003. FBIS lists as Kunming. (Niblack, Ind.)

CLANDESTINE: (Query?) Would Radio Portugal Livre, in closing at 2353A, employ "A Portuguesa" as s/off anthem?? Tune 8333 and listen. (Niblack, Ind.)

*SIBERIA: (*RUSSIA-USSR) The Russian hrd on 6080 between 2230-2400 checks w/OM and YL annrcs, native progmg, yet does not use Moscow ID, but a dissimilar one. FBIS list sez Khabavorsk. (Niblack, Ind.)

→ PAKISTAN: R.Pakistan now on new freq 11850 w/Eng news 1500-1515 then into lang. Some QRM by Norway. (Balbi, Calif.)

~ AFGHANISTAN: Heard w/Eng news and Swiss type music 1902-1926 s/off. 12/13. Altho listed as 11760, seems 11763A. (Glover, Wash)

MARTINIQUE: Fort-de-France closes abruptly at 2300A. From 2230 onwards, programing consists of pop records, male and female annrcs, thin modulation. Saturdays s/off at 2400 when closes w/complete ID, anthem. Freq is 5995. Might mention, the VOA Relay Thessalonika, Greece, usually blankets the Martinique station until 2230 when it s/off w/Eng ID. (Niblack, Ind.)

~ CAMEROON: Youande observed w/Eng prog and IDs 0530-0600 on 4972. Since when have they had Eng? (Niblack, Ind.)

VENEZUELA: R.Trujillo hrd w/Sp commercials, time cheks, mx and ID at 0000 on 3295. (Niblack, Ind.)

ECUADOR: La Voz de la Alegria, Esmeraldas, announces it will use 4820 "within a few days". This station usually heard on 2495 (the outlet used for past several months) and not on listed 2470. (Jaar, Haiti)

ECUADOR: Radio Turismo, Otavalo, being heard on 3792A for the past several months. Although generally QRM'd, it can be well noted at times around 0000. (Jaar, Haiti)

HAITI: Radio Grande Anse, Jeremie, as per letter from station, has been silent of late and is awaiting power source repairs. When active again, plans are for a new MW outlet in addition to 5090. (Jaar, Haiti)

NICARAGUA: Radio Atlantica, Bluefields, now hrd on 6177A (formerly 6120). ID at 1300 "Desde Bluefields, Republica de Nicaragua, transmite R.Atlantica, por una Nicaragua unida, una Nicaragua mejor. (Jaar, Haiti)

VENEZUELA: Radio Barquisimeto, after being silent for several months, now noted on old 9510. Announces as being in operation 24 hours per day. Checks here reveal the outlet on 4990 on as late as 0620, but nothing on 9510 12/4 and 12/5. (Jaar, Haiti)

MALI: Bamako hrd on 4835 12/12 w/French ID and news at 0700, then into Afro music at 0705. Fair through cw/RTTY QRM. (Glover, Wash.)

VENEZUELA: Altho listed as 4830, La Voz del Tachira seems on 4837A instead. Hrd at 2330 w/Sp ID-slogan. (Niblack, Ind.)

HONDURAS: Radio Catolica, La Voz de San Isidro, La Ceiba (owned by a religious group) listed as 500w, hrd on 4847 at 2330 w/pop LA music and mny IDs. At 0000 went into religious prog. FBIS lists call as HRGK (seems correct), WRTH lists HRVJ. (Niblack, Ind.)

VENEZUELA: R.Coro hrd on 4948, just below a Colombian. Closes at 0353A after ID for VENEZUELA and national anthem. 1000w. (Niblack, Ind.)

To all FS Reporters.

Happy New Year!!!!

The following is complete/new program sked as rcvd 12/20, direct from Radio RSA, SABC. Along with sked is note "This is to advise that Radio RSA, the external service of the South African Broadcasting Corp., will not issue a new sked for the two months of Jan. and Feb. '67. Instead, the sked for the period Sept. 4th to Dec. 31st will apply, with following amendments to frequencies:

0500-0512	to Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi (English)	5980 to <u>9525</u> (31 meters)
0545-0557	to Mozambique (Portuguese)	5980 to <u>9525</u> (31 meters)
0600-0612	to Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi (Afrikans)	5980 to <u>9525</u> (31 meters)
0615-0627	to Angola (Portuguese)	15220 to <u>9525</u> (31 meters)
0645-0657	to Ghana, Nigeria (English)	15220 to <u>15285</u> (19 meters)
1600-1655	to Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi (English)	7270 to <u>11900</u> (25 meters)
1900-1955	to Congo, etc. (French)	17805 to <u>17815</u> (16 meters)
2100-2155	to Ghana, Nigeria (English)	15205 to <u>15285</u> (19 meters)
2200-2255	to U.K., Europe (English)	15205 to <u>15215</u> (19 meters)

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NEW CALEDONIA: Noumea now using 7170 for evening xmsn //3355. Heard here at good level until s/off 1100. (Padula, Australia)

UNIDENTIFIED: Who is on 5905 w/French and some Portuguese, also LA music hrd 0135-0335 s/off. Announces "Vioix de la Revolution ...Capitol...." Is not hrd on Sundays. ?? (Glover, Washington)

CAMBODIA: Phom-Penh hrd on 4950 w/French news at 1230 then Eng news at 1245 //5940. Still cant get QSL from them. Anybody else have success lately? (Padula, Australia)

BRAZIL: Seldom logged Radio Alvorada, Londrina, hrd w/ID at 0001A, then into light music. Freq 3345. (Odd thing about these Brazilians in this band...here in Indiana, they are logable around dusk, soon fade in early evening. Dont get stronger during night, peak early.)(Niblack, Ind.)

MALAYSIA: Kuala Lumpur hrd 1100 w/Eng news on 7300//4985 and 5025. Sarawak hrd on 5037 w/Eng at 1300. Singapore at 1200 on 5052.5 w/Eng. (Padula, Australia)

USSR: Unidentified outlet on 4996 (most likely Magadan) hrd 0930 in Russian. Also noted on 4895 s/on 1300 with different prog on 4885 at same time, in Russ.(Padula,Aust)

USSR: A Russian noted on 5930 w/oriental music, then pips at 0400. FBIS lists both Arkhangelek and Guryev. Wish WRTH would list the IS of Russ.Regionals.(Niblack,Ind)

TANZANIA: R.Tanzania logged on 15435 at 1900 w/Eng news and ID at 1902. Into lang at 1910. Hrd irregularly, thus may be a test. QRM by ATRTS on 15430. Not hrd on 21600 lately. (Balbi, Calif.)

GREECE: VOA Rhodes hrd very good on 6015 at 0600 w/Arabic and Eng s/off.(Niblack,Ind)

UNIDENTIFIED: Who is on 7215 w/s/off at around 0515, sometimes very abrupt, in German. Has political talks, jazz music like "If you cant be good, be careful".?? (Glover, Washington)

NIGERIA: (Western) Commercial Service from Idaban on 6050 hrd in Eng and vernacular from 0545. News at 0600. No usual QRM from HCJB! Sounded quite similar to Springbok Radio. (Niblack, Indiana)

NORTH KOREA: Pyongyang on 15520 w/Eng news at 0400. Listed //6540 which is not hrd, not audible. (Balbi, Calif.)

SWITZERLAND: SBC on new freq 6045 beamed to U.K. and Ireland 1915. ID in Eng. Good signal. (Niblack, Indiana)

BELGIUM: Now on 21690 with s/on at 1000 // 21510. ~~from Eng to Africa~~. QRM from Sweden until around 1030. (Padula, Australia)

IPAO: Currently good on 6030, hrd with s/off ID and anthem 2155. (Niblack, Indiana)

GERMANY: RBI on new 21555 w/Eng to Africa. News at 1315. (Padula, Australia)

NETHERLAND ANTILLES: TWR Bonaire recent changes to NA 0230-0345 on 9535 causing QRM to Switzerland. At 0400 s/on in Russ. to Europe on 9545, at 2100-2220 on 11780 w/ID at 2145 then Portuguese. Announces meterbands only! (Balbi, Calif.)

(Note: Due holidays, the advance deadline and Hqs preparation to move, some FS reports will arrive too late to be included this month! Our tnx to those credited above, for reporting on this)



QSL REPORT

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

Well, the month has come and gone and Christmas is behind us for another year. At this QTH, Santa brought a new Smith-Corona "Electra 120" Portable electric typewriter which will come into use next month in this column. With a smaller type it will allow the inclusion of more material, but in order to do that I need loads of reports. hi So, I will be expecting to receive a report for each member next month.

For this month I am reverting to an old Remington Standard typewriter, the type of which is a bit different from that of last month. But now, on to this month's QSL'S RECEIVED:

AUSTRALIA: VLX9-9610 kc/s has sent a card giving full details in 4 weeks by airmail (Larkins, New Jersey)

The Australian Broadcasting Commission-11710 confirmed by card airmail (Macken, Mass.)

AUSTRIA: Wien-9770 sent card in 3 weeks (Taylor, West Va.), and with card and detailed schedule airmail in 1 month (Larkins, New Jersey).

BONAIRE: Trans-World Radio-9615 sent card airmail in 35 days (Kurdziel, New York), for 11820 kcs by folder/card QSL in 47 days (Hildreth, Illinois).

BRAZIL: Radio Guaiaba-11785 kcs sends a folder after a follow-up in 3 weeks (Dexter, Wisconsin).

BULGARIA: Sofia-6070 kcs sent card airmail in 33 days with schedule (Kurdziel, N.Y.)

CANADA (N.S.): CHNX, Halifax-6130 kcs sent card and schedule in 7 days (Flannagan, Va.)

CHINA: Peking-17680 kcs sent a QSL-card with post/cards, schedule and magazine (Flannagan, Virginia).

COOK ISLANDS: Rarotonga-5045 kcs sent card in 4 months signed by Jackie Suaputa after a f/up report to New Zealand. (Peters, Illinois).

COSTA RICA: Radio Casino-5954 sent a letter in Spanish with pennent in 6 weeks by airmail. IRC's were returned. (Peters, Illinois).

CUBA: Two QSL's for an original and f/up report airmail (Carlson, Mo.)

N.Y.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Prague-7345 kcs sent card and schedule airmail in 10 weeks (Kurdziel/

DAHOMEY: Cotonou-4870 kcs confirmed with card in 35 days following a report in French. The card has all Africa on it with Dahomey outlined and Cotonou dotted, but is not the same as the old OCORA card (Henderson, Maryland).

ECUADOR: HCJB, Quito sent 6 different QSL's for 6 receptions at varying intervals between 8 and 14 days all airmail. Signer for all: Herbert Jacobson (Hildreth, Ill.)

ENGLAND: BBC-9765 sends card and letter in 44 days airmail signed by K. R. Sturley (Macken, Mass.)

GERMANY (FAST): Berlin-9650 sent card, letter and a schedule airmail in 25 days signed by Paul Lindmer (Bedwell, Calif)

GERMANY (WEST): Koln-6145 kcs sent card, sked and booklet in German airmail in 27 days. (Bedwell, Calif.), by map-card in 11 days (Hildreth, Illinois).

GHANA: Accra-6110 kc/s sent card/sked airmail in 20 days (Kurdziel, N.Y.), for 17910 kcs airmail by card in 55 days. 4 IRC's sent with report (Macken, Mass.), for 9545 kcs by card and sked airmail in 26 days (Hildreth, Illinois).

GREECE: Athens-11720 kcs sent letter in 24 days. Airmail both ways (Henderson, Maryland)

GUA TAMA LA: Radio Nacional Tikal sent personal verification letter in Spanish in 13 days airmail (Carlson, Mo.), for 6205 kcs TGFP by letter in one week signed by Prof. Julio E. Rosado Pinelo (Sparks, California).

GUINEA (PORTUGUESE): Emissora da Guine Portuguesa sent QSL-folder finally, after 5 months seamail, for 5041 kcs. Took 6 separate reports before one was answered. (Calkin, New Brunswick).

HAITI: 4VEJ-11835 kcs sent card and letter airmail with schedule, calendar and a request for donations. Signer; Mrs. Kent Ragsdale (Kurdziel, N.Y.)

HUNGARY: Budapest-7215 kcs sends QSL card, sked, p/cards and newspaper (Flannagan, Va.) in 47 days for 9833 kcs with card, letter, sked and "Budapest Antenna" via surface mail (Bedwell, California).

INDONESIA: Djakarta YDF6-9685 kcs sent card and sked in 5 weeks (Glover, Wash.)
Pakanbaru-5955 sent handwritten letter, seven weeks, IRCs included (Sparks, Calif.)

INDONESIA (cont'd) Radio Ambon-7140 kcs sent a prepared card and letter in 3 months. Reports in future are requested to: RRI, Studio Ambon, Djalan, Djeneral, Achmud Yani, Ambon, Indonesia (Peters, Illinois).
ISRAEL: Kol y Israel-9725 kc/s s/card in 2½ months (Artiss, Mich), by card, schedule and information on Israel airmail 1st class in 2 months. 3 IRCs sent (Bovee, Mich).
ITALY: RAI-11800 kcs, Rome, sent QSL in 95 days (Hibschweiler, Indiana).

KOREA (SOUTH): HLK41-15125 kcs sent card in 53 days signed by Youngoang Lee. IRCs sent with report (Churchill, California).

LITHUANIA: Radio Vilnius-9740 kcs sent card, schedule and letter 1st class airmail in 2½ months (Greg Bovee, Michigan).
LATVIA: Radio Riga-7140 kcs sent card via Moscow in 5 weeks airmail (Peters, Ill.) (How do you do it, Frank? hi - ED)

MALAYSIA: BBC Far Eastern Station verified for 11830 kcs with regular Big Ben card and a detailed letter in 17 days (Camire, N.H.), for 11880 kcs with card in 1 month (Baines, N.S.), for 11890 kcs with Big Ben card airmail in 39 days (Charnes, N.J.)
MAURITIUS: V3USE-9710 kcs sent card in 136 days airmail (Churchill, California).
MEXICO: XEQM-6105 kcs sent a card in 18 days on the 7th try!!! (Dexter, Wisconsin).

NETHERLANDS: Hilversum sends card, programme guide and booklet about short-wave aeriels in 42 days for 9590 kcs via Bonaire (Bedwell, Calif), and card for 11730 kcs in 31 days airmail (Charnes, N.J.)
NEW GUINEA: Radio Rabaul sent a letter signed by the Manager in 18 days after a follow-up (Dexter, Wisconsin) with card-folder in 62 days seamaile (Hdneron, Maryland).

VL9CD-3335 kcs sent folder card in 16 days airmail signed by R. W. Wilson (Churchill, California).
NEW ZEALAND: ZL2-9540 kcs sends card in 84 days with schedule, "Tiki"-pin and a travel brochure via surface mail. Signer is: J. L. Hartstonge (Bedwell, California)
NIGERIA: Voice of Nigeria-9690 kcs sends a card in 2 weeks airmail. Signer is: Theo A. Oke (Taylor, West Va.), sent card, sked and letter airmail in 10 days with same signer (Bovee, Michigan), in 11 days, with sameplus technical information on the station itself. IRCs sent. Station notes a distinct preference for reporting in SINPO code (Jeeves, Pennsylvania).
NORWAY: Oslo-11850 kcs sent card, schedule and information on Norway airmail 1st class in 1 month (Bovee, Michigan).

POLAND: Warsaw Radio sent in about 3 weeks time a letter and set of four QSL cards, verifying different frequencies reported to them, all with figure maps of the state of Poland (Jaar, Haiti).
PORTUGAL: Lisbon-6025 kcs has sent a card airmail in 27 days (Kurdziel, New York).

SAUDI ARABIA: Radio Jeddah sent form letter and p/card folder airmail for 15150 kcs Was signed by: M. M. Mogaddad. IRCs sent with report (Chicoine, P.Q. Canada)
SINGAPORE: BBC Far Eastern Station sent card for 11750 kcs in 1 month (Nordgren Illinois), card in 13 days for 9580 kcs signed by K. R. Sturley (Thornton, Calif.)
SOUTH AFRICA: Radio RSA-9525 kcs sent two cards, one special with schedule and information on the "Monitoring Panel" signed by the CE airmail in 1 month. 4 IRCs sent with report (Bovee, Michigan), sent new card, schedule and Monitoring Panel information in 2 weeks for 9675 kcs (Carlson, Mo.), by airmail QSL letter in 3 weeks (Balbi, Calif), for 11900 kcs by card in 15 days (Poulis, Mass), for 9675.w/card 2ndclass airmail in 31 days (Charnes, N.J.), 22 days by signer: J. Stradler (Chicoine, P.Q.), by card in 63 days surface mail. Signer Lvd. Walt (Bedwell, Calif), by card and schedule by airmail in 2 month (Larkins, N.J.), in 15 days (Schiff, Illinois).
SPAIN: RNE-9760 kcs sent card in 26 days for (Hildreth, Illinois), by card and a schedule in 1 month (Flannagan, Va.)
SUDAN: Omdurman-4994 kcs sent letter in 32 days airmail. 2 IRCs sent (Henderson, Maryland).
SWITZERLAND: SBC-6120 kcs sent card airmail in 30 days (Macken, Mass.), Berne-9535 confirmed via card, schedule and booklet in 45 days surface mail. Signer is: Heidi Schweizer (Bedwell, California).

TOGO REP: Lome-5047 kcs QSled in 1 year via Bamako (Chicoine, P.Q.), in 31 days by card following a French report (Henderson, Maryland).

U.A.R. Cairo-9475 kcs sent QSL in English and Arabic in 27 days (Hildreth, Illinois).
U.S.A. KGEI sent card and schedule in 2 weeks (Flannagan, Virginia).
U.S.S.R. Radio Moscow-7150 kcs sent card, schedule airmail in 33 days (Kurdziel, NY)

VATICAN: Vatican Radio-11740 kcs sent card in 10 weeks seamaile. (Kurdziel, NY), by card and programme schedule in 115 days airmail (Macken, Mass.)
VENEZUELA: Radio Popular-4810 kcs sent folder type card in 3 weeks airmail. No QSL data except "Your information is correct" plus info on Maracaibo in English and Spanish. (Peters, Illinois).

A late report from Mr. John L. Sgrulletta, of New York gives us some additional QSL information.

ASCENSION ISLAND: The BBC South Atlantic Relay has verified a report for 15350 kc/s with card and letter after 1 month, 3 weeks. Frequency was given on QSL.

CYPRUS: The BBC East Mediterranean relay confirmed this transmitter from their London headquarters with same type card (Big Ben) and letter. Frequency not stated. Took some 5 months.

GUYANA: John states that although he has just verified both Guyana and British Guiana, he is counting only one country. I concur-ED.

RWANDA: QSL for Kigali received via Germany for 17805 kc/s by card and letter after 6 months, 2 weeks. Report sent directly to Koln. Also a QSL received after 10 months when report was sent to Rwanda, who in turn forwarded it to Germany. Apparently there is no office staff there to handle reports, only a technical staff. (More or less the same situation that one has with the VOA, John - ED)

SENEGAL: Dakar replied for 11895 kc/s with card showing a map of the world after only 13 days.

ABBREVIATIONS: One member has mentioned in his report that he does not understand a couple of the abbreviations used in QSL REPORT. I have tried to use as few as possible but there are a couple which pop up occasionally. They are:

f/up - follow-up report	w/ - with
p/card - post card, picture card	c. - card
l. - letter	p. - pennant

CLANDESTINE QSL'S?

Many have mentioned from time to time that they wonder how one could verify some of the more prominent Clandestine stations heard on the airwaves. Is it true that a couple do verify and I include here the addresses of a couple:

Radio Euzkadi has verified many listeners, including your editor with a letter and card showing the country of "Euzkadi", actually the Basque region of Northern Spain when reports were addressed to: Boite Postale 59, Poste Centrale, Paris 16, France.

Radio Free Russia, operating from VW trucks mobile in West Germany has confirmed many reports by a card and printed folder with information on their operations from 125 rue bis Blomet, Paris, France. What is more is that Radio Free Russia, also known as N.T.S. has programmes over Radio Libertad, La Voz Anticomunista de America (who does not regularly answer reports). If you hear the Russian xmsm over Radio Libertad, and report it to N.T.S. in Paris, you will receive a Radio Free Russia QSL marked for Radio Libertad. It is a way of killing two birds with one stone. hi hi

Radio Omega is a religious radio station broadcasting daily over Radio Free Russia from their mobile transmitters in Europe. Although very hard to pick up in North America as their transmissions are continuously jammed, they will verify correct reports addressed to Radio-Omega, Post box 272, Antwerp, Belgium. At last report these transmissions were transmitted from 1515-1545 GMT on 6350 and 11,550 kc/s.

CHARLES ARTISS writes that he has recently received a QSL from Radio Habana, Cuba with had a white outline of Cuba on the left, reception information on the right and reproductions of various postage stamps from different countries on the bottom. He wonders if this is the same card that other members have been receiving lately. He also notes that he was not flooded with propaganda and wonders if other members have also been so lucky.

WHAT ARE THEY LIKE? Have you received an unusual QSL, one with odd design or what you know to be a new and distinct card? Mention it in your report if that is so. If you think it is different, attractive or a good display item let other members know thru this column.

REPORT FORMS are still available for SASE or SAE & IRC. In a couple weeks report forms for the SCOREBOARD will also be available from your QSL editor. A new section is to be added to the SCOREBOARD in future and therefore would all members submitting new totals please also include the frequency of their best QSL. It is felt by many that this would be an interesting addition, so don't forget to submit the frequency as well as the name of your BEST QSL.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank all of you who so kindly sent Christmas cards, and in particular to Mr. Barry Deal of Nebraska who sent your Editor a most delicious Christmas fruitcake. Having passed through this most Joyous Season of the Year, it is refreshing to realize the support of the members for the Editorial staff of NASWA. It is this outstanding quality that makes NASWA THE top club in its field!

Until next month, may I take this opportunity to wish for you all the very best and Happiest of New Years; may it be a year filled with many hours of pleasurable DXing and many QSLs received.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU ALL, GREGG

RADIO BRUNEI

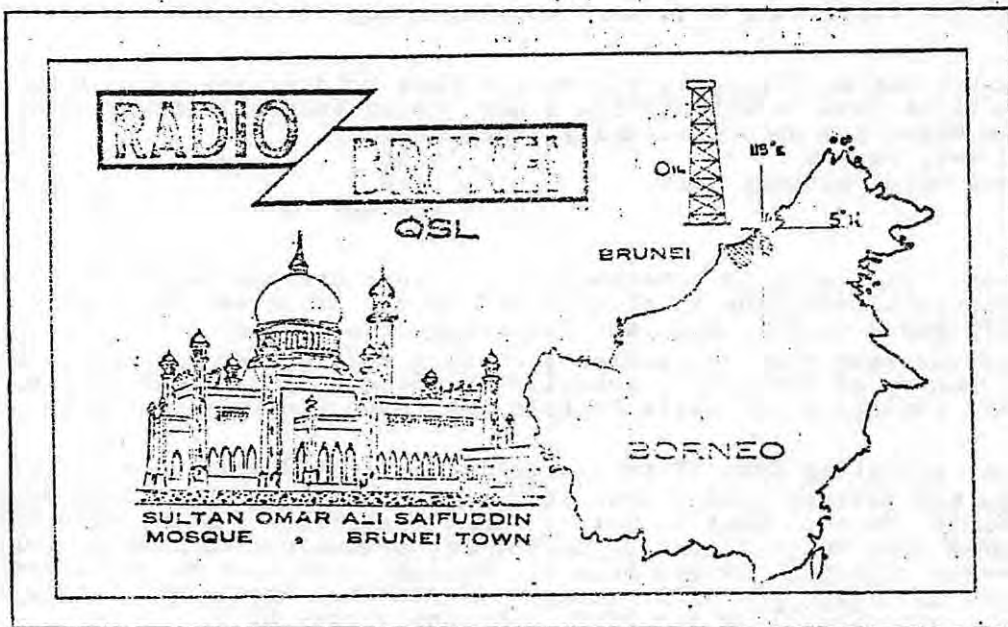
Radio Brunei's shortwave service took to the air on 4,865 kc/s. on May 3, 1964, broadcasting in Malay, Chinese and English. It uses a Gates 10 kw. model HF-10B transmitter to a collinear half wave folded dipole, .38 wavelength above the ground. The station has always treated DXers with the utmost courtesy and has promptly verified reports with this attractive card. Reports should be addressed to: Chief Engineer, Broadcasting and Information, Radio Brunei, Brunei Town, Brunei.

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HONG KONG QSLs - Whenever DXers get together to talk over DX catches, the subject of Hong Kong is likely to come up. QSLs from Hong Kong are rare indeed in this country. The only SWBC station is ZBW3, which has been using the unfortunate frequency of 3,940 kc/s. Reception is difficult, even on the west coast. ZBW3 broadcasts only in Chinese.

Before the Japanese occupation in 1942, ZBW broadcast programs in English and was frequently heard in California with a fine signal. A 1935 QSL shows the station was broadcasting experimental programs on 8,750 and 5,410 kc/s. with 250 watts. The station soon moved into the regular shortwave bands and a Sept. 1936 card shows the outlet with 2 kw. power on 15,190 and 9,525 kc/s. These early cards had three small pictures of the station on the front, with verification data. The transmission schedule was on the reverse side of the card. A card issued in 1964 is entirely in black and white and has Radio Hong Kong in fairly large type with the station data below. The address is Mercury House, P.O. Box 200, Hong Kong.

Now, Radio Hong Kong sends out a new card, very large with an attractive photo of Hong Kong harbor. The only way to add this country to your verified list is to keep tuning to 3,940 kc/s. in the early morning for about an hour after dawn. Some mornings reception conditions will be such that local hams are almost blacked out. Don't forget there is a Japanese station on 3,945 and an Indonesian on 3,935 kc/s. The ability to distinguish between spoken Japanese, Chinese and Indonesian is a necessity. Fall, winter and spring are the best times to try for Hong Kong.

If you hear the station, don't expect an immediate reply. Most DXers who have received verifications from this broadcaster have had to wait for several months at least. Give it a try, and good luck!

...Bill Sparks.