

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

THE SWBC JOURNAL

NORTH AMERICAN SHORTWAVE ASSOCIATION



February

1967 #2

* NASWA HEADQUARTERS

POST OFFICE BOX 989

ALTOONA, PA. 16601 USA *

.....

OUCH!!! AN INCREASE IN POSTAGE RATES!

It isn't as far off as it may seem; Come July next, the proposed increase in postage rates takes effect. And although the proposal will meet with opposition, we might as well face up to fact it will nonetheless be enacted.

We must all be alert, realize this will have much bearing on future expenses regarding club operations. Mail plays a most vital role, perhaps the most vital role, so far as we are concerned. It is our link of communication between members, officers, staff and Hdqs. It is our mode of contact with radio stations around the world and the means of our bulletins reaching near, far. In ways, it could be said to be our "lifeline".

None of us like to spend extra money, and you better believe NASWA Hdqs is no exception, but the matter in point is one over which we have no control, we must accept it. And so...come the increase in postal rates, we will need to announce also, an increase in membership fee so that not only the new postal expenses be taken care of, but also an expansion of our bulletins be made possible.

NASWA isn't alone...all U.S. based clubs will need adjust to the new postal rates. How these others will adjust/react, we know not, but we do know NASWA isn't going to sit back and await examples! We are looking ahead, therefore moving ahead!

Presently it will not be officially announced as to exact amount of membership fee increase, but it can be advancedly stated such will most likely be no more than \$1.00. This would take care of the increased postage and cover additional expenses regarding added pages to each future edition of FrenDx. Bill Eddings

NO COMPETITIVE SPIRIT????

Our contest editor, Bob Hill, asks "Are NASWA members so united and friendly that they lack competitive spirit?" This in connection with lack of interest regarding Logging Marathon contest a few months back, although over seventy-five percent of members say they are interested in contests. Drop Bob a note (address on next page) answer him!

(NEXT MONTH!!...A special multi-page section on Red China....Feature on mysterious new clandestine station in Vietnam...Part II of Shortwave stations of the Pacific...QSL of the Month features Radio Diamang, Angola...DX Atlas features Malawi...Exclusive interview with top New Zealand DXer, Arthur Cushen...Special article on tips regarding postal regulations that affect the DXer...An up-to-date listing of the world's DX programs...New column "The Open Mike"...All this and much more, and only in pages of the March edition of FrenDx, truly the SWBCers Journal! Dont miss it!!!! Read every page!)

.....

Smile! You are a member of NASWA, the worlds top all-SWBC club catering to young & old!

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.

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NASWA is in affiliation with ANARC-Association 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 consecutive year of publication!

YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO "SOUND OFF!"

Are you one of those members who has gripes, complaints you'd like to voice? Are you one of those who has idea's or suggestions on how to improve the club, hobby or our bulletins? Are you perhaps one who would just simply like to "speak out" so that you might be heard on some matter or subject regarding club, hobby, bulletin? Well!!!!!!! Beginning next month, the March edition of Friendx, we will initiate a new column; It will be called "THE OPEN MIKE"... and will be devoted solely to those members desiring to speak their mind. These will not be excerpted as is our "Letters" column, these will be given coverage in full. It should be pointed out however, being we dont have gross/excessive space, contributions should be kept unlengthy as possible. Too, keep in mind that our bulletins are read/sent to many countries outside NA; That we will not print contributions dealing with political, religious, racial overtones. Any/all subjects MUST pertain to clubs, hobby, or bulletins! Another thing, being we are, in ways, somewhat restricted by space limitations, it may not be possible to contain all/every of the contributions each month...thus, if yours is not used one month, it will nonetheless appear another. (As you can gather, we anticipate good response to this column!) So get out your pen/pencil and paper...write("speak") into the "OPEN MIKE"! Mail to club Hdqs and mark "Mike" on lower left-hand corner of envelope. We want to hear YOU!

IT COULD BE YOU!!

NASWA Hdqs has been asked, by a certain SWBC station which airs a DX program world-wide, to help find someone in North America who is willing/capable of taking on job of making tapes, being announcer for segment of the broadcasts. Main requirements are that he have good recording equipment and an "acceptable" speaking voice; Also that he have experience in the SWBC hobby. The OM sought would need to submit a tape twice a month to the station. Tapes would be recorded by him (his voice) and would be made up of DX and in-general news/tips/info re SWBC from the North American angle. Tape and postage would be paid for by the station!

Here then is what NASWA asks....If you have the above mentioned basic requirements and are interested, submit a 3" reel @ 3.75ips (approximately 5 minutes) recording as an "audition" tape. We will monitor it here and, if it is par that the station seeks, we will forward it to the station for consideration. Please understand one thing however, that is...the final/official decision will be up to the station, not NASWA Hdqs. Too, all necessary info/requirements/instructions will be sent from the station.

This is an opportunity for someone, but worthy opportunities always mean work...and this be no exception. Consider all above carefully (only the basic data is given!) If you then feel you would like to give it a go...send the tape to NASWA Hdqs and we will take it from there. Incidentally, the OM sought need not necessarily be a NASWA member, he can be anyone, provided he meets with necessary requirements. Pass the word! And finally, the OM who is accepted will have the cooperation and help of all ANARC affiliated clubs sofaras data for tapes are concerned (since he will be the North American "voice" rather than just that of one club!) We request other ANARC clubs copy. Tnx!

HELPING HAND SERVICE

Anyone interested in good used equipment? NASWAer Roger Camire, 74 Dartmouth Street, Manchester, New Hampshire 03102 says he will be happy to check availability of such at local supplier in his area. He mentions BC-221's priced around \$50.

New member Trev Burke (see address in new member section!) has a Heathkit GR-64 and a multiplier for sale. Write him for full particulars and price.

Thinking of a new rx? Write Dick Jenneman, NASWAer for prices on Hallicrafter and Drake models. His QTH: Rural Route 2 Box 104, Stanley, Wisc. 54768.

Wanna make me an offer on a old National NC-173, in darn good condx? I'll consider all quotes above \$75 plus shipping charges! I'll toss in the external speaker fer nuttin! Contact me at club Hdqs address. WPE3BWL.

NEW MEMBERS



WELCOME ABOARD

* * * * *

19-FEBRUARY-67

George Mullen, 1166 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, New York 11225. "Am a native Brooklynite; Age 45, USArmy retired 1964. Presently employed as security guard. Rx is a Hammarlund HQ-145, also have a Hallicrafters SX-110; Antenna is an inverted L shaped longwire. I am interested in QSLs, awards and contests, also cardswaps. New to the hobby, I am sure I will benefit and learn much via Frendx. NASWA is my first club and I read of it in PE Communications Handbook '67."

Ronald Thomas, 5649 Shenandoah Ave., Norfolk, Virginia 23509. "Am 14 and in 8th grade. Have been interested in the hobby for about 2 years, but have been QSL seeking for just 6 months. My rx is a Hallicrafters S-120 and I use a longwire and SW9 antenna. Am interested in contests, awards, stamps, coins, swimming and am a member of the band at school. First learned about NASWA via PE magazine."

Robert R. Palmer, N.7005 Adams St., Spokane, Washington 99208. "A teacher of Junior High math, I am 37 and married. Have SWL'ed off/on since 1949, seriously since 1957. I have logged over 130 countries to date, am not too interested in QSLs. Rx is presently a Hammarlund HQ-160; Antenna a 66' longwire. Although I have held editorial positions in certain clubs during past, I presently am a member of none. I join NASWA on the recommendation of long-time friend and good member August Balbi."

Howie Rosenberg, 700 Euclid Ave., Brooklyn, New York 11208. "Have been an SWL for 2 years. Age is 17 and I am a senior in highschool. Equipment here consists of a Hallicrafters S-120, Heathkit StarRoamer and a Vista tape recorder. My antenna is a 50' vertical. I am interested in awards, contests, card/tape swaps and electronics. Read of NASWA in '67 PE Communications Handbook."

Norman A. Jacobson, 2424 Illinois St., Racine, Wisconsin 53405. "Married, 38 and a research chemist. Have been SWLing for about a year. Rx is a Hallicrafters SX-71 and I employ a 100' rhombic antenna (in attic). Interests center on awards, stamps, also camping and hiking; Too, the educational value of SWLing and QSL collecting. I first heard of NASWA via friend/member Robert Getman, and through PE."

Jim Eller, 1001 Acacia St., Clifton Forge, Virginia 24422. "I am a highschool freshman, age is 14. I use a Lafayette H-700 rx and a 40' longwire antenna. Other gear is a GE taperecorder. Am interested in contests, awards, also photography and tapeswaps. NASWA is my first club and I heard about it from friend/member Jerry Green."

Robert L. Gorenflo, Box 48, Green Camp, Ohio 43322. "I am a millwright by vocation, am 43 and married. Shack gear here includes a National NC-50, Knight 150-A, Heathkit HR-10 and Lafayette HA-52A. Antenna is a dipole. I am interested in awards, contests, cardswaps and coin collecting. Belong to ARRL. Read of NASWA in PE."

Stanley F. Cabral, 2254 62nd Ave., Oakland, California 94605. "Have been playing around with radios for a number of years, but have just recently taken serious and an outright interest in SWLing. Age is 41, I am married and work in industrial arts. My rx is a Hammarlund HQ-180A, antenna is an inverted L longwire 70'. Other equipment is Galaxy rejector and Ameco preamp. Of my 18 QSLs to date, I prize those from R.Brunei and Nepal most. NASWA is my first club and I read of it in PE Comm. Handbook."

Paul Burns, 546 First St., Manistee, Michigan 49660. "I am 15 and have been SWLing for about a year. My rx is an RME-69, antenna a longwire. Aside from the rx, only other gear I have is a Norelco 101 tape recorder. I am interested in awards, contests and tapesponding, also stamp collecting. NASWA is the first club I have joined and I read about it in the 1967 PE Communications Handbook."

(More New Members, next page)

Tom Benenati, 6 Sunset Dr., Norwich, New York 13815. "I am 16 and a junior in high school. My favorite sport is football and I also like to play the guitar, hunt, fish and trap. Began serious interest in SWLing about July of last year. Use a Hallicrafters SX-110 rx and a 65' longwire antenna. Other interests include awards, contests, card-swaps and amateur radio. Am a registered PE monitor station, but NASWA is my first club. I read of it in current PE Communications Handbook."

Bruce Goldman, 2180 Bolton St., Bronx, New York 10462. "A native New Yorker, I am 16 and a high school junior. Started DXing in Aug '66 with a transistor rx, now use a Lafayette HA-230 with a 66' longwire antenna. Am interested in contests, awards, coins, stamps, photography and electronics. Member of RNYWSWC, BDXC, RCSWC. Now join NASWA which I read of in PE and EI magazines."

Ed Daniel, Sunset Drive, Ottawa, Ohio 45875. "Am 15 and in high school. Started in the radio hobby as an experimenter and have since become mainly interested in SWLing. My equipment includes a Heathkit GR-64, Knight SpanMaster and TDC tape recorder. Antenna is a longwire. Am interested in awards, contests and tapeswaps, also paintings and marine life(aquarium). NASWA is my first club and I read of it in EI."

Bryan Roach, 3 Fowlds Ave., Sandringham, Auckland, New Zealand. "Dxing since 1962, I am 20 and work as clerk in main Post Office here. My rx is a Philco and I use a longwire antenna. I am interested in awards, contests, also in reading and woodworking. Am a member of NZDXRA; Heard of NASWA via WRTH."

Trev Burke, 644 Baker St., Victoria, B.C., Canada. "Age here is 17 and I attend 11th grade at Mount View High School. Rx is a Heathkit GR-64, antenna is a dipole in two 25' segments. Other gear is a Q-multiplier and a Crowncorder CTR-5400. I am interested in contests, awards, tapesponding, stamp collection and electronics. Am a member of ASWLC and the IDXC. Heard of NASWA from friend/member Serge Neumann II and also EI."

Danny Jamison, 3530 Woodmere Drive, Richmond, Virginia 23234. "A 17 year old Junior in high school here. Set up includes a Hallicrafters S120, National RQ303 tape recorder and I use a whip antenna. Am interested in awards, contests, card and tape swaps, also am on school football and track teams, like golf. Although I belong to RNYWLC, I consider NASWA my first real club and I read about it in leaflet issued by Radio Sweden."

Charles Rizzo, 6315 Madison Street, W. New York, New Jersey 07093. "Began SWLing in July last year. Am 14 and a sophomore in high school. Using a Hallicrafters S120 and 50' longwire antenna, I have logged 40 countries so far, QSL'd 13. Am interested in contests/competitions, awards, also science. Hrd about NASWA via member Mike Larkins."

Frank A. Grochowski, 171 McKee Road, Irwin, Penna. 15642. "Mechanical Engineer by vocation, I am 38, single, a grad of Univ. of Pittsburgh w/BS in Mech. Engr. Presently employed by Westinhouse. Rx is a Hallicrafters SX122 with a Heathkit GR64 standby. Antenna is a longwire. Aside for SWLing, other interests include hunting, sports and photography. First learned of NASWA in Popular Electronics magazine."

Ramsay Young, Route 1, Crewe, Virginia 23930. "I'm 15 and a sophomore in high school. Have been SWLing for about 3 years. Gear includes a Heathkit GR64 and a Holstrom SK-20 preselector. At present am using a longwire antenna, but I experiment with other types from time to time, depending on space, time, money. Am interested in contests, awards, cardswaps, also pool, golf, football and baseball. NASWA is my first club and I read about it in Radio-TV Experimenter."

John MacDonald, Sir George Williams Univ., Montreal, Que., Canada. "Emigrated to Canada from Scotland in '58. Am 41, married, Prof. and Head Dept. of Education. Receiver is a Hammarlund HQ180, antenna an indoor joystick. Consider myself an enthusiastic, but not very technically gifted DXer; So far content to log rather than verify stations. Aside from the radio hobby, I am interested in politics, bridge and hypnotherapy. Am member of NRC, MNRC, IRCA and ASWLC. Learned of NASWA via Electronics Illustrated."

(New member applications rcvd after 20th of month will be listed in next bulletin!)

RENEWALS:: 2nd year- John Zaharek, Dan Henderson, Rene Chicoine, John Patton, Peter Feges, John Hartman; 3rd year- Frank Domineske.

(Special tnx to Hank Bennett/PE, C.M. Stanbury/EI for mentioning NASWA in mag columns!)

FEBRUARY BIRTHDAYSEXCERPTS de
Members....Letters

Best wishes to each of the following who celebrate this month: Mike Chezosky, Bill Block, Tony Davis, Bill Graham, Joe Sabo, Jerry Green, Don Herbert, Bob Kelley, Lou Manziano, Charles Lebo, John Lindgren, Sam Rowell, Mike McElhatton, Ken Sedlacek, Bob Graham, Erick Soentgerath, Frank Domineske and Mike Poore.

RE PUBLICATIONS

Concerning WRTH and "How to Listen..." we have rcvd a few letters from NASWAers who ask if they can include with their order, extra copy(s) for friends who are not NASWA members, yet belong to certain other clubs listing these publications for sale at full price. Hereto we would inform them, we will honor ALL orders; After all, NASWA is not making nor losing any money on discounts given, and we are glad to be of service to members as well as fellow-hobbyists, no matter what club(s) they might belong to.

AROUND THE CLUBS

"Looking up, Down under"...Announcing that he is taking over editorship of the ARDXC-Australian Radio-DX Club, which publishes "Australian DX News" bulletin each month and covers SW/MW/UTE/ARO DXing, fellow-NASWA member Bob Padula informs us he hopes to improve both the club and bulletins. A first step will be to move Hdqs to location in Melbourne from Sydney, NSW. Knowing Bob as we do, we are sure this club will much benefit under his leadership in days ahead. Anyone interested in additional data may write him: Robert Padula, 404 Mont Albert Rd., Surrey Hills ELO, Victoria, Australia. Be sure to mention NASWA/Frendx to him!

Mike Scott, CDXC/NASWA member has been appointed the new SWBC editor for "Cadex", the bulletin of the Canadian DX Club. It will be his job to effort reinstating the section, getting it back to par of old when it was one of the best. It is our hope the CDXC SWBCers give him the needed support.

(This column short/lacking this month due either nothing important/new "doing" or January exchange bulletins*not having been received at press time. *i.e., NNRC, ASWLC, WIDXA, WMRC.)

"The special section on Indonesia in Jan. Frendx was really "something else". For those new at the hobby, like me, it was a big help. I hope to see more multi-pagers on other stations/countries." Jim Eller

"Frendx out ranks all bulletins...and I've read a lot of different ones in the thirty years I've been SWLing." Pete Feges

"Have only been a NASWA member for just 2 months, but already find Frendx aiding and educating me many ways re hobby." Steve Lee

"Being new to the club/hobby, I find my first copies of Frendx of little benefit because they are without a glossary of abbreviations." Robert Birnbaum

"The past year was the best in my SWBC-hobby career and I am sure it was due my NASWA membership, receiving Frendx. Too, it pleases me that the club is most stable, thanks to the FB officers/staff and best leadership around." Paul Coleman

"Have never seen a more "pro-like" and useful, informative bulletin than Frendx. It truly is tops in SWBC field." Bob Palmer

"Cant get enough of our boy Charlie Loud-enboomer; He really turns me on. Keep him comming!" Dave Kilborn

"I joined NASWA because I knew it would help me; I've not been disappointed! It is the greatest of pleasures to be associated with some of the worlds top DXers who have treated me, a lowly beginner, as one of their own." Stan Cabral

"Any SWBCer not receiving Frendx cant be fully appreciating or enjoying the hobby. My tnx to the editors/staff who work to give me much happiness every month; I for one, really appreciate it." John Mraz

"Although I belong to other clubs, rcve other bulletins, I have no hesitation in stating that I consider NASWA/Frendx best of any." Rene Chicoine

"NASWA, via Frendx, makes an already great hobby even more enjoyable." Trev Burke

Exclusive

LOUDENBOOMER REPORT

Exclusive

I'm a prophet without honor in my own land; a voice crying in the wilderness! During the past months, I've been scoffed at for exposing the famed Radio Swamp; ridiculed for proposing the first sensible radio contest. I've been burned in effigy and some persons have even pencilled mustaches on my pictures. But do I complain? Hardly ever!

So, knowing full well that my efforts will only call down more abuse upon my unbowed head, I'll try once more to enlighten you readers on a subject of some importance.

It was with amazement, last summer, that I noted the mass of misinformation circulated about a supposed British shortwave pirate station, "Corsair Radio," which was said to be operating experimentally from a small vessel off the Kent coast.

It was bad enough that the much publicized story was grossly distorted, but worse yet, some people took the position that the station never existed at all.

As a matter of fact, there actually was a shortwave pirate station operating on 41 meters last summer. However, it was not aboard a sea-going vessel in the English off-shore waters. Rather, it was hovering high above the city of Conshohocken, Pennsylvania in a surplus Navy blimp.

Furthermore, somewhere in the telling, the name of the mysterious station became confused. The blimp-borne operation, erroneously reported as "Corsair Radio," was actually called "Hot Air Radio."

How do I know? Because the sole owner/manager/announcer of "Hot Air Radio" was none other than your truly, Charlie Loudenboomer!

I never planned on becoming a broadcasting tycoon, but after I sneezed at an inopportune moment while attending a surplus equipment auction at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, I found myself the surprised owner of a 200-foot long blimp.

I hauled it home, where even deflated it took up most of my spacious back yard. When a neighbor suggested in jest that I start an unlicensed station operating from the blimp, saying, "You're always up in the air anyway, Charlie," I decided why not? He also suggested the station's name, "Hot Air Radio," and made certain unkind references to "gas bag" and the like, which I prefer not to discuss here.

It was a fairly simple proposition to modify my old 50-watt, 40 meter novice transmitter, install a small power supply and a turntable in the lighter-than-air craft's tiny cabin.

Of course, when the FCC got wind of my project, they sent a man around to warn me to cease and desist. When I questioned the federal agency's jurisdiction in controlling broadcasting from airspace, he threatened to haul me into court. Actually, my case was pending when disaster, in another form, struck "Hot Air Radio."

Three days after I took to the air, in more ways than one, early in July, I was floating lazily over the green Pennsylvania countryside, playing Beatle records, giving out with snappy patter, and in between, reading some of the fan mail that was beginning to pour into the station in response to the first broadcasts. I had nothing more serious to worry about than keeping my 800 foot trailing antenna from snagging the WINB towers at Red Lion.

Suddenly an exotic stamp on one of the envelopes caught my eye. I tore open the letter and read: "Dear Sir, I'm happy to report reception of "Hot Air Radio" in New Zealand..."

Great Scott! My little station had been heard half a world away!

Without thinking, I grabbed a hammer and nail and, flushed with pride, began to tack this treasured report in a prominent place on the studio wall. With a gasp of horror I realized my colossal error as the tip of the nail punctured the blimp's gas bag.

Gushing helium from the growing rent in the rubberized fabric, the dirigible plunged earthward. Needless to say, I parachuted to safety, but the blimp and all its equipment were a total loss.

Thus ended the short life of "Hot Air Radio," America's only airborne pirate station.

..Charlie Loudenboomer

The ANARC Report

Part #1 of a four-part look at the committee's composing the working efforts of the Association, written and edited by Doug Benson and Frank Peters, NASWA Representatives.

- - - - -Freq. Recc. Committee* - - - - -
 Chairman: Dick Wood

Back in 1965, as an outgrowth of a watchdog committee proposal in January, ANARC decided that it could best serve the interests of DXers by supplying something better than the then-existing report panels etc in formation of a committee to study broadcasters' frequencies and, upon request, recommend changes in North American beams. Under the reins of Richard Wood, the committee was formed in March of 1965, with one true DXer in each of the major areas of America serving as monitors.

Wood himself is well-versed in languages, born in Scotland 27 years ago, and educated at Cambridge. Dick moved from England to the states in 1963, is a lecturer in linguistics at Indiana University. Dick is primarily interested in LA and SA broadcasters, and until its recent demise headed the American Central Radio Club, which, like its editor, specialized in South American broadcasters.

On March 14th, Dick sent letters announcing formation of the committee to all stations noting that he was heading up a group of highly qualified and well-equipped DXers in the several regions of the Continent, inviting stations beaming to North America to submit current and future schedules, with an eye toward their study by the committee in a serious, responsible attempt in the name of all North American SWLs to improve frequency choice selection and interference properties and to choose the best possible frequencies with a view toward optimum interference-free reception at all times of the year.

First committenees were August Balbi, Joe Rudolph and Warren Nordgren, who, along with Wood, represented listeners in each of the 4 major areas of reception across the continent.

The purpose of the Frequency Recommendations Committee (as stated in the Quarterly Report, spring 1965 to the Association) was to achieve improvement in reception of International Radio Broadcast stations beamed to North America by monitoring, propagation study and recommendations on frequency choice and transmission time choice to stations directing beams on North America.

So much for the beginnings and organization. We thought the best way to give you a solid look at the committee's activities was to set them up in a Time Line

Frequency Recommendations Committee Timeline Of Events

- April 1965 First reaction from TWR, Monaco to original letters
- May 1965 Favorable responses from Cairo, Amman, Bucharest, Beirut, Netherlands, Australia, Radio Sweden and USSR's Ministry of Communications reported interested. Positive Freq ID subcommittee formed.
- June 1965 First actual recommendation of a frequency change; first submitted projected frequency list by a station.
- Summer 65 Subcommittee discontinued. Head of FreqRecCon incapacitated by accident, work continues by committee.
- Fall 1965 Committee exploratory work. Bonaire adjusts frequencies, after committee recommendations, thus scoring first success for the committee.

Time Line, cont.

- February 1966 First arrangement of test transmission for comparison by committee by Radio Sweden. DXers outside committee contacted for participation. Correspondence with VOG, Koln for improvement of NA West Coast smsn freq. Prague and Bierut cooperation reported pending.
- May 1966 Good contact reported with Prague Radio for freq change. Duetcheswelle notes knowledge of band trouble Lisbon, Portugal requests programming recommendations. FreqReccComm chairman speaks on committee at ANARC Convention in Kansas City.
- July 1966 Radio Prague shifts from 6090 to 6095 kcs on committee recommendations. Chairman reports correspondence with Swedish PTT to improve Stockholm's transmitting freqs.
- August 1966 Committee reports breakthrough in cooperation with BBC, Vatican Radio and Cairo. Committee reports all these stations have moved to recommended channels, and seek counsel on regular basis.
- September 66 Continued cooperation with sts submitting proposed frequency lists for study prior to commencing seasonal broadcasts. Report of Netherlands and Sweden cooperating regularly. Radio Japan cooperating, with 19 mb freq under study. Prague reported moved, on committee recommendation, from 9505 kcs to 9720 kcs. Committee studying Lisbon-SABC conflict on 9675 kcs., corresponding with both. RAI informed by committee of RNE QRM on 11800 kcs, with RAI moving to 11810 kcs. Bucharest, after counsel, moved from BBC-QRMed 9510 to clear 9750.
- October 1966 Committee reports a dozen stations and more counseled. Vatican Radio beams tests to committee's monitoring panel. Committee's recommendation of move from 9645 to 9690 kcs reported pending. Radio Nederlands sends letter of special thanks to chairman(see Reporte, Frendx, December 1966).
- November 66 Lisbon reported cooperating fully, moved to 9680 kcs on recommendations. Jordan Radio contacted for reinstatement of North American Service. SABC reported using 11800 kcs against committee advice.
- December 66 Bucharest Radio reported back on 9510, Chairman asks admonishing by reporters. Committee in contact with Bangkok, Thailand for North American Service.
- January 67

That brings us up-to-date on the Frequency Recommendations Committee's work to the moment.

Now, courtesy of Dick, let's examine in closer detail the current status of committee work: Here's Dick's synopsis of activities as they now stand with the varied broadcasters included:

The BBC Cooperation very good with the committee, and has shown a

NARC Report, cont. Frequency Recommendations Committee...

great desire to maintain good reception in North America; Recently, reception in both 31 and 49 meter bands has improved, and the morning North American service is on two exceptionally good channels.

Radio Nederland One of the most cooperative stations. Every tentative frequency schedule is sent, months in advance, to the committee, and our comments are returned in time for any action that may be necessary.

Emissora Nacional The 49 meter channels are both hemmed in by the VOA, and the committee helped EN find a suitable 31 meter channel. A conflict with RSA was ironed out (see Time Line, overpage); now, Beirut has appeared in Lisbon's freq; unfortunately, Beirut is not cooperating with the committee, so that this clash may continue.

Radio Sweden The Swedish Dept of Telecommunications is in regular touch with the committee, tho not all frequency choices made have been well-advised.

Radio Prague Is at present using one frequency recommended by the committee. In regular touch.

Vatican Radio The most complete example of station cooperation. All three frequencies now in use by the Vatican in its North American service were first tested with the committee (see Time Line) then permanently adopted.

Radio RSA Is in close touch, and has accepted recommendations.

Radio Norway Has been in partial touch, but complete cooperation not yet achieved.

Radio Japan In close touch with the committee; alternative frequencies have been recommended, and may be adopted when necessary.

Swiss Broadcasting Frequency choices are made by the Swiss PTT; some contact was established some time ago, but not much correspondence has been seen lately. However, the Bonaire conflict on 9535 kcs has been reported.

Radio Bucharest Did appear formerly to have adopted a committee suggestion, but never admitted it in any letter. Is wasting many transmitters on useless frequencies.

Radio Denmark Has declared that it will not change frequency, even though it admits its evening broadcast is completely inaudible, because it does not want to "wander around"!

Radio Cairo Is now using a recommended frequency.

Radio Beirut, Radio Nacional de Espana, RAI, Rome, Australia, Radio Amman, Radio Thailand; Have refused to reply, or to heed the suggestion of the committee for the improvement of the audibility of their North American Services.

-----above synopsis of activities courtesy Dick Wood-----

The original committeemen remain the same, except that Al Glover has replaced Warren Nordgren. However, a larger monitoring group is, as occasion demands, used by the committee. Looking toward the future, Committee Chairman Wood advises us that he has accepted a position as Assistant Professor of Modern European Languages at the University of Hawaii, which post he will assume on September 1st, of this year. He notes "watch for a change in the stations I hear, then". More background information on Dick we thought you might be interested in:

ANARC Report, cont...Frequency Recommendations Committee

Dick is unmarried, and uses a bevy of enviable equipment in his committee monitoring chores; The Hammarlund HQ-180, an SP-600 for mediumwave work, with Dick listing as antenna farm array two long-wires and a Mosley SWL-7 trapped dipole, beamed in different directions. For mediumwave he lists a six-turn spiral loop 4-1/2 by 4-1/2 feet. Dick is a language student par excellence, and claims to be able to express himself in no less than eleven different languages. The Committee Chairman might indeed be a handy addition to any serious DXing session with that particular ability! Dick has conversational abilities in English, French, German, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Esperanto, Italian and "Papiamento" as listed in his letter.

Dick joins the ranks of NASWAers who are professionally engaged in radio, too...listen for his voice via the Voice of Indiana University, WFIU at 103.7 MHz on your FM dial with his Evening Concert.

A fact that many may find surprising is that Dick is not a citizen, but a British Subject. He was born in Dundee.

Dick is presently working toward his PhD at the University, and will as noted before, assume his Hawaiian duties later this year.

****Special thanks to Richard Wood and his cooperation, enabling**** us to present this complete summation of one of ANARC's most ambitious committees, the Frequency Recommendations Committee.

Coming in the ANARC Report: Similar coverage of the three other major committees of the Association of North American Radio Clubs: The Manufacturers' Liason Committee (Stan Stanbury, chairman), The QSL Committee (Tom Guglielmi, chairman) and the Country List compilation Committee (Doug Benson, chairman).

Further ANARC News, Feb.

Gerry Dexter reports that the voting on the Country List criterion, as submitted to the Representatives, is apparently running well in favor of its adoption. Chairman Benson has instituted proceedings toward the prompt involvement of the List itself, announcing the following committeemen appointed so far to handle their respective areas of the List: C. M. Stanbury, Americas..Wayne Segal, Europe. Others from the half-dozen committeemen to be named as the list work progresses.

Special thanks in order; To Bill Eddings, for donation of four pages of space this month for our complete coverage above, to Dick Wood, for cooperation and solid suggestions, to Gerry Dexter who has exhibited remarkable foresight and adulthood in his new position...

Special good wishes to our neighbor Rog Camire, who's tying the knot in a few months.

CIDXC, one of our member clubs, is now entitled, through growth in membership, to another Representative. Lorne Jennings is expected to name the new man shortly.

Finally, remember our addresses for your letters and comments: Doug Benson, 63 High Street, Laconia NH 03246 and Frank Peters, 820 West 34th Street. Chicago. Illinois. 60608. Best 73s from ANARC.



NASWA SHORT WAVE BROADCAST CENTER



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

All Times in GMT

Deadline 20th mo.

A WORTHWHILE PROJECT!

In the November issue of *Friendx*, a feature article on a little-known station in Haiti, Radio Grand' Anse, operating from the city of Jeremie on 5,090 kc/s., mentioned that the station's owner, Alix Felix was having trouble keeping it on the air due to the inavailability of necessary "803" tubes in his country. From other sources we've recently learned these troubles have now caused this outlet to go off the air.

This article caused an NASWA member, Barry Deal of Ord, Nebraska, to propose that a fund be started to purchase and ship several of these important broadcasting tubes to Mr. Felix. Barry's project is now off the ground and he indicates that he hopes to collect donations of up to \$60 to ship four of the tubes to Felix to enable/get this relatively rare station back on the air.

This plan seems like a very worthwhile one to me and I am personally supporting Barry's efforts. This seems like an excellent opportunity for DXers to help keep an interesting DX station on the air!

The fund drive is now underway. If you'd like to help this worthwhile venture, your contributions, in any amount, would be appreciated. If every NASWA member contributed only a quarter, the drive would be over the top in a very short time. Just sixty members giving a dollar would do the same.

Contributions may be sent to: Operation "803", c/o Barry Deal, 507 South 18th Street, Ord, Nebraska.

We'll be keeping you posted in the coming months on the success of this project!

MORE ON RADIO EUZKADI

Our follow-up article on the Basque clandestine station, Radio Euzkadi in last month's *Friendx* brought another reply from Sr. Luis Ibarra Enzondo, of the Basque exile government in Paris. Sr. Ibarra E. expresses distress that NASWA should seek the true location of his station. In part, his letter reads: "I find there is a big contradiction between your acceptance of Radio Euzkadi as a clandestine station and your desire to be informed of where Radio Euzkadi is located. If the word "clandestine" means "secret", why should you be an exception? If you are not a member of the Birch (sic) Society (or whatever its name is) or a follower of MacArthy (sic) and Goldwater, please stop all that nonsense about inviting your readers to join in the research...you had better leave us in peace concerning the clandestinity of Radio Euzkadi."

For the benefit of our readers, I will simply point out that such research, of course, has no political motivation. As DXers, we simply wish to gain as much information about interesting broadcasting stations as we can. We wish no harm to this operation and in fact, it is hard to visualize how we could obtain any data which could not already be in the hands of the forces opposed to Basque nationalism. Any nation has direction finding and intelligence resources far beyond that which we are capable of mustering. We must recognize a practical fact that the Spanish government already must know far more about Radio Euzkadi than we do. Therefore, I cannot be too concerned over Sr. Ibarra E's objections to our continued research. Further, *Friendx* is as much a news source as any newspaper or magazine and therefore the right of freedom of the press applies equally to us.

...Don Jensen

TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF REPORTING

Much has been said recently of the importance of sending proper reports to SWBC stations--probably the most significant part of the listener's report is the portion intended for the station's engineering staff. Indeed, this is the justification for the report as a whole, in most cases. A detailed and accurate technical section will go a long way in improving station/listener relationships.

The most familiar and useful tool for reporting is the widely used SINPO system; however, a mere SINPO report may not tell the whole story of the reception in question. Under "S" (Signal Strength) may be recorded the overall trend of the signal during the transmission, any variance in the signal strength rating, etc. Rarely does a signal remain at one level during a logging period. If one knows the S-meter calibration of his receiver, a fair approximation may be made of the input level in microvolts. However, care must be used when doing this as the S-meter sensitivity may vary over the frequency range of the receiver. Also, the RST reading on the S-meter must be converted to an equivalent SINPO rating.

The "I" portion (Interference) of the SINPO report can be of most use to the station as it determines whether the channel is clear for the target area of the broadcast. Obviously, if the listener is logging a transmission not intended for his area, the interference report is not as useful as if he were in the target area. When possible a breakdown of the source, location, and frequency of the QRM adds to the value of the report. Some examples of source might be: facsimile, RTTY, CW, amateur, broadcast, local power line, local TV receiver, heterodyne, etc.

Another portion of the SINPO report deserves additional clarification. The "P" or Propagation Disturbance rating. The station would be most interested to know the type of fading as well as its effect on the reception. This can be given as fading rate, or period from peak-to-peak, and the depth of fading. The listener may use any scale for this as long as it is clear to the station.

Even after preparing a careful SINPO report, there is additional information that is of use to a station. This might include readability of the signal (R code is suggested) and factors affecting readability, as well as the modulation quality of the signal. In most cases, modulation is good, however, there are stations which are guilty of overmodulation and distortion, hum and undermodulation, which can be detected by weak audio on a relatively strong carrier. The latter is perhaps the most common fault, especially among stations in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

INDONESIAN ADDENDA

This information may be added to the special Indonesian section included in the January Frendx. It was received directly from an Indonesian source.

The Indonesian Air Force station, Radio Angkatan Udara is indeed still on the air. It broadcasts from 1000-1700 and after, GMT, on 2,475 kc/s (121.2 M.) and 11,925V (25.1 M.). Programs are mostly selections of Indonesian and American songs, with some commercials in both Indonesian and English. Correct address is: Radio Angkatan Udara Republik Indonesia, Djl. Tjipinang Tjempedak I No. 51, Djatinegara, Java, Indonesia. Djatinegara is located just outside Djakarta.

Return postal rates from Indonesia to the U.S. are as follows for airmail: 5 gram letter-26 Rupiahs; 10 gram letter-40 Rupiahs; 15 gram letter-54 Rupiahs. Mint stamps available from: Sax Ringler, W2SAW, 466 Weaver Rd, Webster, N.Y. 14580.

Last but not least, details concerning the listener's receiving equipment and antenna system tend to put the report in the proper perspective to the station. If aids to selectivity are used, such as notch filters, crystal and mechanical filters, Q-Multipliers, by all means include this in the report, as they affect apparent signal strength, etc. Any details concerning propagation and band conditions might be included in this section. Weather data, often mentioned as an item to be included in reports, is of little use to the station with the possible exception of noting the effect of local moisture on power line interference (most applicable to vertical antenna systems). There is so much technical information to be gained from the reception of most signals that a simple SINPO rating does not suffice to tell a complete story of a station's performance. The technical portion of your report reflects your pride and interest in the hobby and careful attention to the aspect of reporting will pay real benefits.

T W E N T Y - F I V E Y E A R S O L D T H I S M O N T HVOICE OF AMERICA

On February 24, 1942, the world first heard the transmissions of the Voice of America. On that date the first program, in German, began: "The Voice of America speaks. Today, America has been at war for 79 days. Daily, at this time, we shall speak to you about America and the war. The news may be good or bad—we shall tell you the truth."

This month, the VOA celebrates its 25th birthday. On this occasion, NASWA salutes the Voice of America on its silver anniversary with this multi-page feature on its past, present and future!

THE PAST

Though international shortwave broadcasting dates back to the 1920's, the United States was relatively late in initiating a governmental shortwave service. The international services of Germany, Italy and Great Britain, to name several, preceded the VOA by a number of years.

In early 1942, the entire shortwave broadcasting facilities of the United States consisted of 12 shortwave broadcast transmitters in scheduled operation. NBC had two 50 kw. transmitters at Boundbrook, N.J. CBS had two 50 kw. stations and one 10 kw. transmitter at Brentwood, L.I., N.Y. Crosley had a 50 kw. at Cincinnati, while Westinghouse had another at Boston. General Electric had two 50 kw. transmitters at Schenectady and one more at Belmont, Cal. WRUL operated a 50 kw. and a 20 kw. transmitter under the sponsorship of an educational foundation from Scituate, Mass. In addition, the common carriers, AT&T, Pross Wireless, RCA and MacKay had a limited number of low powered transmitters normally used for point-to-point traffic which were capable of voice communication.

In the period prior to the beginning of the war and immediately following, the individual private broadcasters were all actively engaged in broadcasting in a variety of languages to selected target areas. Program content was news, sports, cultural features, entertainment, religious programs and educational subjects. When the war began, the stations all immediately limited their programs to subjects permitted under the directives of the Office of Censorship.

To provide a consistent presentation of the official view of the U.S. government, time was contracted on these various stations for broadcasts of the new Voice of America. Not only was centralized "official" programming a practical necessity, but a means to ensure that the programming could be heard was equally a priority matter.

In those first few days of VOA, broadcasts were beamed to Europe in five languages; English; German, French, Italian and Spanish. But at the height of World War II, the VOA was broadcasting more than 3,200 live programs weekly in a wide range of languages.

Additional facilities were needed: more powerful transmitters to provide stronger signals to more places on the earth; increased effective radiated power through the design and construction of more efficient antenna systems; relay stations located closer to ultimate target areas to provide that extra margin of signal and intelligibility that would get the message to the listener.

First, additional facilities were built at existing domestic locations; four more 50 kw. transmitters at Boundbrook bringing the total to six; another at Brentwood; a new 100 kw. (the first really high power unit) at Schenectady; another 50 kw. at Cincinnati; a 100 kw. at Belmont, Cal. During this same period, a new plant with one 50 kw. and one 100 kw. transmitter was built near San Francisco; with another two 50 kw. units built at Wayne, N.J. Six more very high powered units (rated output 110 kw. each) were installed near Cincinnati.

In 1945-46, six more transmitters, consisting of a total of two 200's, and four 50's were installed at two locations on the west coast, one half of the units at Dixon, Cal., the others at Dekano, Cal. Three more 50 kw. transmitters were installed at Scituate, Mass., and the original 20 kw. unit was upped in power to 80 kw. By 1952, four additional 100 kw. stations were added to west coast plants. (Continued next page)

VOA'S PAST (Continued)

Now the Voice of America was more clearly heard with 42 transmitters broadcasting from the U.S. in 46 languages with an output of about 50 program hours daily or approximately 125 separate programs, each 15 minutes to an hour in length.

The changing political scene, with the overthrow of the Axis and the emerging power and expansion of the Soviet influence on the world, created pressure to expand the VOA into a truly global network.

One major problem confronted the VOA in the late '40's...Jamming by Iron Curtain nations.

Communist jamming of VOA Russian language broadcasts was first observed in February 1948. It is believed that they used more than 2,000 radio transmitters to jam Russian, European-satellite and Chinese language transmissions of the Voice and other broadcast stations.

Jamming consists mainly of irritating noises which sound like buzz saws, sirens, white noise, etc., placed on the same frequencies as VOA transmissions for the purpose of making reception of the program difficult, if not impossible. Though intentional interference of radio transmissions violates international radio agreements, these transgressions continued.

The VOA realized that the most effective way to combat the jamming was to adopt a versatile approach requiring a wide range of latitude in engineering, operating and programming techniques. There is no single magic solution to the problem of jamming.

They resorted to the use of electronic devices such as heterodyne filters, speech clippers, exalted carrier-type receivers, the use of high-power transmitters and high-gain antennas, as well as making advantageous use of favorable propagation conditions when they exist, broadcasting on an around-the-clock basis, and transmitting the same program simultaneously from various relay stations located at different geographical locations. These permitted various degrees of penetration of the jamming barrage.

For reasons best known to themselves, the Russians and some of the satellites (Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland) have discontinued jamming. Whether this was a move to reduce tension of the cold war, or whether they found it no longer practical to pour out vast energy in a vain attempt to keep their people from hearing VOA programs, is a matter for conjecture. The VOA broadcasts can now be heard louder and clearer than ever before.

THE PRESENTVOICE OF AMERICA FACT SHEET

Mission and Scope: The Voice of America, a part of the U.S. Information Agency, has the following directive: "The long range interests of the United States are served by communicating directly with the peoples of the world by radio. To be effective, the VOA must win the attention and respect of listeners. These principles will govern broadcasts: (1) Voice of America will establish itself as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of news. VOA news will be accurate, objective and comprehensive. (2) VOA will represent America, not any single segment of American society. It will therefore present a balanced and comprehensive projection of significant American thought and institutions. (3) As an official radio, VOA will present the policies of the United States clearly and effectively. VOA will also present responsible discussion and opinion on these policies." Implementation of this directive has resulted in approximately half of the word output being devoted to news. The other half consists of news analyses, commentaries, press reviews, round-table discussions, documentary programs and special events covering American political, economic, social and cultural topics so as to provide overseas audiences a balanced and accurate picture of the U.S. and clear information regarding U.S. policies. The VOA also broadcasts music programs.

Currently, the Voice broadcasts directly to all parts of the world in 38 languages, using as many as 20 additional tongues for feeds and special programs of high international interest. Many of these broadcasts are simultaneously relayed or rebroadcast at a later time by medium wave radio stations in other countries.

(continued next page)

VOA'S PRESENT (Continued)

Facilities: Headquarters are located in the Health, Education and Welfare Building, 4th and Independence Ave. SW, Washington, D.C. VOA broadcasts are beamed by about 100 transmitters in the U.S. and overseas, with a total power in excess of 15 million watts. Transmitter sites in the United States are at Bethany, Ohio; Delano and Dixon, Cal.; Marathon, Fla.; Greenville, N.C.; and Honolulu, Hawaii. Transmitters abroad are located at Colombo, Ceylon; Malolos and Poro, Philippines; Monrovia, Liberia; Munich, Germany; Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands; Tangier, Morocco; Thessaloniki and Rhodes, Greece; Woofferton, England and Hue, Vietnam. Stations in California and Ohio will double their power by 1968, while new facilities in the Far East, notably in Thailand and the Philippines, will produce a far more powerful signal, vastly augmenting coverage of the area, including mainland China.

Direct Audience: Listeners number in tens of millions daily, more in times of crisis. Estimates of audience size are based on surveys, reports of USIS personnel stationed abroad, returned travelers accounts, and letters received (numbering over 200,000 per year, about half of which are in response to listeners' contests and one-time give-aways.) Look Magazine, in a recent article estimated the VOA's daily audience at 25 million.

Taped Programs: More than 3,000 radio stations in other countries broadcast some 15,000 transmitter hours weekly of taped programs prepared by VOA and/or USIS posts overseas.

Personnel: Authorized positions: 2,314 full-time, of which 1,371 are in the United States and 943 (including foreign nationals) are abroad.

Budget: Operating budget for fiscal year 1966: \$29.3 million.

Comparisons: The U.S.S.R. international shortwave broadcasts averaged 1,403 hours weekly; China, 1,015 hours weekly; Voice of America, 854 hours weekly; United Arab Republic, 827 hours weekly; BBC, 725 hours weekly and West Germany, 687 hours weekly.

THE GREENVILLE COMPLEX

To compete in the now crowded spectrum, higher power and improved antenna systems were required. Plans were developed and construction begun on what has since become known as the Greenville Relay Station near Greenville, N.C. This huge complex consisting of 18 broadcast and four communications transmitters at two separate locations and a program receiving and distribution center at a third location and 64 elaborate antenna systems is believed to be the largest most powerful radio facility in the world today. Its 22 transmitters consisting of six-500 kw, six-250 kw, six-50 kw and four 5 to 15 kw, SSB and communications units radiate a total energy output in excess of 4.8 million watts. It serves as the primary East Coast feeder for all the European, Mediterranean and African relay stations. In addition, it provides direct coverage for African area listeners as well as those in Latin America.

Inauguration of scheduled operations from Greenville in early 1963 made possible a further reduction in the use of the obsolete stateside units at Schenectady, Brentwood and Wayne which had served through the war years and beyond.

Plans are going forward for two additional major relay stations, one to bolster our signals from the Eastern Mediterranean area and another in the Far East. Air dates are set for 1967 and 1968. Further modernization is under way at the older stateside plants as well. Three of the Bethany, Ohio transmitters will be replaced by modern 250 kw. units. These will strengthen the station in its mission to support the Greenville coverage. The two west coast plants will each be augmented by three-250 kw. transmitters and two-50 kw. units.

R.I.A.S.

In West Berlin, the USIA operates RIAS, Radio in the American Sector, which broadcasts an average of 233 hours per week in German over medium and short-wave facilities (much of the daily schedule of RIAS transmissions actually are broadcast from VOA facilities at Munich). Its purpose is to reach the population of East Berlin and East Germany.

THE VOICE OF AMERICA'S OVERSEAS RELAY SYSTEM

TANGIER, MOROCCO - This station is used primarily as VOA's main gateway to Europe, North Africa and the Near and Middle East. At Tangier, the major facilities consist of ten shortwave transmitters ranging in power from 35 to 100 kw. Twenty-five rhombic antennas are available for beaming programs to the various target areas.

MUNICH, GERMANY - This location is close enough to the Central European target area so that the MW wave band can be used, as well as shortwave. The station consists of four shortwave transmitters ranging in power from 75 to 100 kw., and several lower powered transmitters. A 300 kw. MW unit is also in use. Seventeen shortwave antennas are available for coverage of Europe, the Eurasian areas of the Soviet Union, Near and Middle East, and parts of Africa. From 1953-64 a long wave, one megawatt transmitter was used on 173 kc/s. Its use was suspended when Russian jamming of shortwave signals ceased.

THESSALONIKI, GREECE - This relay station was engineered to take advantage of its proximity to the Balkan target areas. The station consists of four 35 kw. shortwave transmitters and a 50 kw. MW unit. Twelve shortwave antennas are available for coverage of the Balkans, the western Soviet Union, East Europe, the Near and Middle East.

RHODES, GREECE - VOA's station at Rhodes is used primarily for covering adjacent areas of the eastern Mediterranean. It consists of a 150 kw. MW station and two 50 kw. shortwave transmitters. Six shortwave antennas are available for beaming transmissions into the intended coverage area. From late 1951 until May, 1964, VOA transmitting facilities at Rhodes were housed aboard the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter's "Courier." Since May, 1964, new land-based facilities have replaced those previously housed aboard the Courier.

PHILIPPINES - VOA maintains transmitting facilities near Manila and San Fernando on the Island of Luzon. These facilities consist of nine shortwave transmitters ranging in power from 35 to 100 kw., and two MW units of 50 kw. and 1,000 kw. power. Three of the shortwave stations are transportable, and have been installed to provide increased coverage of Southeast Asia. Twenty-five rhombic antennas are available for beaming shortwave broadcasts over an arc extending from Korea to India.

OKINAWA - This station completes the Far Eastern coverage by beaming short and medium wave signals to northern and central Asiatic areas. It consists of three shortwave transmitters ranging in power from 35 to 100 kw., and a 1,000 kw. MW unit. Six rhombic antennas direct transmissions to Siberia, the Far East, China and Central Asia. In addition, two low-powered shortwave transmitters are used to augment coverage.

COLOMBO, CEYLON - This installation, operated for VOA by Radio Ceylon in accordance with an agreement between the governments of the U.S. and Ceylon, is intended primarily for coverage of India and Pakistan. The station consists of three 35 kw. shortwave transmitters. A large number of curtain arrays are available for beaming broadcasts to India, Pakistan and adjacent areas.

WOOFFERTON, ENGLAND - Six 250 kw and two 50 kw. shortwave transmitters, operated for VOA by the BBC, on a contractual basis, beam Voice broadcasts to Europe, Africa and the Near and Middle East. Thirty-five high-gain curtain antennas are available for directing these transmissions to their target areas.

HONOLULU, HAWAII - This station, located in the nation's newest state, serves as an auroral by-pass to the Far East and Southeast Asia. It consists of two 100 kw shortwave transmitters and seven rhombic transmitting antennas.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA - VOA's installation near Monrovia consists of six 250 kw. and two 50 kw. transmitters intended for shortwave coverage of the entire African continent. Twenty-nine high-gain transmitting antennas are available to beam VOA broadcasts over a wide arc from the Mediterranean to the South Indian Ocean. This installation came into full operation during 1964 and replaced several of the transportable units located here prior to completion.

HUE, VIETNAM - A medium wave transmitter of 50 kw. power operates from a compound in the Hue region, guarded by U.S. Marines. This installation was attacked by mortar fire from Viet Cong guerrillas last summer but was not knocked off the air. It operates on a medium wave frequency of 760 kc/s

VOA FREQUENCIES

The full and current schedule of VOA transmitter operations is available from: Frequency Division, Office of the Engineering Manager, U.S. Information Agency, Broadcasting Service, Washington, D.C. 20547. Here we will merely list assigned frequencies and transmitter locations.

3,980 - Munich	9,525- G'ville	11,870 - G'ville	15,400 - G'ville
3,990 - Monrovia	9,530 - Phl.	11,875 - Phl.	15,410 - Dl/Phl/G'v.
5,965 - Tan/Woof.	9,540 - Mun/Tan.	11,880 - G'ville	15,415 - G'ville
5,975 - Honolulu	9,545 - Oki/Dl.	11,890 - Bethany	15,430 - G'ville
5,980 - G'ville	9,560 - G'ville	11,910 - Phl.	15,445 - Monrovia
5,985 - Dixon	9,565 - G'v/Dixon	11,920 - G'ville	17,705 - Honolulu
5,995 - G'v/Thess.	9,580 - Phl.	11,930 - Phl.	17,710 - G'ville
6,005 - Ber/Mun.	9,600 - Monrovia	11,940 - G'ville	17,720 - G'ville
6,010 - Oki.	9,605 - Dixon	11,955 - G'ville	17,740 - G'ville
6,015 - Rho.	9,615 - Tan/Phl.	11,960 - Tangier	17,745 - Woof.
6,020 - G'ville	9,635 - G'ville	11,965 - Phl/Dl.	17,750 - Phl/By.
6,030 - G'ville	9,640 - G'ville	15,120 - Honolulu	17,760 - Tangier
6,035 - Monrovia	9,645 - G'ville	15,130 - G'ville	17,765 - Dl/Phl.
6,040 - Munich	9,650 - Bethany	15,150 - Honolulu	17,770 - Woof.
6,055 - G'ville	9,655 - Phl.	15,155 - Phl.	17,775 - Monrovia
6,065 - Dixon	9,660 - Mva/Woof.	15,160 - Woof/By.	17,780 - Mva/G'ville
6,080 - Woof.	9,665 - Phl/Dixon	15,175 - Phl.	17,795 - Dixon
6,125 - Tangier	9,670 - G'ville	15,185 - Phl.	17,800 - Dl/Woof/G'v.
6,150 - Woof.	9,700 - Dl/Phl.	15,190 - Munich	17,805 - G'ville
6,165 - Monrovia	9,710 - Thess.	15,195 - Mun/Tan.	17,815 - Tangier
6,170 - Philippines	9,715 - Woof.	15,205 - G'ville	17,820 - Dl/Phl.
6,180 - Monrovia	9,725 - G'ville	15,210 - Phl/Oki	17,830 - Phl/G'ville
6,185 - Phl/Delano	9,740 - Woof/Oki.	15,230 - G'ville	17,850 - Delano
6,190 - G'ville/By	9,760 - Munich	15,235 - G'ville	17,855 - Tangier
7,105 - Woof/Col.	9,770 - G'ville.	15,245 - G'ville	17,875 - G'ville
7,110 - Colombo	11,705 - Monrovia	15,250 - G'v/Phl.	17,890 - G'ville
7,130 - Rhodes	11,710 - Woof.	15,270 - Monrovia	21,455 - Tangier
7,135 - Phl/Monrovia	11,715 - Okinawa	15,275 - Delano	21,460 - Delano
7,165 - Okinawa	11,730 - Phl.	15,280 - G'ville	21,500 - Delano
7,170 - Tan/Woof.	11,735 - Phl/Tan.	15,285 - Colombo	21,530 - Woof.
7,175 - Mva/Phl/Oki.	11,740 - Monrovia	15,290 - Dx/Tan.	21,540 - Tangier
7,195 - Monrovia	11,760 - G'v/Woof.	15,295 - Tangier	21,570 - Phl.
7,200 - Woofferton	11,770 - G'ville	15,300 - Tangier	21,600 - G'ville
7,205 - Thess.	11,775 - Phl.	15,315 - Tan/Mva.	21,610 - Dixon
7,235 - Tangier	11,790 - Woof/Dl/Tan	15,325 - Tan/G'v.	21,630 - Dixon
7,250 - Tangier	11,805 - Phl/Dl/G'v.	15,330 - Bethany	21,640 - G'ville
7,270 - Tan/Woof.	11,830 - G'v/Dixon	15,345 - Phl.	21,650 - Bethany
7,275 - Col/Phl.	11,835 - G'v/Col.	15,360 - Monrovia	21,670 - Monrovia
7,280 - Monrovia	11,845 - G'ville	15,370 - Woof.	21,690 - Tangier
7,290 - Thess.	11,850 - Honolulu	15,385 - Bethany	21,740 - Bethany
7,295 - Woof.	11,860 - Dixon	15,395 - Dx/G'v/Phl.	

ABBREVIATIONS

By - Bethany, Ohio	G'v, G'ville - Greenville, N.C.	Phl. - Philippines
Col. - Colombo, Ceylon	Hon. - Honolulu, Hawaii	Rho. - Rhodes, Greece
. - Delano, California	Mun. - Munich, Germany	Tan. - Tangier
Dx. - Dixon, California	Mva. - Monrovia, Liberia	Thess. - Thessaloniki
	Oki. - Okinawa, Ryukyu Is.	Woof. - Woofferton, Eng

MORE ON JAMMING - Currently only Bulgaria, East Germany, Cuba and Communist China are attempting to jam VOA transmissions directed to their areas.

THE VOA'S INSTANT STATIONS

Turn a strip of Florida beach into the site of a powerful station in less than two weeks? Sounds impossible but that's what happened in 1962 on Marathon Key, Fla. VOA technicians swarmed over the deserted location and in just 12 days they had a 50 kw. transmitter relaying the Voice's Spanish language programming to Cuba. This minor miracle of "instant" broadcasting was made possible by one of a series of portable transmitters of the VOA, trucked to the site and set up in record time. Besides the advantage of being able to set up powerful stations in crisis areas of the world on short notice, the portable units allow the VOA to improve service in certain areas while permanent radio relay installations are completed overseas.

The VOA now has four such transportable units, three shortwave and one medium wave transmitter, with a total of 200 kw power. They were designed and constructed so that a wide variety of methods of transportation would be possible, ranging from tractor trailer trucks to airplanes. The stations were built by the Alpha Corporation, a division of Collins Radio in Richardson, Texas, near Dallas. They include long-range receivers for picking up programming off-the-air and feeding it into the relay transmitter. The facilities include a small studio, workshops, microwave communications system, generator, fuel tanks and special "knock-down" antenna systems.

The instant stations were delivered to the government in 1962 and were tested near Yuma, Arizona. One of the units was then rushed to Florida for use during the Cuban crisis. The three shortwave units went by air to Monrovia, Liberia for temporary use while the permanent VOA relay station was being built. The three shortwave, portable VOA relay stations are now located in the Philippines where they are in use pending completion of expanded permanent facilities.

WHAT DOES THE FUTURE HOLD FOR THE VOA?

Negro comedian Bill Cosby wisecracking about the culinary problems of primitive man. David Brinkley speculating on how JFK would have handled Vietnam. Frank Sinatra "dooby-dooby-doing" through "Strangers in the Night." That combination would be pretty good radio fare in St. Louis or Atlanta, but to foreign listeners from Asadabad to Zamboanga, accustomed for years to more somber programming, the VOA's swinging new broadcasting format sounds almost as far out as a piccolo solo by Lyndon Johnson.

The "new sound" of the Voice, inaugurated this winter, and so far audible only on English language broadcasts, is adapted from the highly successful "magazine formats" now popular in U.S. radio and TV, an amalgam of music, news, discussion, comedy and anecdotes, with hardly any item running for more than four minutes.

As a result, a discussion of how to save Venice from the sea might run next to a "Fatha" Hinz jazz recital, which in turn, might yield to a summary of domestic opposition to the war in Vietnam. The propaganda "commercial" may be nothing more than a familiar American melody or a discussion between a Democrat and a Republican, to show without sermonizing that the U.S. does indeed have a two-party system. News, in accordance with listeners' habits, is still presented every 30 minutes, but a sprightly rendering of "Yankee Doodle" has replaced a pompous version of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" as the break tune.

Shortly after he became director of the VOA in 1965, John Chancellor decided to find a new format. With the help of Richard Krolik, an executive of Time-Life Broadcasting, he devised the new sound. With the wholehearted approval of Leonard Marks, director of the parent United States Information Agency, the Voice has now set out, in Chancellor's words, to be "Vigorous, amusing, avant-garde--the first with the latest."

A few things about the English service will not change. Continuing will be the favorite programs, such as Willis Conover's "Music USA," and "The Breakfast Show." Also unchanged is the Voice's basic approach to news, which is to tell it straight.

(Time, Dec. '9)

.....TO GET SOME ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT THE VOA'S "NEW SOUND" WILL MEAN TO LISTENERS, PLUS OTHER PLANS FOR THE FUTURE, PLEASE WRITE RIGHT TO THE SOURCE.....

FRENEX INTERVIEWS:JOHN CHANCELLOR

JOHN CHANCELLOR, A FORMER NBC TELEVISION NEWSMAN, WAS NAMED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN 1965 TO HEAD THE VOICE OF AMERICA, THE RADIO OUTLET OF THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY. IN THIS FRENEX INTERVIEW, THE VOA'S DIRECTOR ANSWERS QUESTIONS ABOUT THE RECENTLY INSTITUTED "NEW SOUND" AND FUTURE PLANS FOR THE VOICE OF AMERICA.

FRENEX: When you became director of the VOA, Mr. Chancellor, you said, "Our broadcasts must mirror the vivacity, the tempo, the rhythms of this moment in history." How does this program concept fit in with the recent changes in the VOA schedule?

CHANCELLOR: I would say that we are preoccupied with an audience that is more on the move than ever before. We are also preoccupied, therefore, with making our broadcasts move more quickly and reflect, as you have said, the rhythms, the tempo and the idioms of our time. Therefore, while maintaining the function of the Voice of America, which is designed to bring news, entertainment, viewpoints and a wide spectrum of broadcasting activities to a radio audience, we hoped to alter the form a bit, to offer the listener more of a service made up of many varied elements of our programming which we think the listener would like to hear.

FRENEX: It has been said that the new sound of the VOA is patterned to a degree after such programs as radio's "Monitor" and TV's "Today," while incorporating some programming features of the BBC. Is this true?

CHANCELLOR: Yes, but what we'll get is a totally new sound. We're trying to create an almost new medium, a means of communications that depends on shortwave, but having little relationship with traditional shortwave, as different from radio as TV is different from radio.

FRENEX: In what way is the new program concept of VOA different from traditional shortwave broadcasting?

CHANCELLOR: Much international broadcasting today consists of programs following another at ordered times during the day. What I would like to see at the Voice of America is a service embodying some of our more popular programs exactly as they are today, but also offering the listener a richer fare of informational and entertainment material; and that is what I mean by a service made up of news, of music, of comment, of analysis, reportage all of the things done at the Voice in the past, but simply organized into a more flowing pattern.

FRENEX: Will the VOA continue to broadcast in Special English?

CHANCELLOR: Indeed. We are devoted to the Special English service which is an extraordinary tool in broadcasting. I salute the people who do it and who do it so well. We will continue to provide listeners with the same amount of Special English that we have in the past.

FRENEX: What role will music have in the VOA program concept?

CHANCELLOR: Rather than have a talk program followed by a music program, followed by a news program, we hope to find a way of blending all of these so that the listener, who as I say, is on the move, has a better chance of sampling our wares.

FRENEX: The role of the VOA, in your view, is it purely informational or is it informational and cultural?

CHANCELLOR: When I was a young newspaper man, we used to work on something called the "rewrite desk," taking the work of reporters and writing the facts they gathered. Someone once said that this flow of unconnected stories could be a great novel if you

(Continued next page)

FRENDX INTERVIEWS: JOHN CHANCELLOR (Continued)

could only find some way to connect it. And it was all hard news. Therefore, I don't know what the mixture of informational and cultural broadcasting should be. I think if we do our job as broadcast journalists who feel passionately about our country and the world, that this product will be inextricably entwined culturally and informationally.

FRENDX: You were active in American commercial radio before coming to the VOA. What are the differences between a government financed radio operation and commercial radio?

CHANCELLOR: Well, there are no commercial interruptions. We have better opportunities, therefore, to shape the kinds of programs we want than the domestic American radio stations are able to do. If we choose to run something that runs five, ten, fifteen or twenty minutes, we simply put it in. Domestic radio finds it more difficult to do that. Aside from these technical differences, I find that the Voice of America is comparable to various parts of the commercial American operations. The audiences differ, but the techniques and principles involved are very similar.

FRENDX: Would you care to give us your views on the operations and programs of the VOA as compared, say, with the BBC?

CHANCELLOR: I can hardly find praise enough for the BBC. The programs of the BBC are splendid programs and we salute them. I do not believe that the VOA should imitate or emulate the broadcasts of the BBC, but I think that any intelligent listener realizes that in the broadcasting spectrum, the BBC rates very high all around the world.

FRENDX: Could you suggest ways in which individual listeners could assist the VOA in its programming?

CHANCELLOR: I think that listeners may not be aware of what careful attention we give to their letters when we get them. These letters are carefully analyzed and answered and thought about carefully by the people at VOA, because, in a sense, we serve two masters. We serve the interests of the U.S. and its people and its institutions; but we also serve the needs of the listener. If people have something to say about Voice of America broadcasts, be it criticism or be it praise, we are happy to have their letters and we urge them to write.

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(This interview was constructed from statements by Mr. Chancellor and furnished NASWA by Ruth Walter, public information officer for the VOA)

THE VOA'S BUILT IN LIMITATIONS

The Voice of America experiences a communications gap in the United States. The Voice beams its signal only to foreign countries and is forbidden by Congress from publicizing its operations in this country. These limitations were imposed when the VOA was formed 25 years ago because of the lawmakers' concern about an official government news agency that could be used to spread the policy of the party in power.

As a result, Americans are often confused about VOA operations and often mistake it for Radio Free Europe, or other unrelated, private organizations. It can answer inquiries about its operations from Americans but cannot initiate any information campaign or allow any domestic station to use its programs.

This handicaps the Voice not only in the obvious ways, but also leads to difficulties in such fields as recruiting. Right now the Voice is feeling a personnel pinch and is desperately in need of announcers.

SPECIAL ENGLISH PROGRAMMING

In addition to Voice of America programs presented in English, some broadcasts are presented in what is known as "Special English." These broadcasts are intended for foreign listeners who are just learning English. It is spoken more slowly than normal conversation. "Special English" uses a vocabulary of only 1,200 words which is sufficient to put across most ideas, even complex ones.

CLANDESTINE CORNER

MADAGASCAR'S RADIO DIEGO SUAREZ



One of the best examples of what a propaganda transmitter at close range can do in an actual military campaign was the operation of Radio Diego Suarez. The little known story concerns the exploits of a British naval officer during the occupation of Madagascar (now Malagasy Rep.) in the spring of 1942.

The story concerns an anonymous officer who became a one-man radio squadron with his clandestine station which helped substantially to prepare the population and the small French armed force, which was resisting in the name of Vichy, for the British takeover.

The battle for the naval base of Diego Suarez at the northern tip of Madagascar lasted three days and all during that time the Axis radio was particularly active trying to discredit the British. They charged the town had been heavily bombed, that many inhabitants had been killed and that the streets were practically running with blood. It was essential that these stories be refuted in broadcasts to the remainder of the island, for the occupation would be immeasurably more difficult if the island's residents were given the impression that the British were conducting a massacre instead of a relatively bloodless occupation. The Vichy controlled French radio at Tananarive, the capital, sent out desperate appeals for news of the inhabitants of Diego Suarez, with which normal communications had been cut.

A British officer on one of the warships in the harbor at Diego Suarez had access to a broadcasting transmitter powerful enough to reach the entire island and it was decided to set up a station. He decided to simply "borrow" the wavelength of the Tananarive station. Accordingly, he listened for the next regular broadcast, made certain that he had the exact frequency and prepared to begin transmission at the end of the Tananarive broadcast. With the aid of a signals sergeant who worked the controls which had been set up in a small cabin on the warship, Radio Diego Suarez was born. The English officer knew enough French, including the vernacular of radio, to get by.

As soon as the Vichy Radio Tananarive signed off, he came on with his introduction in orthodox radio style: "Allo, Allo! Ici Radio Diego Suarez! Ici Radio Diego Suarez! Ne quittez pas l'ecoute. Un officier anglais vous parle." Then he began to read from a prepared script, which, he recounted, was grammatically correct thanks to the editing of a French chef who was aboard the vessel. He told the inhabitants that Diego Suarez was normal and that there had been no civilian casualties, and to prove his assurance, he read about 25 messages from French civilians reporting that they were in good health. These had been hastily collected as soon as the landing was made.

He learned later that the effect had been immediate. Monitors at Tananarive radio, who had tuned in out of curiosity to see what the English officer might have to say, had taken down the names and repeated them in their next broadcast.

The officer had not planned to begin a regular service, but merely to make one or two broadcasts to set the population right as to what was happening at the northern end of Madagascar. However, he was carried away by the enthusiasm for the first broadcast and announced that he would be on with more messages the following day. Soon he realized that his French was too shaky for him to do the job alone, even with the help of the menu-French provided by the chef. Luckily, aboard the same ship he found a Royal Marine who spoke the language fluently.

The new Diego Suarez station began to come in regularly at the end of the Tananarive broadcasts--putting on a record of "La Marseillaise" right after Tananarive had finished playing its own record of the anthem, and holding its audience with the bait of personal messages. The service was enlarged to include news bulletins, which the ship's radio operator recorded from London broadcasts, and which the Marine translated into French. In the field of propaganda, Radio Diego Suarez began to counteract Vichy propaganda, which reached Madagascar from stations in France, by inaugurating a feature called "Paroles de Churchill," quotations from speeches by the prime minister, either stressing confidence in an Allied victory, or predicting the rise of France again after the war. The personal message business became so good that the officer had to open an office in the town to take them from the inhabitants. (Continued next page)

RADIO DIEGO SUAREZ (Continued)

When the ship left the harbor, the officer and his radio station were put ashore and ordered to keep Radio Diego Suarez going. He installed a broadcasting studio in the projecting room of a disused movie theater, which had a few drawbacks but which was satisfactory on the whole. The officer said that the most important of the drawbacks was the fact that outside the studio was a farmyard where there were some chickens who seemed particularly radio-minded. On one occasion, the signals sergeant left the window of the projecting room open and while the officer was on the air, a hen jumped onto the window sill and began to cluck into the microphone right at his ear. To shoo the hen away, the sergeant left the controls without turning them off, which caused all Madagascar to hear the hen's violent protests at being driven off.

While the occupation of the remainder of the island proceeded slowly, the British officer and his station held forth in Diego Suarez. They fought methodically to eradicate the effects of Axis propaganda which had saturated the island during the preceding two years. They broadcast in Malagash, the language of the island, as well as in French, and they managed to scrape up a variety of programs which interested listeners, including music by British military bands and various French features.

When the British armies moved south, the officer remained at Diego Suarez with orders to move to Tananarive when it was occupied. That finally occurred on November 5, 1942, just six months after the start of the campaign. Radio Diego Suarez then ended its remarkable career and the facilities of the British officer were merged with those of Radio Tananarive.

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

RADIO MIL - HIBE

The shortwave station broadcasting from Santo Domingo on 4,940 kc/s., Radio Mil, had its start in June, 1961, just after the assassination of Rafael Trujillo, when Joaquin Jimenez Maxwell hired the station, HIT, "El Hit del Aire," 1260 kc/s., 200 watts, and changed its name to Radio Mil. This Dominican station continued operating from the same location, in an apartment of the Edificio Jaar, at the corner of El Conde and Espaillat Streets in Santo Domingo. This enterprise started on a trial basis, the same way most Dominican radio stations start, as a hobby maintained by the owner. At that time there were only seven MW stations in the capital. As the public, merchants and businessmen in the city accepted it and began to help, it grew. By May 1963, the station had progressed enough to move to a larger location at Calle Espaillat 76. New equipment increased the power to 1 kw. and the frequency was changed to 1190 kc/s.

The civil war changed everything. In its aftermath, on Dec. 22, 1965, the transmitter was blown up. Though a severe blow, the owner decided to replace the ruined home-made equipment with brand new units. The station presently used a 1,000 watt Bauer Electronics transmitter on 1180 kc/s. (from 1190); another 1 kw. transmitter on 4,940 kc/s. (a home-made one built around June 1966); a Collins 50 watt transmitter on 103.1 mc/s. FM, used as a link from the studios to the transmitter site at Los Minas, 3 miles northeast of the capital. MW antenna is a 260 ft. tower. Also used for special outdoor events is a mobile FM transmitter, a Martin, on 172.4 mc/s.

The station is located on the ground floor of a 5-story building, with several nice offices, a newsroom covering local and national news (by university-trained reporters) and world news via AP teletype. It is the first station in the Dominican Republic to use the tape cartridge system for commercials. As you read this, HIBE should have its 14,600 watt Gates transmitter, recently purchased, operating on 1180 kc/s. There are plans for an addition of radio theater studios and later, for a new building to house the station. Radio Mil's schedule is 1100 to 0500 GMT.

Leading personalities are: Joaquin Jimenez Maxwell, owner and director; Manuel Maria Pimentel, president of the company (Radio Mil, Compania por Acciones); and Humberto A. Caputo, secretary and public relations charge d'affaires. The station will welcome and verify all correct reports. Return postage is accepted but not required.

....Cesar Objio

PART ISHORTWAVE STATIONS OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

By Bill Sparks

In the days before rock and roll, I remember hearing songs such as "South Sea Island Magic," frequently on the radio. While this may have created a false image of the Pacific Islands, still I know from personal experience that there is some magic present if you are willing to look for it. While the coral atolls have little to recommend them, the larger volcanic islands are very beautiful with their lush vegetation and rugged landscape. The people who live there are carefree and friendly. During World War II, I spent three years in the Pacific area and visited many of its islands.

Prior to World War II, there was some experimentation with shortwave broadcasting, but it was limited to two islands. Presently, the broadcasting from this area is entirely a government operation. The expansion of shortwave broadcasting has increased slowly until now there are nine stations in use. I shall attempt to describe these stations as objectives for DXers and the QSL's currently being issued by each.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

How many U.S. Marines shudder a little when they hear the word "Tarawa"? VTW-2, Radio Tarawa is located on Betio Islet, Tarawa Atoll, Gilbert Islands. Here was the first landing on an enemy occupied island by the U.S. forces in the Central Pacific area, and it resulted in heavy fighting and many casualties.

Today the memories of the war have faded and a 2 kw. shortwave station now broadcasts on 4,912.5 kc/s. A program in English is heard on Thursdays only from 0730-1030 GMT. The remainder of the week the programs are in the local languages from 0430-0700 GMT. Much local native and Hawaiian-type music is broadcast.

If reception is good enough to understand the announcements, identification is not too difficult since the word "Tarawa" can be heard frequently. There is always a complete identification in English prior to sign off of the native language broadcasts, which end with, "God Save the Queen."

Radio Tarawa is a real DX objective everywhere in this country. The station has always been plagued by QRM. In 1962, VTW-2 broadcast on 6,050 kc/s., where HCJB usually made reception impossible. Then it moved to 6,055 kc/s., where the VOA and JOZ combined to provide a complete knockout punch.

Just over a year ago it moved to the present 4,912.5 kc/s., where I expect it to find fairly good reception in California. However, it remains a station that is heard at only infrequent intervals. QRM remains a problem too. Sometimes it is CW, but more frequently it is from Radio Ghana and Conakry.

For those lucky enough to log this station, the QSL is a form letter. Back in 1962, mine took over a year, but replies seem to be much faster now.

One more note of interest before leaving the Gilbert Islands. While the Marines may wish to forget Tarawa like a bad dream, Tarawa has not forgotten the Marines. When I first logged VTW-2 in August, 1962, the program was all in native languages. But it was obvious that some sort of celebration was being broadcast live with speeches and bands playing the Marine Hymn.

TAHITI

According to experts on the subject, those who long for that tropical paradise need look no farther. Fortunately for the shortwave listener, the ORTF station at Papeete provides plenty of authentic Tahitian atmosphere on its programs.

While Radio Tahiti is certainly not DX in California, it still does provide a problem in some parts of the country due to QRM on its frequency. The best reception has always been on 11,825 kc/s. (except possibly in midwinter). The 49 m. band outlet is subject to heavy interference from Cuba on 6,135 kc/s. For that reason Papeete moved up to about 6,138 kc/s., where it can be heard through Cuban QRM, if your receiver is sufficiently selective. It is reasonably clear after Cuba signs off at

(Continued next page)

PACIFIC ISLANDS (Continued)

0600 GMT. Unfortunately, the Tahitian portion of the evening program is heard only between about 0300 and 0500. This means that tuning to 11,825 kc/s., is imperative if you want to hear the wonderful Tahitian and Hawaiian music that is broadcast every night. After about 0500, the remainder of the program is in French with European type of program material. Frequently on Saturdays or Sundays, French cabaret programs can be heard live and provide some interesting listening. The station also can be heard in my location on its 1615-1715 morning transmission. The program material is entirely French with pop music.

Tahiti is one of the few Pacific Islands which broadcast on shortwave prior to World War II. FO8AA was a very difficult DX target due to the fact that it broadcast on 7,100 in the 40 meter ham band at a time when CW was much thicker than at the present time.

The QSL card from Radio Tahiti is one of the best. It has some authentic art work on it too, consisting of a drawing of a voluptuous Tahitian mermaid floating on a cloud (Cloud nine, perhaps). Keep this one away from your wife. The verification information is on the back of the card. Replies seem to be fairly prompt at this time. The address appearing on the QSL is: Boite Postale 125, Papeete, Tahiti.

NEW HEBRIDES

The big news in DX from the Pacific Islands currently is the return of Port Vila, New Hebrides, to the air after a long period of silence. These islands are under the joint administration of England and France. Hence it is called a condominium. Vila is located on Efate Island, while the New Hebrides are south of the Solomon Islands and New Caledonia lies to the south of these isles.

The station is presently using a 500 watt utility transmitter for its broadcasts on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. It is on 7,260 kc/s. from 0030 to 0115 and on 3,905 kc/s. from 0615 to 0700 GMT.

Vila has been reported in North America already on the 3,905 kc/s. frequency. The ham QRM at this time of the night has rendered reception out of the question in my location so far. Trying to locate a weak broadcast signal through all of that SSB QRM has been like trying to find a pianissimo passage in a Beethoven record. I have heard the Port Vila utility transmitter on the high frequency bands (14,905 kc/s.) several times, but it will require great persistence to pull this one in on 3,905. The station is currently verifying immediately by a form letter in both French and English. The reply is in English for reception reports in English.

(This study of shortwave broadcasting from the Pacific will continue next month)

THE QUESTION BOX

In this column each month, we present answers to your questions on shortwave and hobby topics. To obtain answers, we contact recognized experts in the various fields. If you have an inquiry, send it to the SW Center Editor, 1832 Ridge Drive, Racine, Wisconsin 53406.

QUESTION: JUST HOW DOES ONE COUNT COUNTRIES? I HAVE NEVER CLAIMED ANY VOA OR BBC TRANSMITTERS LOCATED IN OTHER COUNTRIES. I CALL THEM ALL USA OR GREAT BRITAIN. I DIDN'T COUNT DW, KIGALI SEPARATELY. I'M CONFUSED.

ANSWER: You're cheating yourself out of a number of legitimate countries. You should count the transmitter location as the country heard regardless of where the programming is produced.

QUESTION: DOES ANYONE MAKE A TRAP BEAM CUT FOR THE SWBC BANDS THAT WOULD FIT ON MY ROOF? CAN'T GET ENOUGH ROOM TO STRING MY SWL-7 IN THE DIRECTION I WANT.

ANSWER: Not to my knowledge. You could remove the last set of traps and wires from the ends of the SWL-7 to shorten it, but of course, this would cause you to lose optimum performance on the lowest band.

BACK TO THE BIBLE: The Voice Heard 'Round the World

Like the old British Empire, the sun practically never sets on Back to the Bible broadcasts. Twenty-three hours of every weekday, Back to the Bible broadcasts are heard somewhere in the world, over 273 U.S. medium wave stations, 60 in Canada and 112 overseas. Many of the foreign stations operate on shortwave, making the Lincoln, Nebr., originated programs familiar to most DXers.

Trans World Radio, Bonaire, and Radio Monte Carlo are typical of the more powerful stations carrying Back to the Bible programs; more remote carriers include Radio CORDAC in Bujumbura, Burundi.

Altogether, the half hour broadcast, heralded by the theme hymn, "I Love to Tell the Story," goes on the air on this vast network some 3,016 times a week at latest count. Thirty-nine stations have been added to the chain since last July with new ones joining each week.

An average of 4,000 letters from listeners throughout the world are received at the Lincoln headquarters daily. Contributions are the broadcast's source of funds. The Back to the Bible organization numbers 300 missionaries and staff workers. They mail out about ten million pieces of literature annually.

Yet the leaders of the organization feel the broadcasts have not yet reached the pinnacle of their ministry.

It began nearly 28 years ago in Lincoln when an Arizona-born preacher, the Rev. Theodore H. Epp, approached two stations in that city about initiating religious broadcasts. On May 1, 1939, Back to the Bible broadcasts became a reality.

Mr. Epp had church pastorates in Kansas and Oklahoma and some evangelistic work before his venture into the radio Gospel ministry. His first 15 minute program on KFOR cost \$4.50 for the air time.

The broadcast expanded on March 1, 1940, to include a radio station at Grand Island, Nebr. During the first month on this station, the broadcast brought 950 letters, the second month, 4,500. Mrs. Epp had to drop housework to assist in handling the letters. By October of that

year, the broadcast was being released on three other stations on Sunday afternoons.

Back to the Bible's home office at Lincoln was moved several times as the work expanded. In 1952, the organization purchased a building formerly occupied by the Lincoln Star newspaper. An addition has been built since to increase office space to 75,000 square feet.

About 200 employes work in the Lincoln offices and studios where the recorded programs originate. About a hundred more workers staff branch offices in Winnipeg, Canada; Colombo, Ceylon; Camberwell, Australia; Reading, England; Manila, P.I.; and Kingston, Jamaica. There is also an agency in Roodeport, South Africa.

An interdenominational activity, Back to the Bible's doctrinal direction is described by the general director as "conservative, or evangelical, as against modernism or liberalism."

There are 12 ordained ministers on the staff and the home office personnel comes from 23 Protestant church denominations. Radio speakers are the Rev. Mr. Epp, on Tuesdays through Thursdays; the Rev. G. Christian Weiss, Mondays' "Voice of the Missions;" and the Rev. Ord L. Morrow, Fridays. A twenty-five voice adult chorus sings familiar hymns on each broadcast.

Hundreds of radio tapes are produced and duplicated each week in the Lincoln studios for distribution to the vast network.

Back to the Bible sponsors overseas programs in Italian, Chinese, Spanish, Tamil, Singhalese, Portuguese, Japanese, French, Zulu, Xhosa, Sotho, Hungarian, Polish and Arabic.

Major distribution points for religious tracts and other literature are in Liberia, Nigeria, India, Korea, Taiwan, Okinawa and Ecuador. The organization's funds also go to help support some missionary stations.

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(Adapted from the Omaha World-Herald via Barry Deal)

RHYMES HAVE I

The Laconia
Laureate

There was a DXer from Keene
Who said I am overly mean
On stations that say
They'll verie okay
And then wait a year while I scream!

By:
Doug Benson

Curiously enough, one day recently two article manuscripts were received from a pair of NASWA members which dealt with the matter of displaying and protecting QSL cards. Both articles suggested interesting and practical, but completely different, ways of doing this. They are presented, side by side, below:

WANT TO SHOW OFF THOSE QSL'S?

By Art Poulis

Get yourself some "mylar sheet protectors" from your local office equipment supply store or steal some from the office. Get the ones with three holes to fit the good-looking, looseleaf notebook you also have to buy or steal. Next, some Epoxy cement (don't waste your time trying anything else) and some clear "NUACE" mounting corners at the local five and dime (You know--the things you use to put photos in albums.

Now you're ready to go to work!

The mylar protectors come with black paper in between the sheets. Take this out and mount the QSL's (This will show only one side of the cards) using two NUACE corners directly on the black paper. (You don't need the Epoxy for this) Use the glue that's on the corners. Mount the corners diagonally on the card so you can remove the QSL, if you ever have to, without swearing.

Now for the cards you want to show off both sides, which are most of them.

Again take out the black paper and save it because you will use it as a background and separator when you put the mylar sheets in your notebook. Open up the mylar sheet and mount the cards inside. Again use two NUACE corners mounted diagonally. Use Epoxy glue or else I can guarantee the cards will fall out. Leave the sheets open overnight to dry.

Next day, close sheet and put it in your looseleaf notebook. Use the black paper you took out for a background.

One other thing. To be sure of good adhesion of the corners, roughen up the mylar sheet with sandpaper right under the spot where you mount the corners. I use a three-inch long dowel with a tiny bit of sandpaper glued to the end for this.

When you're done, your QSL's will look great, will not be scattered all over the house, and best of all, you can easily carry them around to show off.

PROTECTION (Continued) you'll need Scotch tape. Air is the one factor that renders your beautiful verifications yellowed and dried out, crumbling cardboard. -30-

PASTEBOARD PROTECTION

By Doug Benson

So you've verified umpteenth dozen stations in the past few years? Congratulations! How about showing off those valuable QSL's? Sound familiar? Sure it does, and we hope your apologies for the state of the cards and files don't sound equally familiar. If your pile of cards and letters is getting a bit yellowed and if your logs look a bit dog-eared, you need help--pronto.

We'll bet you've tried everything from looseleaf notebook to lazy-susan files to keep those logs in order, and still find them shoddy, smudged and unreadable. Why not try a simple cardfile index box to keep your logs in order? Separate each batch by continent to keep the much-thumbed cards from the lesser inspected ones, and type the following information on each: Upper lefthand corner-- Country, station and call. Frequency goes below that; power and station call goes in the upper righthand corner. In the middle you may list language of emission and general comments. In the lower lefthand corner, in order to update the card with little trouble, put date of reception, report out, and line to note date of return verification. A small file box will hold enough 3 by 5 index cards to cover 200 loggings. And don't forget to indicate, preferably on the lower corner or back, the receiver you used. You may well change receivers over the years.

As to the best way to protect valuable pasteboards (QSL's), especially those which cannot be duplicated (ie, countries or stations no longer in existence), the best way is to laminate them between sheets of fully-gummed plastic, available in 8" by 11" sheets at any bookstore or stationery supply house. Trim corners to prevent accidental ungluing through carelessness after you've trimmed them to within one inch of the outside of the card or letter. Avoid Scotch tape, as tape, no matter what the ads say, dries out, splits and yellows over the years. Avoid too the use of commercial plastic packets or the advertised "shoebag" QSL envelopes, since to seal them

(Continued at foot of column one)



OSL REPORT

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

1967 - JUST ANOTHER YEAR?

1967 is now a month old, but it is still time enough to consider one aspect of the new year which concerns many of our members. For over 20,000,000 Canadians 1967 is more than just another year!! It is in fact a milestone in Canadian history, for 1967 represents the 100th anniversary of Canada as a nation. It was exactly 100 years ago that the Fathers of Confederation united Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia into one nation.

Unlike our neighbours to the south, we Canadians have achieved only one century of history as a unified nation, but it has been in this 100 years of development and expansion, leading to a standard of living second only to the United States that we have realized the confidence necessary for a second century of progress.

From an SWL's point of view, our Centennial means special programmes about Canada over Radio Canada's short-wave transmissions as well as the CBC's medium-wave xmtrs. Those of you living near the border will be able to see many of these programmes too over Canadian television channels. Furthermore, Radio Canada has issued a special QSL and Canada's call prefix "VE" is supplemented this year only by an additional prefix "3C" which will be used primarily by Ham operators and by those SWLs holding WPE call-signs in Canada.

1967 is another year, a great year for Canada and the entire world; a year that will long be remembered in history for the great things accomplished during it. So on behalf of myself and the other "3C" members of NASWA, may I extend to you a hearty invitation to visit Canada during her proudest year, and in any case everyone will wish to collect Radio Canada's special QSL.

---Gregg A. Calkin

NEW BUCHAREST QSLs

Since January 1st Radio Bucharest has been offering a new set of 6 QSLs, each showing different aspects of Romania. To obtain these, Radio Bucharest advises, SWLs should send 6 reception reports numbered from 1 to 6 specifying the desire for them.

NO UTILITY QSLs PLEASE

A few members have been submitting SCOREBOARD totals including Utility QSLs for countries that have no SWBC stations. Remember that only SWBC is to be included in totals now and also that information on the receipt of QSLs from Utility stations is not solicited either. Tnx.

SINPO

A few letters have been received recently asking about reporting codes to be used in reception reports. One of the many which has caught on lately is the SINPO code, which while it effectively gives a general impression of a station's signal quality has, by your editor's opinion some drawbacks. The major of these is that some stations do not fully comprehend such CODES and therefore a report made in such code will be useless. I feel personally that well-worded sentences explaining reception of

a particular station is worth more. However as there are a few stations who particularly request reports written in the SINPO code (i.e. Radio Japan, Radio Canada.....) and due to the interest expressed by the members the SINPO code is repeated here:

S	I	N	P	O
Signal Strength	QRM	Atmospheric Noise	Fading	Overall Merit
5 Excellent	5 None	5 None	5 None	5 Excellent
4 Good	4 Slight	4 Slight	4 Slight	4 Good
3 Fair	3 Moderate	3 Moderate	3 Moderate	3 Fair
2 Poor	2 Severe	2 Severe	2 Severe	2 Poor
1 Barely audible	1 Extreme	1 Extreme	1 Extreme	1 Unusable

SCOREBOARD

No.	Reporter	HIC	VIC	Prized QSL
1.	Don Jensen, Wisconsin	185	180	Falkland Islands Broadcasting Sce.
2.	Frank Peters, Illinois	181	175	Radio Port Vila, 3905 kc/s
3.	Gerry L. Dexter, Wisconsin	172	163	Radio Rarotonga, Cook Islands
4.	Bob Hill, District of Colombia	172	6	CR4AA, 7398 kc/s
5.	Bill S. Sparks, California	163	154	Dili, Portuguese Timor
6.	Bob Padula, Australia	160	147	4VSO, Haiti, 2450 kc/s,
7.	William G. Graham, New York	160	139	Malawi Broadcasting Sce., 3380 kc/s
8.	Wendel Craighead, Kansas	152	137	Radio Clube do Huambo, Angola
9.	Dan Henderson, Maryland	145	111	VQ04, Solomon Islands, 3995 kc/s.
10.	Gregg A. Calkin, New Brunswick	144	122	VTW2, Gilbert & Ellice Is., 6050 kc/s
11.	Marlin A. Field, Michigan	134	118	Mt. Nyeri, Kenya, 6175 kc/s
12.	Serge Neumann II, California	129	119	Radio Fort-Lamy, Tchad Rep., 4904
13.	Leo Fleury, New York	129	92	Radio Vilnius, Lithuania
14.	Ray Fansler, Illinois	127	82	Radio Rabaul, New Guinea, 3385 kc/s
15.	Victor C. Jaar, Haiti	126	8	A.V.R.O.S., Suriname
16.	Glenn Hauser, New Mexico/Okla.	125	56	OTC Belgian Congo, 9655 kc/s
17.	Warren E. Nordgren, Illinois	124	104	Fernando Poo, Spanish Guinea
18.	Bill Eddings, Pennsylvania	120	103	DZB2, Philippines, 3345 kc/s
19.	Art E. Glover, Washington	119	87	CR6RZ, Angola
20.	Mike Finigan, North Carolina	115	66	Voice of Vietnam, Hanoi
21.	Doug Benson, New Hampshire	114	109	AFRTS, Tokyo, Japan
22.	Danny Douglas, Washington	111	75	Male Cineco Radio
23.	Bruce W. Churchill, California	109	77	V3USE, MBC, Mauritius, 9700 kc/s
24.	Cesar Objio, Dominican Republic	106	24	Radio Portugal, Lisboa
25.	Roger A. Camire, New Hampshire	105	83	Radio des Vallées-Andorre
26.	Dan Wilt, Ohio	105	84	Radio Sabah, North Borneo
27.	Del Hirst, Texas	103	62	VRH10, Suva, Fiji Islands
28.	René Chicoine, Province de Québec	100	92	Radio La Cruz del Sur, Bolivia
29.	Alex T. Primm, Missouri	100	73	Radio Baghdad, Iraq, 6095 kc/s
30.	Ron Luyster, Ohio	100	16	Radio Eurafrika
31.	John L. Sgrulletta, New York	99	85	Radio Warsaw, Poland
32.	Jim Howard, Missouri	95	75	Radio Réunion, ST.-Denis
33.	Roger Parker, Illinois	95	71	Radio Tahiti, Papeete
34.	Richard D'Angelo, New York	95	50	Port Moresby, New Guinea, VLT4
35.	Elias P. Coulouras, Mass.	94	73	Radio Tahiti, Papeete
36.	Gary Fredericks, Oregon	94	61	VQ04, Solomon Islands
37.	Tom Hamp, Ontario	91	78	Radio Tropical, Panama
38.	Jack Widner, California	91	48	DZH9, Philippines
39.	Robert R. Getman, Wisconsin	87	55	Radio Alma Ata, Kazagh S. S. R.
40.	Bob Womack, Georgia	83	59	Radio Ankara, Turkey
				Radio Quito, Ecuador, S.A.

42. Jim Gallucci, Oregon	82	43 Radio Tahiti, Papeete
43. Mark D. Hosmer, Indiana	81	60 Radiodiffusion du Togo, Lomé
44. Ronald Engelbrecht, Missouri°	81	54 DZH9 Philippines
45. Rick Charnes, New Jersey	81	49 All India Radio, Delhi, 9915 kc/s
46. Jerry Headen, North Carolina°	80	52 Radio Santa Isabel, Sp: Guinea
47. Gary Wilburn, Ohio°	76	30 VLX9, Perth, Australia, 9610 kc/s
48. Charles Artiss, Michigan	72	64 Radio Guarani ZYV74, 6175 kc/s
49. Mike Leuchtfeld, Illinois°	71	56 Radio Amman, Jordan
50. Art A. Poulis, Mass.	71	48 Radio Tahiti, Papeete
51. Marvin Nelson, New York°	70	15 Radio New Zealand, Wellington
52. Bob Krasnoff, Pennsylvania	68	18 Radio Pakistan, Karachi
53. Del Beaupre, Connecticut	67	62 Djeddah, Saudi Arabia
54. Michael Larkins, New Jersey	66	35 VLX9, Perth, Australia, 9610 kc/s
55. Andrew F. Rugg, P. Q.	65	55 VLX9, Perth, Australia, 9610 kc/s
56. Alan T. Raylesberg, New York	65	42 Radio Amman, Jordan
57. John Pirnat, Ohio°	64	45 Radio Abidjan, Ivory Coast
58. Bill Stevens, Pennsylvania°	63	60 Radio Ceylon, Colombo
59. Phil Zucchi, Massachusetts°	62	51 Radio Tirana, Albania
60. Paul Classen, Alabama°	62	27 Radio Andorre, Andorra
61. Herb Donehoo, Georgia°	62	26 Radio Canada, Montreal
62. Mike McElhatton, Pennsylvania	60	49 Radio Ulan Bator, Outer Mongolia
63. George Zeller, Ohio	60	47 Radio Euzkadi (Clandestine)
64. Grant Wennerstron, California	60	14 Radio New Zealand, Wellington
65. Jerry L. Green, Virginia	59	50 Radio Iran, Tehran
66. Mike Lee, New York°	59	48 Radio Pakistan, Karachi
67. Jerry M. Stuart, Oklahoma	57	40 Radio Tahiti, Papeete
68. Bob Brickner, Pennsylvania°	56	49 Radio Damascus, Syria
69. Dave Carlson, Missouri	56	46 ELWA, Monrovia, Liberia
70. Tim Hartmann, Missouri	55	35 VLX9, Perth, Australia
71. Barry Deal, Nebraska	55	28 U.A.R. Broadcasting Corp., Cairo
72. Alan Jeeves, Pennsylvania	55	10 Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, 15,150 kc/s
73. Andy Noznick, Illinois°	51	35 Radio TV Dominicana, Dominican Rep.
74. Carl Goodling, Pennsylvania°	50	39 Radio New Zealand, Wellington
75. Odis Woodward, Tennessee	50	35 Radio Amman, Jordan
76. Ed. J. Pyatt, South Carolina	49	41 Radio Peking, People's Rep of China
77. Peter DeHart, Pennsylvania	49	19 Radio Baghdad, Iraq
78. Bert Adams, Ontario	48	40 Radio Clube Mocambique, Mozambique
79. Fred J. Gaisser, New York°	48	32 Voice of Nigeria, Lagos
80. John Hartman, New York°	48	30 Radio Tirana, Albania
81. Ray Boik, Michigan	46	19 Radio RSA, Johannesburg, S. Africa
82. Robert H. Bedwell, California	46	18 Radio Sweden, Stockholm
83. Ken Josephic, Pennsylvania	46	10 Radio Nacional de Espana, Spain
84. Steve McArthur, New York°	45	32 Radio Brazzaville, Congo
85. Bill Gavin, Illinois°	45	13 SBC, Switzerland
86. Gordon Schiff, Illinois	44	24 ELWA, Monrovia, Liberia
87. Bob G. Taylor, West Virginia	43	22, Radio Ankara, Turkey
88. Gary L. Bywaters, Pennsylvania	42	24 Radio Australia, Melbourne
89. Clarence Wahl, Kansas°	42	21 Radio Japan, Tokyo
90. Austin Arnold, Connecticut	42	20 Radio Portugal, Lisboa
91. Greg Bovee, Michigan	41	32 Voice of Nigeria, Lagos
92. Jim Thornton, California	40	35 Radio New Zealand, Wellington
93. Mike Macken, Massachusetts	38	19 VOA, Malalos, Philippines
94. Lou M. Kurdziel, New York	37	18 Radio Nederland, Hilversum, Holland
95. John Kohser, Pennsylvania	36	27 Radio Beirut, Lebanon
95. Pete Grenier, California°	36	27 Radio Universidad de Sonora, XEUDS
97. Don Herbert, Pennsylvania°	36	21 Radio Australia, Melbourne
98. Gary Phillips, Michigan°	35	23 Radio South Africa, Johannesburg
99. Bob Zobot, Virginia	35	22 Radio Australia, Melbourne
100. Gary Sturm, Indiana	33	26 U.A.R. Broadcasting Corp., Cairo

101. Jack Page, Mississippi	32	25 Kcl Zion, Jerusalem, Jordan
102. John Wedel, Texas°	32	12 Swiss Bcing Service, Berne, Switz.
103. Gary Wallin, Iowa°	30	16 Radio Brazzaville, Congo
104. Mike Scott, Canada°	28	25 DZF3, Philippines
105. John Mraz Jr., Pennsylvania	23	8 NHK, Tokyo, Japan, 15,135 kc/s
106. Nick DiGiorgi, Connecticut	22	11 Voice of America, Tangier, Morocco
107. Don Hibscheiler, Indiana	21	20 Radio Australia, Melbourne
108. Ken Hildreth, Illinois	20	11 U.A.R. Broadcasting Corp., Cairo
109. Harry Leon, California°	12	6 Radio Australia, Melbourne
110. Charlie Loudenboomer, Utopia	12	5 Radio Port Vila

°Those so indicated, please update your SCOREBOARD totals, letting me know of any changes whatsoever. Otherwise some who have not submitted new totals for 5 months will be dropped as the Scoreboard does not reflect accurately the members' standings.

QSLs RECEIVED

The Editor calls attention to the QSLs received from Martinique, Malawi and French Guiana. Congratulations gentlemen!

ALBANIA: Radio Tirana, 7265 kc/s sent card/sked in 5 weeks after f/up report via airmail. Signer is: D. Hroz. (Getman, Wisconsin)

ANGOLA: CR6RZ, 4820 sent card seamail in 40 days. Signer is hard to read, but possibly is S. Cardro (Glover, Washington)

Radio Clube do Lobito sends card in one month: (Dexter, Wisconsin)

ASCENSION ISLAND: The BBC South Atlantic Relay confirmed via London with card airmail in 5 weeks for 15,350 kc/s. Signer: H.R. Hatch (Getman, Wisc;), by letter and card in 6 wks. No IRCs sent (Raylesberg, N.Y.), in 51 days. No IRCs sent (Finigan, N.C.), and with the regular Big Ben card in 3 weeks (Zabot, Virginia).

AUSTRIA: Osterreichischer Rundfunk, Wien sent QSL card in 30 days for 7245 kc/s. Sked also included (Johnson, California), via card in 35 days with sked for 9770 kc/s airmail. 3 IRCs sent with report. Card has drawings of land marks and places of interest with name of station in German on it (Bovee, Michigan) (Neumann, Calif.)

AZERBAIDJAN S.S.R. Baku confirmed by QSL-card via Radio Moscow in 4 weeks for 9840 kc/

BOLIVIA: Radiodifusoras Altiplano, La Paz QSLed in Spanish for 5045 kc/s; received 5½ months from date f/up was sent. Signer: Sr. E. Araoz C. Also sent pennent. Reported in Spanish (Field, Michigan)

BONAIRE: Trans-World Radio, 11,820 kc/s sent letter airmail in 69 days, signed by one Dennis Milgate (Ostrowski, Conn.), for 11,815 kc/s with card and sked in 12 days. Was signed by: Beverley Jones, TWR staff (Mraz, Pennsylvania)

BRAZIL: Radio Aparecido, 9,635 kc/s confirms with letter in English, card, photo, a pennant, stamps and taped greeting. Took 3 months (Dexter, Wisconsin), received card/leter in English signed by: José Diny's, Int. Correspondence Chief for a report of March 1961. Odd thing is that in April of '61 I received a QSL-letter in English, but with a different signer (Field, Michigan)

Radio Rural, A Voz do Sao Francisco 5,045 kc/s confirmed by card on f/up in 10 weeks (Dexter, Wisconsin), card w/views of town and station in 6 mnths (Wood, Ill)

Radio Pionera de Teresina, 4,885 kc/s by letter and pennant. Signer is: Pedro Mendes Ribeiro, Director Artistico, 5 months (Dexter, Wisconsin)

Radiodifusora Braseira de Uberlândia MG-3,355 sent letter in 4 mos (Wood, Ill)

CANADA: Radio Canada, Montreal, 9625 kc/s w/QSL in 35 days (Chezosky, Pa.), w:card, sked and folders in 6 wks signed by B. Duke, Supervisor of Engineering Sces (Mraz, Pa)

CHINA: Peking sends card with no information in 1 month (Schiff, Ill.), for 11,820 kc confirmed by card w/no data and their magazine "China Reconstructs" in 74 days approx. (Thornton, California)

CHILE: La Voz de Chile confirmed by card in 9 days airmail. IRCs sent w/rpt (Green, Va) in 24 wks for 5020 (Mickle, Calif.)

COLOMBIA: HJCO, 4948 sent a letter in Spanish in 44 days seamaile. IRC's sent. Signer is G. Mantilla (Glover, Washington)

Radio Bucaramanga 4845 sent letter signed by Jaime Sorzand, Manager in 4 months with pennant and packed of Colombian stamps seamaile. IRC sent (Graham, N. Y.)

Radio El Sol, Cali-6140 letter and Todelar network pennant in 1 month.

Radio Buenaventura, Buenaventura-4835 w/ letter in 3 months. Says power increase and technical improvements due shortly (both above from Richard Wood, Illinois)

CONGO (DEM. REP. OF): Radio Katanga sent letter in English in 1 month for 9540 kc/s by registered seamaile. Signer is Félicien Mitheo. Returned the IRCs (Glover, Washington)

COOK ISLANDS: ZK5-5,045 kc/s sent two cards received on the same day for reports 14 & 18 months old; It seems that my recent report by registered mail to Stuart Kingan, the Technical Director resulted in some action. (Sparks, California)

COSTA RICA: Radio Casino, 5954 kc/s sent letter in Spanish and pennant airmail in 3 weeks (Nordgren, Illinois), in 4 months with letter and pennant too (Wood, Illinois)

Radio Reloj, 6206 kc/s sent letter in Spanish in 3 weeks airmail signed by Marta Cecilia Araya Barahora (Charnes, New Jersey)

Faro del Caribe, San Jose-6037 kc/s with card and letter in 6 weeks. Says newly reactivated. 6037 has been reported from all areas, especially Scandinavia (Wood)

Radio Popular, 6206/4732 verified by letter in 7 weeks. Same signer as Radio Reloj above, the Secretaria de Corresponcia (Dexter, Wisconsin)

CUBA: Radio Habana, 6135 kc/s sent card and sked seamaile in 4 months by seamaile (Artiss, Michigan)

CYPRUS: BBC East Mediterranean relay sent card and a letter in 2 weeks via London by seamaile for 11820 kc/s. (Glover, Washington)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Prague, 7115/7345 kc/s in 57 days by card and letter airmail. Signer is Martha Trojanová (Bedwell, California)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Radio Mil, 4940 sent card in 4 months. Signer is J. Cruz, Enc. de Relaciones Publias. (Field, Michigan)

Radio Comercial-4880 (hrd on 4882) with folder in 3 wks (Wood, Ill)

ECUADOR: HCJB, Quito, 9745 kc/s sent QSL, local pin and literature in 14 days airmail. The signer: Herbert Jacobson (Chezosky, Pennsylvania), for 11915 a card for letter month of November and picture of flag of Ecuador. Pin showing the monument at the equator, program schedule and other information about Ecuador and the work of the station (Field, Michigan), in 15 days airmail with above enclosed (Ostrowski, Conn.)

ENGLAND: London, 15350 with Big Ben card, sked and literature airmail in 14 days. (Chezosky, Pa.), for 9765 kc/s in 56 days airmail (Ostrowski, Connecticut).

FRENCH GUIANA: O.R.T.F., Cayenne, with letter in 1 month signed by C. Pierre, Le Chef d'Etablissement Technique. This was a f/up report in French after original in English was never answered. Mint stamps also sent (Sparks, Calif.) (Bill - I have often found that mint stamps sent with reports greatly help in replies - Members should refer to the sheet on the DX Stamp Service included with the December 1966 FRENDX -GAC)

GEORGIAN S.S.R. Radio Tbilisi sent QSL-card via Moscow in 4 weeks for 5040 kc/s (Neumann, Calif.) reply received from Moscow while original went to station direct. QSL rec'd in 1 month after f/up to Moscow (Graham, N.Y.)

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC: Radio Bremen, Bremen, 6190 sent card by H. Heffen in 30 days seamaile (Graham, N. Y.)

Süddeutscher Rundfunk, Mühlacker, 6030 sent card signed by h. Rupp in 27 days seamaile (Graham, N. Y.)

Bayerischer Rundfunk, München, 6085 confirmed by card seamaile in 2 months (Graham, New York)

R.I.A.S., West Berlin, 6005 kc/s confirmed my report by card and letter, books and schedule via surface mail. Signer is Mr. Mahoney and came in some 5 weeks. (Frank Peters, Illinois)

GREECE: The Greek Armed Forces Broadcasting station sends letter in 9 months for 6045 kc/s after two f/ups. Signer: J.A. Sorokos. 2 IRCs sent with report (Douglas, Wash.)
GUATAMALA: Radio Santa Cruz, 4872 sent letter in 3 weeks signed by: Felipe Gonzales Getino (Dexter, Wisconsin)

Escuelas Radiofonicas Chortis, 3380 sent letter in Spanish airmail in 15 days signed by: Albino Gomez. Also sent sked and info on station (Hirst, Texas)

Radio Nacional Tikal, 6205 kc/s confirmed by letter by 2 wks airmail (Glover)
GUINE (PORTUGUESE): Emissora da Guiné, Bissau, 5041 kc/s sent folded card in 9 mos. by surfact mail. IRC sent (Parker, Illinois) in 9½ mos. airmail. 4-IRC's sent (Nordgren, Illinois), card in 3 languages for 5017, but reads 5041. Took 2 f/ups (Field, Michigan)

HAITI: Radiodiffusion Haitienne, 4940 w/letter in 2 weeks (Wood, Indiana)

HAWAII: VOA Honolulu sent card for 15, 120 in 2½ months signed by B. Polonsky. Came airmail (Getman, Wisconsin)

HONDURAS: Radio Suyapa, San Pedro Sula, 6125 kc/s w/letter & pennant in 4 months. (Wood, Indiana)

HRVC, 4820 kc/s sends card in 37 days surface/mail. (Fansler, Illinois)

INDIA: AIR verified by card, sked and booklet in 69 days by airmail. IRCs sent w/rpt. (Poulis, Mass.), verified 9915 by card, sked and booklet in 9 wks airmail (Charnes, NJ)

INDONESIA: YDF6 Djakarta sent colorful card for 9865 kc/s airmail in 4 weeks. 4-IRC's sent w/report (Nordgren, Illinois) by card in 5 weeks airmail (Glover, Washington)

(Sulawesi) YDQ, Makassar, 4753 w/nice card in English and Indonesian in 11 weeks signed by the Chief Engineer, J.G. Hoogervorst. IRC sent (Sparks, California)

ISRAEL: Kol Zion, 9725 sent card, letter and promise of further info and continued skeds in the future. Signer is: Eileen Hyman, Assistant to the Director, Overseas Dept. (Hirst, Texas), card airmail for 9009 in 11 weeks. No IRCs sent (Getman, Wisconsin)

ITALY: RAI, 11,800 sent card in 4 mos. seamail signed by the Direzione Programmi per l'Estero (Rick Charnes, New Jersey)

JAPAN: Nippon Hoso Kyokai confirmed by card and sked in 4 weeks for 9525 kc/s airmail. Signer is T. Ohara (Getman, Wisc.), with card/sked & pamphlet in 18 days (Mraz, Penna)

AFRTS PE Network, 15,260 kc/s sent p/card QSL in 21 Days. Rpt sent to San Francisco address (Wickle, California)

JOZ, JOZ-4, 3925/3945 kc/s in 2 wks by card airmail (Peters, Illinois)

KAZAKH S.S.R. Alma Ata confirmed by card via Moscow in 1 month for 9380 kc/s. Also personal letter signed by Mrs. Eugenia Stepanova of the North American Sec (Getman, Wisconsin), for 9250/9380 card received via Moscow as Tbilisi (Graham, N.Y.)

KUWAIT: card/folder in 19 days for 4967.5 kc/s. No signer. 2-IRC's sent with English report (Henderson, Maryland)

LATVIA: Radio Riga, 7140 verified by card, letter and pennant in 2 mos (Poulis, Mass)

LIBERIA: ELWA confirmed by card and sked in 47 days for 15155 kc/s via seamail (Poulis, Mass.) in 22 days for taped report for 15155 w/air return postage included (Schiff, Ill)
 VOA, 21670 sent card signed by: Rosy Cardellino in 16 days (Thornton, Calif.)

LITHUANIA: Radio Vilnius, 11710 kc/s sent a card and letter airmail. Signer unreadable. (Green, Va.), card/letter/sked in 7 weeks for 7360 kc/s seamail (Glover, Washington), card/letter for 7360 in 51 days surface mail. 1-IRC sent w/report (Fansler, Illinois)

MALAWI: M.B.C., 3380, w/air letter after f/up rpt signed by D.J. Horry (Sparks, Calif.) prepared card airmail in 20 days for 3380 (Padula, Australia), returned prepared card plus a letter airmail in 4 mos (3 wks after f/up). Letter signed by G. Henry, for C.E. IRCs sent (Graham, N.Y.)

MALI: Bamako, 9745 sends card in French airmail in 9 mos after taped rpt (Hirst, Texas)

MARTINIQUE: O.R.T.F. Fort-de-France sent letter in two weeks signed by R. Coquereaux, Le Chef des Services l'O.R.T.F. à la Martinique. Report sent in French w/mint stamps for return postage. The previous rpts in French and English never answered. This is the 1st

MARTINIQUE (cont'd): time that I included mint stamps (Sparks, Calif.), letter by the signer in 15 days. IRC was enclosed but returned by station (Graham, N.Y.)

MEXICO: Las Emisoras Culturales del Estado de Jalisco, Guadalajara, Jal.-4820 kc/s by letter in 11 months (Wood, Indiana)

Radio Universidad de Sonora, Hermosillo, Sonora-6115 card and booklet on the University in 4 months (Wood, Indiana)

XERR sent card airmail in 1½ months for 15110 kc/s; IRCs sent (Green, Virginia)

XEQM Merida w/card/sked in 5 wks airmail. 1-IRC sent (Getman, Wisconsin).

XEJG, 4820 w/p/card in 15 months signed: Gustavo Guzman (Sparks, California)

MONGOLIA: Ulan Bator, 10885 sent card in 2 months w/ p/cards and letter in English (Henderson, Maryland)

MONACO: TWR, 7295 sent QSL-folder and religious tractz in 2 months signed by one Mrs. Fischbach; sent seamail (Art Glover, Washington)

MOROCCO: R TV Morocaine, 15404 sent folder and tourist map of Morocco by seamail in 6 weeks. No signature (Graham, New York)

MOZAMBIQUE: Radio Clube de Mocambique, 15295 sent card, 43 stamps from various south african countries, a 6-page booklet/sked and personal letter. 3 or 4 U.S. stamps were sent as suggested in Dec. FRENEX. (Charnes, N.J.) in 18 days for 4755 (Padula, Australia)

Radio Pax, 7205 with card/sked/tourist brochure in 7 weeks (Dexter, Wisc.) in 6 weeks (Peters, Illinois)

NEW ZEALAND: Radio New Zealand, 11780 kc/s sent card 'tiki'-pin and programe sked signed by J.L. Hartstonge; came seamail in 2 mos, 3 wks (Green, Va.), in 78 days for 11830 kc/s seamail (Poullis, Mass.)

NEW GUINEA: VLT-9 Fort Moresby sent card airmail in 12 days. IRCs sent (Poullis, Mass)

NORWAY: Oslo confirmed w/card for 25,900 in 11 days (Padula, Victoria, Australia)

NETHERLANDS: Hilversum sent QSL/card in 19 days by airmail for 9590 (Mraz, Penna.)

PAKISTAN: Radio Pakistan, 11672 confirmed by card in 227 days airmail. Signer is:

Nasir Ahmed (Finigan. N.C.), letter and card for 17950 after 19 wks (Primm, Missouri)

PHILIPPINES: FEBC, 11920 w/card in 8 wks and sked, letter, pamphlet airmail. Signer is Joyce Beals. 3-IRC's sent (Charnes, N.J.)

POLAND: Radio Warsaw sent card, letter/sked in 3½ wks for 11840 kc/s (Getman, Wisc.)

PORTUGAL: Lisbon confirms by QSL/sked/report forms for 6085 in 27 days (Chezosky, Pa.)

SOUTH AFRICA: Radio RSA, Die Stem van Suid-Afrika confirmed by card via 2nd class airmail in 67 days for 11900 kc/s. Included also card w/recent map of Southern Africa & progr sked w/revisions (Calkin, N.B.), in 5 weeks by card/sked seamail (Poullis, Mass) Concensus gives signer as Fran Staden 5GAC), in 73 days for 9675 (Thornton, Calif.)

SINGAPORE: Radio Singapore, 5052 sent card with no details in 25 days. IRC sent and address for reports given as: Caldecott Hill Studios, Box 1902, Singapore (Glover)

SUDAN: Omdurman, 9508 sent form letter in English signed by Mohd El Obled in 3 wks (Nordgren, Illinois)

(Graham, N. Y.)

TURKMEN S.S.R. Radio Ashkabad, 4825 kc/s confirmed with card via Moscow as per Tbilisi/

TOGO: Radio Lomé, 5047 sent card in 6 weeks returning my IRC (Glover, Washington)

URUGUAY: Radio Ariel, 6075 sent letter in 4 months (Wood, Indiana)

Well that is it for this month gentlemen. A grand total of 28 reporters in 13 states and 3 countries sending 35 reports covering QSLs received from 64 countries. A real fine turnout.

Next month a special article on confirming Russian regional stations will appear. Tremendous interest has evolved since the mentioning of this topic last year in QSL Report, so a full exposé will appear next month. Watch for it!

Until then, best DX and loads of QSLs and a reminder too that my deadling for receiving your reports to this section is the 15th of February!! 73's; GREGG.

RADIO CLUBE DO HUAMBO - ANGOLA

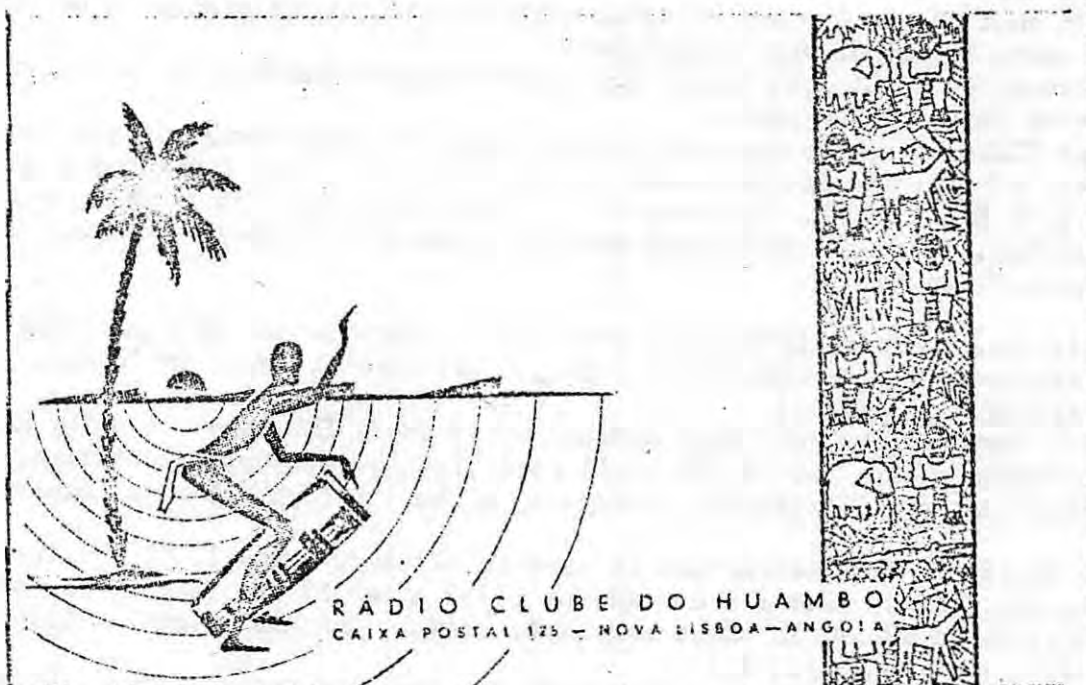
One of the most fascinating countries of Africa for the DXer is Angola, Portuguese territory on the southwest coast of the continent. More than 15 different organizations, most of them private, commercial stations, operate from Angola. Listeners specializing in African DX know that the Angolans have some of the most attractive QSL's available today.

A sample of the fine verifications sent out by Angolan stations is the one pictured below from Radio Clube do Huambo, which transmits from Nova Lisboa. Next month, our QSL of the Month will feature another Angolan station.

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HQSL'S FROM JAPAN - By Bill Sparks

Radio Japan is one of my favorite stations. Even those new to the hobby soon discover the beauty and variety of the QSL cards sent out by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan (NHK). The recent Olympic Games broadcast commemorative card was just one of a seemingly endless supply of artistic QSLs. NHK has a tradition of wonderful cooperation with DXers which dates back many years when early broadcasting from Japan took the form of experimental transmissions relayed by P.T.P. stations.

My first QSL from Japan is a letter verifying a test transmission on JYT, 15,760 kc/s., in April, 1934, involving two-way tests with KKW, California. Frequently these tests led to a relay of some important Japanese broadcast over local network stations in California. By 1935, the Kokusai-Denwa Kaisha, Ltd. (International Wireless Telegraph Co., of Japan) commenced regular experimental programs over its P.T.P. stations, relayed JOAK, and issued QSLs with a picture of its 20 kw. transmitters and antenna system at Nazaki. In addition, I have postcards in 1935-36, informing me of schedule changes and requesting reception reports, as well as a Christmas card.

In 1937, the NHK took over the task of international broadcasting from the P.T.P. stations upon the construction of some 50 kw. transmitters. In April 1937, the first NHK QSL in my collection consisted of a mimeographed letter verifying reception of JZJ, 11,800 kc/s., along with a thank you card picturing the outside of the JOAK building. In a few months this was replaced by a folder which included a picture of the overseas antenna system. Frequent notices of schedule changes and questionnaires were sent to regular listeners. Today's DXers are fortunate that the war resulted in no basic change in NHK's verification policy. The post war QSLs, in fact, are hard to beat for beauty and variety, earning Radio Japan its position of favor in the DX world.

NEWSROOM

TIPS



NEWSROOM

TIPS

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

The chirps of a nightingale may be heard prior to the start of the transmission to North America of Radio Baghdad.

Although the broadcast at 1000 on 15400 kcs is beamed to this part of the world, the programs are in Arabic. Listeners may obtain verifiable material by listening to the announcements in which Radio Baghdad is mentioned frequently.

It is possible that this station will transmit English language programs on a better frequency than at present (6030 and 6095 kcs from 2100-2140) because the Voice of America and the British Broadcasting Corp. blanket the Baghdad signals throughout the United States.

The Chief Engineer will appreciate reports addressed to him at Salihya, Baghdad, Iraq. (NSB/Eric Soentgerath)

In response to a letter of inquiry, Mr. Reuben K. Uatiao, Broadcasting Officer, Gilbert & Ellice Islands BC Service, advises that their Thursday Evening (Tarawa time) English language transmission was discontinued some "9 months ago" (as of December 17). The only English language programs are 0645-0800 Tarawa time (1845-2000 GMT). A complete sked was requested, but further data was not received. (Radio Tarawa via Bill Graham) Editor's Note: VW2

scheduled in vernacular from 0430-0700 on 4912.5 kcs, according to my latest copy of the World Radio and Television Handbook,

All items listed "NSB/Soentgerath, are from the Newark Sunday Bulletin.

Radio Brasil Central, Soiania, Brazil, has recently been heard on 9755 kcs at 0940; also on the usual 4995 kcs. The 31 meter outlet is listed as inactive in WETVH. (Victor Jaar)

A recent list of stations operating from Saudi Arabia by the Saudi Arab Broadcasting Service has been received. Jeddah: 7230 kc, 9670, 11855, 15150. along with an overseas program on 15115 kcs. Riyadh: 6000, 7220, 9720, and 11950. No operating times were available. (Alan Jeeves)

According to a sked received from Radio Ulan Bator, Mongolia, English is broadcast from 2200-2300 and 1350-1450 on 11850 and 9540 kcs in their Overseas Service. Their Mongolian Program is heard from 2255-1200 on 10335 kcs. The 25 and 31 meter band outlets are 50 kw each, while the 10335 kc outlet is 25 kw. (Radio Ulan Bator via Dan Henderson)

Radio Norway has added another transmitter for its 1500 broadcast to North and Central America. Until further notice; programs may be heard on 25900, 25730, 21730, and 15175 kcs. (NSB/Soentgerath)

OAX40, Radio Victoria del Peru, in Lima has been heard well at sign on at 1100 on 5020 kcs. (Jaar)

According to an item on Radio Australia's "DXers Calling" on Jan. 2, Canada will enter the 13 meter band in March '67 on 21595 kcs from 1400-1445. No target area was specified, however. (Del Hirst)

Radiodiffusion Nationale Malagache, at Tananarive, Malagasy, (formerly Madagascar) is conducting a series of tests with its new 100-kilowatt transmitter. The frequencies are 15265 and 17830 kcs. Air time is from 0800-1100 daily. Interference is very severe during its 1600-1700 English and French programs on 15265 kcs.

If the tests prove satisfactory, the station may change the time for its regular broadcasts.

The station manager will appreciate reports as to the quality and signal strength of the test. He asks that they be sent to B.P. 442, Tananarive, Malagasy Republic. Verification is by QSL card. (NSB/Soentgerath)

O.R.F.F., Fort-de-France, is on a new schedule for several weeks now. 5994 kcs is now being used until 2257 when there is a sudden switch and they begin using 3315 kcs. (Jaar)

Latest schedule from Radio Hanoi, North Vietnam: English programs are broadcast from 1000-1030 on 11760 and 9760 kcs to South-East Asia; 1300-1330 on 11760 and 9760 kcs to the US, and 2300-2330 on 11840 and 9840 kcs to the US Servicemen in South Vietnam. (Art. Glover)

According to a recent BBC news-cast, the BBC has been told by the government to cut its broadcasts overseas as an economy measure. The Albanian Service, which has been running since 1940, has been abolished, although the BBC wanted to continue it and effect other economies instead. The Arabic Service has been cut from 12 to 10 hours duration. The Ascension Island relay will run below capacity; the scope of its operations eastward to Dakar and westward to S. America will not be affected, but will be operating a day instead of 20

A group with headquarters in Washington, D.C. and backed with money is presently using the of a 500 kw South Korean gov transmitter to broadcast to in Communist sections of Asia.

Calling itself Radio Free it is managed and operated by Korean Cultural and Freedom ation, a private, nonprofit organization. Plans call for const of its own transmitter and b casting studio.

This information was reported another recent club bulletin no one has reported receipt Radio Free Asia. (NSB/Soentger Editor's Note: This item was noted in a local newspaper. it could turn out to be another "Commercial Service of Radio situation, which never did the ground.

The latest schedule from Thailand, Bangkok, has just received: To North America 7185, and 6160 kcs from 04: To the Thai forces in Korea 0930-1020 on 11910 kcs; Ge seas Service from 1025-115 7185, and 6160 kcs; Nation Service on 4830, 7185, and kcs from 1100-1530, and 0130. An attached note reports from overseas li Return postage is not rec a QSL card. The address is as: Overseas Broadcasting Public Relations Department Thailand; (Art. Glover) Ed Just for the record, you who has heard the N. Amc on 11910-kcs please writ In his years as a DXer, to see a report from a America concerning the broadcast.

Radio Tashkent in U now transmitting its B program at 1200 daily only. A second tra i merly was used on 1192 used at this time. It of the recent severe

A recent verificati Medilva mentions in

broadcasting from motor vehicles out in the square facing the old building." (NSB/Soentgerath)

Stronger signals are being heard on 4820 kcs from CR6RZ, Luanda, Anglla, from 1930-2300 daily.

It is possible that the new 100 kilowatt transmitter is in service. It is suggested that dialers listen to 6025, 7235, or 9535 kcs, the station's other assigned frequencies. English programs are scheduled daily from 1015-1055 and 1705-1745 on 7235 or 9535 kcs, with the latter frequency being the most probable one to be heard in the United States. Request for a verification may be sent to: Radio Angola, C.P. 1321, Luanda, Angola. It is further suggested that the number of QSL cards that have been received from other Radio Angola outlets be given. (NSB/Soentgerath)

R. Tirana, Albania, has recently been noted with Albanian on 7265 kcs to 0055 sign/off. It has also been heard on this freq. with Arabic at 0430 in parallel to a new powerful medium wave outlet on 1214 kcs. (Jaar)

Recent sked from Radio Kiev to North America: On Monday, Thursday, and Saturday (N.A. days) from 0030-0100 on 9710, 9680, 9660, 7330, 7290, 7280, 7120, and 6000 kcs; from 0430-0500 on 9680, 9660, 9630, 9610, 7330, 7290, and 7250 kcs. (Art Glover)

Recent QSL from Radio Daru, Papua Territory, on 3305 kcs lists power as 1.0 kw, up from the previous 250 watts shown earlier in the year. Other stations administered remain the same: Rabaul on 3385 kcs, 10 kw; Newak on 3355 kcs, 10 kw; Kerema on 3245 kc, 250 watts; and Mt. Hagen on 2450 kcs, 250 watts. A new station is in the planning stage for Samari, with a 250 watt transmitter. No frequencies has been assigned as yet. (Bill Graham)

Radio Pakistan has made a few frequency changes for its English language programs. The station may now be heard at 1130 on 9645 kcs, at 1315 on 17945 kcs, and on 15202 kcs at 0200. This external service is broadcast with 50 kw of power from Karachi.

"Pakistan Calling", its monthly program schedule which is printed in English, may be obtained free when requesting a verification from the station. According to the WRTVH, the station's address is 71 Garden Road, Karachi, Pakistan. However, some DXers have been getting replies from the station using the address as given in the 1966 Summer Supplement of the WRTVH. This address is: Radio Pakistan, Ferozsons Bldg, Hardinge Road, Rawalpindi, Pakistan. (NSB/Soentgerath; NewsRoom Editor)

Radio Atlantida, Iquitos, Peru, using both 5180 and 9625 kcs, has recently been noted around 1045. (Vic Jaar)

Every night from 2315 until 0100, Belgian seamen in the North Atlantic can tune in Radio Brussels on 9615 kcs. Programs are in French and Dutch languages. At sign off, the announcer states a similar program may be heard the next day at 1815 on 17860 kcs.

This station, although broadcast to all parts of the world, does not have any English language programs. (NSB/Soentgerath)

According to a recent QSL from Radio Kuwait, Radio Kuwait is now using the 9520 kc outlet at present and is using the 4967.5 kc outlet. There are programs in English at 0500-0600 and 1800-1900 on this outlet. It is rated at 10 kw. (Dan Henderson)

Four Brazilian stations are being heard nightly with good signals. They are: Radio Copocabana, 4975 kcs; R. Brazil Central, 4995 kcs; Radio Sao Paulo, 6095 kcs, and R. Tupi, 6115 kcs.

Reception is excellent between 0100 and 0300. All stations welcome reports and verify promptly. Return postage is appreciated. (NSB/Soentgerath)

Malaysian stations currently being heard transmitting English programs are: Kuala Lumpur, 5025 kcs at 1415, Penang, on 4985 kcs at 1550, and R. Sarawak's transmission on 5037 kcs at 1600. Confirmation for any of these stations may be obtained by submitting reports to the Dept. of Radio, P.O. Box 1047, Kuala Lumpur, Fed. of Malaysia.

The Voice of Malaysia, which handles the overseas service, schedules English from 1115-1215 and from 2245-2325 on 6100, 6175, 7110, and 81900 kcs.

A QSL request of this Voice should be sent to: Federal House, P.O. Box 1074, Kuala Lumpur, Fed. of Malaysia. (NSB/Soentgerath)

Radio Alger announces a new schedule for its 6175 kc transmitter.

Until further notice, French programs will be aired daily from 1700-2200. A half-hour English broadcast follows, and from 2230-2300 signoff, Spanish is used. On Sunday only, 1300-1700 programs in French can be heard on 11835 kcs. The technical director, A. Laghouati, will answer all reports to him at 21 Blv. des Martyrs, Algiers, Algeria. (NSB/Soentgerath)

English language programs are transmitted over the Voice of Nigeria, Lagos, on 9690 kcs daily from 2100-2205 closedown. Late news may be heard just before signoff. This transmission is for West Africa listeners, but is heard with excellent signals in the United States.

A morning broadcast, 1200-1600, is radiated on 11900 kcs using its 100 kw transmitter. DXers desiring a verification should address their request to the Chief Engineer, Broadcasting House, Lagos, Nigeria. (NSB/Soentgerath)

Vatican Radio has been heard testing from 1130-1145 on two new frequencies; 17325 and 21515 kcs. Further tests are being made at 2200 on an old (11740 kc) frequency and also on a new one on 9560 kcs.

The director general of the station, Reverend Professor Antonio Stefanizza S.J. will appreciate a report as to the quality and signal strength of the transmissions on the new frequencies. Address reports to him at Vatican City. They are also using 6145, 7270 and 9690 kcs for an English broadcast at 0050, which follows an earlier Portuguese and Spanish broadcast to Latin America. (NSB/Soentgerath; Vic Jaar)

— DXers need patience if they tune 9650 kcs any afternoon, except Monday and Friday, when an English language program is broadcast from 2130-2145 by Radio Nationale de Guinea.

Programs are broadcast in Arabic, French, Portuguese, and Creole, and other dialects from 1930-2230, at which time the station finally identifies itself as: Ici la Voix de la Revolution Conakry de la Republic de Guinea.

Three solid hours of programs have been heard without a station break. However, it is easy to get material to request a verification from: Radiodiffusion Nationale, B.P. 617, Conakry Republic de Guinea. QSL is by letter (NSB/Soentgerath)

Radio Peking is using super power broadcasts in English many times during the day. No mention is ever made of the frequencies being used or if more than one transmitter carries the program.

The station has been heard on 948 kcs at 0900, at 1000 on 11730 kcs, as well as during its evening broadcast to North America from 0000-0055 and from 0100-0155 on 15060 kcs. At 0100, a different program, also in English, may be heard on 11695 kcs.

Listeners desiring a verification may submit a report to Broadcasting Administration, Peking, Peoples Republic of China. (NSB/Soentgerath)

Radio Denmark is now broadcasting on 15165 kcs from 1600-1645 in Danish and from 1645-1715 in Spanish. (NSB/Soentgerath)

That's all for this month. Tnx for the support and we look forward to lots more reports and reporters!

LOG
REPORTSLOG
REPORTS

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

All times GMT ***** Deadline 15th mon.

- 21715 BELGIUM RTB, Brussels at 1030 in Fr. // to usual 21510 (Jaar)
- 21710 PORTUGAL Lisbon hrd in native 1700-2100 fair (Balbi) Up 10 kc.
(Ed.)
- 21655 NORWAY R. Norway, "Norway This Week", Sun. only, 1600 (Sturm)
- 21650 W. GERMANY DMQ21, D-W, excellent with Persian 1050 open (Padula)
- 21630 USSR Now outlet here w/home ser. 0830 s/on, strong (Padula)
- 21610 ENGLAND BBC NA Ser. 1620-1730 is transmitted from Eng., not
Ascension Isl., as in Jan Frendx (Wood)
- 21570 HOLLAND R. Nederland, s/on w/nx in Ver. lang. 1630 (Jeeves)
- 21555 USSR Another home ser. noted, good around 0900 (Padula)
- 21545 GHANA Accra had Eng. news at 1515, very good (Jaar)
- 21495 PORTUGAL Em. Nac. observed w/Eng. at 1825 (Niblack)
- 21480 HOLLAND R. Nederland to NE in Arabic 1500-1550 s/off //11730
(Balbi)
- 17880 E. GERMANY RBI, good with Eng. to Asia at 1200 (Padula)
- 17880 PORTUGAL Em. Nac. s/on 1730 w/multi-lang. annmts. incl. Eng.
(Niblack)
- 17855 AUSTRIA Vienna fair w/Ger., hrd 0800-1000 (Padula)
- 17740 PAKISTAN Hrd w/Indonesian, good lvl., 0845 (Padula)
- 17690 EGYPT/UAR Cairo hrd 1400-1430 w/food dishes for Ramadan (Fansler)
- 15520 N. KOREA Pyongyang, Eng. nx 0400, //6540 listed not audible
(Balbi)
- 15510 N. KOREA Pyongyang 2300-0118 Span. & Korean, maybe testing. Pgm
same as 17920 last mo. Strong, excellent readability (Palmer)
- 15445 CONGO REP. Brazzaville good w/Eng nx 0515 (Padula)
- 15432 N. KOREA Pyongyang 0300-0400 in Korean purposely QRMing VOFK
(Rowell) See below also (Ed.)
- 15430 S. KOREA VOFK, Span. 0215, new freq. (Niblack) Hrd for 2 weeks
with a 2nd. Korean spkg. sta. on freq. This IDed by Korean
friend as Munhwa Brdstg. not authorized for SW, only M/W.
(Galucci) In Eng. 0300-0400 s/off, 2nd. sta. hrd, not identified,
off when VOFK carrier off. (Hirst) Repl. 15125 (taken by VOFK)
Korean 0400, Eng. 0530, Fr. 0700, off 0730 (Padula) Dropping Span.
0330-0400 on Sun. (Rowell) QRMing sta. also hrd on 15420, 15430,
15435, 15440, checked, not rx. (Glover)
- 15430 INDIA AIR, New Delhi, new freq. s/on 1223, Eng. nx 1230 (Jaar)
- 15410 ETHIOPIA ETLF, Addis Ababa, good at 1405 w/Hindi songs (Jaar)
- 15400 IRAQ Baghdad opens nitely 1000 w/IS, then Asian (Urdu?) lang.
(Padula) Arab nx 1130 (Finigan)
- 15390 MOROCCO RTV Marocaine, Rabat. 2230-2250 Span. S/on w/anthem 2230
lousy sig. (Palmer)
- 15380 RWANDA D-W, Kigali relay, Ger. 2200-2300 (Thornton)
- 15380 CANARY IS. New outlet of RWP relay, hrd 0300-0400 s/off (Padula)
Test? Irr. hrd 2000-0200, //11900 s/off 0400 (Balbi)

- 15315 ETHIOPIA ETLF, Addis Ababa w/Asian lang. to 1453 Eng ID (Jaar)
 15295 MOZAMBIQUE R. Clube Moz., L-M, daily at 1930, Port. (Finigan)
 Instrumentals 1730, IS 1800, QRM (Jaar)
 15285 S. AFRICA RSA on New freq. at 2155A (Niblack) from 15205, to
 Ghana/Nigeria (Ed.)
 15280 N. ZEALAND RNZ in Eng. 0230-0545 (Rowell)
 15245 ETHIOPIA ETLF, 3 Eng. IDs & 1 Fr. 1459, drum sig. 1500, into
 pgm to Malagasy (Churchill) Moving around (Ed.)
 15240 ETHIOPIA ETLF, R. Voice of Gospel, ID in Eng., Fr., and into
 Malagasy 1500 (Wood)
 15240 AUSTRALIA R. Austr., Melbourne 0610-0630 Eng. to SE Asia (Palmer)
 15215 S. AFRICA RSA good w/beam to Eur. in Eng. at 2240 now freq.
 (Niblack) From 15205 (Ed.)
 15180 ASCENSION IS. BBC, symp. mx and nx, sig. fluttery 2154-2204
 (Rugg)
 15160 TURKEY TAU, Ankara, weak w/mx and nx, killed by a carrier 2228
 (Rugg)
 15155A INDIA AIR, 1000, IS, s/on w/Eng hour xmission, fair (Finigan)
 15135 JAPAN NHK, Tokyo, Eng. 0030, very stable (Jaar) //11780 (Finigan)
 15130 NETH. ANTILLES TWR in Span. 0005-0025 (Padula)
 15115 ETHIOPIA ETLF hrd on new freq. to W. Afr. w/Eng. 1915-1945, very
 strong sig. (Padula)
 15125 PORTUGAL Lisbon hrd irr. Eng. 1815-1915, regular on 21495 (Balbi)
 15120 VATICAN CITY Vatican R. calls at 1400, then Russ. hrd (Jaar)
 15115 SAUDI ARABIA Jidda in Asian to 1355, then IS. HCJB s/on 1400
 (Jaar)
 15110 N. ZEALAND ZL21 Sports roundup 0515 //15280 (Poulis)
 15108 IRAN Teheran w/Eng to Eur. 2000. Freq. drifted in 30 min. to
 15110, then back to 15105 (Padula)
 15105 INDIA Burmese prog. hrd 1130, very strong (Padula)
 15105 JAPAN NHK Tokyo s/off at 0030, Eng. ID (Jaar) Eng. 2310 (Poulis)
 s/on Eng. 2300 //15425 (Finigan)
 15100 PAKISTAN Karachi w/Eng nx to 1350, then sudden s/off (Jaar)
 15100 WINDWARD IS. WIFS hrd to 2245 from 15105, at 2300 on 11970
 (Balbi) 2232 w/remote nx fr. Dominica (Hauser)
 15095 PAKISTAN Karachi, slowspeed Eng. 1350, drifting (Poulis)
 14520 N. KOREA Pyongyang, Span. to LA, s/off 0150 (Sturm) LA 0100
 (Finigan)
 13301 CLAND. R. Euzkadi hrd 2131, //11248 (Hauser)
 13280 CLAND. R. Euzkadi at 2246 advising listeners to use outside
 antenna, implying a poor sig. in Euzkadi (Hauser)
 12040 ENGLAND BBC LA Ser., 2320, co-channel w/Vladivostok, Vlad. on
 top (Palmer)
 11960 FRANCE ORTF, Eng nx, 0525, ID, Fr. 0530 (Zabot) //7160, //9500
 To Brazzaville (Ed.)
 11955 MALAYSIA BBC, Johore Baru, Wor. Ser., Eng. 0945; 1500 Hindi
 (Jaar)
 11947.5 PARAGUAY R. Encarnacion, frequent IDs 0100, nx 0104 (Wood)
 Much talk, occasional mx, s/off 0245 New Year's Eve (Graham)
 11947A LEBANON Beirut 1930 ending Eng. to Arabic, QRMcd (Poulis)
 11940 SINGAPORE R. Singapura irr. 1000 & 1600 in Eng. QRM most times
 (Balbi)
 11930 INDIA A misprint in Jan FRENDEX read "11830" (Wood) My error (Ed)
 11920 RYUKYU IS. VOA/Okinawa good, resuming b'cast 2300 w/nx in Eng.
 (Niblack)

- 11920 WINDWARD IS. WIBS, Grenada at 2030; also 0335 describing Barbados
Indep. Celebration (Niblack) Eur. Ser. starting 2015 (Palmer)
- 11915 ECUADOR HCJB to Japan 1000-1030 in Japanese//9745, good (Balbi)
- 11910 THAILAND Bangkok w/Eng, & Thai songs to 1130, then lang. (Jaar)
now repl. 11940 in Thai, s/on 0000 thru 0300, again in Eng. 1030
(Wood) HSK9 0930, 15 notes on bells, rptd. w/6 notes on gongs prior
to ID in Thai & Eng; pgm to Thai forces in Korea. HS in Laotian
prior to 0930 (Churchill)
- 11900 S. AFRICA R. RSA hrd w/Eng 0230, good (Padula) Eng 2330, QRMed,
//9675 (Jaar)
- 11890 ETHIOPIA ETLF ID in Eng 0330, then Malagasy. New freq? (Primm)
- 11885 PAKISTAN Good in Eng nx at 0215 (Padula)
- 11875 BRAZIL R. Sociedad Bahia, Salvador hrd 2350 (Jaar)2330(Primm)
- 11865 BRAZIL R. Clube Pernambuco, Recife noted at 2350 (Jaar)
- 11865 CONGO D.R., Lubumbashi 1810-2100 Fr., on till 0100 (Rowell) Hrd
irr. 1730-2100, Eng nx 1750 (Balbi)
- 11855 PHILIPPINES FEBC, Manila, best sig., Eng nx by YL 0900, ID 0915
(Jaar)
- 11855 SAUDI ARABIA Jidda hrd 2300-0000 after RFE off, Arabic (Padula)
1900-2030 in Arabic (Rowell) As late as 0025, //15150 (Jaar)
- 11840 N. VIETNAM Hanoi w/good sig. in Japanese 0930 (Padula)
- 11840 POLAND R. Warsaw irr. hrd 0730 Eng nx, 0800 IS Polish (Balbi)
(Finigan)
- 11836.5 HAITI 4VEJ, La Voix "vangelique" now drifted here. Noted all day
(Wood)
- 11825 TAHITI Papeete, 0430-0445 w/isl. nx, weak (Fansler)(Poulis)
- 11810 ETHIOPIA ETLF Eng. opening 0450 (Poulis)
- 11805 EGYPT/UAR R. Cairo, Spec. for Ramadan 2305-0000 (Rowell)
- 11802 CHILE R. Agricultura, Santiago, I as "R. Agricultura" and local
ads 0300 (Wood)
- 11800 CEYLON R. Ceylon comm. ser. ID 0145 after native nx QRM-QSB
(Poulis) 1315 Ind. nx & Hindi(?) annnts (Henderson)
- 11795 CONGO D.R. R. and TV Congolaise, Lubumbashi, as early as 0300
(Niblack)
- 11785 ETHIOPIA ETLF excellent at 0455 w/ID in Fr., lt. nx (Niblack)
- 11785 BRAZIL R. Guaiba, Mx, ID & freq. 0259 in Port. (Primm)
- 11785 S. AFRICA R. RSA tested 12/30, 51, to NA, back on usual 11900
next nite. 11900 is better, with only slight het from S.O.D.R.E.
(Wood) Eng. to Eur. 2200-2255 //9720, 15215 (Rowell)
- 11780 JAPAN R. Japan, Eng. s/on 2345, no flutter, 1st. time hrd here
(Jeeves) //15135 (Ed.)
- 11765 E. GERMANY RBI, w/weak sig. in Arabic, 1930 (Padula)
- 11763 N. KOREA Pyongyang, seems to have settled here, noted on re-
checks 2315, 2330, ID by man, at booming level. (Niblack) On
11765, w/Span. 2300-0000, "Aqui Pyongyang" (Padula)
- 11760 AUSTRIA Vienna beamed to LA. Mixed w/Havana, bad freq. choice,
ID 0300 (Wood)
- 11750 IRAN R. Iran, Teheran, best 1900-2125, Eng. 2000-2030 (Rowell)
Hrd here in Eng for first time, barely readable, BBC QRM(Hirst)
- 11750 MALAYSIA BBC, Eng. at 1355, ID 1400 as "Far East Relay Sta." (Jaar)
- 11745 CHILE R. Nuevo Mundo, ID as "CB93, R. Nuevo Mundo" 0447 (Wood)
MW sta. ID, Change freq. or drift? (Ed.)
- 11740 CHILE CEL174, R. Nuevo Mundo, Santiago good lvl. 0058-0123. Mx
to 0100, ID and comment. (Rugg)
- 11735 S. AFRICA SABC Internal Ser. to SW Afr., Eng 0630. //9570 weak.
100 kW, sked to 2115 (Balbi)

- 11725 MALAYSIA BBC FE Relay Sta. at 0000 s/on in Eng. (Hirst) 2355 Bow Bells, 0000 news, 0045 s/off. 0300 listing in Jan. FRENDX was typo, should have read 0030 (Balbi)
- 11720 CANADA CBC hrd in unsked Eskimo in Nor. Ser. from 0130-0200. Sked shows Esk. only at 2200-2245. That was Asian. (Hirst)
- 11705 SWEDEN R. Sweden 1600 Eng. nx//17840, both good (Balbi) Eng. loud and clear 2040(Poulis)ECNA (Ed)Eng. 1620(Getman)WCNA (Ed.)
- 11705 JAPAN R. Japan, Chinese to Asia 2300-2330//9675, 11875 (Rowell)
- 11280 CLAND. R. Euzkadi until 2313 s/off. Used communist-type cliches hrd. 12/12 (Hauser)
- 11248 CLAND. R. Euzkadi down to here 2140//13301, 12/29 (Hauser)
- 10885 MONGOLIA R. Ulan Bator 0017-0040, 1st. Pgm. in Mongolian. Native nx w/mourin khour, native instr. waited 3 Sun. for this (Palmer)
- 10530 USSR Kazakh SSR, Alma Ata clear at 1030 past 1200. Early//9380 (Jaar)
- 10110 CLAND. R. España Independiente at 0633 w/pol. tlk. (Hauser)
- 10003 CHINA Listed as Kunming, Chinese spkg. hrd twice to 0030 s/off, w/native nx and much talk by YL. Does not carry Peking s/off format, but off abruptly (Niblack)
- 9998A CHINA Kunming, Yuannan, presumably, QRMing WVVH at 0000 (Hauser)
- 9865 INDONESIA RRI, Djakarta, Eng. 1142 to 1200 s/off, good (Mickle)
- 9840 USSR Azerbaijan SSR, R. Baku in Asian lang to 0446 sudden s/off (Jaar)
- 9770 HAITI R. 4VEH, Eng. rel. pgm. to 1227 s/off (Breville)
- 9770 INDONESIA Djakarta home ser., Indonesian at 1215 (Jaar)
- 9755 BRAZIL R. Brasil Central, Goiania, 0940//4995, listed inactive (Jaar)
- 9755A PERU R. Sideral, Pucallpa, around 1100. Move to avoid Tovar? (Jaar)
- 9755 S. VIETNAM Saigon w/dictation speed nx to 1300 s/off (Mickle)
- 9750 PERU OAXSW, R. Sideral, Pucallpa rx pgm w/ID twice, 1130 & 1200. No other time hrd because of Tovar (Field)
- 9750 VENEZUELA R. Tovar rx 1115-late as 1300, QRM from HCJB (Field)
- 9745 MALI R. Mali hrd fair in lang at 1715 (Balbi)
- 9740 RYUKYU IS. VOA/Okinawa very good in Eng. around 1100 (Jaar)
- 9730 E. GERMANY RBI, clear at 1200 in Arabic nx (Jaar)
- 9725 MALAYSIA BBC, Johore Bahru, World Ser. 1110, QRMed (Jaar)
- 9720 SAUDI ARABIA Riyadh 0455-0555, Arabic rx and martial rx (Palmer)
- 9718 SAUDI ARABIA SABC, Riyadh w/Koran chant 1430, Arabic tlk 1449, ID 1459. QRM from Springbok on 9720 (Churchill)
- 9712 ALBANIA Tirana in Span. to LA, noted 2245 (Wood)
- 9710 MAURITIUS MBC, Forest Side, clear 1220 (Peruvian sta. missing, Jan. 1) (Jaar)
- 9708 ARGENTINA R. El Mundo, San Fernando s/off 0104 after ID as LRX2 (Hauser)
- 9695 BRAZIL R. Rio Mar, Manaus in clear after 1100, on Sun. (Jaar)
- 9695 CAMBODIA Phnom-Penh w/improved modulation 1435 nx to 1445 by w. rx, anth. ts., anthem, 1500 s/off (Niblack)
- 9690 NIGERIA Voice of Nigeria, fair at 2105 (Deal) Lang. 1715 (Balbi) Eng. nx, weak, //4990 at 2100 (Finigan)
- 9685 USSR Kiev, Eng. 0430-0455 some days, //7290 strong (Balbi)
- 9680 AUSTRALIA VLM, Melbourne noted at 1145 (Jaar)
- 9665 PERU R. Eco, Iquitos w/good ID 0430. Peru rx, comm'ls., time chex s/off 0455. Like that s/off, "Radio Eco, Eco, Eco" by man, followed by rest of data (Niblack)
- 9655 NIGERIA R. Kaduna, Afr. singing 2100-2112 (Getman)
- 9640 USSR Armenian SSR, Yerevan finally hrd w/Sat. xmission 2020-2030. (Fansler)
- 9640 S. KOREA NLK5 Eng. nx now 0800 from 0830; lang. at 0830 (Balbi)

- 20 S. VIETNAM Saigon must have upped power, hrd w/S-8 sig. at 1425 in lang., later pop mx Nver easy like this before. (Niblack) ID by IS at 2059A, now listed 200 kW (Jeeves)
- 9615 INDIA AIR, Delhi, home ser. often around 1130 (Jaar)
- 9610 AUSTRALIA VLX9, Perth, ABC nx, ID and s/off 1610 (Sturm) 1100 ID stated VLW & VLX-but VLW sked to s/off 1015 (Jeeves)
- 9610 NORWAY R. Norway, Eng. ID s/on 0300, weather in Nor. (Primm)
- 9607.5 GREECE Athens, Greek to Med. 2300. Played IS only once (Wood)
- 9605 JAPAN NHK, Tokyo, good, calling at 1155 (Jaar)
- 9600 CHILE CE960, R. Pres. Balmaceda, 0455-0503 s/oo. ω -channel VOA (Palmer) 0432, very good (Deal)
- 9580 AUSTRALIA R. Australia, Japanese 1000-1100 (Rowell)
- 9570 S. AFRICA R. RSA, 0510 to Transvaal/Zululand new freq. (Niblack)
- 9565 USA/VOA in Indonesia 0700 daily. Good chance to listen and recog. Indonesian Lang. (Peters)
- 9545 GHANA Accra, Arabic news 2005 (Jaar)
- 9540 MOROCCO VOA/Tangier, Russian nx at 2000 (Jaar)
- 9510 VENEZUELA R. Barquisimeto, now good sig. here, w/local ads 2235. BBC move to 9580 was good (Wood) Mixed w/BBC Eur. ser. 1100-1115 clear 1115-1145. Also on long path 2230. Strange to be reporting LA DX this time of year! (Padula) 0145 (Charnes)
- 9505 JAPAN NHK w/Eng. nx at 0611 (Poulis)
- 9503 DOMINICAN REP. HISD, Santo Domingo good nitely around 1100 (Padula)
- 9500 USSR Asiatic SSR, R. Magadan, pop mx to 2100 Moscow IS (Getman)
- 9480 USSR Radiostantsiya Rodina, Armenian(?) Rodina to 0700, then Eng to Eur. (Palmer)
- 9360 SPAIN RNE, Madrid, w/Arabic Ser. to 1930, excellent here (Jaar)
- 8333A CLAND. "R. Portugal Livre" noted several days just before s/off 2350A w/"A Portuguesa", orch. arrangement, no chorus. YL tlk in Port, too cut-up to read. Always hrd w/Peking on 8345 & 8303 (Hirst)
- 7292 ETHIOPIA V. of "thiopia, Addis Ababa moved here, ID in lang. as "Radio Ethiopia" around 0430. Much exotic mx, heavy QRM (Niblack)
- 7290 USSR Ukraine SSR, R. Kiev annced. at 0430-0500 in Eng, Thurs. EST (Niblack)
- 7280 LIBERIA VOA/Monrovia s/on 0300, then Eng. nx (Jaar)
- 7270 MALAYSIA R. Malaysia Sarawak, Kuching, Oriental mx 1220, IS 1230 Clear on Sunday (Jaar)
- 7270 MOROCCO VOA/Tangier, s/on 0300, then Eng. nx (Jaar)
- 7270 VATICAN CITY R. Vatican new freq, after 2300 to LA; Eng. 0050 //6145, 9690 (Jaar)
- 7265 ALBANIA Tirana hrd to 0055 s/off, Albanian. Again Arabic 0430 //1214 MW! (Jaar)
- 7250 VATICAN CITY Jap. noted w/good sig. at 2130 (Padula)
- 7250 JAPAN NHK, Tokyo, calls 1055; hrd on top of R. Singapura (Jaar)
- 7210 INDIA VUC, Calcutta, home ser. often around 1100 QRM de Vladivostok in Jan. (Jaar)
- 7210 SENEGAL Dakar w/Fr., Afr. & US pop mx, s/off 0900 (Glover)
- 7210 S. AFRICA Surprised by ID "Dit is R. Suid-Africa" at 0430 s/on on new freq., strong lvl., into relig. session. Also at 2100 in Eng. (Niblack) //9570, 100 kW. to SW Africa, sked to 0615 (Balbi)
- 7205 MOZAMBIQUE R. Pax, Beira w/Port. nx pgm 0415-1425, ID 0415 "Aquí Beira", good sig. Also s/on 0400 after chimes & choir (Henderson)
- 7195 INDIA AIR, Delhi w/Eng. nx 0237 w/good sig., CWQRM (Henderson)
- 7190 CEYLON R. Ceylon, comm. ser., Colombo, Hindi nx after 0150, some QRM (Jaar)
- 7185 S. AFRICA Springbok R., comm. ser. in Afrikaans/Eng. 0330-0355, to BBC s/on //4945 (Henderson) //3045 also, off 0415 (Churchill)

- 7184A THAILAND Bangkok, Oriental talks 1100. Eng. ID 1125, "G.O.S.",
//11910 (Jaar)
- 7180 ENGLAND BBC, London new freq to LA; Span. 0110//7210 etc. (Jaar)
- 7180 IRAQ Baghdad, Arabic talks 0015, on late for Ramadan (Wood)
To past 0100, extended sked. (Jaar)
- 7172 ALGERIA Algiers w/Azan 2050 (Wood) 7170, Kabyl pgn 2230 to past
2345, very clear (Jaar) anthem and c/off 0000, extended sked (Hirst)
- 7170 NEW CALEDONIA Noumea hrd w/Eng. summary of Pac. Games 0830-0900
(Fansler) Fr., 0950-1105 s/off w/"La Marseillaise" (Henderson)
- 7170 SINGAPORE R. Singapura lang nx to 1110, then Hindi mx, v.g. (Jaar)
- 7165 LIBYA Ramadan ser. in Arabic, 1/2,3,4 w/s/off 0300. Sounds like
50 kW now (Nblack) Tripoli, Arabic song requests to 2300; spec. Ram-
adan pgn to 0200 off (Jaar) anthem & c/off 0200 (Hirst) Tx to B.H.
- 7165 W. GERMANY D-W, Cologne new freq. Eng. to Asia 0300 (Jaar)
- 7160 MALAYSIA R. Malaysia Sarawak, Kuching, BBC nx 1200, Orientals 1230
(Jaar) Eng. at 1527 (Hauser)
- 7150 ENGLAND BBC s/on 0600 new freq to Aus/NZ, //7120 stronger (Hirst)
- 7140 INDONESIA Ambon, several days 1300-1400 w/Indonesian (Chadbourne)
1210 with relayed nx (Hauser)
- 7125 POLAND Warsaw Radio noted 2305 in Polish (Jaar)
- 7120 MALAYSIA Tebrau, BBC FES, separate pgn from Wor. Ser. direct. 1535
dance mx, 1545 interview (Hauser)
- 7120 USSR Ukraine SSR, R. Kiev hrd 0030 w/IS and s/on Eng. (Fansler)
- 7082 IRAN V. of the Iranian Nation, regional, Arabic chants, mx, Isl-
amic services, good signal 1945 (Henderson)
- 6285 N. KOREA Tentative, Pyongyang, Asiatic lang and mx, w/ID by YL,
sig. peaking at 2330. Sudden drift, polar flutter (Nblack)
- 6250 SP. GUINEA R. Santa Isabel; finally hrd ID at 2208 (Finigan)
- 6245 BULGARIA Sofia w/Greek xmission at 2045 (Poulis)
- 6200 SYRIA R. Damascus to N. Afr. 2115 Arabic mx, fair. 2300 s/off
didn't happen during Ramadan (Henderson)
- 6197 TUNIS R. Tunis, Arabic mx 2030; much noise from BBC 6195 (Graham)
- 6196A COLOMBIA RdFTV. Colombia, Bogota 0430-0500 s/off. Gives ID, freq.
and call-signs for all outlets. Seems to replace 6180 (Palmer)
- 6190 MOROCCO Sebaa Aïoun noted often, Arabic mx 0800 (Jaar)
- 6188 COLOMBIA R. Nac. Bogota, s/off 0503, Span. (Rowell)
- 6175 BRAZIL R. Guarani, ZYV74, Belo Horizonte, MG, 0559 TS & mx ID
(Hauser)
- 6175 FRANCE ORTF, Paris, good w/variety pgn in Fr. at 2100 (Padula)
To Eur! Sked from 1100-2200 (Ed.)
- 6175 MALAYSIA V. of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, good in Indon. 1000 (Jaar)
- 6170 PHILIPPINES DUH2, ID as PBS (Philippine B'cstr. System) 0300, Eng.
nx and pop mx. 0830 s/off (Sparks)
- 6157 ALBANIA Tirana, Italian 0600, Eng. 0630 (Peters)
- 6157 URUGUAY R. Carve, Span., freq IDs and ads, 0226-0300 (Glover)
- 6155 GULF REP. R. Conakry s/on 0600 in Fr., QRM from Austria, co-
channel, w/mx and German (Rowell)
- 6150 S. AFRICA Springbok Radio, usual comm'l. pgn. 0245 (Wood)
- 6145 VATICAN R. Vatican, new freq, 0030 w/Span. to LA (Jaar) Also
0050 Eng. to NA//9690 (Balbi)
- 6138A TAHITI Papeete, 0600-0607 Fr., clear, no Havana on 6135 (Palmer)
- 6125 BELGIUM RTB, Brussels, Fr. noted at 0030, Eng. 0050 (Jaar) Eng.
may be xperimental, discontinued in '62 or '63 (Ed.)
- 6125 HONDURAS R. Suyapa, San Pedro Sula. "Numerous IDs as "HRO Radio
Suyapa", 1045 (Wood)

- 5 SOMALI REP. Mogadishu (this is old Italian spelling; will shortly lose official status, and Somali/Eng. "Mogadishu" will be used)
New high-powered xmitter w/fantastic sig. at s/on 0330, ID as
"Halkani Raydio Mogadishu Jumhuri Somali waa" (Wood)
- 6100 YUGOSLAVIA Belgrade, high lvl. w/nx in Eng 2210 (Niblack)
- 6090 ARGENTINA LRYL, R. Belgrano, RAE, 0540-0555, Span., seems //9685,
to WCNA (Palmer)
- 6090 DOMINICAN REP. HISD, RTV Dominicana at 0432 w/Sp. pgmg. (Deal)
- 6085 W. GERMANY Bayrischer Rundfunk, Ger. nx 0500 (Wood) Munich (Ed.)
- 6080 ALGERIA UNID. in Jan. Frendx is Algiers w/Kaby1 ser., now settled
here at present after much drifting. (Wood) on 6082.5 at 2030,
Arabic chants (Peters)
- 6080 E. GERMANY RBI, Eng. at 2000, asking for reports; Ger. 2030 (Peters)
- 6077 HONDURAS HREM, Santa Barbara w/Sp. prog, off early time of 2400
(Niblack)
- 6075 HONDURAS La Voz Del Junco, 1311-1328 fade w/marinba mx and num-
erous commercials (Graham) 0500-0600 Xmas mx (Glover)
- 6065 SWEDEN Eng. commentary re Sweden 0345 (Glover) 5990 listed (Ed.)
- 6060 ITALY RAI, Caltanissetta 0718 w/sports scores (Hauser)
- 6055 CZECHIA Prague ends Eng 0755 (Jaar) To Eur. (Ed.)
- 6050 NIGERIA (W.) Ibadan, Comm'l. Ser. hrd in Eng & very ver. nx 0600
(Niblack)
- 6045 BRAZIL ZYS33 R. Clube Paranaense, Curitiba, 0708-0717 (Palmer) "
- 6045 GREECE Foros B'cast Sta, Athens s/on 0500 w/march & trumpets,
good ID in Greek 0501. Once in a while, this booms thru (Henderson)
- 6045 SWITZERLAND SBC to UK and Ireland on new freq. 1915 ID in Eng.
(Niblack)
- 6044 MEXICO R. Universidad Potosina, San Luis Potosi s/off w/Elgar's
"Pomp & Circumstance" 0447, (time varies.) (Wood)
- 6035 USSR R. Riazan in Russ. 1400 thru 1415 (Getman)
- 6030 IRAQ Good at 2155, "Ici Baghdad", anthem and close down (Niblack)
- 6030 W. GERMANY Süddeutscher Rundfunk, relig. tlk in Ger. 0505 (Wood)
- 6025 BRAZIL Emisora Piratininga, Sao Paulo, good early 0835 (Jaar)
- 6020 PERU OAZ4Q, R. Victoria del Peru, Lima good at s/on 1100 (Jaar)
- 6015 GREECE VOA/Rhodes brilliant lvl. in Arabic w/s/off 0600, incl.
Eng. (Niblack)
- 6010 EL SALVADOR, R. Nac. Sp., R & R mx 0700-0725 (Glover) YSS, good
0415 (Field)
- 6007.5 HAITI R. Caraibes, time should read 1200, not 0700 as in Jan
Frendx. Still noted. (Wood)
- 6005 W. GERMANY RIAS, Munich 0722 w/YL-OM dialog (Hauser)
- 6001 VENEZUELA R. Miranda, Los Teques, good sig. now Swan is gone.
Noted 2320 (Wood) S/on 0955 (Jaar) Late New Year's pgm at 0545
(Sparks)
- 6000 BRAZIL R. Inconfidencia, clear early 0825 (Jaar) ID 0134 (Glover)
- 5995 GREECE VOA/Thessaloniki blankets Martinique to 2230 s/off w/Eng
ID, thank goodness! (Niblack)
- 5995 MARTINIQUE Fort-de-France closes abruptly at 2300A from 2230 prog
of pop mx, thin modulation. S/off 2400 on Sat., w/complete ID and
anthem (Niblack) At 2257A switches to 3315 (Jaar)
- 5990 RUMANIA Bucharest, w/Portuguese 2100-2130 (Padula)
- 5990 SWEDEN R. Sweden, Sp. 0000 to LM, bad QRM de CBC, same target
(Jaar) 0210 Eng., Tlk (Poulis) Mailbag Thur. at 0200 (Zabot)
- 5980 GREENLAND Hrd wk one day only, 2304-0025 w/G'landic (Chadbourne)
- 5980 GUYANA R. Demerara, Georgetown still good past 1100 (Jaar)
- 5980 PERU R. Panamericana, Sp. & crch. records, 0029-0040 (Glover)
- 5970 COLOMBIA R. Horizonte, Bogota, 0712-0720, Sp. local pgm (Palmer)

- 5965 E. GERMANY RBI, Eng. to NA to 0415, then lang (Field)
- 5960 COLOMBIA Voz de Bogota 0503-0525 (usually hets w/HRRH) ID (Palmer)
- 5960 SENEGAL R. Senegal I, 0610-0630 s/off, co-channel w/Bogota (Palmer)
- 5930 CZECH 'KIA Prague, Eng. to NA 0330 on unanncd. freq//6095 (Jeeves)
- 5910 USSR R. Moscow, Eur. xmtr 0525-0535, HS pgms. (Palmer)
- 5908 HAITI La Voix de la Rev. Duvalieriste, time should read 1200, not 0700 as in Jan FRENDX. Still noted (Wood)
- 5903 HAITI Voix de la Rev. Duvalieriste at 0355, good lvl, (Niblack) 5905A, noted irr. during Dec. (Jaar) Obviously wanders (Ed.)
- 5900 CHINA People's Liberation Army, Fukien, "revolutionary" songs 1030. (Wood)
- 5804 YEMEN Arabic chanting 1413-1448, good signal (Chadbourne)
- 5600 GUINEA REP. Conakry powerful here//4910, vocals & nx 0615 (Hauser) Replacing 6155, 0600-0800 (Balbi)
- 5332A MONGOLIA R. Ulan Bator, tent.; Oriental 1030 to past 1200 (Jaar)
- 5180 PERU R. Atlantida, Iquitos, earlier s/on at 1045//9625 (Jaar)
- 5090 HAITI La Voix de la Grande Anse, Joremie, caught when RTTY QRM lessened 2330A. nx & brief Fr. annmts. fair to poor lvl (Dexter)
- 5065 INDONESIA Believe new freq for Medan. Good 1400 (Chadbourne)
- 5060 ADEN S.A.B.C. w/Arabic songs, ID "Houna Aden" at 2145 (Peters)
- 5055 TANZANIA Move from 5050, celeste IS at 0312 s/on (varies to 0300) Plenty IDs in Kiswahili as "Hier R. Tanzania" n&w annrcs (Henderson) Dar-es-Salaam here several days 0315-0330 w/Arab-type prog (B. Hill)
- 5052.5 SINGAPORE R. Singapura at last hrd again faintly 1240 w/Chin. type nx and Eng. annmts (Henderson)
- 5040 BURMA BBS in clear 1500 Eng. commentary, Eng nx 1445 good sig (Balbi)
- 5040 MALAYSIA R. Malaysia Eng to 1400, then Malay (Mickle) Sarawak 5037 (Ed.)
- 5030 VENEZUELA YVKM, R. Continente w/clear ID, loc. & freq. also gives all sta & freq of "Circuito Mac.", in Sp. 0929 (Neumann)
- 5025 MALAYSIA R. Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur 1440 nx by RM dance orch (Hauser)
- 5015 USSR Siberia, Vladivostok 1240-1405 Russ., Mosc. relay 1500 (Palmer)
- 5010 CAMEROON R. Garoua 2150 w/native nx, good ID 2200, off 2203 (Fansler) 2118 w/beautiful sig in native (B. Hill)
- 5010 VENEZUELA R. Boconõ, YVRW hrd 0155 w/calypso nx, ID 0200 (Hauser)
- 4990 NIGERIA Lagos, Eng ID hrd at 2115 (Poulis)
- 4990 VENEZUELA R. Barquisimeto w/ID & spec. Xmas msg at 0800 (Neumann)
- 4998A NIGERIA NBC, Lagos, ID and nx 2202-2208, below YVMQ (Rugg)
- 4976 UGANDA Kampala hrd 2055 in native; nx, news 2100-2105, readable with great difficulty. ID 2130, better strength, s/off 2201 on extended sked 12/24 (Niblack)
- 4972 CAMEROON Yaounde w/Eng. pgm and ID, 0530-0600 (Niblack) Eng. nx 0545 when RTTY is QRT (Sparks)
- 4945 S. AFRICA RSA in comm'l. ser. at 2115 (Graham)
- 4934 KENYA Nairobi, Swahili ser. Jan. 2, 0613 w/Eng nx to 0615. Pgm in Swahili w/ads, songs. This now confirmed by QSL card & letter. Also hrd in Swahili 0330-0400, ID, songs & 7 pips for "7 A.M." (GMT plus 3) Do not confuse w/Nigeria on 4932 w/0600 s/on. (Niblack)
- 4933A NIGERIA New outlet in comm. ser., prob. Ibadan, nx in Eng 0604-0610 at weaker lvl, ID after nx, time ann. as "10 min. past 7", jazz or pop to 0620A, then Afr. nx to 0700 s/off. Plenty comm'ls, in Eng/Afr. (Hirst) New outlet 4935, off-air relay nx from Lagos, ads (Sparks) hrd after 0600 on 4932 (Niblack)
- 4930 CAMBODIA R. Phnom-Penh "The #1 Internat'l. B'estg. Sta" s/off 1500 in Fr/Eng/Cambodian; anthem 1501. Anncd 51 & 195 M. (Churchill)
- 4930 VENEZUELA YVOT, R. Junin relay VOA pgm at 0325, foll. by ID & pop nx (Sparks) Nice ID 0050 (Hirst)

- 4323 ECUADOR R. Quito, La Voz de la Capital, v.g. before 1100 (Jaar) s/off 0432 w/Fred Lowery whistling "Indian Love Call" (Hirst) ID 0415 (Zabot)
- 4920 AUSTRALIA VLM4, Brisbane regional xmtr 0922-0925 Eng network pgm // Port Moresby on 4890 (Palmer) Readable w/nx 1300 (Hirst)
- 4910 GUINEA REP. Conakry, Fr. nx to 0701, then nat. mx strong (Glover)
- 4904.5 CHAD R. Ft. Lamy, rare on WCNA, one nite only 0612-0615 when RTTY QRT w/Fr. tlks, not hrd since (Neumann) Afr. lang 2215-2225, QRM'd out by Relogio Fed., Brazil hrd to 0025 (Field)
- 4890 SENEGAL R. Senegal II, 0610-0620, Arab-type mx S-6 (Palmer)
- 4885 BRAZIL ZYG26, R. Pionera de Teresina, Teresina, 0825-0845 Port., sked from 0745, Def ID 0830. Didn't come back 0845. (Palmer)
- 4872 INDONESIA RRI Sorong, 1143-1310 fade. Hawaiian mx in Eng to 1200 then local mx (Graham) This is UNID. 4870 in Jan FRENDX (Chadbourne)
- 4870 DAHOMEY R. Dahomey, w/Fr. and nat. lang. New Year's Eve 2323 past 0030 (Chadbourne) 0625-0635 in Afr. dialect (Palmer)
- 4865 AZORES Ponta Delgada hrd w/Port. vocals 2145-2200 (Fansler)
- 4865 BRAZIL PRC5 R. Clube do Para, Bolem, 0917-0928 rel. msg. for early risers, ID 0928 (Palmer) Good lvl. w/Brazil. mx 0130-0200 (Graham)
- 4865 BRUNEI R. Brunei to past 1500 w/pgm in Malay, pop mx, Normal s/off is 1450 after Eng pgm (Churchill)
- 4860 VENEZUELA R. Mundo, Maracaibo 2230-2300; twice hrd Eng (ID?) (Charnes) Mx IDs and tlk 0400A (Dexter) New on SW; noted after 1130 (Jaar) YVQE formerly R. Gumana (Ed.)
- 4850 PAKISTAN Unknown channel of R. Pakistan w/Eng nx at 1500. Appears to be sta. I rptd. in Dec. FS as 4885 (Churchill)
- 4847 HONDURAS R. Catolica, La Voz de San Isidro, Coiba, w/pop La tunes, frequent IDs, at 0000 into rel. ser. Listed 500 W (Niblack)
- 4837 VENEZUELA La Voz del Tachira hrd here 2330, lists as 4830 (Niblack)
- 4820 HONDURAS MRVC, R. Evangelica, at 1145; must s/on earlier now (Jaar)
- 4815 UPPER VOLTA Ouagadougou faintly hrd w/Fr. nx 2134 (Finigan) 0635 nx in Fr.; dcorbell and ID 0640, then US mx (Hauser)
- 4805 INDONESIA YDB2 Djakarta w/Eng-Indon. lang lesson 1453 (Churchill)
- 4795 BURMA BBS, Rangoon hrd faintly w/Prog. II in SE Asian lang, may be Burmese. Not //5040 outlet, at least not at 1200 (Henderson)
- 4777 GABON Libreville w/nx in Fr. at 0550 (Sparks)
- 4775 AFGHANISTAN Kabul with good sig. and chanting, 1400 (Chadbourne) S/on 0200 w/flute IS, followed by Afghan mx (Sparks) 1215, lang sounded like Kurdish, & woman wailing, //7200 but better here (Henderson)
- 4770 VENEZUELA R. Bolivar, Ciudad Bolivar, w/talk, ads & nx 2256-2305 (Rugg) Mx, ads, world nx 0245, 0259 s/off (Graham) 4771A unlisted FBIS '66 (Hauser)
- 4755 BRAZIL ZYY3 R. Brazil de Campinas, 0911-0917 wake-up pgm (Palmer)
- 4753 INDONESIA Makassar at 1200 w/relay Djakarta nx (Peters) Very strong around 1400 (Chadbourne) Instrumentals, then clear ID 1100 (Jaar)
- 4720 CAPE VERDE IS R. Clube Mindelo w/mx & anm'ts. in Portuguese from 2148 tune to 2201 s/off (Dexter)
- 4665 USSR Azerbaijan SSR, Baku, tent., w/good sig. at 1327 (Chadbourne)
- 4635 USSR Tadjik SSR, Dushanbe at 1322, under hvj QRM (Chadbourne) Sometimes clear around 0030 (Jaar) At 0600 w/Asiatic sounding IS, then Russ. anthem, nx follows, better at 0115 every eve (Henderson)
- 4485 USSR Siberia, Stantsiya Imeni R. Kamchatki, Petropavlovsk, 1240-1300 s/off, Russ Anncd "Govorit Petropavlovsk Kamchatki", is not // 5015 (Palmer)

- 4435A W. GERMANY R. Svobodna Europa, is Czech ID of RFE, not R. Liberty as in Jan FRENEX (Wood) I goofed (Ed.)
- 4050 USSR Kirghiz SSR, R. Frunze, Russ/Kirghiz, poor sig., IS chords on xylophone type. 0814, no Russ noted past 0900 (Palmer)
- 3995 ECUADOR La Voz del Rio Tarqui, Cuenca, noted 1100 s/on. Sometimes all-niter (Jaar)
- 3980 W. GERMANY VOA/Munich excell. at 0620-0630. VOA listing shows this as 8 kW. Wonder if this is correct? (Niblack) FBIS shows 100 kW, Al. (Ed.) S/off 0730 (Jaar)
- 3940 HONG KONG Man and YL in Chinese w/mx, nx at 1100 (Peters) Weak to fair w/Chinese talks 1020-1100 (Jaar)
- 3535 CHINA PLA, Fukien area 1429 //3200 emotional talk (Hauser)
- 3404 NIGERIA Ibadan (tent.) w/hvy Utc QRM 0600 (Glover)
- 3395 VENEZUELA YVOJ, R. Universidad, pop mx & ID; 0400 s/off (Sparks)
- 3390 ECUADOR R. Zaracay, 1026-1100 Excellent lvl. w/vocals (Graham)
- 3385 NEW GUINEA R. Rabaul, N. Britain Isl, hrd w/pop mx 0800-0815 tune-out (Fansler) ABC nx relay 0900 // Wewak // Daru (Sparks)
- 3385 FR. GUIANA Cayenne w/Fr. nxcast at 2230 instead of listed time 2245. Good signal (Henderson)
- 3346 ZAMBIA R. Zambia, 0342 w/Fish Eagle ID. Mx & tlk in vern. (Primm)
- 3345 BRAZIL R. Alvorada, Londrina, seldom logged, hrd w/ID at 0001A (Niblack)
- 3335 NEW GUINEA R. Wewak relay ABC nx 0900 off-air (Sparks)
- 3325 VENEZUELA R. Monagas, 0215-0404 s/off (Jeeves)
- 3315 MARTINIQUE R.T.F. Fort-de-France, v.g. w/spec. Christmas ser. 0419-0504 (Rugg)
- 3305 PAPUA VL8BD, R. Daru, western mx then ABC nx relay 0900 // Wewak // Rabaul. QSL confirms Daru now using 10 kW power (Sparks)
- 3305 VENEZUELA La Voz de la Patria in Sp. at 0215 (Jeeves)
- 3295 VENEZUELA R. Trujillo, Trujillo w/comm'ls, time, and ID at 0000, (Niblack)
- 3280 WINDWARD IS. WIBS, Eng hrd at 0145 (Jeeves)
- 3275 BRAZIL ZYR31, Bauru, pop mx & ID at 0600 (Sparks)
- 3265 GUYANA Georgetown, Guyana hrd w/Eng anner at 2248 w/documentary then into mx 2250. Fair signal (Henderson)
- 3255 LIBERIA ELBC Afr. mx and vernacular annnt at 0625 (Sparks)
- 3242 IVORY COAST R. Abidjan hrd 2230-2240 w/nx in Fr. (Fansler)
- 3230 FIJI IS. Eng w/BBC play, then talk. How(?) ID, "This is Radio Fiji". 0730-0815 (Glover) Used to ID as "This is Suva, Fiji" (Ed.)
- 3204 NIGERIA Ibadan, comm. ser. 0630; ads in Eng & native. Anacin ad hrd (Peters) //4935?(Ed.) Eng nx 0500 followed by comm'ls and pop mx. (Sparks)
- 2450 HAITI 4VSO, Voix Evangelique, Cap-Haitien 1043 w/Xmas mx during Span. pgm. (Hauser)
- 2430 ECUADOR R. El Progreso, Loja at 0740 // 4725A. All nite 12/26 (Jaar)
- 2360 GUATEMALA R. Maya Barillas, s/off noted 0315 (Jaar) 0505 march mx, 0518 s/off w/instrumental Lord's Prayer Christmas Day (Hauser)

On the following page is a list of current loggings of Radio Peking, because of the large number of Peking outlets now being heard in this country, and so many are out of band, it was felt that having them altogether in one list would be helpful to the members.

These outlets have all been reported in November, December, and January. Some have already appeared in FRENEX, many more have not. This is not intended to be a complete list of frequencies in use by any means, but, is a complete list as reported by NASWA members.

*** PEKING ***

- 17835 0900 w/Eng to Australia, //9457 (Padula)
 17795 New on this channel, along w/Moscow. Both have Asian lang. at this time, Peking stronger(Padula)Time, Bob?(Ed) Eng 0430 (Mrasz) Chinese to NA 0100 (Wood)
- 15545 Home ser. in Chinese excellent at 0800 (Padula)
 15060 0000-0055 to ECNA, very strong(Randy Hill) Open 0200 w/Eng(Hauser)
 12010 In Thai ser. 2330 //11980 (Wood)
 11980 2338-0008 Chin. dialect to SE Asia. Diff. from 0000(Palmer) //11845 at 0256 s/off in Eng. Sked to ECNA 1900, 2000, 2100 (Hirst) Eng. 0120 (Bovee)
- 11945 0105 w/Eng prop. to ECNA(Bovee)0130-0200//15060(Jeeves)0100-0255 Eng //15255//15060 (Balbi)
- 11860 2340-0005 Laotian or Amoy to SE Asia, Chinese from 0000(Palmer) "Internationale" after Oriental lang. 2355 (Jaar)
- 11820 0317-0335 Eng to NA. Very fine sig. (Palmer) In Sp. 0225 (Hirst) To Latin America (Jaar)
- 11720 0830-0925 Eng to NZ. 0930-1030 in lang (Balbi)1000 Indones.(Padula)
 11650 In Cantonese 0200 //11505 (Wood)
- 9945 1130 in Oriental lang. (Jaar) Thru 0232 in Sp. (Getman)9940A(Poulis)
 9480 Eng at 1200, also 9340 (Padula)
 9470 Eng at 2100, also 9457 (Padula)
 9340 Sp. to LA 0005-0015 (Palmer) Eng 1205 (Poulis)
 9310 Eng s/on, 1200 (D(Angelo))
 9290 Italian to Europe 2040-2050 (Palmer)
 9020 Chinese home service 2240-0005 (Palmer)
- 8345 At 2305 in lingo, def. ID (Niblack) In seeming mixture of Sp/Ita. ref. to "Le Grande Maestro, Presidente Nao", abrupt off 2355(Hirst)
- 8303A In Chinese, native mx 2340, sometimes good (Hirst)
 8270A In Chinese, poor modulation, QRM, hrd 2340-0000 A. (Hirst)
 7335A S/on at 2230 under CHU (Poulis)
- 7315 1715, Swahili to Afr. to 1730; Chin. for Asian ser. to 1740(Palmer)
 7080 SE Asian lang 1710-1740, SE Asian beam (Palmer)
 7075 At 1826 in German (Glover)
 7035 At 1827 in Russian (Glover)
 6955 At 1827 in Arabic (Glover)
 6645 At 1815 Russian lang. propanganda (Glover)Russian 2200 ID(Niblack) 1700-1740 Russian (Palmer) See 6620 listing (Ed.)
- 6620 In Eng w/usual tripe 2140 (Niblack)S/on 1700 w/Peking IS, Russian to 1740, //6645//7035//7005; 7035 very strong, all excell.(Palmer) 1815 in Russian(Glover)2147, warning Portuguese in Macau (Hauser)
 6555 1650 unfam. lang. s/off 1655 w/anthem. Very strong.(Padula)
 6325 Oriental lang. at 1110 (Jaar)
 6290 At 2159 closing w/nx headlines in Eng, ID (Niblack)
 6225 Home ser. at 1140 w/woman in Chinese (Bob Hill)
 5950 Russian at 2147. Also around 1200.(Bob Hill)
 5860 Russian around 1020 (Jaar)
 5545 Suppressed carrier in ME lang 1330 and 1510 (Hauser)
 5075 Good at 1135 in Chin. (Bob Hill)1440 maybe Red Guard rally(Hauser)
- 70A Oriental daily 1000, sometimes later (Jaar)
 3030 Irr. hrd 1400 Eng nx //7315//9860 (Balbi) Hrd 1440 (Hauser)
 4460 Chin. HS 1310-1405 (Palmer) 1506 Oriental lang (Hauser)
 4380 Peking or regional, unlisted. 0907-0911 in Standard Chinese w/HS prog. (Palmer)
 3290 From Spanish into French at 1030 (Pastor)

??? UNIDENTIFIED STATIONS ???

- 7205 UNID in Fr. at 0415 covering R. Pax on same channel. Good lvl w/dance mx & Afro/Cuban type mx, w. anncr. Gong & time 0425, m. in vern. 0432. Suspect Congo, as Lubumbashi mentioned (Churchill)
- 7203 One of Congolaise outlets w/0400 s/on IS & Fr. QRMary from R. Pax and hams too hvy. Which one? (Niblack)
- 7020 Sp. numbers 5-groups repeated once, used chanting; tonal inflections, off 0431 (Glover)
- 6140A UNID, hrd since Sept., early as 0400 to 0700, Fr. lang. Once thot hrd Rel. Ser. ID at 0700 "Ici----", also 0530, but QRM from Cuba on 6135 terrible (Field) Try Tahiti, Marlin (Ed.)
- 6040A Sta hrd in Sp. w/mostly anamts. Sig. strong at 1138, but weak at 1200. Could not catch ID, but Colombia hrd freq. (Jeeves)

Now I know what everyone did over the holidays. They wrote a report to NASWA! In spite of generally terrible condx, there were some very fine openings in the last few weeks. Pity they were so sporadic. At the very last, Ramadan offered some real goodies, thus fulfilling the hopeful predictions.

We want to thank Al Niblack for calling our attention to the goings-on around 1932-35, and the land-line QSO in helping to get this activity sorted out. Al's QSL card, and Bill Sparks' timely report put the frosting on the cake.

We appreciate the comments of Dick Wood and Glenn Mauser on Mogadishu. This spelling will be used from now on. I just hope that more of these loggings come in, so we will have the opportunity of using it.

The great support of new members, and old-timers alike, is very gratifying. Without it, this column couldn't get off the ground. With your continued support, and the spirit of Unity/Friendship, we can reach great heights in the coming year.

73,

OM Del

TNX TO THIS MONTH'S REPORTERS

August Balbi, Calif.	Art Glover, Wash.	Bob Palmer, Wash.
Greg Bovee, Mich.	Bruce Goldman, N.Y.	Frank Peters, Ill.
Ed Brhsl, Ill.	Bill Graham, N. Y.	Bert Restor, Ont.
Walt Breville, Mo.	Richard Harvey, N. J.	Art Poulis, Mass.
H.L. Chadbourne, Calif.	Glenn Mauser, N.M.	Alex Primm, Mo.
Rick Charney, A. J.	Dan Henderson, Md.	Phil Rinaca, Va.
Bruce Churchill, Calif.	Bob Hill, Md.	Sam Rowell, Wash.
Barry Deal, Neb.	Randy Hill, Mo.	Andy Rugg, Que.
Pete DeHart, Pa.	Del Hirst, Texas	Bill Sparks, Calif.
Gerry Dexter, Wis.	Victor Jaar, Haiti	Gary Sturm, Ind.
Ray Fansler, Ill.	Alan Jeeves, Pa.	Jim Thornton, Calif.
Marlin Field, Mich.	Mike Machen, Mass.	Dan Wilt, Ohio
Mike Finigan, N. C.	Gary Mickle, Calif.	Richard Wood, Ind.
Jim Galucci, Ore.	Serge Neumann II, Calif.	Bob Zobot, Va.
Robert Getman, Wis.	Al Niblack, Ind.	SCDX/WRB
	Bob Padula, Australia	

NOTE: On the report form (available from your Loggings Editor) it is asked that you list your "best heard" rather than complete rundown; By this is meant those loggings of stations/countries you consider the more rare/choice, NOT those with the more powerful signals. Thank you!

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

FEBRUARY

CONGO: Kinshasa being hrd on 11795 (WRTH lists 11790) //9775 and 7205. (Swiss DX Merry-go-round)(Some reporters are confusing Kinshasa with Lubumbashi!) (Hirst)

ASCENSION ISLAND: BBC using this relay facility on 21610 in their North American Service. Hrd around 1630. This confirms my report hereto last month. (Niblack)

GREECE: Athens, NBI, hrd well opening in lingo on 15345 at 1730, then into pop mx. (Niblack)

PHILIPPINES: FEBC, Manila hrd on 15300 at 2254 w/time check and Eng ID. Sign off at 2330 w/full ID, freqs and another time quote. (Niblack)

HAITI: R. Caraibes/4VEB, Port-au-Prince, hrd w/ID 0338 amid French commercials. Had poor modulation and hum on carrier. Nominal freq is 6015; This logging on 6007. (Hill)

CHINA: Add 15255 in use by R. Peking. Hrd in Eng at 0215 w/ID. Although signal is unusually strong, programming is usual propaganda type. (Niblack)

THAILAND: Bangkok is audible currently as early as 2350 w/native music, Thai language. By 0030 is at good level (new 100kw xmtr doing good job!) Freq is 11910 (move from 11940). (Niblack)

OKINAWA: VOA has moved to 9735 for its 1330 xmsn to South China. (Legge/Henderson)

TUNISIA: R. TV Tunisienne hrd wondering around 6285 at 2215 w/end of news, ID and talk in Arabic. (Henderson)

TURKMEN, SSR: R. Ashkhabad hrd well around 0300 w/relay of Moscow Home Service. ID followed by piano mx 0315. (Henderson)

U: "Esta es Radio Union", Lima, is a frequent IDer on 6115, hrd most evenings around 0400. In Spanish and with typical South Amer. format. (Niblack)

SOMALI REP. Add 6107 as in use by Radio Mogadiscio. Hrd around 0330 w/sign on, short IS with ID by man in lingo. News also in lingo, at 0345 followed by native music. Seems to have increased power. Much QRM. (Niblack)

SO. AFRICA: Radio South Africa hrd on new 7260 at 0430 w/sign on in Eng. Ever note the many diff IDs this outlet uses in its various services...Radio RSA, Radio South Africa, Springbok Radio and SABC, to name. Also note there are two entirely dissimilar bird chirp IS's. (Niblack)

CYPRUS: BBC East Med. relay at Zyghi hrd on 17885 at 1615 with "London Forum". QRM by VOA splatter(17875). (Hauser)

CANARY ISLANDS: Centro Emisor del Atlantico, of RNE, hrd on apparently new freq 15380 at 2300 w/Spanish newscast. (Hauser)

COLOMBIA: Of possible connection to Blue Eagle, and my report of a SW relay on SSB of Cadena Panama de Radiodifusion, is a similar relay hrd on 11417. First, on Jan/17, an ID was hrd at 0048 for "Union Radio en Bogata" (this is a network, not a station, but station relayed was probably HJJX/770.) Prog consisted of upbeat LA music. Then on Jan/19 another station was relayed; Radio Melodia/HJGJ-1040. There were frequent IDs from 0331 to 0403. There was a vestigial carrier in both cases. No ID by the relay proper but both had good signals as if within their primary coverage area. (Hauser)

CEYLON: Radio Ceylon, comm. service from Colombo can be hrd on seldom reported 7190 w/Hindi music around 0130. However there is some QRM. (Jaar)

LIBYA: Tripoli, broadcasting Arabic only, hrd on 7165 from 2230-2300 w/song request prog. After 2300 there was chants, news and drama's (re Ramadan!) ID is "Izaat ul Mamlakat al Libya". (Jaar)

(Deadline for FlashSheet items is the 27th of every month. Must be at-Hdqs no later!)

LIBERIA: BBC West African relay, Monrovia, hrd on 9555. Afr. lang at 0555, World Ser. at 0600, Afr. Ser. w/Eng news 0630 followed by variety prog, then World Ser. again at 0700. QSL'd via London. (Craighead)

SENEGAL: Radio Dakar hrd 0700 s/on 7210. This station a real powerhouse and wipes out all/any QRM near it. (Widner)

SINGAPORE: BBCFES, Tebrau logged on 11725 from 2356-0014. Several IDs, freqs anncd as 15435//11725, 9570. (Rugg)

THAILAND: from Bangkok, ngted on 7184A at around 1100. They ID as "General Overseas Service of R. Thailand". Eng hrd to 1130, then Oriental languages. (Jaar)

VENEZUELA: New station is Radio Mundo, Maracaibo, using 4860. Noted around 1130. Though it was listed in Summer '66 WRTH, it has just recently came on air. (Jaar)

PERU: Radio Sideral, Pucallpa apparently moved to 9755A in order to avoid R. Tovar, Venezuela on 9750. Move has not done too much good since there is QRM de AFRTS outlet on 9760. (Jaar)

ECUADOR: Besides its 4725A outlet, La Voz del Progreso, Loja, has been hrd //2430 w/all night xmsn. (Jaar)

BRAZIL: "Emissora Rural, A Voz do San Francisco" (listed for Petrolina) hrd on 5025 from 2230-2300 w/ID, native mx and commercials. Power rated as 500w. Two other Brazilians also listed for this freq, but it seems they are inactive. (Niblack)

HONDURAS: Rare and difficult to hear, La Voz del Pacifico, San Lorenzo, logged w/American pop mx, then ID and s/off around 0325 on 4914. Another 500watter! (Niblack)

CLANDESTINE: For the "Spanish Numbers" addicts..the first longwinded xmsn that I have encountered; On 3380, from 0448-0515 hrd w/number groups of 4 in Sp. followed by recording of "Beseme Mucho" until 0526, then back to numbers again until s/off at 0638. (Glover)

PHILIPPINES: Station DUH2 now hrd on 6165 instead of listed 6170. Hrd w/Eng news at 1100. (Padula)

USSR: Russian regionals to be hrd on 49m and presumably located in Siberian area: 5960 hrd w/Japanese at 0900; 6005 w/Russ Home Ser. at 0830; 6020 in //5960; 6035 w/Home Ser. 0900; 6060 in Korean 0930; 6080 in //6035; 6100 same as 5960, hrd at 0830; 6130 Russ Home Ser. 1200; 6190 in //6035, 6080 hrd 0900-1100. (Padula)

MOROCCO: Rabat hrd on 11735 with French 2200-2230 and Spanish 2230-2315 fadeout. Good signals. (Padula)

AUSTRIA: According to letter de Radio Austria, prog for Australia/New Zealand now sked on 17820 from 1000 to 1130 daily. This effective Jan/15. (Johnson) Formerly had been 17755, 1000-1200.

EGYPT: Cairo now using 15360. Hrd opening at 2230 in Arabic. Fair sigs. (Niblack)

ETHIOPIA: ETLF hrd on 9565, 1730-1811 s/off. Eng news then Afro lang and religious mx. ID's as "Radio Voice of the Gospel" (no reference to ETLF!) Hrd on 11825 at 1913 s/on w/Eng ID, then into French prog for Mozambique. (Glover) Noted in Eng on 15385 w/ID at 1940. (Niblack)

UKRAINIA: Radio Kiev on 4940, hrd 0415-0430 w/piano mx, ID at 0435. In Ukrainian. (Henderson)

CONGO: Radio Brazzaville hrd on 4843 w/French pop music intermixed w/native. Logged 2055. Much QRM. (Henderson)

HAITI: Broadcasts of interest to SWLs and DXers can be hrd on 4VEH/9770, 4VE/6120 and 4VEJ/11835: DX Corner at 0300 Thurs; Listeners Post at 0300 Sat. (Jaar)

VENEZUELA: Radio Junin, San Cristobal on 4930 hrd around 0347 closing., after prog of Strauss waltz music. This station is owned/operated by a religious organization. (Niblack)

COSTA RICA: Radio Popular on 4780 hrd w/many IDs till tune out at 0302. Some drift, freq is very unstable. Costa Rica is mentioned in IDs. This station listed being on 6235. (Niblack)

ROUMANIA: Radio Bucharest noted at 0445 in Eng on seldom hrd: 11885. (Niblack)

Credits: Niblack, Indiana - Jaar, Haiti - Henderson, Maryland - Widner, Indiana - Craighead, Missouri - Rugg, Quebec - Johnson, California - Glover, Washington - Hill, Maryland - Hirst, Texas - Hauser, New Mexico