

NORTH AMERICAN SHORTWAVE ASSOCIATION

OFFICIAL
BULLETIN

THE
SWBC
JOURNAL



APRIL

1967

NASWA HEADQUARTERS

POST OFFICE BOX 989

ALTOONA, PA. 16601 USA

THE COUNTRY LIST MATTER!!

It is quite evident that the majority of members within club ranks could care less when it comes to such as a country list. Best they become alert, realize that such a list is important to clubs.

A special ANARC committee has been working for months to come up with such list. The men serving on the committee have been efforting vainly at the task, and word is that the list is now in its final stages, will soon be released. Even so, when the list is ready and has been presented, it is not likely that all affiliate clubs will accept or approve of it. Certain clubs already have workable and worthy lists of their own which they have been using. Too, depending on the type of club, someways one list is not readily adaptable. In other words, a "standard" list does not appear suitable. It could however, perhaps be used as a "basic". Of course no club within ANARC is required to accept, approve or use the forthcoming list...yet it would seem senseless this being so when the special committee spent so many hours striving for a workable one..

Of what value is such list? Well, for one thing, it is necessary/vital to those clubs which have awards program; The list is used as a "guide line" re requirements, etc. This is main reason NASWA has not yet officially revised its old awards program; We are awaiting a worthy/workable country list on which we can base our new awards program. Whether it will be the ANARC list we accept for use, we cannot say at this time. But we certainly intend giving it all consideration before looking to some other list.

No matter what list we decide on for use, the question we face is...should the list be political, or geographical in basis? Certainly the latter seems the more suited, yet with all the many/constant changes coming about in various parts of the world these days, the former cannot be completely ignored.

Too, we are an all-SWBC club...this also brings about certain questions not important to other clubs which are either of the general type, or all-BCB/MW.

And so you see gents...such as a country list is important; Each and every member/DXer should show more interest.

...Bill Eddings

NEXT MONTH: The series "Shortwave Stations of the Pacific Islands", by Bill Sparks, is continued; In Clandestine Corner you will read about the U.S.Armys psychological soap opera broadcasts during WWII; An article about the granddaddy of SW portable receivers, the Zenith TransOceanic; Features on Radio Clube da Euila, Radio Ulan Bator and Voice of Nigeria; Too, an article about Mad Magazine's next door neighbor, Radio New York Worldwide. All this and much more in the May edition of FrenDx; Dont miss it!!!!!!

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

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

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

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

"NEW" CLUB STAMPS AVAILABLE!!

In response to the many requests and inquiries, we are pleased to announce that NEW club stamps are now ready for delivery to any/all members interested. (Sample imprint) As were the old stamps offered our members, we feel these NEW are the best offered by any club, for any price...they even outdo certain of those sold by other clubs, for far more money! We are in hopes every NASWA member will order and will use them on all mail, all reports to stations of the world. Price per stamp is \$1.00 and includes postage. (Stamps will be mailed via 1st class mail, NA.) We would request that members do not send cash, but preferably check or money-order made out to North American SW Assn. Order yours today, from NASWA Hdq. Thanks!



INTRODUCING YOUR NASWA OFFICERS AND
FRENDX STAFF

This month we begin a series of "introductions" so that all members might become more familiar with the background of each officer and editor in the club. Later you will be introduced to Gerry Dexter, Lou Stober, Bill Eddings, Del Hirst, Gregg Calkin, Dan Henderson, Bob Hill, Frank Peters, Doug Benson and Art Glover, but to begin, we give you intro to Don Jensen, NASWA BOD member and our SW Center Editor. It is befitting we begin with Don in that this month of April represents his 21st year in the hobby.

Don heard his first SW station, HCJB, on an old all-band Midwest console, encouraged in the hobby by his father, a sometimes DXer since the mid-30's.

In the years since that first logging of Quito, in 1947, Don has generally remained active in the DX hobby, with relatively quiet periods during college years and while he was in military service from 1958-60.

Now 31, single, but planning marriage this summer, he is employed by the daily Kenosha News, a newspaper in the city adjoining his hometown of Racine, Wisconsin. He is a staff writer and police reporter for the paper.

Until three years ago, Don was actively employed in the broadcasting industry as a radio news director; Prior to that he worked variously as an announcer, continuity writer and traffic director for several radio stations and a TV station in Milwaukee. Progressing from the old Midwest receiver to a second-hand pre-war Hallicrafters, then to the SX-71 and HQ-140, his equipment now consists of a Hammarlund HQ-180AC, with a DB22a preselector ahead of it, a BC221 freq meter, plus various auxiliary gear.

In addition to editing the SW Center section of Frendx, he serves as a NASWA Board of Directors member. Too, he is past (and the first) Executive Secretary of ANARC, and has held elective and editorial posts in several other clubs.

Though his interests center on SWBC, he also does some TV Dxing "in season" and he dabbles with utility listening from time to time.

Considering purely SWBC stations, his countries heard list is in the neighborhood of 191, with more than 184 verified. He is primarily interested in those stations located in Africa, Asia and the Pacific Islands. Favorite QSLs include those from Falkland Is., New Hebrides, Gambia, and Comores Is. to name a few.

For the past several years Don has been interested in clandestine operations and radio history. Lengthy research has resulted in a manuscript, now totaling over 100 pages typewritten, on various phases of secret broadcasting. Much of this material has appeared in digested form in Frendx's Clandestine Corner column.

Presently Don's major project now, in addition to continuing research on clandestines, is to reach 200 country mark in verifications. This task however, will take what surely appears to be considerable amount of time and effort.

The reward of a thing rightly done is to have done it!

The more things a man is ashamed of, the more respectable he is!

Education may broaden a narrow mind, but there is no cure for conceit!

He is a true friend who knows all about you and still likes you!

I CANT HARDLY KEEP UP!!!

by Doug Benson

Within the ranks of shortwave scenes
This DXer really rants and raves
O'er changes in names and country status
As nations alter this and that.

Old familiar names are scrapped
While Rand-McNally, going mapped,
Changes no flora, alters no fauna
But dumps Bechuanaland for Botswana.

And those who dwelt in Portuguese Goa
Find they're not, they are, dont knowa.
And Palestine of Biblical fame
Gets Israel for its new name.

And correspondents in Tanganyika
Got help for spellers who once were weaka,
That ten-letter word got under their skin
That is, till Tanzania came in.

And Basutos, happy in their own land
Awoke one day to find the clan
Had dropped what really should have been
So Lesothians are they from now on in.

Borneo is gone, yea gone for good
Along with wild men, as it should.
Ten years back the Limeys ran Togo,
Then they sed, "Lets not, its no go!"

The French gave up some African claims
And hurled upon us strange new names,
Like Senegal and all the trouble
Of separating them "congos" double.

And Egypt, true to all its pasts
Tries ultimate confusion blasts,
Ignoring "Egypt" wide and far
So maybe Cleopatra ruled the UAR.

St.Litts, Grenada, all those places
Got some changes in their faces,
The name are same, but darned infernally
They run themselves, at least internally.

And Sumatra's gone four years before
Along with Irian and Timor,
And Java, site of World War traps
Remains in hearts, but not on maps.

* * * *

D.B.

"THANKS"

Since they wont do it themselves, it is
about time someone sat down and "tooted
the horn" for all our officers and editors
who somehow, month after month, manage to
turn out what is probably the best club
bulletin in the DXing world.

It is inconceivable to me that any group
can sit down and regularly turn out such
informative material, yet add still, bits
of humor as well as heart, without devoting
all their time to such task.

It is certain they have vocations. And it
is therefore obvious they must certianly,
unselfishly, spend many a night "burning
the midnight oil" to get the bulletins out
on time. The only thanks they have ever
asked for is a little cooperation from the
members who are the benefactors of their
toil.

I have been a member of NASWA, not a long
time, but have received personal mail from
practically all staff members, either in
answer to a question, or just saying thanks
for the help. Again, where do they find
the time? To me this certainly reflects
their belief in our motto. The bulletins
speak for themselves...the feeling is there.

So lets take a little pride in our club,
our bulletin, and the men who make it all
possible. Let's pitch in, all of us, and
say thanks by helping as often as we can.
A Navy man once said, during WWII, "This
will probably be the best time anyone ever
had, so let's all get out on the floor and
dance".

NASWA member, Art Poulis, Mass.

REMINDER

Membership*will increase in June. Fee will
become \$5.00 and \$7.00 per year, depending
on mode of mailing individual member wants
his bulletins sent (3rd or 1st class.)

***** *fee

(Note: As a sort of P.S. to Doug's poem
appearing in left column this page...there
are more changes in country names upcoming.
An example is that what is now Swaziland
will become the Kingdom of Ngwane in '68.)

STILL IN PLANNING STAGE

Some of older NASWA members will recall our ideas re "SWBC Target"; We would then like
to mention plans have not been abandoned. This feature will begin in near future.

NEW MEMBERS



WELCOME ABOARD

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Lynn Bradley, RR#5 Box 254, Elkhart, Indiana 46514. "I am 14 and a freshman in high school. My receiver is a National NC-54, I also have a Realtone portable. At the present time I use a coil type antenna. Am interested in awards and contests, also in QSLs, stamps, wrestling and model ship building. Read about NASWA in EI magazine."

Steven Bergmann, 160 Cabrini Blvd., New York, New York 10033. "A junior in high school, I am 16. My shack gear includes a Knight StarRoamer and an RCA-Echophone; Antenna is a 125' longwire. Am interested in contests, awards, cardswaps, photography and people. To date have 29 QSLs, favorite being that from Radio Brunei. Learned of NASWA via PE."

Mike Kamp, 8527 Mobud, Houston, Texas 77036. "Have been DXing for a little over a year now. Age is 17 and I am a high school senior. Rx is a Hammarlund HQL40X, antenna is a Mosley SWL-7. Interested in awards and contests. So far have 43 QSLs from out of the 62 countries I have heard. Read about NASWA in PE Communication Handbook."

Eugene Murphy, 52 Sherman Ave., Jersey City, New Jersey 07307. "I am 17 and a senior in high school. Am new to the hobby. Rx is a Hallicrafters SL20, and I use a Lafayette $\frac{1}{2}$ wave "Range Boost" antenna. Funds are limited at present, but in future I plan to buy better equipment. I am interested in contests, awards, cardswaps and electronics. First learned about NASWA from Hallicrafters literature rcvd with my rx."

Herbert Edwards, Jr., 4039B Flowerfield Road, Norfolk, Virginia 23518. "Am new to SWLing, but quite interested from standpoint of DXing. Age is 47, am married, vocation is mgmt. consultant. Equipment includes Hallicrafters SX122, freq calibrator and two tape recorders. Antenna is a 65' longwire. I intend to add to my equipment as my skill improves, so that, in time, I have a professional radio shack eventually. Am interested in awards, contests, guitar, fishing, stereo, also model ship building. Belong to RCSWC and ASWLC. Read about NASWA in 1967 Communications Handbook."

Bill Flynn, 2200 California Ave., Apt. 23, Mountain View, California 94040. "After being inactive in the hobby for some 8 years am now returning. Am 35, single and work as a sales engineer-electronics. Receiver is a Nordemende "Globe Traveler" and I use a whip antenna. Also have a 14 transistor portable. Am interested in QSLs, also classical mx and electronics. Became interested in NASWA after reading of it in PE Comm.Handk."

Thomas Walsh, 53 Neponset Road, Quincy, Massachusetts 02169. "I'm 18 years old and a freshman in college, majoring in electrical engineering. Began SW DXing about 5 years ago, but all my QSLs were destroyed, thus I'm starting from scratch again. Set up here consists of a National NC54, Nordemende "Globe Traveler" and Webcor tape recorder. I use two dipole type antennae. Am interested in awards, contests, cardswaps/tapeswaps, also travel, electronics, and baseball, basketball. Read of NASWA in EI."

Walter Fair, Jr., 12022 Palmyra Street, Houston, Texas 77034. "I am a student in the 11th grade and am 16. Have been DXing about 3 years, mainly MW, until seeing Frendx which I consider better than any other club bulletin (and I've seen many!). I use two receivers, a Hallicrafters SX99 and a S40B; Antenna is a longwire. Other gear is an Emerson tape recorder. Am interested in contests, awards, stamps, chess, model rocketry and girls. Presently am member of DXCI and NRC. Learned about NASWA via Richard E. Wood."

Peter Lisenco, 137-64 Kalmia Avenue, Flushing, New York 11355. "Fifteen and a freshman high school, very interested in SWLing and DXing. My rx is a Lafayette HE30 and I use a 50' longwire antenna. Am interested in QSLs, contests, awards, stamps and model rail-roading. First read about NASWA in current PE Communications Handbook."

Thomas Rosalanko, 218 Mt. Prospect Avenue, Newark, New Jersey 07104. "New to hobby, am 14 and in 1st year high school. Rx is a Knight StarRoamer and Zenith 65656; Antenna is a 45' longwire. Interseted in awards, contests, chess, coins and electronics. NASWA is my

New Members, cont'd.....

first club and I read about it in both FE and EI magazines."

Frank Richardson, 328 Bucknell Drive, Daytona Beach, Florida 32018. "New to the hobby, I am 39, married and employed by GE as engineer. Presently use a Hallicrafters S120, but plan to construct a GR-54. Antenna is a longwire. A co-worker at GE got me interested in SWLing and after reading of NASWA in EI magazine, seeing sample of Frendx, I am certain I have found excellent source of authoritative info for beginner like me."

Daniel Trigilio, 88 Whitney Drive, Meridan, Connecticut 06450. "Am a senior in high school, age is 14. Have been an SWL for about 2 years. Use a General Electric "World Monitor" receiver with a 185' L shape longwire antenna. Other equipment I use is a tape recorder. Am interested in contests, awards, QSLs, slot car racing and penpals. I am a member of RSA monitoring panel. Read about NASWA in Comm. Handbook."

Andrew Pappas, 10143 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60628. "Have been SWLing since last July. Rx is a Drake R4A, antenna a 50' longwire; Other gear includes Nuvistor cascode preamp. Am interested in awards, contests, also hunting. NASWA is my first club and I learned of it via Radio-TV Experimenter magazine. Am 28, single and employed by wholesale meat company. Have 22 QSLs so far, wish I had more time for SWLing."

Charles Atkins, P.O.Box 238, Carthage, Tennessee 37030. "Reared in the foothills of the Smokey Mts., I am 27, married and Mgr. of a CFS Co-op. Am new to the hobby. My receiver is a Hallicrafters S120 and I use a longwire antenna. Am interested in awards, contests, guitar and am a Scout Master. Read about NASWA in recent FE magazine."

(Applications received after 20th of month will be included in next months bulletin!)

RENEWALS: Happy we are to welcome back Jack Widner, Seppo Ketola and Art Poulis for their second year...and Ron Seager for his third year.

APRIL BIRTHDAYS

Many happy returns to the following members celebrating this month! Bert Adams, Joe DiLeo, Harry Bergman, Bruce Churchill, A.W.Crittenden, Pete DeHart, Glenn Hauser, Art Mitchell, Ken Josephic, Jim Ritter, Henry Slade, Dan Wilt, Andy Pappas, Pete Lisenco and Frank Richardson.

ANNOUNCEMENT!!!

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Effective as of March 1967, NASWA has been officially eligible for appointing third ANARC Representative. This then is to announce that member Art Glover has been named as that third representative and will act as our West Coast man. (Doug Benson is our East Coast rep, Frank Peters our central!) Art's address is: 2318 South Laurel Street, Port Angeles, Washington 98362. West Coast and Pacific area members are invited to write him re any suggestions, questions, etc., regarding ANARC...and kindly remember to include return postage or SASE if reply is warranted.

AROUND THE CLUBS

CIXC: Exec. Editor Dave Bennett informs all Canadian DX Club members he has decided to "retire". He has given members a two month notice so that new club editor and publisher might be found.

IRCA: Celebrated its third anniversary in March. We happily (even tho belatedly!) extend congrats and wishes for many more successful years of operation.

WIDXA: Successfully passing the Library exams, Marge Hinkson again back at the helm of the Caribbean's only DX Club. She is bothered however, with poor support.

CIDXC: Could be that this club, due the "dark clouds" hovering over CIDXC, might very well emerge as tops in VE-land.

ASWLC: Plans to have regular data re the China/Vietnam Scene as part of SW Review section in monthly bulletins.."SWL".

DXLC: Norways biggest DX club now quoting and crediting items de Frendx...and in English. (and did you know that Miss Teenage Norway was chosen Miss Teenage International? Real swingers those Norse!)

ERC: Appears to have stopped exchanging w/NASWA, no bulletins rcvd in three month!

Exclusive

Exclusive

LOUDENBOOMER REPORT

As possibly the only lifetime subscriber of Playjoy magazine in the International WorldWide Continental DX Association, I, Charlie Loudenboomer take great pride in my collection of past issues.

Last night, while delving through a sizeable stack of old copies in my basement shack, I ran across an interesting article about a "jet set" game popular a year or so ago, "Trivia." According to the story, the idea of the game is to correctly identify insignificant answers to obscure questions related to radio, the movies or other entertainment forms of years past.

Being something of a gamesman myself, I quickly answered the first few sample questions...What was the Lone Ranger's horse named? Who opened the creaking door weekly on radio's vintage "Inner Sanctum?" Who was filmdom's original Tarzan? The answers, "Silver Raymond," and "Elmo Lincoln," weren't too tough for a man of my wisdom, experience and recollecting ability.

I'll admit I was still pondering how many board feet of kiln-dried Douglas fir were stored in Ma Perkin's lumber yard when my neighbor and fellow DXer, Bert Braggadocio walked into my shack.

Now when it comes to thinking he knows all the answers, Bert takes the prize, present company included! But the article gave me an idea for putting him in his place once and for all.

"Ok, all-knowing one," I challenged, "how about a game of DX Trivia?"

With a superior laugh, Bertie agreed to the suggestion, but made it clear that he thought I was just wasting my time trying to stump him.

He did breeze through the first ones I gave him...Identifying the mechanical nightingale as the bird whose cheeps are heard as Baghdad's interval signal, and giving 1947 as the first annual edition of World Radio Handbook. For the next hour or so I tried in vain to think up trivial questions he could not answer. He was still chortling and still triumphant when he left the shack last night.

"You'll have to come up with harder ones than those to stump me, Charlie," he sneered as he walked out.

So that's exactly what I did. Long into the night I scoured old reference books, musty radio magazines and other sources, compiling a list of "impossible" DX trivia questions.

Tonight I'm ready for him with a list of questions he'll never get! But I thought I'd try 'em out on you in advance just to be sure. Here they are:

1) What brand of tea is used by Eddie Startz when he sips his "nice cup" on Radio Nederland's "Happy Station" program?

2) Who was station manager of XGOY, Chungking, China during the period from April 1943 to March 1944? (Though you may not need an additional clue, I plan to add for Bert's information that he was also the station's verie signer. Makes it almost too easy that way though, eh?)

3) What was the antenna height of the main support tower of the Amalgamated Wireless station at Fiji, pre-World War II? (The answer may be in either feet or meters. Actually this is a trick question. The word "main" is important. Watch ol' Bertie say 263 feet, 3 and 7/8ths inches, hi. 'Course that is the height of the two flanking masts, as we well know.)

4) What is Radio Moscow's Mrs. Eugenia Stepanova's maiden name? (Had to throw in an easier one so as not to completely destroy Bert's ego.)

5) How many feet of wiring were there in the Radio Tabriz transmitter in 1961? (Uh-uh, don't jump at the obvious answer..9,322 feet. Remember the rewiring job the preceding November?)

So that's the DX Trivia list. Oh-oh, I hear Bertie at the door now. I can hardly wait to spring it on him. Say, why don't you stay around and watch the fun?

...Charlie Loudenboomer



NASWA SHORTWAVE BROADCAST CENTER



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

Co-Editors,

Gregg Calkin-QSL Report

Del Hirst-Log Reports

Dan Henderson-NewsRoom

OPINION FORUM

Every now and again, we present guest editorials by you, the NASWA members, on matters related to shortwave broadcast listening. This month, Barry Deal expresses himself on the subject of radio propaganda.

"Propaganda, the word that strikes terror in the hearts of millions. That is what propaganda is -- a battle of words with the spoils being the minds of men.

To begin with, what is propaganda? There are possibly ten thousand answers to this question. It would be safe to say that it is the truth twisted, turned to one's advantage. I hear you saying, "Propaganda is nothing but lies." My concept is different.

For example, propaganda can be the truth. Remember the old saying, "Nothing hurts like the truth." A good propagandist can take a small, unimportant event and make an international crisis out of it.

But, you say, you claim propaganda is twisted truth. So I did. Basically, all propaganda has some shred of truth, however tiny.

Hitler's propaganda minister is supposed to have said, "Tell a big lie." He felt that people find it easier to believe the extravagant statement than the minor one. In today's cold war world, it becomes increasingly hard for the individual to decide who is telling the lies.

You say, "the other side." But are they, I wonder? Do we always know who the "other side" is? As DXers, we are more exposed to this than the average person. What is propaganda? Who are its users? These are questions we should concern ourselves with."

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MINT STAMPS

Though this information has been published in *Friend* in the past, several of our newer members have asked that it be repeated.

As most DXers now know, in many cases, stations find it much easier to reply if you enclose with your report mint (unused) stamps of their country, rather than international reply coupons.

A good source for such unused stamps, in the proper amount to prepay a reply from specific countries, is:

DX Stamp Service
A.N. "Sax" Ringler, W2SAW
466 Weaver Road
Webster, New York 14580

A free price listing is available from this address upon request.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

We are always pleased to hear from you, the readers, with your remarks, suggestions, and, yes, criticisms. One of the toughest tasks for a bulletin editor is to provide a balance between those articles suitable for the inexperienced, and those which will catch the interest of the old timers. In reaching such a balance, we rely heavily on your suggestions and requests for specific features.
...Don Jensen

SHORTWAVE STATIONS OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

A continuation of a series of articles by Bill Sparks.

F I J I I S L A N D S

Fiji was the premier broadcaster on shortwave by virtue of the operation of VPD2, owned by AWA, Amalgamated Wireless Australasia, Ltd. During the 1930's, the station was frequently heard well on the highly favorable frequency of 9,540 kc/s. during the early morning hours. Two different QSL cards were issued, and both were beautiful. One has a photo of two natives in an outrigger fishing canoe with grass huts in the background. The other has a somewhat similar scene of a native canoe but with a different background of coconut trees.

The AWA stations in Fiji and in Australia are no longer broadcasting. The service in Suva has been taken over by the Fiji Broadcasting Commission. The station has a large number of frequencies and a complicated schedule (Consult WRTH). The schedule is such that the 90 meter band transmitters are most often heard here, usually some time after 0600.

VRH8, 3,230 kc/s., broadcasts programs in English; VRH9, 3,284 kc/s., broadcasts in Fijian and Hindi. Frequently, native music can be heard on the programs. The usual ID is, "This is the Fiji Broadcasting Commission." Although 10 kw. is used on these two frequencies, both are plagued by CWQRM and good reception is rare.

The best reception I have ever had from Suva was for a period of about two weeks in September 1963, during a special broadcast of the South Pacific Games which were held in Fiji. VRH10, 9,715 kc/s., was heard around 0400 several days with this program and a special note of the occasion was typed on the QSL card I received. DXers might keep in mind that the stations do use international bands on special occasions. The next South Pacific games are scheduled for New Caledonia, possibly in 1967.

VRH is a good verifier and has an excellent card. The art work is on the right side of the front of the card with the verification information on the left. There is a large VRH printed in red letters on the bottom with a yellow, green and blue drawing of a grass shack, two coconut trees with an antenna stretched between, and a lead-in through the window of the shack.

My first reception report to VRH5, in 1962, resulted in a unique experience. The QSL card in reply was delivered to me in person by a member of the station staff. It seems that he was scheduled to fly to San Francisco on a vacation trip, so he brought the QSL card and my reception report with him. He came to my office with the card and we had a very interesting conversation on broadcasting in the Pacific area.

(This series will continue in Frenex next month)

CROSSWORD ANSWERS - Here are the answers to the crossword puzzle which appeared in the March issue of Frenex:

ACROSS

- 1. CBC
- 4. Ja
- 6. Habana
- 9. RSA
- 10. U.S.
- 11. Si
- 13. DW
- 14. In

DOWN

- 15. AA
- 16. Anse
- 17. RAI
- 19. Eye
- 20. One
- 22. RA
- 23. Ray
- 24. Vic
- 2. Charlie
- 3. NASWA
- 5. Al
- 7. Budapest
- 8. Asia
- 12. WPE
- 17. RBI
- 18. Don
- 21. WNYW
- 22. Rx
- 23. RC

VAC-QRP - Again we publish another VAC-QRP score of one of our members. It is easy; just total the powers of your low wattage verified catches, one for each continent. The lower the total the better! This is the entry of Gerry Dexter.

North America- CKFX, Canada	10 watts	Asia - JOZ3, Japan	5,000 watts
South America- R. Quinta Piedad	200 watts	Oceania - Solomon Is. B/c	100 watts
Europe - R. Renascence, Portugal	500 watts		
Africa - R. Equatorial. Sp. Guinea	400 watts		
		VAC-QRP TOTAL	6,210 watts

WILLIAM J. HALLIGAN - A Personality Profile

William J. "Bill" Halligan, founder of the Hallicrafters Co., one of the largest manufacturers of communications equipment in the world, was born with the radio industry in 1899, when Marconi transmitted the first wireless signals over the English Channel.

The Boston boy became interested in wireless as a by-product of the study of electricity in his high school physics class.

Bill's first transmitter employed a spark coil and an open gap, and his first receiver was produced by winding wire around an old cardboard mailing tube. The crude transmitter, which was supposed to be tuned to 200 meters, cut a very broad swath in the band and caused agonies to the Navy operators at the nearby Navy Yard. When they could endure it no more, they would signal a desperate QRT...stop sending...and that would be that.

ALL AT SEA

After graduation from high school at age 16, Halligan passed the government exams for commercial operators. His first job was as wireless man aboard an excursion boat, the "Dorothy Bradford," that plied between Boston and Provincetown. Later he worked on another vessel that ran from Boston to Maine, then finally in the same year, became a true deep-water sailor on a Boston-Savannah run.

A Wireless Operator Third Class in the Naval Reserve, Halligan was called to duty in 1917 and after a few months stationed at the Cape Cod Navy transmitter, he served aboard a mine layer in the North Sea, off Scotland.

Chagrined that his lack of a college education prevented his promotion above chief petty officer, Bill entered Tufts College at war's end. He transferred to West Point, but resigned in order to marry. He took a job as a reporter with the Boston Telegraph.

During the year and a half of his career as a reporter, he carried on his amateur radio activities, wrote publicity for the ARRL, and wrote a weekly newspaper column, "Radio Waves," one of the first radio columns in the country.

ON TO CHICAGO

After stints as sales manager with the Radio Shack in Boston and a private venture as a manufacturers' agent, selling parts to the radio industry, he moved to Chicago.

The Hallicrafters idea was born in 1933. He wanted to build radio receivers...no mass produced stuff, but beautiful little hand-made gems, built with a careful choice of parts and fine workmanship.

The factory grew, particularly during the Second World War. In late 1947 and early 1948, Hallicrafters moved into the television manufacturing field. The firm began producing sets, which by the end of 1950, accounted for nearly 80 per cent of its growing sales volume.

But Hallicrafters, as many other pioneer television manufacturers, bowed out of the highly competitive television market because staying in required cutting corners in order to keep costs down.

COMMUNICATIONS GIANT

Today, Hallicrafters is a giant among communications equipment manufacturers and builds, on a subcontract basis, the famous Lowrey organ.

The main plant at 4401 West Fifth Avenue, in Chicago, has 160,000 square feet of floor space on one floor. A separate 100,000 square foot building is used to build the Lowrey organs. Total plant space now exceeds 400,000 square feet. The company has acquired 30 acres of property in the Northwestern Industrial Park at Rolling Meadows, Illinois, for future expansion.

Bill Halligan, who is the possessor of the ham call, W9AC, is now board chairman of Hallicrafters. His son, Robert Halligan has taken over the chores of president and chief executive officer of the company whose annual sales have peaked at over \$60 million.

That's a long way to develop a hobby!

(Adapted from C.B. Magazine)

DXing Harmonics

By Glenn Hauser
Staff Writer

Virtually every transmitter produces harmonics, ie, exact multiples of its fundamental frequency. These are normally very weak and not audible beyond a short distance, but at times, when the transmitter or antenna is slightly out of adjustment, and propagation conditions are favorable, these harmonics may skip out to considerable distances and are worthy DX targets. Not only are they of interest as oddities, but may be fine DX catches from the standpoint of power, as normally only a small fraction of the rated transmitter power will be radiated on its harmonics.

Where should one look for harmonics? The following table may be of help, but keep in mind that it does not cover stations whose fundamental frequency is outside the standard limits of the SWBC bands, and that medium wave harmonics may appear anywhere above 1080 kc/s. The "lower" harmonics are more likely to be heard. I have not yet noted any above the fifth harmonic.

<u>Range (kc/s.)</u>	<u>Harmonic</u>	<u>Meter Band</u>	<u>Range (kc/s.)</u>	<u>Harmonic</u>	<u>Meter Band</u>
6,400-6,800	2nd	90	19,500-20,000	5th	75
7,800-8,000	2nd	75	21,300-21,900	3rd	41
9,500-10,120	2nd	60	22,400-23,800	7th	90
9,600-10,200	3rd	90	23,400-23,950	2nd	25
11,700-12,000	3rd	75	23,400-24,000	6th	75
11,900-12,400	2nd	49	23,750-25,300	5th	60
12,800-13,400	4th	90	23,800-24,800	4th	49
14,200-14,600	2nd	41	25,600-26,800	8th	90
14,250-15,180	3rd	60	27,300-28,000	7th	75
15,600-16,000	4th	75	28,400-29,200	4th	41
16,000-17,000	5th	90	28,500-29,325	3rd	31
17,850-18,600	3rd	49	28,500-30,360	6th	60
19,000-19,550	2nd	31	28,800-30,400	9th	90
19,000-20,240	4th	60	29,750-31,000	5th	49
19,200-20,400	6th	90	30,200-30,900	2nd	19

One may expect NOT to encounter harmonics of SWBC stations outside these ranges. If a station is heard outside these ranges it is probably a fundamental, a harmonic of an offband fundamental, some other spurious radiation or not really a broadcast station.

How to go about DXing harmonics? Pay particular attention to the ranges in the list. When you hear a broadcaster, measure its frequency, check the table for possible harmonic, divide by the harmonic number(s) and procede as usual in identifying the station. Always check the fundamental, if possible, on your receiver or a second set, and note whether the signal is audible there. Beware of receiver images, especially those at 910 kc/s. displacement if your receiver is single conversion and not properly aligned.

Special care must be exercised in the 2 and 3 kc/s. areas when searching for harmonics of MW BCB stations. Unless there are no local BCB stations in your area, you will encounter numerous harmonics and other images, as on frequencies produced by adding those of two locals; "mirror" images, as a 770 station (680 kc/s. away from a station on 1450) would appear on 2,130 kc/s. (also 680 kc/s. from 1450); and other easily explained combinations. If you hear two stations on the same frequency, this is likely a mix frequency of locals.

Here are a very few of the harmonics I have logged in recent months, as a guide:

30,860 kc/s., 2nd Harmonic of 15,430 kc/s.	---	AFRTS, Greenville, S.C.
30,625 kc/s., 5th Harmonic of 6,125 kc/s.	---	HRQ, R. Suyapa, San Pedro Sulas, Honduras
28,545 kc/s., 3rd Harmonic of 9,515 kc/s.	---	XEWW, Mexico City, Mexico
12,060 kc/s., 2nd Harmonic of 6,030 kc/s.	---	VOA, Bethany, Ohio
5,700 kc/s., 5th Harmonic of 1,140 kc/s.	---	KORC, Mineral Wells, Texas
2,480 kc/s., 2nd Harmonic of 1,240 kc/s.	---	KCCR, Pierre, South Dakota
2,200 kc/s., 2nd Harmonic of 1,100 kc/s.	---	YNQ, La Voz de la Victoria, Nicaragua

RADIO ZELAYA - BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA

Even for a Nicaraguan from Managua, a trip to Bluefields, capital of the department of Zelaya, in his own country, is like a journey abroad; the coastal regions of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, fronting onto the Caribbean, are totally different from the remainder of those countries, just as British Honduras (for all Guatemala's claims) is totally unlike Guatemala or any of the Spanish-speaking republics.

In the days of the Spanish Main, this part of Central America was known as the "Pirate Coast." And the pirates who infested the seas and established settlements on the coasts were not Spaniards. They were mostly British, principally Scotsmen and Irishmen. After the abolition of slavery, in an effort to establish law and order, to wipe out piracy, and to secure a foothold for trade on the Central American mainland, a kind of unofficial British protectorate was established over an ill-defined coastal strip. The zone around Belize eventually became a colony under the name of British Honduras. To the south, no permanent political entity was established, but the area known as Mosquitia, the Mosquito Coast, remained under British influence until 1854. On Feb. 12, 1854, however, the Nicaraguan government incorporated the coastal region to the east of its then territory into the Republic. So, politically, it became a part of Nicaragua.

But, to this day, it remains quite apart in language, culture, population and way of life. The place names are mainly English (Bluefields is but one example), and a variety of English similar to that of Jamaica is spoken. The population of Spanish-speaking Nicaragua consists of a blend of Indian and Spanish blood; the Atlantic Coast, on the other hand, has a non-Latin population of mixed Scottish, Irish, English and German blood and that of slave-descended Negroes and mulattoes. The people there still think of themselves as belonging to Britain, and their contacts (they are mostly sailors and fishermen) are with Jamaica and Belize. Few people ever cross from Managua to Bluefields, or vice versa.

It is, therefore, not surprising if Radio Zelaya (named after the president of Nicaragua who incorporated Mosquitia into Nicaragua) should be heard broadcasting in

English. There is a fine transmission in English around seven in the morning local time, and other items throughout the day.

Radio Zelaya is one of the most cooperative and friendly stations in Latin America. Verification is by a remarkably detailed card of attractive design, giving all necessary details.

The Elcor Costa Rican-built transmitter is rated at 500 watts output, and although the nominal frequency is 5,955 kc/s., to avoid interference, they can usually be heard on 5,950 or 5,949 kc/s., a discrepancy which they openly admit.

The postal address is Apartado 72, Bluefields. The Scottish influence is evident both in the street address, Calle Aberdeen, and the director's name, Prof. Guillermo McLean. The Gerente-Proprietario, who signs the QSL card, is Ray A. Gollopp.

This friendly station usually sends some stamps with the QSL, and DXers should send them such a personal souvenir too. Reports may be in English or Spanish.

....Richard Wood

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THE QUESTION BOX

Each month, in this column, we present answers to your questions on shortwave and hobby topics. Direct inquiries to SW Center Editor, 1832 Ridge Dr., Racine, Wisconsin.

QUESTION: Does the BBC broadcast on three frequencies in the 31 meter band or is there something wrong with my receiver? I can only hear this around 2200 and I believe all three come from the same transmitter.

ANSWER: According to the International Telecommunications Union, at 2200 GMT, the British Broadcasting Corporation operates transmitters on 9,510; 9,580 and 9,765 kc/s. (on and after that hour). It also broadcasts on 9,770 kc/s. until 2200. Transmitters involved are located variously at Daventry and Skelton, England.

SHOW ME MONITORS - The MDXA, Missouri DX Association, is a club for DXers living in that state only. Its newsletter is a round robin letter and it attempts to work on the regional level to build the hobby. Mo. DXers may contact: Bruce Reynolds, RR2, Warrensburg, Missouri, 64093.J.J. Howard

WWV - FT. COLLINS, COLORADO

WWV's new site is located about seven miles north of the city of Ft. Collins, on Colorado Rt. 1, and is about an equal distance to the east of the first foothills of the Rocky Mountains. The land is nearly flat. The soil has a high alkali content and a high electrical conductivity. Portions of three small lakes are contained within the area of the site.

The most conspicuous feature is the group of nine 400-foot towers which supports the WWVB-WWVL main and standby antennas. The building housing those transmitters is amongst these towers. These antennas are essentially top-loaded verticals with arrays of horizontal wires forming capacitive hats and with the bottom ends of the vertical radiators terminating in "helix houses" (two stories tall) containing loading coils. The ground conductivity has been improved by burying a network of wires.

The new WWV station was financed by a Congressional appropriation of \$970,000. The largest expenditure has been for the transmitters. However, a considerable portion has been used in constructing the new building and in adding a new wing to the old building. The new building is one story high and is located in a depression in the terrain so that its roof is approximately level with the ground of the area to the north, where WWV antennas are located. Thus the building should cause no shadows in the antenna patterns. In the main portion of the new building, there are located eight transmitters along an area adjacent to three of the outside walls. The area adjacent to the fourth outside wall, the front, contains the main entrance and offices. The center of the building contains a laboratory and shielded enclosures for housing the frequency control equipment. Wings of the building contain a workshop, a garage, and a diesel-powered generator for emergency power. Commercial electric power is supplied by underground cables from two different sources. The building is thoroughly air-conditioned, since dust was a major problem at Greenbelt, and it is recognized that potentially the problem is likely to be worse at the new location on open prairie.

The addition to the old building contains some offices for administration of the whole site and such much-needed amenities as a conference room and a small kitchen. The road system is such that visitors come first to the old building, and hence these central facilities are located here.

Incidentally, visitors who make advance arrangements through either the Boulder or Ft. Collins offices are most welcome. In such cases, officials can be sure to have someone on hand to receive them. However, unannounced visitors are to be discouraged, as the staff is small and often there is no one who can leave his duties to receive them.

Anyone heading for Colorado this summer on vacation might remember the "open door" policy for visitors, with the necessary restrictions.

(From QST)

A REQUEST

According to a recent issue of Radio Sweden's Sweden Calling DXers bulletin, an article appearing in a publication in that country described a visit by a journalist to the mysterious station Peyk e Iran. You will recall that this clandestine operation has long been jammed by the equally mysterious "Kiss Me Honey/Can't Buy Me Love" jammer on shortwave. In the article, the journalist is said to have reported Peyk e Iran's location as in Iraq, close to the Iranian border.

Now, the Swedish DX-Alliansen indicates it will present an interview with the reporter at some undetermined time in the near future on its SWEDX program, a regular DX program feature on Radio Finland. Due to conflicts caused by my working hours, it is impossible for me to regularly tune this program. Therefore, I would greatly appreciate anyone who regularly tunes the DX broadcast of Radio Finland to be alert for this interview. I would very much like to receive either a tape recording of it, or copious notes of the remarks made by the Swedish journalist about this station. Any help from members on this matter would be appreciated. Thanks!

...Don Jensen

CLANDESTINE CORNERI V A N T H E T E R R I B L E

One evening in late August 1941, Germans listening to a news broadcast from Berlin radio were astounded by an extraordinary interruption.

"Lies, lies!" cut in a strange voice in German.

The Nazi announcer continued, "The German armed forces have won new victories."

"Don't you believe it. The blitzkrieg has been stopped for nine weeks," the mysterious ghost voice countered. "The Luftwaffe shot down 109 Soviet planes," said the Berlin announcer. "And how many German planes were shot down," the ghost voice rejoined.

And so it went, the German announcer tried rattling off his lines at double speed but it was no use. The mystery voice was too quick for him. The German station dropped its newscast and hastily rushed a band into the studios. Though the horns blared, the ghost voice could still be heard in the background. The Nazis even resorted to weird sound effects to drown out the voice but only succeeded in driving away its audience by the bedlam of noise.

Later in the evening, in between musical selections, the German station tried again to squeeze in a newscast but the mystery voice popped up again from out of nowhere. Finally in desperation, Deutschlandssender went off the air and listeners were urged to tune to another German station.

The heckler who had performed this feat was eventually traced to Russia, to a giant transmitter, RWL, some 30 miles from Moscow.

The voice, described by himself as a "man of the people," was nicknamed "Ivan the Terrible" and "Mike, the Mad Russian," by the British monitors. Soviet officials in London "guessed" he might be the former Viennese journalist, Ernst Fischer, who had been working for Radio Moscow. They also hinted that Foreign Vice-Commissar Solomon Abramovich Lozovsky, who spoke flawless German, might have had a share in bedeviling the German stations. Lozovsky, incidentally, often acted as a spokesman for the Soviet government and often briefed Western newsmen at Moscow press conferences. After the war, he fell from grace and in a Stalinist purge in 1949 was shot.

Behind the ghost voice technique was a discovery by the Russian engineers that enabled them to synchronize their frequencies with those of the German stations, making it possible for "Ivan" to cut in whenever the German announcer paused for breath.

Sometimes the voice struck a serious note with his machinegun-like, pointed repartee, but the light touch was generally there, wrecking the German newscasts.

One night in December 1942, there was a similar lively battle of words between an announcer on Radio Roma and the ghost voice. Also harassed were Nazi transmissions from Sofia, Bulgaria. There were all traced to the whimsical "Ivan." Moscow used the technique throughout the war, careful not to overdo it and not to strike too often in the same place. One night after driving the Berlin transmitter off the air, the voice pinch hit for Nazi leaders and mimicked the voices of Hitler and Goebbels.

The Russian ghost voice led to retaliation. A German announcer butted into Moscow's programming, urging comrades to revolt. An English speaking ghost, whom the British dubbed "Harassing Harry," interrupted the BBC with pot shots at Churchill, the food ministry and the United States.

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(Digested from "The History of Clandestine Radio Operations," a DXRA publication)

AMERICKS, A PAIR

By Doug Benson

A gentle DXer from Erie
While dialing was far, far from cheery
He groaned and he cursed
You'd think he would bust
While DXing both far and neery.

There was a young man from St. Paul
Who seamailed reports, one and all
Said he, "I don't mind
If I'm six months behind
With a springtime report in the fall."

PRODUCERS OF SHORTWAVE RADIO SETS AIMING AT A RISE IN SALES
TEENAGE MARKET IS A MAIN TARGET

The shortwave radio industry, once confined to use by the military and a close-knit fraternity of amateur radio buffs, is on a high frequency quest for sales. Much of the emphasis, according to industry spokesmen, is on shortwave listening among teenagers. The North American Philips Co., for example, points out that "the great popularity of James Bond and other secret agent-type heroes who use unusual communications devices is prompting interest among young people in more sophisticated radio equipment."

Shortwave sets turn up in some surprising, if not downright embarrassing, situations. A few weeks ago, the London Evening Standard carried a photograph of Aleksei Malinin, a Soviet diplomat who was expelled from the United States after being named as a contact in an alleged conspiracy to relay secret information to Moscow. The diplomat was pictured striding through London Airport with his luggage in one hand and his Zenith Trans-Oceanic shortwave set in the other. Such sets, it is said, are standard equipment in embassies throughout the world. They are also used widely by members of the Peace Corps in many countries.

In the last decade, sales of shortwave receiving equipment have more than doubled. Now, more than \$60 million a year is being spent in the United States for equipment with shortwave bands. After the war, shortwave radio began its steady ascent in popularity—and sales—as the ham radio population swelled. In August 1964, the one-millionth Trans-Oceanic was turned out in Zenith's plant on the west side of Chicago.

Shortwave sales predictions are seasoned with optimism. Typical is the forecast by North American Philips, which markets Norelco AM-FM-Shortwave receivers. Philips predicts that by 1970, about \$70 a year will be spent for all types of shortwave radios.

William B. Keepin, manager of the radio department of North American Philips, observes that "teenagers apparently have discovered that shortwave listening offers a different and exciting form of home entertainment." Shortwave, he says, also offers a "painless" means of learning about everything from modern languages to geography and current events.

Mr. Keepin adds that dealers in shortwave radios are stepping up sales to overseas travelers who can keep abreast of events at home by taking along compact, portable radios that receive broadcasts from the United States and elsewhere.

In reverse, it is also possible for Americans sitting at home to "travel" via shortwave. As the Harvey Radio Co., Inc., puts it: "When we talk about traveling by air, we don't mean by airplane. In fact, we have a way of getting you to over 58 countries without having to take a single step. We call it "Dial-a-Country" Harvey Radio is referring to the new Hallicrafters S-210 with four foreign broadcast bands, plus two bands for receiving local broadcasts.

Most manufacturers of communications receivers, such as the Hallicrafters Co., the General Electric Co., the Radio Corporation of America, the Collins Radio Co., and the National Radio Co., have been in business for years. Then there are relative newcomers like the Lafayette Radio Electronics Corporation.

Both GE and RCA report that they have increased the number of models with shortwave to meet the rising demand. The RCA expansion, handled primarily by its Indianapolis division, has been "mostly in the last two years," a company spokesman said. GE's shortwave radios are produced by its consumer electronics division, based in Syracuse. A GE executive said the firm has been "rather active" in the SW market for many years, adding that "our research shows that a lot more people are interested in shortwave now than one might expect."

But things are not all rosy. While prices have come down, they are still out of reach of some consumers in the more elaborate model lines. A few of the budget-priced models are simply not sensitive enough to pull in as many stations as they should.

The crowding of channels for SWBC is also a growing problem. The ITU has warned in the past that many engineers believe the saturation point in SWBC has already been reached and additional loading of the bands would deteriorate the effectiveness of shortwave.

CHECKPOINTS FOR PURCHASING A USED RECEIVER

By Doug Benson

Before you buy that used receiver that temptingly beckons with its shiny, plastic-glass dial from the dealer's shelf, a few trials are in order.

The dealer will bemoan the fact that his shop lies in a poor reception area, that his antenna is only a piece of wire stretched along the roof, and that you cannot expect much in the way of trial reception from the set. Take that with a grain of salt, keeping in mind that he has access to any commercial antenna at nominal cost, and that if he lacks a good sw antenna, he'll normally have a good tv antenna set up connectable to your trial receiver. If the set performs below expectations at the shop, chances are it will when you lug it home too. When you get it set up and plugged in, check first for transformer hum, a sign that you're in for replacement of that expensive part. When you switch bands, a gritty electrical contact sound may mean a simple cleaning job with solvent on the bandswitch, or it may mean replacement of the switch whose contacts are gone.

Try a few very strong signals; VOA, CHU, etc., at full volume if the dealer will allow. You should get distortion at high level, but little or none at normal room-filling volume. If the set is really doing its stuff, feedback is not unbelievable in many areas of the nation on these strong signals.

Set the receiver at a known station on one band, rapidly switch from one band to another, and return to the original station. If it isn't where you left it, or within a few kilocycles of its original spot, the set isn't stable. Next, have a cigarette while the set runs 10 minutes tuned to a known station. If it has moved off the original point, it drifts. If, after 20 minutes, it won't settle down, watch out! A badly drifting receiver is little bargain even at the lowest price. If you have access to a signal generator, checking the tracking of the set is duck soup. If not, a few stations at known frequencies will suffice to check the alignment and tracking. You may have to settle for a set with accurate tracking on one segment of the bands, while another portion of the dial will be off to some degree. Alignment is accomplished simply and easily at any repair shop and is not a serious drawback to the purchase of a used receiver. A set subjected to usual handling in moving and crating will probably have to be realigned, and the more cash you spend, the better the set, the more critical the shock characteristics of the set. Pounding a typewriter at the same table on which it sits will, over a period of time, move the trimmers enough to affect performance. So will heat and humidity, a good point to consider if the set is purchased in a warmer climate and carried home to a temperate region for use.

If the set boasts an antenna trimmer, try it with two different antennas of varying length, to ascertain its proper function. The BFO should give a crisp, bird-like chirp to CW signals, and will affect volume to a certain degree. Beware, however, of the set that fails in volume more than 3 "S" units when the BFO is employed. It may mean replacing minor components, but a big labor charge on the bill.

Dents on the chassis indicate rough treatment, something no set should go through. If the top of the chassis sags, the set may have been loaded with weighty nearby components, thus cutting off heat dissipation. Or someone may have become mad enough at faulty performance to slam it...such chassis damage is commoner than it sounds.

When you've decided on the set, and get down to discussing price, you're in the area of least information. Do not mistake of basing value on the published trade-in values for similar sets, as seen in magazines. Such trade-in values are computed considering the markup on a new receiver purchased. A shortwave receiver devaluates very slowly, with the higher-priced sets; originally, lasting five to ten years before 50% degeneration in price is noted. Know before you buy who old the set is, and you're forewarned. A little \$70 set, 10 years old, if it passes the above test points, is still worth \$30 at a radio shop.

Check the back of the set. Do all the screws and screwholes match on the rear cover? Or has it been used and repaired so much that a new cover and new, mismatched screws have been installed? Are the rubber feet on firmly, or do their screws strip

(Continued next page)

THE SWISS SHORTWAVE SERVICE

The Swiss Broadcasting Corporation (SBC) is an independent, non-profit-making organization, entrusted by the Swiss Federal government with sound broadcasting and television in Switzerland. It is financed from annual fees paid by all owners of radio and TV sets in the country. In SBC's sound broadcasts, there are no sponsored programs or commercials; on TV 12 minutes are allotted to commercial "spots" every weekday.

The first experimental shortwave broadcasts from Switzerland went on the air in 1935, over the transmitter of Prangins, between Geneva and Lausanne, which then belonged to the League of Nations. The present Swiss shortwave transmitting center at Schwarzenburg was inaugurated in the spring of 1939 and has since been expanded.

The overseas transmitting center at Schwarzenburg, about 10 miles south of Berne, comprises four shortwave transmitters of 100 kw. each, with an array of three directional "curtain" antennas. Since each "curtain" can be switched electronically to emit beams in six different directions, SBC's transmissions can reach all overseas areas. The European Program is broadcast by means of two additional shortwave transmitters of 250 kw. each, with omni-directional aeri-als. Technical operation of all SBC transmitters is provided by the Swiss PTT, the Federal Post, Telegraph and Telephone Administration.

Management and studios of SBC's European and Overseas Service are in Berne, Switzerland's federal capital, with a full-time staff of about 85. Technical installations in a modern 7-story building include four recording studios and four transmission control desks.

Frequencies are changed periodically, according to propagation forecasts. Those frequencies promising the best results are submitted to the International Frequency Registration Board in Geneva. This agency, part of the International Telecommunications Union, ITU, correlates all proposals submitted by the various countries and stations, eliminates overlapping and establishes the "International Tentative Schedule."

SBC's Home Services comprise sound broadcasts in German, French, Italian and Romanch, produced by six regional studios and transmitted on medium waves/AM and VHF/FM. Television programs in German, French and Italian are produced by three regional studios and broadcast via suitably located transmitters and repeaters.

The European and Overseas Service, also known as "Swiss Shortwave Service," serves audiences outside Switzerland. It has the twofold task of telling foreign listeners all over the world, in their own language, about Swiss activities and achievements and of helping Swiss citizens abroad to keep in touch with their homeland.

Part of this service is the European Program, in Switzerland's three official languages, German, French and Italian. It comprises both special productions and contributions from the Home Service.

The Overseas Programs are produced in English, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic and French (for Africa), and are beamed to all parts of the globe. They comprise world news, documentary and musical features.

BUYING A USED SET (Continued)

when you attempt to remove them? A sure sign of use and consequent repairs. Are the dial knobs sparkling and shiny, too much so? Or have they been recently repainted? Either one indicates a "purty" job, an attempt to creampuff a clunker. Is the "cheater cord" (where the power line joins the set) on with rivets, as it came, or with screws, where it was replaced? Does the set carry two "phone jacks," thus requiring the hard-to-find, two-tipped headphones, or does it have one modern phonejack of larger size?

If the set meets most of these requirements, it is probably one that will serve you for many years.

Programs for Swiss Abroad, in Swiss-German, French and Italian, are produced especially for the Swiss living abroad, and transmitted in both the European and Overseas Programs.

"Switzerland Calling," the complete program schedule of services, is published twice a year in English, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese and Arabic, is mailed free, upon request, to listeners.

Address reception reports, requests for additional information, etc. to: European and Overseas Service, Swiss Broadcasting Corporation, CH3000, Berne 16, Switzerland

...Michael Macken

F.C.C. IS BAF FLED BY RADIO FREE HARLEM

Illegal Shortwave Station is the Elusive Target of the Federal Agency

WASHINGTON, March 6 - The station that calls itself Radio Free Harlem was on the air again today.

The Federal Communications Commission has been trying -- without success -- to find the station since its first appearance on the air on the Lincoln's Birthday holiday on Feb. 12.

"One problem is that it may not even be an 'it'. Maybe it's two or three people playing around", said Curtis R. Plummer, chief of the FCC's Field Engineering Bureau.

The programming on the station this morning included what appeared to be tape recordings of a church service, Mr. Plummer said. There was also a plea for funds for Adam Clayton Powell's church, the Abyssinian Baptist in Harlem, where a rally to protest the barring of Mr. Powell from the 90th Congress was held yesterday.

Before that, Radio Free Harlem's shows had run mostly to popular music.

Radio Free Harlem is illegal. "People can't just go around making like a radio station," an FCC official said.

The shortwave broadcasts first came to the attention of the commission's New York field office on Feb. 12, when radio amateurs complained of unauthorized transmissions in the 80 meter band at 3,800 kilocycles.

Radio Free Harlem returned on Feb. 25 and again late yesterday and early today.

According to Mr. Plummer, the station has stayed on the air so briefly -- a half-hour or so at a stretch -- that listening equipment has been able to trace it only to the general area of New York City.

The standard follow-up procedure is for agents in automobiles to do a block-by-block triangulation until they zero in on the broadcast source.

PENALTIES ARE STIFF

When they find a violator, there is the possibility of criminal prosecution with penalties as high as \$10,000 and a year in jail.

Often the urge to tinker, rather than any malicious intent to break the law, is the cause of bootleg stations, Mr. Plummer said.

"Mostly it's teen-age kids," he said. "They hook up daddy's hi-fi with some sort of transmitter. One of these pop up somewhere in the nation every week or so."

There are, he said, some 250,000 holders of amateur shortwave licenses. They qualify by passing tests of operational and technical skill....

"We're not sure what this Radio Free Harlem might be," Mr. Plummer said. "We don't know if it's at one place, turning off and on, or if it's moving around, or if it's a hoax."

Whatever it is, it has proved hard to find. "Sometimes," Mr. Plummer said hopefully, "these cases just die by their own weight."

News of the Radio Free Harlem broadcasts came as a surprise to WLIB, the only licensed commercial radio station in Harlem. Harry Novik, general manager of the station, said that he had asked the station's engineers and other employees if they had heard of the station and that no one had before yesterday.

Leon A. DeKalb, chairman of the board of the Abyssinian Baptist Church was also mystified and somewhat distressed. He said the church had received no contributions through any such source.

"Nobody is authorized to use the name of the church," he declared, adding that if he knew who was making illegal broadcasts he would "put the law on them."

(From the New York Times)

4VEH's THIRTY-ONE METER TRANSMITTER

Station 4VEH, the missionary broadcaster at Cap Hatien, Haiti, on its 31 meter frequency of 9,770 kc/s., uses a 500 watt transmitter, originally built for ham use by an engineer while attending Moody Bible Institute in Chicago. It was adapted by 4VEH engineers for broadcast use. A rotatable Quad antenna used on this channel.

GRAND TURK IN THE CARIBBEAN HAS SHORTWAVE RADIO VOICE

Six days a week, daily except Sundays, a brief radio service operates from the little island of Grand Turk, one of the group known as Turks and Caicos Islands in the Caribbean Sea.

Using a transmitter, rated at 100 watts owned by Cable and Wireless, West Indies, a shortwave program is beamed to local residents.

Normally, this transmitter is used for utility communication. It feeds a center fed half wave dipole, whose main radiation pattern lies in an east-west direction. A few scattered reports of this tiny station have been received by technicians there. Verifications have gone out to NASWA member, Bill Graham in Binghamton, NY, and to a listener in Scotland recently.

The station, VSI, is heard at 1830 hours GMT, with items including the weather, local news and a few advertisements and messages to the peoples of the outlying islands. The transmission usually lasts for ten to fifteen minutes and is introduced by a test tone prior to the broadcast. It operates on 8,000 kilocycles.

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PROFILE OF A DX'ER

He gets up at 3 a.m., stays up til 6, goes to bed at 7 and off to work at 9. He endures caustic comments from his wife, insults from his neighbors, who're certain his set somehow caused last night's TV blackout. He subscribes to NASWA, NNRC, ASWLC, CIDXC, PE, EI, yet needs a pair of shoes.

The bank refused him a new car loan, but Sears Roebuck OK'ed his credit for a new receiver... He gripes about the QRM on the bands, but can always pull in a new one out of it. His kids sometimes get on his nerves, but he can sit for an hour trying to hear a station through WAR. He can't wait for his wife to get out of the beauty parlor, but figures four months a proper time for a QSL to arrive.

He is late to the movies, but warms up his set an hour before signon. He can't thread a needle, but has the magic touch on the bandspread knob. He's scared of heights, but climbed a 50-foot tree last summer to put up a new antenna. He can't carry on a conversation about English verbs, but knows the ID of every station in the

world. He's tone deaf to all but interval signals. He types 20 words a minute, but can dash off a report in ten. He doesn't know the Sahara from the Gobi, but astounds his friends rattling off the capitals of every country in the world.

Mathematics beats him, but he knows all the frequencies of all the major stations. When he goes to bet he can't remember his kids' birthdays, nor his wife's anniversary party, but knows that Ramadan starts in the morning.

He's a DX'er!

...Doug Benson

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NASWA BOOK REVIEW

The use of electronics in wars, both hot and cold, is the subject matter of SECRETS OF ELECTRONIC ESPIONAGE, by John M. Carroll (EP Dutton Co., \$3.95).

Mr. Carroll takes the reader on a journey through history beginning with the First World War and follows the development of electronics as applied to military and clandestine use.

Although the shortwave DX'er will find little of the material directly related to his everyday listening interests, the book, nonetheless, makes good reading.

From the interception of messages from landlines in WW-I, to early direction finding equipment and then on to radio navigation systems, radar and today's sophisticated missiles and satellites, the author explains it all in an easy-to-understand presentation.

The only imperfection lies in the nearly total lack of treatment of clandestine broadcasting. But then, that could take up another entire volume.

If you will, Mr. Carroll.....

...Gerry Dexter

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SOME RANDOM NOTES ON THE VOA

The Voice of America is planning ten 250 kilowatt transmitters in Greece. The project is called "Gamma."

According to a recent listeners' poll, the VOA placed first in news reporting.

Forty per cent of all VOA transmissions are beamed to Communist countries, according to 1967 World Almanac.

The Viet Cong has put up posters warning, "Listening to the VOA is like letting a thief in your house who will steal your soul."

PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE VOCABULARY

Following publication in Frendx last autumn of the Spanish vocabulary, we receive requests for a similar list of Portuguese words and phrases. Here is that vocabulary:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Commercial announcement | 1) Anuncio comercial, or anuncio publicitario |
| 2) Several commercial announcements were heard... | 2) Foram ouvidos varios anuncios comerciais. as....horas |
| 3) Several voices on commercial for ... | 3) No anuncio publicitario de ...foram ouvidas vozes de locutores diferentes |
| 4) Bell sound | 4) Tocar de sinos |
| 5) Gong | 5) Gong, or golpe de gong |
| 6) Sound effects | 6) Efeitos de som |
| 7) Interval signal | 7) Sinal de intervalo (caracteristico da sua emissora) |
| 8) Male announcer (Female announcer) | 8) Locutor masculino (feminino) |
| 9) I heard these words in announcement... | 9) Ouvi (escutei) as seguintes palavras durante um anuncio |
| 10) Man seemed to mention... | 10) O locutor pareceu mencionar... |
| 11) Man mentioned... | 11) O locutor mencionou claramente... |
| 12) Opening announcements for program | 12) Anuncios de abertura para o programa.. |
| 13) Closing announcements for program | 13) Anuncios finais para o programa.. |
| 14) News | 14) Noticias, or, boletim de noticias, or, boletim informativo, or, noticiario mundial (nacional, local) |
| 15) Commentary | 15) Comentario |
| 16) Dramatic program | 16) Programa dramatico |
| 17) Names of performers were listed at the beginning (end) of the program | 17) O nome dos participantes do programa foi relacionado ao começo (fim) do programa |
| 18) Some of the names were... | 18) Alguns dos nomes eram... |
| 19) Special announcement | 19) Anuncio especial, or, anuncio extraordinario |
| 20) Sports event, seemed to be live from stadium | 20) Cronica (transmissão) esportiva, que parece provir diretamente do Estadio do |
| 21) Station identification | 21) Identificação da estação |
| 22) Talk by man | 22) Foi notado um locutor masculino |
| 23) Subject seemed to be... | 23) O assunto pareceu ser... |
| 24) Special event broadcast | 24) Transmissão especial |
| 25) Speaker was identified as... | 25) O locutor foi identificado como... |
| 26) Program preview | 26) Resumo do programa |
| 27) Sponsored by | 27) Patrocinado por... |
| 28) Singing commercial | 28) Anuncio publicitario musical (cantado) |
| 29) Weather report and forecast | 29) Boletim meteorologico e previsão do tempo |
| 30) Quiz program by telephone | 30) Programa de perguntas e respostas pelo telefone |
| 31) Comedy program | 31) Comedia |
| 32) Variety program | 32) Variedades (musicais) |
| 33) Time check | 33) Aviso da hora, or, anuncio da hora |
| 34) Signoff announcement | 34) Anuncio de encerramento das emissões |
| 35) Left the air | 35) Deixou o ar, or, saiu do ar |
| 36) Sign on announcement | 36) Anuncio de começo de emissão |
| 37) Religious services | 37) Serviços religiosos |
| 38) Vocal selection by man (woman) (male chorus) (female chorus) (mixed chorus) (small group) | 38) Numero musical (canção) apresentado por um cantor (uma cantora) (um coro masculino) (um coro mixto) (um pequeno grupo coral) |
| 39) Instrumental music (piano) (organ) (drum) (accordion) (violin) (bass) | 39) Musica instrumental (piano) (orgão) (tambor) (acordeão) (violino) (contrabaixo) |
| 40) Dance music | 40) Musica para dançar |
| 41) Concert music; classical music; opera | 41) Concerto; musica classica (operistica) |

(Continued next page)

PORTUGUESE VOCABULARY (Continued)

42) Unreadable	42) Difícil de ser ouvido
43) Barely readable, occasional words distinguishable	43) Difícilmente audível, entendendo-se ocasionalmente algumas palavras
44) Readable with practically no difficulty	44) Audível, praticamente sem dificuldade
45) Perfectly readable	45) Perfeitamente audível
46) Faint signals, barely perceptible	46) Sinais muito fracos (difícilmente perceptíveis)
47) Very weak signal	47) Sinais extremamente fracos
48) Weak signal	48) Sinal fraco
49) Fair signal	49) Sinal médio, or, sinal moderado
50) Good signal	50) Bom sinal
51) Strong signal	51) Sinal forte
52) Interference from...	52) Interferências causadas por....
53) ...another station	53) ...outra estação
54) ...several stations	54) ...várias outras estações
55) ...station identified as...	55) ...a estação foi identificada como...
56) ...unidentified station	56) ...estação não identificada
57) ...electrical static	57) ...estáticas
58) ...atmospheric static	58) ...ruidos atmosféricos
59) Fading	59) "Fading"
60) Cyclic fading; slow (fast) fading	60) "Fading" periódico; "fading" lento (rápido)
61) Heterodyne whistle	61) Apito, or, heterodino
62) Sideband interference from....	62) Interferência lateral provindo de....
63) Your signal became audible at...	63) Seus sinais tornaram-se audíveis às ...
64) Your signal was very good until signed on your channel...	64) Seus sinais eram muito bons até as horas quando a (name of interfering stn) começou a transmitir.
65) Your signal was under (over) other station on the channel	65) Seus sinais estavam abaixo (acima) dum(a) outra estação no mesmo canal
66) My receiver is a ...with ...tubes	66) Meu receptor é um ...com ...válvulas
67) It has ...stages of IF and ...of RF.	67) Meu receptor tem ...etapas de FI e etapas de RF.
68) It covers ... to ... kilocycles	68) Meu receptor cobre de ...mc. até ...mc.
69) I also use...	69) Eu uso também ...
70) Q-multiplier; antenna tuner; crystal filter; preselector	70) Multiplicador de Q; sintonizador de antena; filtro a cristal, preselector
71) Head phones	71) fones, or fones de ouvido
72) Frequency calibrator	72) calibrador de frequência
73) S-meter	73) "S-meter"
74) My antenna is long wire, ...meters high, ...meters long.	74) Minha antena é tipo "long wire", alta ...metros, comprida....metros.
75) QRM, interference from other stations	75) Interferências provindo de outras estações
76) QRN, atmospheric noise	76) Ruidos atmosféricos
77) Modulation	77) Modulação
78) If you find my report correct, I would appreciate very much your letter or QSL card confirming its correctness.	78) Se VvSs. acharem meu report conforme e correto, apreciaria muito receber uma carta (cartão QSL) para confirmar a exatidão do mesmo.
79) Thank you very much	79) Muito obrigado, or muito agradecido
80) This report is a follow up of an earlier one dated....	80) Este report segue outro anterior, datado...
81) A prepared card is enclosed and I would appreciate the signing and mailing of it.	81) Anexo a presente estou enviando-lhes um cartão que peço-lhes preencher e devolver pelo correio.

These Portuguese words and phrases may help you particularly in reporting to Brazilian stations. Remember too that in some cases there are alternate ways of saying the same things, however space does not permit the listing of all of them.

MORE FOR CHINA WATCHERS

Since last month's publication of the special section on broadcasting in Communist China, certain additional data has been received, not the least of it contained in an excellent study compiled by Gordon Nelson, international editor of the National Radio Club. Some of the material of interest to SWBC fans is digested here.

Monitor system - Because of shortages of equipment and personnel, Mao had no choice but to make the most of the inadequate broadcasting system he had inherited in 1949. In March, 1950, the Central government established the now defunct Information Administration. The IA issued a directive called for all government offices, mass organizations and armed forces units to establish what were called radio monitoring teams. To quote from the original directive, "The duties of the Monitors are to listen to and take down news, political instructions, and other important content broadcasts by the Central and Provincial JKT (Jen Min Kwangpo Tien Tai or Peoples Broadcasting Station). The monitors should introduce and announce the programs broadcast by the stations... and organize the local people to listen to important programs... The county and municipal government and the local Peoples Educational Bureaus should circulate the news, instructions, and other important contents taken down by the monitors through small newspapers, wall newspapers, or small news bulletins." One member of the monitoring teams had to be a party member. In 1951, the monitor network, which made up for a lack of individual receivers, was expanded to cover factories and mines. By 1958, 70,000 monitoring teams were in operation.

Receivers and transmitters - For many years, the Chinese had to make do with foreign made transmitters: a 300 kw. Russian at Peking, a 250 kw of undetermined origin at Canton, a 150 kw. Czech made transmitter in Kwangsi and a Hungarian at Changhow, all medium wave. In 1957, the Peking Broadcasting Equipment factory made the first large strictly Chinese made transmitter, 120 kw. Since 1957, the Chinese have apparently made all their own transmitters, and even have exported some, ie, the new Tanzanian station. In 1960, a factory in Kiangsu Province announced it was going into regular production of 300 watt transmitters for local service. In 1950, Mei Li, assistant director of a government agency stated there were only a million receivers in all China. More than half of these were small 3 and 4 tube receivers left by the Japanese. By 1960, however, more than 1.5 million receivers were being turned out a year by factories. There are between 10 and 20 million receivers in China today.

Programming - After the Chinese Civil War, the first regular programming consisted almost exclusively of propaganda speeches. In spite of the use of obligatory "mass listening meetings," the Central regime felt out of touch with the rural populace. In the mid-50's, programming began to get a bit more subtle. The early propaganda speeches were replaced by plays, songs, operas and dramatizations - all with the proper "revolutionary spirit," of course. This characteristic propaganda vehicle has continued to dominate Chinese broadcasting to the present time. In addition to news programs... regional newscasts are plentiful on the lower networks. Much of the news is agricultural in content- descriptions of new techniques, descriptions of model villages, interviews with prominent workers... In 1963, the basic pattern of programming for CJKT (Chungyang Jen Min Kwangpo Tien Tai, Central Peoples Broadcasting Station) was set up and continued until the recent disorders.

CJKT Program I - Intended for the general public, these programs are the most heavily propagandistic. As of 1964, the schedule for Program I was stabilized at 0520-0020. Out of a total of 19 program hours, 3-3/4 were devoted to news.

CJKT Program II - This program is more educational and contains a larger proportion of musical programs than does Program I. In October 1963, the schedule for Program II was established as 0550-1030; 1155-1400; 1635-0030. Out of 14 hours and 40 minutes of scheduled programming, 5 hours were devoted to newscasts. The apparent emphasis on news is primarily due to the fact that the 2nd Program transmits dictation speed news for dictation, and news for recording by stations lower in the broadcasting hierarchy.

(Continued next page)

CHINA (Continued)

CJKT Program III - This set of programs is even "lighter" than the first two. In July, 1963, the schedule was stabilized at 1740-2300. Out of 5 hours and 20 minutes of programming, only 5 minutes were devoted to news.

Capital service - Sometimes called the IVth Program, it is apparently the federal equivalent of the local programming broadcast by the stations of the Municipal system. Schedule is not available.

Taiwan service - The CJKT prepares a special program service for the "illegally occupied" province of Taiwan. No schedule is available.

These paragraphs on the monitor system, transmitters and receivers, and the programs of the Peking-based Central Peoples Broadcasting Stations, are digested from Nelson's fine study. The full study, running many pages and emphasizing medium wave operations in China, will probably be made available to the general public through the National Radio Club, for any NASWA members wishing more data on China broadcasting.

CHINESE TIME STATIONS

Thanks to the Benelux Club of Holland, we have data on Chinese time signal stations. Authorities of the Chinese Peoples Democratic Republic have declined to furnish data on these stations to WRTH, however the Benelux people have located other sources to obtain the information which follows:

BPV-1 9,351 kc/s. -- 0555-0600, 2255-2300 GMT
5,430; 9,351 - 1055-1100, 1255-1300, 1455-1500, 1655-1700, 1855-1900, 2055-2100

BPV-2 5,000 kc/s. -- 1000-1200
10,000 kc/s. -- 0000-0345, 0600-0945
15,000 kc/s. -- 0400-0545

XSG 4,614.5; 8,333; 8,502; 12,871.5 kc/s. -- 0255-0305; 0855-0905

Reports should be sent to the Shanghai Observatory, Shanghai, China.

REGIONAL BROADCASTING

The Army is consolidating its control of various affairs in China, particularly in the rural areas, in order to end the confusion of the recent disorders.

A Nanchang broadcast on Feb. 26 said that military control in Kiangsi Province would encompass the radio stations, as well as newspapers, and other provincial affairs. A similar broadcast message was heard from a station in Wuhan Province the following day.

PROJECT REPORT - "OPERATION 803"

In the February issue, we mentioned a project initiated by member Barry Deal, 507 South 18th Street, Ord, Nebraska, to seek donations to a fund to be used to purchase transmitting tubes for a Haitian radio station. Barry has ordered the "803" tubes for Radio Grand' Anse, Jeremie, Haiti, a station that has had difficulty in obtaining the necessary equipment to stay on the air. Its owner, Alix Felix has been very cooperative to DXers in the past. Barry has expressed the hope of collecting up to \$60 for several of the tubes. Thus far approximately \$10 has been collected. More information will be forthcoming after the tubes are shipped.

RADIO EUZKADI JAMMED IN MADRID

NASWA has heard from a Basque student, who for his own protection does not wish to be identified, living in Madrid. He also maintains the Basque exile station is non-communist in tone and believes it cannot be "very distant" from the Basque country of northern Spain. He says Radio Euzkadi is jammed heavily at all times and is inaudible in Madrid for this reason. However, in northern Spain it "was coming in fine" on a Philips L4 transistor set with loop aerial, on 13,250 kc/s., and with some jamming on 11,250 kc/s. when noted at Christmas time.



QSL REPORT



GREGG CALKIN, EDITOR 174 WATERLOO STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B., CANADA

VERIFYING RUSSIAN REGIONALS (PART II)

Last month a brief examination of general principles involved in the verifying of Russian Regional stations was included. As a follow-up to last month's article, the following list of the 16 constituent Republics of the U.S.S.R., with brief comments on the QSLing practices of the main station in the Republic as supplied by Mr. Bill Graham and other members of the DXplorer Association is supplied to members. This is not done with the view in mind of giving to each Soviet Republic country status, but rather to approach the question and the Republic with the idea of attaining further 'target areas' until such time as NASWA adopts a country list of her own.

- (1) AZERBAIJAN S.S.R. - Baku verifies direct via registered airmail. This policy has apparently been in effect in recent months, as previously they did not verify.
- (2) ARMENIAN S.S.R. - Yerevan (Erivan) verifies direct.
- (3) BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R. Insufficient data on Minsk, although QSLs have been received, although not lately, via Moscow.
- (4) ESTONIAN S.S.R. Tallinn verifies direct, but is not reliable. Tends to reply more quickly to medium wave reports.
- (5) GEORGIAN S.S.R. Tbilisi will generally not respond directly, although they have done so in the past. Generally via Moscow, although some reports sent direct have been verified by Moscow. Would appear Tbilisi now forwards all rec'd to Moscow.
- (6) KARELO-FINNISH S.S.R. No known shortwave station regularly heard here. The capital, Petrozavodsk has MW outlets occasionally, hrd in North America though.
- (7) KAZAKH S.S.R. Alma-Ata does not verify direct; send reports via Moscow.
- (8) KIRGHIZ S.S.R. Insufficient data available on Frunze. Try via Moscow.
- (9) LATVIAN S.S.R. Riga will verify by card and/or letter direct, with flags added only recently. Also sends post cards at different times if particularly interest is so specified with reception report.
- (10) LITHUANIAN S.S.R. Vilnius verifies direct and is a regular.
- (11) MOLDAVIAN S.S.R. No short-wave service here. Only MW station on 998 from kishinev.
- (12) RUSSIAN S.F.S.R. Moscow is main station here. No comment needed. hi
- (13) TADZHIK S.S.R. Dushanbe will verify direct by letter, and QSLs also have come from Moscow in recent months. Take your pick.
- (14) TURKMEN S.S.R. Ashkabad does not verify direct. Send reports to Moscow.
- (15) UKRAINIAN S.S.R. Kiev verifies direct by card, regular and generally dependable.
- (16) UZBEK S.S.R. Tashkent verifies direct by card and/or letter w/flag. Dependable too.

Well, there you have it. Granted there are many other stations currently active in the Soviet Union, but the above list comprises the major station in each of the 16 Republics when there is a main station. Again thanks to Bill Graham for his help.

SCOREBOARD

No.	Reporter/QTH	HIC	VIC	Prized QSL
1.	Don Jensen, Wisconsin	191	185	Falkland Islands Broadcasting Soc.
2.	Frank Peters, Illinois	184	180	Radio Fort Vila, 3905 kc/s, 500 w.
3.	Gerry L. Dexter, Wisconsin	174	168	Radio Rarotonga, Cook Is., 5040 kc
4.	Robert Hill, District of Columbia	174	6	CR4AA, Cape Verde Islands, 7398 kc
5.	William G. Graham, New York	166	148	Radio Nepal, Kathmandu, 7105 kc/s
6.	William S. Sparks, California	165	157	Emissora de Radiofusao do Timor Port
7.	Wendel Craighead, Kansas	159	139	Radio Clube do Huambo CR6RD, 9660

8. Bob Padula, Australia	155	148	Radio Zambia, Lusaka, 2355 kc/s
9. H. L. Chadbourne, California	155	139	O.R.T.F., Réunion, 4807 kc/s
10. Dan Henderson, Maryland	155	119	Radio-Télévision Tunisienne, 6285
11. Gregg A. Calkin, New Brunswick	145	122	ZNB, Mafeking, Bechuanaland, 5900
12. Victor C. Jaar, Haiti	140	8	AVROS, Surinam, 15465 kc/s
13. Marlin A. Field, Michigan	136	122	Mt. Kenya Regional, Nyeri, 6175
14. Warren E. Nordgren, Illinois	134	109	Grønlands Radio, Godthåb, 5980 kc
15. Serge Neumann II, California	129	119	Radio Fort-Lamy, Tchad, 4904 kc/s
16. Leo Fleury, New York	129	92	Radio Ulan Bator, Mongolia
17. Fred K. Baines, Nova Scotia	128	125	Radio France Asie, Saigon, 9524
18. Ray Fansler, Illinois	127	82	Radio Rabaul, N.G., 3385 kc/s
19. Glen Hauser, N.M./Oklahoma/Missouri	126	57	Radio Noumea, New Caledonia 6035
20. Art E. Glover, Washington	119	97	Grønlands Radio, Godthåb, 5980 kc
21. Bruce W. Churchill, California	117	84	YJB4 New Hebrides, 3905 kc/s
22. Mike Finigan, North Carolina	117	69	Voice of Vietnam, Hanoi, N.V.
23. Roger A. Camire, New Hampshire	112	88	Radio des Valées, Andorra, 6305
24. Danny Douglas, Washington	111	75	Male Cineco Radio, Maldive Isles
25. Del Hirst, Texas	111	69	VRH10, Suva, Fiji Is., 9715 kc/s
26. Cesar Objio, Dominican Republic	106	24	Radio Portugal, Lisbon
27. Tom Hamp, Ontario	103	80	Radio Martinique, ORTF, 3315 kc/s
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. Richard D'Angelo, New York	99	51	Radio Mogadiscio, Somalia, 7120
31. John L. Sgrulletta, New York	98	83	Radio Warsaw, Poland, 15120 kc/s
32. Elias Coulouras, Massachusetts	95	76	Radio Tahiti, Papeete, 6135 kc/s
33. Jim J. Howard, Missouri	95	75	Radio Réunion, 3380 kc/s, 1½ kW
34. Roger Parker, Illinois	95	71	Radio Tahiti, Papeete
35. Bruno Colapietro, New York	94	77	Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, 4815 kc/s
36. Jack Widner, California	91	48	DZH9, Philippines
37. Robert R. Getman, Wisconsin	87	55	Radio Alma-Ata, Kazakh S.S.R.
38. Rick Charnes, New Jersey	84	54	All India Radio, Delhi, 9915 kc/s
39. John Patton, Pennsylvania	83	50	HCJB, Quito, Ecuador
40. Jim Gallucci, Oregon	82	43	Radio Tahiti, Papeete
41. Mark D. Hosmer, Indiana	81	60	Radio Togo, Lomé
42. John Zaharek, Connecticut	81	51	Port Moresby VLT4, N. G., 4890 kc/s
43. Jerry Headen, North Carolina	80	52	Radio Santa Isabel, Sp. Guinea
44. Ronald Engelbrecht, Missouri	77	58	Hanoi, North Vietnam, 15044 kc/s
45. Charles Artiss, Michigan	75	65	Radio Guarani, ZYV74, 6175 kc/s
46. Kenneth E. McCartney, Ohio	75	64	VRH10, Suva, Fiji Is., 9710 kc/s
47. Jerry L. Green, Virginia	74	55	Radio Iran, Tehran, 11730 kc/s
48. Sheldon Chorney, New York	74	45	Radio Ouagadougou, Upper Volta
49. Gary Mickle, California	73	39	Radio Valera, Venezuela, 4840 kc/s
50. Bruce Reynolds, Missouri	71	53	AFRTS/FEN Tokyo, Japan, 6155 kc/s
51. Art A. Poulis, Massachusetts	71	48	Radio Tahiti, Papeete, 11825 kc/s
52. Robert H. Bedwell, California	70	30	Radio Sweden, Stockholm, 11880 kc/s
53. Michael Larkins, New Jersey	68	40	Radio New Zealand, 11780 kc/s
54. Bob Krasnoff, Pennsylvania	68	18	Radio Pakistan, Karachi
55. Del Beaupre, Connecticut	67	62	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
56. Andrew F. Rugg, Province de Québec	65	55	VLX9, Australia, Perth, 9610 kc/s
57. Alan I. Raylesberg, New York	65	42	Radio Amman, Jordan
58. Phil Zucchi, Massachusetts	62	53	Radio Togo, Lomé, 5047 kc/s
59. George Zeller, Ohio	60	47	Radio Euzkadi, Basque Clandestine
60. Grant Wennerstron, California	60	14	Radio New Zealand, Wellington
61. Tony Griffith, Illinois	58	40	Radio Luxembourg
62. Alan Jeeves, Pennsylvania	58	12	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, 15150 kc/s
63. Dave Carlson, Missouri	57	47	ELWA, Monrovia, Liberia
64. Jerry M. Stuart, Oklahoma	57	40	Radio Tahiti, Papeete
65. Barry Deal, Nebraska	55	28	Radio Cairo, United Arab Republic

66. Louis Janicek, New Jersey	54	52	Radio Australia, Melbourne, 9580
67. Peter DeHart, Pennsylvania	51	20	Radio Baghdad, Iraq, 6095 kc/s
68. Ed. J. Pyatt, South Carolina	49	41	Radio Peking, China
69. Bert Adams, Ontario	48	40	Radio Clube Moçambique
70. Fred J. Gaisser, New York°	48	32	Voice of Nigeria, Lagos, Nigeria
71. Ken Josephic, Pennsylvania	48	15	Radio Nacional de Espana, 9760
72. Gordon Schiff, Illinois	47	25	ELWA, Monrovia, Liberia, 15155
73. Lou M. Kurdziel, New York	47	22	Radio Nederland, Holland, 15425
74. Greg Bovee, Michigan	43	34	Radio 4VEH, Cap Haitien, Haiti
75. Bruce Ted Goldman, New York	43	30	Voice of The West, Lisbon, 9635
76. Don Herbert, Pennsylvania	43	23	Radio Australia, Melbourne
77. Bob G. Taylor, West Virginia	43	22	Radio Ankara, Turkey 11780
78. Jim Thornton, California	41	37	Radio New Zealand, Wellington//
79. Gary Sturm, Indiana	40	33	Voice of Nigeria, 7275 kc/s
80. Mike Macken, Massachusetts	38	19	Voice of America, Malalos, Phil.
81. John Kohser, Pennsylvania	36	28	Radio TV Dominicana, 9503 kc/s
82. Bob Zobot, Virginia	35	22	Radio Australia, Melbourne
83. Mike Scott, Province of Quebec	34	31	DZF3, Manila, Philippines
84. Gary Wallin, Iowa	34	25	Radio Brazzaville, Congo
85. John Mraz, Pennsylvania	31	18	Voice of The West, Lisbon, 6025
86. John Ostrowski, Connecticut	31	10	Cairo, U.A.R., 9475 kc/s
87. Ken Hildreth, Illinois	27	22	N.H.K., Tokyo, Japan, 15135 kc/s
88. Ken Sedlacek, Nebraska	25	7	Radio Ghana, Accra, Ghana
89. Don Hibscheiler, Indiana°	21	20	Radio Australia, Melbourne
90. Warren Davis, Maryland	20	10	VLX9, Perth, Australia, 9610 kc
91. Charlie Loudenboomer, Utopia	15	10	Radio Nibi-Nibi

Those above so-indicated (°) please update your totals and Prized QSL now!! Some have been deleted from the above list who have not corrected their totals since I assumed the QSL REPORT last summer. I shall, of course welcome their updating at any time. A hearty welcome to all the new members now represented in SCOREBOARD too

QSLs RECEIVED

First, your editor would draw your attention to the flood of QSLs now being rec'd from Libya as well as those rec'd from some rarely heard from countries as the Bahamas, Nepal and Rhodesia. A really good showing this month Gentlemen. Keep it up!

ALBANIA: Radio Tirana, 7265 kc/s despatched card in 38 days seamail. No IRCs sent w/rpt (Allen Abel, Brooklyn, N.Y.) in 2 months airmail. Signature illegible (John Zaharek, Torrington, Conn.) in 7 wks airmail (Gary Peterson, Oklahoma City, Okla.)

ALGERIA: Radio Algiers, 6175 sends card and sked in 61 days seamail. IRC sent (Sheldon Chorney, Brooklyn, N. Y.) in 2 months by card/sked and rpt form (Gregg Calkin, Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada)

ASCENSION IS. BBC South Atlantic relay sent QSL airmail in form of letter w/full details for 15105 in 2 mos 4 days (Bruno Colapietro, Endicott, New York)

AUSTRALIA: VLX9, Perth, 9610 kc/s seamailed card, letter, sked and station info in 2 mos Signed by A. Povak (Abel, N.Y.) in 50 days signed by G. Chisolm. No IRCs (Warren Davis, Forrestville, Maryland) Calif.)

VLI6, Sydney, 6090 kc/s seamailed card in 7 weeks (Bill Sparks, San Francisco)

AUSTRIA: Vienna, 7245 sent card and sked in 2 months airmail. No IRCs sent (Bruce Ted Goldman, Bronx, N.Y.) in 9 days by airmail (Zaharek, Conn.) in 18 days for 9770 kc/s w/card/sked airmail (Gary Mickle, Davis, California)

BAHAMAS: ZNS-1, Nassau confirmed reception of harmonic of the 1540 kc/s MW frequency by letter airmail in 45 days. Signed by Jack Dodge only the date was given. No IRCs sent (Abel, N.Y.) (Very good Allen, What was the exact frequency? - GAC)

BONAIRE: sent card in 1 month for 9590 by airmail; no IRCs sent (Goldman, N.Y.) TWR, 9605 w/folder, sked and calendar in 45 days. Signer is T. Muller; came seamail (Davis, Md.)

BOINAIRE (cont'd) TWR sends folder, religious tracts airmail in 22 days for 11780 kc/s. Signer is Les Harvey (Robert H. Bedwell, Pinole, California)

Radio Nederland sent card in 20 days airmail for 9590 kc/s relay xmsm.

No IRCs were sent w/report (Chuck Brannan, Vancouver, Washington)

BOTSWANA: BBC relay sent letter signed by B. J. Bale in 64 days airmail for 4845 kc/s.

No IRCs sent w/rpt. Came via London (Bruce Churchill, Chula Vista, California)

BRAZIL: Radio Relogio Federal, 4905 kc/s sent letter airmail in 2 weeks (Frank Peters, Chicago, Illinois) (Texas)

BRUNEI: Radio Brunei, 4865 sent card airmail in 66 days. 2-IRCs sent (Del Hirst, Snyder/

BULGARIA: Sofia, 9700 sent card in 71 days w/sked, via airmail; no IRCs sent (Gary Mickle Davis, Calif) card/sked/greeting card in 5 wks by air for 9560 kc/s (Abel, New York)

CANADA: CHNX, Halifax, 6130 sends card by 1st class mail in 2 wks signed by M. Forest (Goldman, N.y.)

CFVP, Calgary, 6030 w/card in 1 month. Signer: R. Lamb (Peterson, Oklahoma)

CBC Northern Service, 11720 w/card in 4 months. Signer B. Duke (Peterson, Okla) in 34 days via surface mail. (Brannan, Washington) in 45 days for 15230 (Davis, Md.)

CFRX, Toronto, 6070 sends card in 17 days via surface mail. No IRCs sent. The signer is G. Eastwood (Mickle, California)

CHILE: CE970, Santiago verified by card in 118 days for 9700 via airmail (Mickle, Calif)

CHINA: Peking, 15060 w/card, sked and propaganda in 2 months seamail (Peterson, Okla) card/magazine/sked for 11945 in 3 months seamail. (Zaharek, Conn.) w/card (Marlin A. Field, Benton Harbour, Michigan) (Wisc.)

CAPE VERDE IS. Radio Clube Mindelo, 4720 sent card in 1 month (Gerry Dexter, W. Bend//

COLOMBIA: Radio Villavicencio; 4875 verified by letter in Spanish w/pennant & stamps. Signer is J. M. Arcilla G., Gerente. SASE sent (Field, Michigan)

CONGO: Radio Brazzaville, 15190 confirmed by card in 38 days airmail. IRCs sent (Bedwell Calif.) for 9730 a card and New Year's card in 57 days. IRCs sent (Churchill, Calif.)

COSTA RICA: TIFC, Faro del Caribe, San José 9645 kc/s w/card, letter and tract in 15 days airmail (Mickle, Calif.) in 22 days airmail by card/letter. (Bedwell, California)

Radio Reloj, 6206 sent Spanish reply to English report. Signer is Marta Cecilia Araya Barahona in 2½ wks airmail (Alan Jeeves, Verona, Pa.) same for 6215 kc/s by same signer (Zaharek, Connecticut)

Radio Popular, 4784 kc/s sent letter in 5 wks signed by C. R. Barahona after 3rd try. SASE sent (Field, Michigan) (Wonder if signers are related? hi - GAC)

CYPRUS: BBC East Mediterranean relay confirmed by letter signed by B. J. Bale in 60 days for 7140 kc/s. No IRCs sent, but came airmail (Churchill, California)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Radio Prague, 7345 kc/s w/card/sked in 52 days signed by Martha Trojanová. (Davis, Maryland)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Radio HIN verified with letter in Spanish for 4910kc/s in 18 days by airmail (Colapietro, New York)

Radio Mil, 4940 sent card in 8 days for 4940 kc/s airmail. Signer is Juan Cruz. IRC sent (Mickle, California)

Radio TV Dominicana, 9503 verified by card in 25 days via seamail. IRC sent with report (Mickle, California)

La Voz del Papagayo, 5030 confirmed by letter in spanish signed by Yoryi Rodriguez, Ejecutivo airmail. Sent SASE with reception report (Field, Michigan)

ENGLAND: BBC London, 9624 kc/s despatched regular Big Ben card in 11 days (Davis, Md.)

FIJI IS. Suva sends card in 45 days for 3230 kc/s by seamail. IRCs sent with reception report (Art Glover, Port Angeles, Washington)

FRANCE: O.R.T.F., Paris, 11845 kc/s airmailed card and schedule in 4 weeks. No IRCs sent (Abel, New York)

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC: Bayerischer Rundfunk, München, 6085 kc/s verified by card, a program schedule, Munich literature by surface mail in 35 days (Churchill, California)

G.R. (cont'd) Radio Free Europe, 2 cards in 5 days with Holzkirchen and Biblis indicated on cards as requested. (Dexter, Wisconsin)

Deutsche Welle, Köln, 9735 kc/s sent letter w/request for regular rpts along with QSL card, sked, 2 mags, pennant, road map, 2 tourist guides, rcvr/antenna data, report forms noting preference for SINPO (Brannan, Washington) card, letter and pennant in 26 days for 6075. IRC sent (Macken, Mass.) in 34 days with literature by airmail. (Mickle, Calif.) card/sked in 3 wks by air for 6145 (Peterson, Oklahoma)

GHANA: Acora, 4915 sent card/external schedule in 45 days by surface mail. No IRCs were sent (Churchill, California) in 3 months seamail for 6110 (Zaharek, Connecticut)

GREECE: letter received from the National Hellenic Institute, Athens in 1 month. It was signed by Grigoris Daphnis, Director General (Howard, Kansas City, Missouri)

GUATAMALA: TGNA, 5955, verified by card in 4 weeks w/religious pamphlets. Signer is Roy Smith. QSL Came surface mail. (Mark Dollinger, Chicago, Illinois)

HAITI: 4VEH, Cap Haitien sent folder/sked/calendar and religious tracts. Signer is Mrs. Kent Ragsdale. No IRCs sent (Goldman, N. Y.) in 37 days for 9770 (Bedwell, California) in 39 days with card, sked, letter and tract. 2-IRCs sent (Mickle, Calif.) in 1 month, 5 days for 11835 kc/s seamail. No IRCs sent (Goldman, N. Y.)

HONDURAS (BRITISH): map card airmail for 3300 kc/s from Belize in 15 days. Signer is J. Minzies (Glover, Washington) in 21 days airmail. IRC sent (Mickle, California)

HONDURAS: HRVC, 4620 kc/s w/card in 2 wks airmail. (Peterson, Okla.)

Radio Juticalpa, 4950 verified by personal letter in english from Victor Rubi Zapata, Gerente-Proprietario w/pix of himself taken on the 4th anniversary of station in December of 1966. (Field, Michigan)

HUNGARY: Budapest, 6234 kc/s sent card in 3 months by airmail. (Zaharek, Connecticut) in 6 wks seamail along with quarterly magazine besides the QSL (Dollinger, Illinois)

INDONESIA: RRI, Djakarta sent card airmail for 6045 kc/s taking 4 months (incl 46 days en route!) Signer is a Miss Susie. IRCs sent (Bill Graham, Binghamton, New York)

Radio Sorong, 4872 sent letter in english by registered mail. Signer is F.M. Prawira, B.A. Director. 2 IRCs sent (Field, Michigan)

ITALY: RAI, Roma, 6010 after 5 weeks QSLed by card and sked seamail (Zaharek, Conn.)

JAPAN: JOZ3, Tokyo, 9595 sent card in 13 days airmail. IRC sent (Mickle, California)

N.H.K., Tokyo, 17825 kc/s w/card/sked and newsletter in 2 wks airmail (Peterson)

JORDAN: Amman, 7165 Verifies by card airmail in 17 days. IRC sent (Glover, Washington)

KOREA (NORTH): Radio Pyongyang, 14520 sent handmade QSL, 2 p/cards w/L.A. and English skeds and 22 Korean stamps. QSL incorrectly states freq. as 11765. Rpt sent via Radio Peking, but QSL had Korean stamps on envelope. Two previous rpts which were not returned were stated as not having been received. (Field, Michigan)

KOREA (SOUTH): VOFK, Seoul sent card in 28 days for pamphlet, sked and pennant. Signer is Langoang Lee. Came airmail, IRC sent (Mickle, California)

LIBERIA: VOA, Monrovia, confirmed by usual card via Washington in 24 days for 17755.

Signer is Shirley Lattuce. (Macken, Mass.) in 25 days for 9600 kc/s w/same signer (Bedwell, Calif.)

LIBYA: QSL from Libya for 7165 in 1 month for a 1½ hour reception (Glover, Washington) by letter airmail in 47 days. Signer is Mustafa Mohamed Arebi, Chief Engineer. 2 IRCs were sent (Hirst, Texas). card, letter and sked from Tripoli airmail registered mail in only 9 days. 2 IRCs sent (Camire, New Hampshire) form letter in 18 days for 7167 kc/s w/same signer (Dexter, Wisconsin) letter in 3 wks IRCs sent (Graham, N.Y.) letter in 20 days airmail giving date/freq (Sparks, California)

MALAWI: MBC, Blantyre, 3380 w/card in 3 wks. Signer is G. K. MacDonald, C.E. Note on QSL says they will send own QSL card when printed. Came airmail (Peters, Illinois)

MALAYSIA: BBC Sent card for Far Eastern relay on 15435 kc/s. Welcome as country No. 125. (Fred K. Baines, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia)

MONACO: Radio Monte-Carlo at 7140 kc/s with QSL card in 2½ months. (Colapietro, N. Y.)
TWR, 7295 kc/s w/QSL folder, sked and tracts in 2 months airmail (Peterson, Okla.)

NEPAL: card received to confirm reception of 7105 kc/s after 4 months via airmail. All details of reception given on QSL which was signed by K. B. Khattry (Graham, New York)

NETHERLANDS: Radio Nederland, 9590 kc/s confirmed my report with card in 73 days w/ a calendar and schedule too. No IRCs sent, reply via surface mail (Davis, Maryland) and in 5 weeks airmail for 6055 kc/s (Dollinger, Illinois)

NEW ZEALAND: Radio New Zealand, Wellington sent card, sked 'tiki'-pin in 104 days seamail. Signer is J. L. Hartstonge (Mickle, California)

NICARAGUA: Radio Zelaya, 5950 kc/s w/card in 2½ months seamail. Signer is R.A. Gollopp (Graham, New York)

NIGER: Radio Niger, 7155 sends card/sked in 1 week airmail. 2 IRCs sent (Camire, N.H.)

NORWAY: Radio Norway, Oslo, LLQ, 21730 sends card in 12 days w/2 Different skeds and small booklet airmail. 2 IRCs sent (Louis Janicek, West New York, N. J.) card/sked and booklet on Norse radio in 47 days via seamail (Mickle, California)

PAKISTAN: Karachi, 11885 confirmed by both card and letter in 4 months signed by N. Ahmed (Graham, New York)

PERU: Radio Huancayo, 5908 confirmed my report by card and personal letter in english with stamps, from Peru in 6 weeks. Signer is A. Elejade G. SASM sent (Field, Michigan)

PORTUGUESE TIMOR: Radio Dili, 3268 kc/s sends card in 3½ weeks airmail. 4 IRCs sent with reception report (Peters, Illinois)

PORTUGAL: Radio Free Europe, card in 5 days with Lisbon transmitter indicated after I made specific request (Dexter, Wisconsin)

Voice of The West, Lisbon, 6025 sent card, Listeners Magazine, sked in 30 days airmail. No IRCs sent (Mickle, California) card in 1 month for 9635 kc/s along with questionnaire and sked airmail (Goldman, New York)

RHODESIA: Salisbury sent card in 5 weeks seamail signed by J. Murphy for 3396 kc/s. QSL gives date and the service heard (Graham, New York)

ROMANIA: Bucharest, after 1 month sent card for 6190 kc/s w/sked and letter airmail. No IRCs sent (Zaharek, Connecticut)

RWANDA: Deutsche Welle/Kigali, 11905 kc/s w/card and sked in 6 days airmail. Report sent to DW/Köln (Peterson, Oklahoma)

SAUDI ARABIA: Riyadh with QSL letter and p/cards. Letter by registered mail had blanks for verificatio details, but not filled in. For 6000 kc/s (Colapietro, N. Y.)

SOUTH AFRICA: Radio RSA w/card and sked in 18 days airmail. No IRCs sent (Davis, Md.) for 9675 kc/s sent card/sked in 1 month airmail. Signer is Fran Staden. No IRCs sent (Goldman, N. Y.)

SPAIN: RNE, 9760 kc/s by card in 15 days w/prog. Sked (Miller, Missouri) w/card in 18 days airmail. Stamps sent for return postage (Davis, Maryland) in 7 wks seamail (Peterson Oklahoma)

SUDAN: form letter for 4995A indicating station hrd "was" Radio Omdurman.. Typographical error on QSL lists 4495 kc/s as 60 mb freq. Signer is Mohd El Obled for Senior Controller (Calkin, New Brunswick) form letter airmail in 74 days. 2 IRCs sent. (Hirst, Texas)

SWEDEN: Radio Sweden, 17840 kc/s despatched card, sked and DX Bulletins airmail in 9 days. IRC sent (Mike Macken, Winthrop, Massachusetts)

card in 24 days airmail (John Ostrowski, Thomaston, Conn.) airmail for 11705 (Mickle, California) card in 2 wks plus sked signed by Linanne Feingold. (Goldman, N. Y.)

SWITZERLAND: Berne, 9535 airmails QSL card in 14 days (Ostrowski, Conn.)

SYRIA: Damascus, 9605 kc/s verified by mimeo letter airmail in 2 months. IRC sent with report (Glover, Washington)

TAHITI: Papeete, ORTF, 11825 kc/s sent card/sked airmail in 11 days (Bedwell, California)

U.A.R. Cairo, 9475 kc/s w/card/sked and letter in 32 days. Signer: E. Marshal (Davis, Md)

U.A.R. (cont'd) card for 9475 kc/s in 36 days airmail (Ostrowski, Conn.) in 2 months
mail signed by F. Ghali (Zaharek, Conn.)

U.S.A. VOA/Bethany, 9650 w/card in 3 weeks. Signer is Miss Shirley M. Latture (Peterson, Oklahoma)

WNYW/New York w/card in 5 days (Peterson, Okla) commemorative card via surface-mail for 17755 kc/s (Macken, Massachusetts)

KGFI, San Francisco, 15225 sends card and schedule surface mail in 73 days (Davis, Md.), in 18 days for 15180 kc/s. No IRCs sent with report (Brannan, Washington)

VOA/Greenville, 9750 kc/s confirmed by card in 2 wks signed by Rosy Cardellino. No IRCs or return postage sent w/rpt and reply was by 1st class surface mail (Goldman)

U.S.S.R. (RUSSIAN S.F.S.R.) Moscow, 15180 sends card in 18 days w/sked and p/card by airmail. No IRCs sent (Brannan, Wash.)

UKRAINIAN S.S.R. Kiev despatched 3 cards for reception in 2½ months plus membership certificate in Radio Kiev DX Club. Signer was: Serge Bunimovich, UB5UN, president of the Radio Kiev DX Club. Letter/aked also received (Goldman, New York) in 30 days airmail for 9680 kc/s. (Bedwell, Calif.) in 10 wks w/sked and personal letter for 7310 kc/s via airmail (Dollinger, Illinois) forwarded card/sked airmail in 30 days (Abel, New York)

UGANDA: Radio Uganda, Kampala, 7110 sends card/letter/sked/mint stamps airmail in 10 days. 2-IRC's were sent with report (Roger Camire, Manchester, New Hampshire)

UPPER VOLTA: Radiodiffusion de Haute-Volta, Ouagadougou, 7230 sends card in 1 wk w/sked and mint stamps airmail. 2 IRCs sent (Camire, N. H.) in 43 days seamail for 4815 (Chorne)

VATICAN CITY: Card signed by Edward Lynch, S.J., came in 4 months seamail for 9250 (Zaharek, Connecticut)

VENEZUELA: Radio Tovar, 9750 kc/s w/card in english in 5 wks. Signer: R. Silguero. SASE sent and reply was by airmail (Field, Michigan)

Radio Valera, 4840 kc/s confirmed by card in 40 days after a f/up. Signer is Carlos Julio Balza, Director (Dexter, Wisc) in 28 days airmail (Mickle, California)

Radio Bolivar, 4770 kc/s despatched pic p/card QSL in 6½ months (Colapietro, N.Y.) sending 2 cards in response to f/up in 6 weeks (Dexter, Wisc.) new card with photo of the new bridge across the Orinoco River just completed in January 1967, by airmail in 4 months; mint stamps sent (Sparks, Calif.) card in Spanish signed by José Antonio Nicolas, Director in 6 weeks. SASE sent (Field, Michigan) card in 6 weeks airmail IRCs sent w/rpt (Goldman, N. Y.)

Radio Barquimeto, 4990 w/card in 2 weeks 2 days seamail. No signer (Zaharek, Connecticut)

Radio Coro, 4950 kc/s sends card in Spanish in 5 weeks after second try via airmail. SASE sent (Field, Michigan)

Ecós del Torbes, 4980/9640 finally by letter in spanish w/pennant after 5 reports over 5 year period. Signer is G. Gonzalez Lovers, Director. SASE sent (Field)

WEST IRIAN: Sarong, 4872 sent letter in 8 wks airmail. 4 IRCs sent. Signer is Fadjar M. Prawira, Director (Peters, Illinois) (See also INDONESIA - GAC)

YUGOSLAVIA: Beograd w/QSL card & sked received in 2 months 3 weeks, 15240 kc/s (Colapietro, New York)

31 Reporters in 17 states and provinces have contributed this month to report the above 65 countries. Keep it up.

Bob Padula of Australia tells us that the reason why I he has chosen Zambia as his best QSL is that it was logged under most trying cx. Bob heard it in mid-winter, at around 7 am local time when the temperature was around 30°. Bob says "I was huddled over the radio, complete with blanket, radiator and hot water bottle. Signal strength was weak Zambia being low powered and in the 120 meter band".

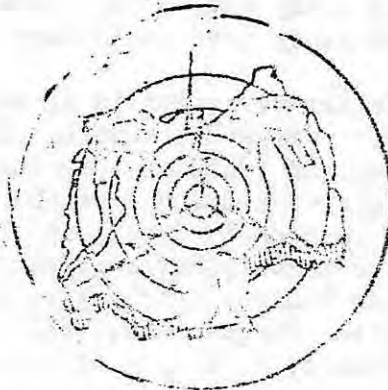
That's it friends. Don't forget deadline is the 15th and I shall hope to hear from you all then. So, until then, best of DX and loads of lovely QSLs, 73s,

GREGG

RADIODIFFUSION DE LA REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE - RWANDAQ
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Emettant de KIGALI dans la bande des 49 m soit 6058 KC

The central African nation of Rwanda was formerly part of the Belgian trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi. Upon the granting of independence several years ago, the territory was divided into two separate countries, Burundi and Rwanda. With the inauguration of the Deutsche Welle relay station at Kigali, reception and verification of this country became quite easy for most listeners. However, less often heard is the government station, Radiodiffusion de la République Rwandaise. The station verifies, or did so in the past, with this plain, but attractive card, printed in black on white stock.

NORTH OF THE BORDER

Messenger, the publication of the Canadian International DX Club, reports that Le Front de Liberation Quebécoise (FLQ) is planning to put a mobile pirate broadcast station on the air shortly. The station is supposed to broadcast against "alleged injustices inflicted on French Canadians by foreign owned industry." It is said that the station will incite open rebellion against Quebec provincial and economic systems. There is no information as to whether this station is to be shortwave or medium wave, that is if it ever gets beyond the stage of merely revolutionary talk. But members might be alert for the possibility that might take the air.

QSL DATA

From member Frank Peters we learn that Radio Malaysia Sabah, in the former territory of British North Borneo, has a new card. The station, which formerly had a very attractive blue photo card in the old days when it was simply Radio Sabah, was without a QSL for some years. Its new QSL is very attractive. Also coming up with an attractive folder type card with a view of the station is Grønlands Radio in Greenland. Several members report receipt of this verification recently. Rarely heard, but also possessing a good looking QSL is the Czechoslovak time station, O.A. It pictures a line drawing of a pine forest with an astronomical observatory building. Details on time and frequencies of these Czech transmissions can be found in WRTH.

NEWSROOM



NEWSROOM

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

Not all VOA xmtrs are 250kw giants. As an example, witness these;

Munich	3980	8kw	0300-0730
	11960	8	1700-1730
Malolos	6125	15	1300-1630
	7135	15	2200-0200
	7275	7½	1000-1600
	15165	15	0900-1230
	15365	15	2200-0200
Colombo	7105	10	1130-1630
	7110	10	1630-1800
Okinawa	15240	15	1000-1600

Also, a yet to be confirmed report has it that VOA xmsns from Honolulu have been discontinued. This will be verified one way or another very shortly. (Hauser)

The following sked has just been received from Radio Cairo;

7050kc	0300-0015	Arabic
7075	0355-0700	Arabic and Eng.
	1000-1350	Arabic
9475	0030-0400	Spanish, English and Arabic
9550	1400-0015	Arabic
9790	1300-2355	Arabic
11745	0300-0015	Arabic
15135	1915-2215	Hausa and Eng.

This is only partial sked. (W.Davis)

Radio Botswana can be heard 1315-1400 on 4835 and 5965 Thurs, Fri, Sat. 1530-1830 on 3356 and 4835 daily. Xmtr power, 3356 10kw 4835 2kw, 5965 10kw. (WRB/Ginbey)

The CBC, Montreal, seems to have increased power as of Mar.5, especially on 31m. 9585 from 0555-0700 to Northern Canada, and 9630 from 0830-0930 to Australia are much stronger now. (Rowell)

baa Aioun, Morocco, carries French prog 7225 at 0745, preceded by Western mx. (Jaar)

Since Mar.5 RSA, Johannesburg broadcasts "round the clock" to Africa and North America. (RSA/Goldman)

On the BBC "Letter Box" program Mar.12, it was informally anned that the BBC will have a DX program and that listener letters are invited re what contents should be. This is in response to many requests. (Hirst)

Recent sked from Radio Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; 0600-0800 and 1700-2300 on 4815. 1200-1400 on 7230. A QSL may be obtained from B.P. 511, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta. (NSB/Soentgerath)

Radio New Zealand is now better hrd on 11780 after a move from 11820 at 0600-0845 w/Eng to Pacific Isles. The 9540 outlet is hrd // after 0730 when R.Moscow signs off. (Rowell)

Radio Cordac, Bujumbura, Burundi is now on the air 0330-0430, 0930-1100, 1630-1915 on 3985 and 4820. Eng hrd 0330-0400. (WRB/Ginbey)

Following is list of freqs used by the various Radio Liberty xmtrs; Effective to May 7; Germany- 3990, 5955, 7155, 7220, 9555, 9680, 9750, 11935, 11970, 15130, 15340, 15445, 17750(before 1500GMT) and 17895. Spain- 7180, 7295, 9520, 9610, 9660, 11870, 15225, 15370, 17750(after 1500GMT) 17760 and 17815. Taiwan- 15125, 17720 and 17775. (Hauser)

Radio Union, Lima, Peru has been noted under QRM at sign on at 1100 on 6115kcs with rather good signal. (Jaar)

Radio Noumea, New Caledonia recently logged on 3355 and 7170 between 1000 and 1055-1100 sign off. Programs are in French, Pidgin English and Wallisian. Reports go to B.P. 327, Noumea, New Caledonia. Return postage is required for QSL. (NSB/Soentgerath)

La Voix de la Revolution Congolaise, Brazzaville, testing new transmitters at various times between 0400-2300. Hrd on 4765, 4935, 6115 and 9605. (WRB/Ginbey)

Following taken from RSA sked for North America; Is effective until Sept.2.

To Canada(eastern) in English 2330-0025; To USA(Eastern)(Central) 0030-0125; Canada Central)(Western) 0130-0325; To USA(Western) 0130-0225. All broadcasts are on 11900 // 9675. RSA "DX Corner" is hrd weekly, each Thursday evening. (RSA/Jamison/Lisenco)

Latest sked of Ascension Island (BBC relay) per B.J.Bale/BBC:

To Africa on 9580 from 1745-2115, 2130-2145; On 9670 from 0500-0800; 15105 from 1715-2000; 11820//15400 from 1715-2145; 15235 from 0500-0800; 15180 from 2130-2145. To South America on 15180 from 2200-0215; 15140//11820 from 2300-0315.

Effective April 1, the following additions will be made; Add 11860 from 0400-0915 and 11820 from 0500-0915, both to Africa. Also extend 9670 and 15235 to 0915, directed to Africa. A fourth xmsn to S.America will be added later this summer for the 2300-0400 period and will be on 9 or 11mcs.

Mr. Bale also would point out that the BBC places their xmr of 21610 as being in England, not Ascension. (Hirst)

Recently the Soviet Union has started its own "propaganda" station for the express purpose of "alerting the Chinese people to the dangers of Mao-Tse-tungs policy and the fruits of the Chinese revolution." The broadcasts have been hrd since Mar.1 and have been in English to Southeast Asia. The station is called "Radio Peace and Progress" and represents "public organizations", not the Soviet government. Since most of Moscow's xmsns are relatively high powered, the English language broadcast to Southeast Asia may be audible in the US. However, no freqs are available presently. (Wash.Star/Bob Hill)

Radio Sweden announces the following sked to North America, effective until May 5; In English on 17840 from 1400-1430, 1600-1630; and on 11705 from 1515-1545; 11805 from 0030-0100, 0200-230. In Swedish on 17840 from 1630-1700, on 11805 from 0100-0130. To WCNA in English and Swedish on 15240 from 1600-1700; In French; English and Swedish on 11705 from 0300-0430.(Rowell)

Mauritius Broadcasting Corpaction has dropped 4850, replacing it with 4900kcs. (WRB/Ginbey)

Radio Habana hrd once in English 0510-0555 s/off on 11360. Announced as being on 11760, but not hrd. Perhaps some unknowing anncer or engineer mistook/misread 11760 for 11360. Dual to 6170 with translation of a Fidel speech. (Hauser)

Radio Uganda, Kampala hrd on 4976 under QRM from R.Ghana National Service on 4980 from 2000 until s/off in Eng at 2105. Hrd until 2200 on a Sat.(SCDXers)

A one hour program in English can be hrd broadcast by Radio Japan on 17825//15135 from 2345-0045. This taken from current sked effective until May 6. (Lisenco) * Also, R.Japan will conduct its "Lets Speak Japanese" program, 15 minutes every Wed. from 1920-1935(EST)0020-0035GMT. Texts can be rcvd by writting to Radio Japan, and there are small booklets w/each lesson. Texts cover three months of lessons.(*)

Radio UFAC, Lubumbashi now using 5120A. Current sked: 0400-0700 daily (Sun. 0800) 1000-1230 (Sat & Sun. 1300),1430-2100 on 4750//5960, 7205, 9540. Foreign Service on 11865 from 1500-2100. (WRB/Ginbey)

ANARC Freq. Recommendation Comm., under chairmanship of Richard E. Wood, is now studying problems of RSA and R.Australia. Both stations are expected to act as per recommended by the committee. (Hdq)

Radio Equipment manufacturers are noticing the volume of used/surplus gear being purchased by SWLs/DXers. Too, stores, etc., selling such equipment, are upping prices. (Canire)

Thanks to all those reporting to NewsRoom this month! Please know that all support is appreciated. News, stations skeds, as well as any/all news, items, articles and tips are most welcomed for consideration. Keep in mind that deadline for data sent to this column is the 15th of the month;

A guide-line to follow in reporting here is that any/all info not readily covered in another French section/column will be accepted and considered for containment. Only basic requirement is that such data be in some way related to the hobby. Thanks again!
...Dan

LOG
REPORTSLOG
REPORTS

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

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

- 25730 NORWAY R. Norway, 1415 Sun. only, Eng (Hartweg)
 25670 ENGLAND BBC Arabic Ser now s/off 1430 here (Hauser)
 25640 ENGLAND BBC W.S, sked to 1515, runs to 1629 s/off (Hauser)
 25610 HOLLAND R. Nederland 1630 w/Dutch in several lang xmission to
 West Indies (Hauser)
 21710 ENGLAND BBC 1200, 1300, nx(Hartweg) Wk at 1810; To Afr? (Hirst)
 21700 PORTUGAL Em. Nac., Lisbon, 1700-2100 in Port. (Rowell)
 21670 CZECH'KIA Prague in Eng, 1635, new freq. Bad QRM (Hirst)
 21640 USSR Baku, Azerbaijan SSR relays Majak; then at 1200 Fr "Paix et
 Progrès" (Jaar)
 21630 ENGLAND BBC Fine sig, Eng to Afr to 1730 (Hirst)
 21620 FRANCE ORTF, Paris, 1530, mx (Hartweg) 1500, s/on Fr, to Reunion
 (Hirst)
 21615 EGYPT/UAR Cairo, new freq, For. Svc to 1430 s/off Ar. ID(Jaar)
 21610 ENGLAND BBC to NA 1630A-1730. Unconfirmation de BBC says not
 Ascension, but from Rampisham, Dorset. Stronger on SE facing ant-
 enna than on NE oriented led me to believe this Ascension (Hirst)
 21595 CANADA CBC on new freq. 3/5 to Eur. 1300-1945, will be replaced
 5/5 by new 21460. (Balbi) 1529 in Polish(Hauser)Fr 1340(Jaar)
 21590 PAKISTAN Karachi calls, the lang at 1200 (Jaar) Repl. 17948(Ed)
 21585 SWEDEN 1400 s/on to S.Asia, fin sig in Eng long path, or back of
 98 deg. beam (Hirst)
 21585 USSR Minsk, Byelorussian SSR, tlx & local mx 1145; good 1500(Jaar)
 21580 FRANCE RTF, Paris, Eng to SEA 1300-1330(Graham)(Hartweg) Hrd 1335
 in Fr, this is also relayed by Brazz, //15245, 17740 (Hirst)
 21570 HOLLAND Eng nx 1630, QRM bad (Mitchell) 1435 Arabic (Hirst)
 21565 USSR Moscow HS "Midnite Moscow" IS 1459, nx & talk(Hauser)
 21560 ITALY RAI 2025 w/mx, 2031 sports, ser. not listed WRTVH. //17800,
 17770, 15400 (Hauser)
 21560 USSR R. Ashkabad, Turk'nian SSR, R'stantsiya Rodina 1415(Jaar)
 21555 E. GERMANY RBI, Fr to Afr, nx, clear at 1405 (Jaar)
 21545 GHANA R. Ghana Eng to S.Afr 1500 w/nx (Kamp) To 1545(Hartweg)
 21540 AUSTRALIA R. Australia 0430, Eng to Asia (Rowell)
 21530 USA WNYW hrd in Eng 1645 requesting reports on apparent new
 freq (Graham) DX Pgm hrd Sun 1605, fading (Hirst)
 21515 VATICAN R. Vaticana new freq Eng to A/NL 1132; also 1200.//7820(Jaar)
 21510 VATICAN Vatican R. w/Eng to India at 1450 2/22 (Kamp)
 21505 USSR Erevan, Armenian SSR has R. Moscow pgms 1200A(For. Svc)(Jaar)
 1495 PORTUGAL Lisbon, V. of W., Eng 1900//17880 (McCartney)
 21475 USSR Novosibirsk(?) Moskva HS 0300a, only sig on 13 M. (Hauser)
 21445 USSR R. Moscow in hamband 1440 in Sinhalese(?); 1600 Eng to SEA
 (Hauser)
 17890 TAIWAN VOFC, Taipei 0250-0350 Eng to US//17780, 17720, 15345,
 15125 (Rowell)

- 17860 BELGIUM RTB, Brussels 1715-1735, good in Fr/Dutch (Mickle) To Afr(E)
 17840 SWEDEN R. Sweden, loud & clear, nx in Eng 1600 3/8(Mitchell) To ECNA //15420 to WCNA (Ed)
- 17825 INDIA AIR, Delhi HS, from 17815; Eng 1220 //15430 (Jaar)
 17820 AUSTRALIA R. Australia, Fr Svc, very stable 0540 (Jaar)
 17825 JAPAN R. Japan w/NA ser in Eng 0230-0300, Excell sig (Kamp)
 17820 USSR Soviet stn 0403 QRMing Australia(Hauser)Eur xmtr?(Ed)
 17815 BRAZIL R. Cultura, Sao Paulo, ZYR38, lite mood mx 0205 (Hauser)
 17785 EGYPT/UAR R. Cairo, Brazil. mx in Port. pgm to S. Afr 1835(Hauser)
 17780 TAIWAN VOFC, Chinese anmts & mx, //17720, strong 0505 (Hirst)
 17780 TAIWAN R. Liberty, few notes of IS 2300, then covered by jammer "KB", 2/12. Now on 17775 (Hauser)
- 17775 NETH. ANTILLES Bonaire has ventured into 16 M. band, in Eur ser at 2000 s/on, new freq (Niblack)
- 17765 RWANDA Kigali, D-W relay Fr to W. Afr to 1945 s/off (Jaar)
 17760 TAIWAN VOFC, s/off 0350 (Mitchell)
 17760 LIBERIA ELWA, fair lvl in Arabic rel. pgm, 2115(Niblack)
 17755 E. GERMANY RBI, Berlin, Arabic at 1100 (Jaar)
 17745 USSR R. Moscow, 1820 in Lingala to Congo, Eng 1830, new freq (Hauser) For this ser. (Ed)
- 17690 EGYPT/UAR R. Cairo W. Af mx & comm. in Fr, 2039 (Hauser) ID Eng 2000 (Mitchell)
- 17680 CHINA R. Peking, 0000-0100, news, Eng (Hartweg)
 17220 CHINA China Press Agency 0030 w/YL dictation, repeated (Hauser)
 16105 CHINA China Press Agency 0115 dictation, seemed //17220(Hauser)
 15520 N. KOREA Chosun Chungang Pangsongguk 0205 w/Korean to SEA(forces?) (Hauser) Freq. formerly Peking, now Pyongyang(Ed)
- 15505 USSR Sverdlovsk? Mayak prog 0210-0300 (Hauser)
 15490 USSR Orenburg? 0520 class mx; 0540 talk(Hauser) Hrd 0445 w/Russ, same day 3/7 (Hirst)
- 15480 USSR Irkutsk, Siberia(listed)w/continuous lite mx(Hirst) Hrd dual to 15505 at 0227; FE flutter (Hauser)
- 15445 CONGO REP. Brazzaville, ORTF Paris relay, Eng 0515 (Flannagan) Off air relay of Fr nx 0600(Hauser)Repeat of 0500 (Ed)
- 15435 TANZANIA Dar Es Salaam, 1800 heterodyne QRM(Rowell) Fr 1830-1900 then Eng AFRTS/WNYW QRM (Jaar)
- 15430 AUSTRIA OR, Moosbrunn, 0005 multi-ling anmts, Folk mx(Hauser)
 15425 S. KOREA Seoul, 0230-0400, Eng 0300-0400 (Rowell) Nx in Eng about Korea 0305 (Lindgren)
- 15420 CYPRUS BBC EMR, Zughri, 0545 Wor Ser, 0600 WS nx, no Cyprus ID (Hauser) 1208 WS nx in Eng //15260 (Jaar)
- 15420 SPAIN RNE, Madrid brilliant lvl, sp mx at 0230 tuning (Niblack) To LA, nx 0100 (Wood) New freq for this time (Ed.)
- 15410 ETHIOPIA ETLF, Addis Ababa 1330, nx in Eng from Madras (Hartweg)
 15400 ETHIOPIA ETLF, 0523 w/"Jesus Loves Me" in Arabic (Hauser) Clear, 0430 s/on 0555 s/off, Arabic pgm (Jaar)
- 15396 CHINA R. Peking, Russian service 0330 (Wood)
 15390 MOROCCO R. TV. Marocaine, s/on in sp 2230 (Wood) To LA, ID & s/off 2359 (parks) Nx before s/off (Jaar)
- 15385 PHILIPPINES FEBC, Manila 0030 annced beam to Ceylon Eng ID(Niblack)
 15380 RWANDA D-W, Kigali, Ger at 2200, strong (Bedwell)
- 15375 INDIA AIR, 1330 s/on, 1400 QRM de VO. Nx & mx in Eng(Janicek)
 15360 ASCENSION IS BBC Relay to Af, s/on 0500, WS. Hrd last days in Feb, confirmed by BBC, repl. 3/5 by 15235, 0500-0800 (Hirst)
- 15360 EGYPT/UAR Cairo, to LA, s/on 2230 (Wood)
 15345 GREECE Athens 1728 s/on to 1800 s/off, class mx Cuba QRM(Glover)

- 1512 BULGARIA R. Sofia, 1900 Eng nx & comm to Af. (Glover) E. Af. (Ed.)
2103 IS, 2105 Eng to W. Af. (Hauser)
- 15310 INDIA AIR, HS w/Eng nx 0230-0245; foll. by lang nx (Graham)
- 15305 ITALY RAI, new freq & sked, Arabic hrd 0542-0559, s/on 0600 bird
IS, bells & Italian, //11810 (Hirst)
- 15290 ARGENTINA LRU, R. El Mundo, Sp. talk, severe RTTY QRM (Kurdziel)
- 15235 ASCENSION IS. BBC to Af.; hrd. from 0500-0515, sked from BBC says
to 0800. Fading sig. squee ed by jamming on 15230 and ABC 15240.
Another day hrd ID as London, 0600, is not (Hirst)
- 15235 JAPAN R. Japan s/on 0630 to Hawaii, covering remains of Ascension
sig. (Hirst)
- 15230 CUBA Havana in Arabic, ID 1850, move from 15185 (Hirst)
- 15230 INDIA AIR, Delhi, 1900-1945 in Eng. (Rowell)
- 15200 ETHIOPIA ETLF down from 15240, 1505 in Malgache, off 1553 (Hauser)
- 15195 JAPAN Tokyo, 2200-2215, news in Eng. (Hartweg)
- 15165 DENMARK OZF7 Eng 1245-1315 (Janicek) Every day but Sun. (Hartweg)
1730 to G'land, 1830 to Af. in Danish & 1915-1945 Eng to Af. (Balbi)
Hrd. 1900-1930 to S. Af. (Rowell) Eng nx 1915 (Kamp)
- 15160 GREECE VOA, Rhodes, 1459 ID 1500 Urdu (Hauser) New freq & prog
(Ed.) New freq hrd in Feb. to 1600 s/off (Jaar)
- 15160 TURKEY R. Ankara HS in Turk. 0427-0730 (Rowell) 2200-2230 in Eng.
(Janicek) Nx to 2210 (Bedwell) Stronger at 1850 w/Ger. (Mickle)
"Die Stimme der Turkei" 1827 (Hauser) Fr. 1900 (Kamp)
- 15150 SAUDI ARABIA Jidda 1655-2215, Arabic, QRM de RAI 1950-2040. Also
s/on again 0400 w/flute, band and chanting. (Rowell) M.F. nx 2149,
2200 hawain mx (Getman) Hrd to 2245 s/off //11855 (Kamp)
- 15145 VATICAN R. Vaticana, Fr. 1900 to Madagascar, str. but QRM (Jaar)
- 15140 USSR R. Moscow, Khabarovsk 0302 Pac. Coast Ser QRMing Ascension;
same problem on 15180 (Hauser)
- 15135 USSR Radiostnitsiya Rodina, 2056 w/choral thome; HS IS 2059, time
sig. New freq, and new ser. (Hauser)
- 15125 TAIWAN VOFC, Taipei, steady sig. w/Eng after 0300 (Jaar)
- 15115 CHINA R. Peking Spanish at 0130 (Jaar)
- 15110 N. ZEALAND RNZ very str. after XERR off, around 0300 (Jaar)
- 15105 ASCENSION IS. from 1745-1945, Eng. to 1850 (Balbi) Since 3/5, sked
1715-2000 to Af. (Ed.)
- 15105 IRAN R. Iran, Teheran in lang to 1500, then Eng anmts. (Jaar)
- 15100 FRANCE ORTF in Fr. 1900, again 2200//15200 w/election returns
on 3/5 (Rowell) Unlisted frequencies (Ed.)
- 15095 CHINA R. Peking, Chinese lang 1450 (Kurdziel)
- 15060 CHINA R. Peking, 0000-0100 Eng. (Hartweg) S/on Eng 0110 (Mitchell)
- 14500 USSR R. Moscow 0710 w/British pgm, very disturbed condx (Hauser)
- 14480A N. KOREA R. P'yongyang drifted/jumped down to here, sp. 2316 (Hauser)
- 14417 CHINA New China News Agency, w. reading slow Chin. 0005,
RTTY QRM (Dexter)
- 13830 RYUKYU IS. V.U.N.C., Deragawa 1425 pop mx, Korean anmts; jammed
after 1430 (Hauser) 0800 w/short periods of US dance mx, Eng anmt
of nx or comm. in Korean, foll. by Korean. No ID hrd. S. Korea or
Okinawa? (sparks) Okinawa, and the do QSL! (Ed.)
- 12080 CHINA R. Peking, Eng. 0200. Chungwang or C.P.A. outlet? (Niblack)
- 975 LIBERIA ELWA, Monrovia, Eng 0600-0730, 0800 Sun. (Rowell)
- 11970 E. GERMANY RBI, new freq w/Eng to NA 0400 (sparks) Ann. 25.06 M.,
11970, at 0415 Eng. s/off 3/15, into Ger. 0416 (Hirst)
- 11965 BRAZIL PRB24, R. Record w/Port nx 0130 w/man, hvy QRM (Neumann)
- 11956 BULGARIA R. Sofia, 2105 Eng to Af. listed 11970, where WNYW is.
(Glover)

NA SWA-FRENDX _____ SHORTWAVE CENTER _____ APRIL 1967 _____

- 11950 SAUDI ARABIA Riyadh in Arabic at 0345 (Rowell) At 1200 in Arabic //9720; again 0435, very clear (Jaar)
- 11945 CHINA R. Peking hrd in Sp at 2310 (Getman) 0100-0300 Eng (Hartweg)
- 11940 RUMANIA R. Bucharest 0300-0331 in Eng (Fair) S/off later pgm to NA 0458. Seldom hrd (Hirst) 11942, off freq, //11810, 11886 (Wood) 11841 0310 in Eng (Glover)
- 11940 SINGAPORE R. Singapura, talk about Singapore in Eng 1501 (Lindgren) Eng Ser hrd at 1200, much QRM (Jaar)
- 11915 EGYPT/UAR R. Cairo 0400-0600 Sudanese mx, Arabic lang (Rowell)
- 11915 NIGERIA Lagos on 2/23, Eng, 2100-2205 s/off, //9690. On 11900 most days (Balbi) Hrd closing 2200 after nx, 2/18 (McCartney)
- 11900 MALAYSIA V of M, Kuala Lumpur calls 1110 //6175; Eng 1115 (Jaar)
- 11900 S. AFRICA R. RSA now at 0400-0457 in 12 min nx spots to Af in zones. Now on "round the clock" (Rowell) Nx 0434 (Kurdziel)
- 11895 BELGIUM RTB, Fr nx 0034 to seamen in NA, VOA QRM (Hirst)
- 11895 SENEGAL Dakar, fair 1820-1840 Arabic; to 1900 Eng (Glover)
- 11890 ETHIOPIA ETLF, 0330-0430, Fr & Fr (Rowell) 0405, Fr to Malagasy Rep. excell sig (Lindgren) Eng 0330, Fr 0400, s/off 0425 (Bedwell)
- 11886 RUMANIA Bucharest, Na beam, slightly off-freq (Wood) sked 0130-0230, 0300-0330, 0430-0500 (Ed)
- 11875 BRAZIL R. Soc. Bahia, Salvador, 0115 w/LA mx (Getman)
- 11850 GHANA Ext Ser, s/on multi-lang annents, nx in Eng 0200, new freq (Niblack)
- 11840 POLAND R. Warsaw, Sp to LA ends 0030; hrd //7125, but 9675 under R. RSA (Jaar)
- 11835 CEYLON VOA signing on 0100, very weak (Kamp)
- 11835 HAITI 4VEH 0333 in new Eng ser w/pgm rundown (Hauser) Rough copy here (Hirst)
- 11825 TAHITI ORTF, Papeete good w/comm. on Fr elections 3/6, 0800 (Jaar)
- 11820 ASCENSION IS. BBC, to S.A., sked 2300-0315 since 3/5. Hrd 2355-0010 w/Port to Brazil, str, but QSB (Hirst)
- 11810 ALGERIA R. Algiers, Arab. Not. daily good after 0800 (Jaar)
- 11810 ETHIOPIA ETLF in Eng from 0400-0430, fair (Kamp)
- 11810 ITALY RAI powerful 2025 w/nx in Amharic (Hauser)
- 11810 JORDAN Amman, 0630-0730 in Arabic (Rowell)
- 11810 RUMANIA R. Bucharest D X Pgm Tues, 0228 s/off. New freq to NA at this time (Hirst) Busy Frequency! (Ed)
- 11805 SWEDEN R. Sweden at last good, 0000-0230 to ECNA, sked change 3/5 (Rowell) Eng 0200-0230, some QRM de RAI, 11810 (Hirst) Rec'd. by Freq. Rec. Comm. (Wood)
- 11800 CEYLON 1735 s/off Hindi Tamil Ser w/"Bridge on River Kwai" (Glover)
- 11795 CONGO R'dif. Kinshasa 0500 nx in Congolese, spiced w/Fr phrases such as "Chine Populaire" (Hauser)
- 11790 SWITZERLAND SBC, Berne, new freq to NA, 0220. Italian 0230 (Hauser) Strong 0130 //9535, 6120 (Hirst)
- 11785 S. AFRICA RSA, now in Port, new time to Eur 2230-2325 (Rowell)
- 11785 ETHIOPIA ETLF, Fr 0500-0530, Eng nx 0530-0540, mx to 0555 s/off, fair (Kamp)
- 11780 JAPAN NHK, Tokyo, v.g. calling 1130, then Indonesian Ser (Jaar)
- 11780 N. ZEALAND RNZ, move from 11820, 3/5, Eng 0555-0845 (Rowell)
- 11778A MOZAMBIQUE, R. Clube Moz. w/comm'l ser at 0420 (Sparks) ID 0400 Eng & lang (Schiff) 0500, wk, on 11780 (Kamp)
- 11775 PHILIPPINES VOA, Poro clear in Indon. (?) after 1130 //11950, QRM (Jaar)
- 11770 USA AFRTS, Delano, move from 11805 at 0330 //15410 (Rowell)
- 11770 VENEZUELA R. Monagas around 0100, good lvl on new freq w/mx, talk, comm'ls. & IDs (Dexter) "Musicales de Venez" to 0200 (Hirst)

- 11770 VENEZUELA (continued) After 1100, //3325 (Jaar)
 11765 USSR R. Moscow, new freq, calls 1130 (Jaar)
 11760 N. VIETNAM The Voice of Vietnam, Hanoi, tlx by M & W, anti-war type folk-singing, ID. Fair to good, 1305 (Lindgren) 33433 at 1545 (Deal) Oriental 1130, // 15020A (Jaar)
 11760 AUSTRIA Vienna asking for reports 0350, covers Cuba (Jaar)
 11750 IRAN Teheran, R. Iran good at 1730 Russ, 1800 Turk, 1830 Arabic, QRMd 1930 (Rowell)
 11750 JAPAN FEN, Tokyo fair at 0430 ID, zero-beat and badly mixed w/BBC Not hrd as often lately as several years ago (Niblack)
 11745 EGYPT/UAR Cairo, 1930-2030, Eng, nx. (Hartweg)
 11735 MOROCCO R. Marocaine at 2300 in Sp, poor sig (Balbi)
 11735 NORWAY R. Norway in Eng w/sports nx 2210 (Getman) Sun. (Ed)
 11720 CYPRUS BBC Relay Stn often in Arabic around 1400 under CBC (Jaar)
 11710 AUSTRALIA ABC, 0815-0915, in Eng (Hartweg) 1230 Spec pgm for Viet Nam (Mitchell)
 11705 SWEDEN R. Sweden best freq yet to WCHA 0300-0430, 30 min each of Fr, Eng, Swed. (Rowell) SCDX Wed. 0330 w/new speech-compression really potent (Hirst) Excell sig 0350 in Eng (Lindgren) Moved here instead of 9705 by Freq. Rec. Comm. advice; to NA also 2015-2115 (Wood)
 11625 USSR R. Moscow HS 0550 on unlisted freq; FE flutter, ts 0600 (Hauser)
 11425 USSR R. Moscow HS, 0729 IS, plus loads of other fqs in 25M area (Hauser)
 11100 CHINA R. Peking, 0010 pgm in Chinese (Hauser)
 10335 INDIA AIR, Delhi, 1555 pgm in Eng (Hauser) H. S. from VUD (Ed)
 10175 CHINA China Press Agency 1525, YL, dictation repeated (Hauser)
 99104 INDIA AIR, New Delhi excell lvl 2145; Eng & nat. mx; fine (Jaar)
 9833 HUNGARY R. Budapest, 0430-0500, Eng to NA (Rowell)
 9770 AUSTRIA s/on, Eng 0030-0040, only fair (Bedwell)
 9770 PERU R. Amazonas from 1100-1115, when blocked by Indonesia (Padula)
 9760 GHANA Accra, 2000 news in Eng (Hartweg)
 9750 VENEZUELA YVOS, R. Tovar, early as 1030. Hvy QRM de HCJB 9745, to beam change at 1100; YVOS quite good until 1200 (Padula)
 9745 ECUADOR HCJB, Quito beamed to FE in Russ 1030-1100, covering YVOS; changes beam at 1100, clearing YVOS (Padula)
 9725 ISRAEL Kol Ysrael s/on 2115 to 2130 s/off, nx & comm (Janicek)
 9715 ALBANIA R. Tirana, new freq w/Eng nx 0230-0300 (Balbi) Eng 0230-0358 (Bedwell) New, to 0300 (Mickle) Eng 0250 (Schiff)
 9715 PHILIPPINES FEBC, s/on, Eng rel., 0830-0900 (Bedwell)
 9705 S. AFRICA R. RSA, new freq, move from 9675 for NA, 2330-0325, freq anned, //11900. Also hrd DX Pgm s/off 0305 Fri, new time. Clear channel, strong, 3/17 Leaves mess behind on 9675 (Hirst)
 9705 MARTINIQUE ORTF, Ft.-de-France hrd after 1100 often in Feb. New? Bad QRM (Jaar)
 9695 CAMBODIA R'dif. Nationale Khmere, mx & talk in Cambodian(?) til 1500 s/off, nice level (Dexter) Oriental lang around 1200 (Jaar)
 9695 W. GERMANY R. Europa Libera, Biblis 0554 w/ID & R&R (Hauser)
 9690 VATICAN R. Vaticana, new freq, 0110 in lang (Niblack)
 9680 LEBANON Beirut 0225, Arabic, under Portugal, unreadable. What a spot to pick (Niblack)
 970 ASCENSION IS. BBC Africa Ser, relay, 0540 Fr, 0545 Hausa, 0600 Eng, 0630 Fr, erroneously reported elsewhere as Cyprus (Hauser) Since 3/5 sked from 0500-0800; April 1st will extend to 0915 (Ed)
 9645 NORWAY R. Norway now here 0300-0430 in Norw., ID in Eng (Rowell)
 9645 COSTA RICA TIFC, S. Jose, Eng rel. 0300 (Wood)

- 9640 S. KOREA Seoul w/lang nx 2255, off 2301. Unusual time for this freq, via long path (Niblack) Calls, then Orientals 1200 before Venezuelan on (Jaar)
- 9625 PERU R. Atlantida w/full ID in Sp. at 1135 (Padula)
- 9620 S. VIETNAM VTVN, Saigon, Viet mx & lang 1005, sked to 1600 (Rowell)
- 9605 VATICAN Vatican R. on new freq in Port., 2040, ID soon after (Niblack)
- 9595 JAPAN JOZ3, Tokyo, chimes IS, 2030 s/on (Mickle) Privately owned (Ed.)
- 9593 BRAZIL R. Cultura da Bahia, off freq, pops 0050 (Wood) ZYN29 (Ed.)
- 9585 CANADA CBC, Nor. Ser., Eng & Fr. 0555-0700 since 3/5 (Rowell)
- 9585 PORTUGAL Em. Nac., 0030 new freq for Port. pgm. (Hauser) Sp. to LA 0100, Portuguese other times (Wood)
- 9562 PERU R. Nacional hrd opening around 1115-1130, varies. Blocks the VOA on 9565 some nites! (Padula)
- 9560 JORDAN Amman in Arabic 0330, QRMd 0530. Test? (Rowell)
- 9545 ETHIOPIA ETLF at 0425 s/off in Eng, excell. (Mickle) New (Ed.)
- 9540 NETH. ANTILLES TWR, move ex-9535 where SBC conflict; advised by ANARC Freq. Rec. Comm, 0230 (wood) Eng 0230-345 to NA; SBC now clear (Balbi)
- 9540 CONGO, D.R. Lubumbashi w/songs in Fr., pop Af. tunes 0445 (Peters) ID 0520, mx., Fr., fade-out 0540 (Bedwell) Fr. ID 0529, 0530 IS similar to V of West, 0531 "Journal Parlé" (Hauser)
- 9540 W. GERMANY VOA, Munich, mixing with Lubumbashi 0517 (Hauser)
- 9510 ROMANIA R. Bucharest Eng to US 0430-0500//9570 (Rowell)//11810, 11886, 11940 also (Ed.)
- 9510 VENEZUELA YVXJ, R. Barquisimeto still well hrd around 1130, again at 2200 (Padula)
- 9499 CLANDESTINE Bizim Radyo, Turkish ID 0615 (Wood)
- 9499 FRANCE ORTF, Eng nx to 0530 s/off. Not listed or sked? (Glover) On 9500, new sked to Brazz. (Ed.) 9500, Fr. nx to 0515 (Hauser)
- 9380 USSR Kazakh SSR, Alma Ata, mx & talk 0730 past 0830, clear (Bedwell)
- 9360A S. VIETNAM Saigon w/Eng commentary after 1200 (Jaar)
- 9297 CLANDESTINE R. Libertad 0240 w/IS like TGJ; mx, ID 0256 Span. & Eng. (Hauser)
- 9009 ISRAEL Kol Zion, 2100 folk mx, ID Eng 2115 (Mitchell) Eng 2115-2130 (McCartney)
- 7580 N. KOREA Pyongyang 1526, interrupting Fr. xmsn w/IDs, IS (Hauser)
- 7350 USSR Minsk, mx and talk 2325 (Bedwell)
- 7325 ENGLAND BBC, London, 0345 chanting and Arabic (Rowell)
- 7300 USSR A Russky noted 0320 w/setting-up exercises, poss. HS (Niblack)
- 7280 MALAYSIA R. Malaysia, Penang, Malay Ser well hrd after 1100, pop songs (Jaar)
- 7275 PHILIPPINES VOA hrd w/Eng at 1140 (Jaar)
- 7270 VATICAN Vatican R. on another new freq at 0025 (Niblack)
- 7265 ALBANIA R. Tirana clear w/Sp to LA ends 0127; Albanian 0130 (Jaar)
- 7250 USSR R. Kiev, Ukraine SSR, Eng pgm for DXers noted around 0430 (Jaar) sked 4th Fri. 0430 (Ed.)
- 7245 AUSTRIA Vienna calls 0500, good (Jaar) 0631, Eng, Fr., Ger., anmts waltzes (Hauser)
- 7240 INDONESIA RRI, Medan hrd often around 1100 (Jaar)
- 7230 JAPAN JOZ6, Tokyo w/US songs around 1100; lang anmts (Jaar)
- 7230 S. AFRICA R. Suid Afrika in Springbok Ser. 0430 opening on re-activated freq. Remember when this was used by Union of S. Africa? (Niblack)
- 7225 MOROCCO Sebaa Aoun Western tunes, w/Fr. nx 0745 (Jaar)
- 7210 S. AFRICA SABC, nx in Eng at 0500//9570 (Rowell)
- 7185 S. AFRICA SABC, Comm. Ser., 0420 songs & Eng, QRMd (Jaar)

- 73 SINGAPORE R. Singapura in Tamil(?) ser. 1050-1130. Lang nx 1100, balance Oriental mx (Graham)
- 7155 JORDAN Amman 0514-0545 good sig but splashed by 7160 & CW(Glover)
- 7145 POLAND R. Warsaw w/Eur. mx to 0100 s/off lately, unsked (Jaar)
- 7140 USSR R. Riga, Latvian SSR w/Russ(?) after 0000, under BBC (Jaar)
- 7140 INDONESIA R. Ambon, 0900 mostly mx, Indonesian (Rowell)
- 7135 MONACO R. Monte Carlo w/pop mx & Fr. comm'ls 0245 (Sparks)
- 7125 POLAND R. Warsaw Sp. to LA 0000 after Polish pgm. Plus "25, 31M." (Jaar)
- 7120 USSR R. Kiev, Ukraine SSR, calls 0030, then Eng. Good. (Jaar) Tues/Thurs/Sat? Seems to some confusion on this sked for Eng (Ed.)
- 6925 CLANDESTINE Sp. numbers intoned in high-pitched voice like a mass; did not seem like bank transactions, 0400 (Wood)
- 6699.5 PERU La Voz del Norte, OAXLA, R. Delcar, listed 6140, still here around 0200 w/hvy QRM, lists 200 W (Hauser)
- 6600 N. KOREA Pyongwang weak lvl here around 2300 in lang. (Niblack)
- 6560 CHINA R. Peking 1507 in Russ., much stronger than //6645 (Hauser)
- 6540 N. KOREA R. Pyongwang, 1506 w/Fr. commentary (Hauser)
- 6480 N. KOREA R. Pyongwang 1450 in Eng, good (Mickle) App. new (Ed.)
- 6345 CHINA Chungyang Jen Ming Kwan Po Tien Tai, 1459 w/alt. second Ts; last tone higher pitched; ID, then repeated dictation (Hauser) R. Peking (Ed.)
- 6234 HUNGARY Magyar Radio 0412 in Hungarian (Hauser) Budapest (Ed.)
- 6215 CLANDESTINE Radiofonikos Stathmos i foni til alithias (The Voice of Truth) from 0513 tune-in at good lvl to abrupt s/off 0551, in Greek (Dexter)
- 6195 HAITI R. naiti, 4VHW, 1044-1130 tune-out w/instr. pop US mx, and Fr. comm'ls. for Ovaltine, Gillette, etc. (Graham)
- 6180 LIBERIA VOA Monrovia, good to 0800 close, "Breakfast Show" (Padula)
- 6175 MALAYSIA Kuala Lumpur s/on 1115, Eng & mx (Bedwell)
- 6150A JAPAN FEM, Tokyo, wk. in Eng. (Fair) Listed 6155 (Ed.)
- 6128 CANADA CHNX, Halifax from 0534-0603, fair w/Cuba QRM (Mickle)
- 6120 CYPRUS BBC Relay hrd 0345 w/Koran chants; covered now by SBC (Jaar)
- 6115 PERU R. Union, Lima, good at s/on 1100, some QRM (Jaar)
- 6110 HONDURAS R. Comayagüela, relay Cadena Deportiva Centroamericana, abrupt s/off 0420 (Wood) Is this not international? (Ed.)
- 6110 USSR Baku, Azerbaijan SSR relays Moscow 0330 after BBC off (Jaar)
- 6090 AUSTRALIA VLI6, Sydney, 0905 in Eng, ABC domestic ser (Rowell) 0740 good copy (Glover)
- 6090 NIGERIA R. Kaduna w/mx & comm'ls. in native, drums IS and time sig. 0600 (Dexter) Af. mx at 0545, 3/1 (Sparks)
- 6085 BRAZIL R. Jornal de Comercio, ID at 0845 (Kennedy)
- 6085 W. GERMANY Bayerischer Rundfunk, Munich, Ger. 0605 good lvl (Dexter)
- 6080 CANADA CFXK, Vancouver, at 0215 with fair sig (Mickle)
- 6075 HONDURAS HRRH La Voz del Junco Sp. mx & comm. 0530 wk (Neumann)
- 6070 CANADA CFRX, Toronto, relaying CFRB MW, 1623 (Kurdziel)
- 6040 W. GERMANY VOA, Munich noted at 0730 s/off in Jan. (Jaar)
- 6035 MONACO R. Monte Carlo sometimes excell. 0500 s/on Fr. (Niblack)
- 6030 CANADA CFVP, Calgary, at 0515 w/fair to good sig. (Mickle)
- 6015 BRAZIL R. Clube de Pernambuco, ver. poor at 0830 (Kennedy)
- 6010 EL SALVADOR RSS, 0220 ID, Sp. mx (Hauser) Strong at 0905 Sp//9555 (Rowell) Sp. pgmg, w/movie review 0415 (Deal)
- 6005 CANADA CFCX, Montreal, relaying CFCF, 1445 (Kurdziel) 0320, fair to good (Mickle)
- 6000 VENEZUELA R. Miranda, YVNL from 0250 w/frequent IDs (Dexter)
- 6000 BRAZIL PRK5, R. confianca, Belo Horizonte, 0130 excel. (Mickle)
- 5997 COLOMBIA HJGR, La V. del Pueblo w/net pgm 0000, hvy QRM (Dexter)

- 5995 HONDURAS HRPl, Ecos de Honduras, SanPedro Sula, s/off Sun. noted 0010, QRM (Jaar)
- 5987A INDONESIA RRI, Menado, 1217-1300 all lang vocal mx (Graham)
- 5985 ARGENTINA R. Splendid, Buenos Aires, mx & nx 2330-0115. Severe QRM de CBC on 5990 (Field)
- 5980 USSR Tbilisi, Georgian S&R, relay R. Moscow 0325 in Russ. (Dexter)
- 5975 CHILE R. Presidente Balmaceda, Santiago, ID as "Balmaceda" 0045 (Wood)
- 5960 MEXICO XEUMT, R. Univ. Iberoamerica, 1620 w/lessons, lite mx inter-ludes. Xmtr. in Sisoguichi, Chih. (Hauser) 250 W listed (Ed.)
- 5955 FRANCE ORTF, ID 0830, good, tlx (Kennedy) Is 5960 this time (Ed.)
- 5934 PERU R. Continental, Arequipa solid commercials 2300-2310 (Wood)
- 5930 USSR R. Arkhangelsk, Eur. Russia from 0413 w/exercises (Dexter)
- 5920 USSR Moscow, relaying Vilnius NA ser 2230; Lithuanian 2300 (Wood)
- 5875 HONDURAS HRM, Sp. with clear ID, at 0500 s/off (Bedwell) Sp. nx & comm'l's. 0245, ID (Sparks)
- 5145 CHINA R. Peking, 1411 in SEA lang. (Hauser)
- 5065A INDONESIA Sumatra, RRI Medan, new freq 1500 nx relay from Djakarta local ID at 1520 (Sparks)
- 5060 ADEN S/on w/Islamic prayers 0330, foll. by Arabic tlx at 0340-45. Irr. hrd, depending on intensity of QRM on freq. (Graham)
- 5055 TANZANIA R. Tanzania, rare on WCMA 0313 IS, 0315 s/on, QRM (Neumann)
- 5050 SINGAPORE R. Singapura 1400-1415, Eng, nx 1400, excell (Mickle)
- 5050 VENEZUELA R. Cultura, Caracas back from 5057, noted 0330 (Wood)
- 5040 BURMA 1500 Eng nx, fair copy. Bad het up 1.5 Kc (Glover)
- 5035 PERU OAX6U, R. Ilo, LA mx & IDs; s/off 0455, 2/25 (Sparks)
- 5030 VENEZUELA R. Continente 0250 to 0255 s/off w/anthem (Getman)
- 5025 BRAZIL R. Rural, La Voz do Sao Francisco, Petrolina, hrd 0900-0930 (Field)
- 5020 COLOMBIA Transmisora Caldas back from 5026.5, noted 0315 (Wood)
- 4990 VENEZUELA YVMQ, R. Barquisimeto, using slogans, "--better & better in the nat'l. spirit", & "--No.1 in the Internat'l Ser. from Barquisimeto--" (Neumann)
- 4990 NIGERIA Lagos in Eng w/pop mx 2140 to past 2200 (Getman)
- 4962.5 DOMINICAN REP. HICN, R. Antillas, s/off 0500 w/ID, anth. (Peters)
- 4950 MALAYSIA R. Malaysia, Sarawak Eng nx 1100 (Neumann) Also 1400 (Hirst)
- 4950 SENEGAL Dakar, Fr. nx to 0710, hrd//7210 & MW 764 (Jaar)
- 4940 VENEZUELA YVMO w/Sp ID & chimes 1050 (Neumann) R. Lara (Ed.)
- 4940 USSR Kiev w/morning exercises 0420 (Wood) Home Ser. easy log daily around 0310 (Jaar)
- 4930 NIGERIA R. Nigeria, Lagos, nx Eng 0608, then mx, //4990 (Hauser) Well hrd w/instr. mx to 0600, then Eng, on 4932A (Jaar)
- 4930 VENEZUELA R. Junin, 0315 w/mx (Getman) Nx in Sp from VOA at 0323 (Field)
- 4923 ECADOR HCRQ1, R. Quito, 0415-0432 s/off, exc. sig (Mickle) 1130 ID foll. by nx & ads; better than earlier, 0200 (Neumann)
- 4920 AUSTRALIA VLM4 Brisbane as early as 0745//Pt. Moresby 4890 (Neumann)
- 4910 GUINEA Conakry w/Koran chants 0600-0640 then Fr. (Jaar) 0630 (Thacher)
- 4900 VENEZUELA YVWK R. Juventud, 0300 ID of SW, BCB & FM outlet (Neumann)
- 4890 VENEZUELA YVKB R'dif. Venezuela daily 0250 w/Sp, fair to good. (Neumann)
- 4880 DOMINICAN REP. R. Comercial, ID 0010, US pop mx (Kennedy)
- 4875.5 COLOMBIA R. Villavicencio ID as "R. Villavicencio, la emisora Caracol en Venezuela" 0300 (Wood)
- 4872 GUATEMALA R. Santa Cruz, ID at 0130 (Kennedy)
- 4870 DAHOMEY R. Dahomey, Eng lesson 0600, ID & IS 0615, 0630 (Bedwell)

- 365 AZORES Emissor Regional, Ponta Delgada hrd 2200-2303 s/off, Port., clear (Jaar)
- 4860 VENEZUELA ID "R. Maracaibo" 0545, Sp. (Glover)
- 4855 MAURETANIA R. Mauretania back on this freq. wkdays 0700-0800, sounding like 100 KW. Pgm mostly Maur. guitar mx & nx in Fr. or vernacular. (Sparks) Listed 30 KW, 4849 (Ed.)
- 4845 HONDURAS R. Catolica, San Isidro, La Ceiba after 1200; covers R. Bucaramanga (Jaar)
- 4840 DOMINICAN REP. Voz del Atlantico, Puerto Plata on assigned freq now; at 1330 (Jaar)
- 4839 CONGO, D.R. R. Bukavu, s/on 0400, nx in Fr., and at 0445 nx in native (Peters)
- 4825 USSR Turkmen SSR, Ashkabad, mx & Russ 0645 past 0715 (Bedwell)
- 4820 ANGOLA R. Angola, CR6RZ, 0522 w/Port mx, anmts (Hauser) Luanda, good after 0500, LA & Af. mx (listed 0600) (Jaar)
- 4815 BRAZIL R. Icarema, Fortaleza, good after 0900 (Jaar)
- 4777 GABON correct freq. for Libreville. Typo in Mar. FRENDX read 5777 for Henderson's logging. Sorry about that (Ed.)
- 4753A INDONESIA RRI, Makassar 1134-1225 fade-out. Vocal mx to Indon. nx at 1200 (Graham) YDQ4, no strain lvl 1315-1330, YL in native, pop mx, long anmts. (Niblack)
- 4750 ECUADOR C.R.E., Guayaquil from 0345 w/many ads, time chx and ID 0400. Not listed (Niblack) Listed for 4705, HCAK2, was also on 4765 prev. R'dif. del Ecuador, prob. relay HCAJ2, MW same name (Ed.)
- 4670 CLANDESTINE Espanumeros, groups of 4, LA accent, 2350 (Dexter)
- 3995 SOLOMON IS. being hrd almost dly, around 1000 w/pop mx pgm (Graham) VQ04, relay BBC nx 0920, 3/11 (Sparks) Much better lately, 0840, pop songs, Eng. (Jaar)
- 3990 TAIWAN AFNT at 1015 w/Eng tlx & western good mx pgm, fair to poor. 1st. time hrd (Neumann) 1 KW (Ed.)
- 3940 HONG KONG RIK ZBW3, 1400 time pips & Chinese mx (Neumann)
- 3925 PAPUA VLKS, Pt. Moresby w/Eng nx at 1300 (Neumann)
- 3910 JAPAN AFRTS, Far East Net., Eng, mx 0930-1045 (Bedwell)
- 3580 CHINA Regional Chinese stn 1000 w/Chin. tlx. Location? (Neumann)
- 3396 RHODESIA Gwelo w/Eng nx 0400; heavy CW QRM 2/21 (Sparks)
- 3394 VENEZUELA R. Universidad, Merida w/"Discoteca" 0030 (Wood)
- 3385 NEW GUINEA R. Rabaul, 5 min Eng nx 1000, mx 1015 (Bedwell) N. Brit. Is., Rabaul, w/nat. mx & Eng anmt 0815, 3/4 (Sparks)
- 3378 ECUADOR Radio Iris, new freq., excell. lvl til 0502 s/off (Dexter) Listed 3372, in Esmeraldas, 250 W. (Ed.)
- 3345 INDONESIA Borneo, RRI Pontinak, relay Djakarta nx in Indon. 1500, local ID at end (Sparks) Hasn't moved (Ed.)
- 3335 NEW GUINEA VL9CD, R. Wewak 0930 w/tlx & nat. mx fair to poor. (Neumann)
- 3305 NEW GUINEA Daru to 1008 Eng nx, then native mx (Glover)
- 3300 BRIT. HONDURAS R. Belize, 0328 R&R//834 (Hauser) s/off now 0435 (Ed)
- 3268 PORT. TIMOR R. Dili, at 1230 with Port. songs (Peters)
- 3255 VENEZUELA La Voz del Tigre 1015, Sp, freq. IDs, chimes (Neumann)
- 3245 VENEZUELA R. Libertador, fair to s/off 0359 (Dexter) Full ID 0328. (Niblack)
- 3230 FIJI IS. Suva, Eng mx and tlx 0730, BBC pop mx 0800 (Bedwell)
- 495 ECUADOR HCVA4, La Estacion de la Alegria, good copy 0220-0300 tune out. Pop mx w/futbol nx 0242-0257. A stn has been hrd here often, but 2/26 was 1st nite w/readable copy and positive ID (Graham)
- 2450 HAITI 4VSO, La Voix Evangelique hrd 3/1 only, 1100 w/Fr. ID. Rare on WCNA, not hrd since (Neumann)

???? UNIDENTIFIED ????

17925A UNID. stn in Port, 0050, mentioning "imperialismo" evidently jammed. Peking? Clandestine? (Hauser)

9508 UNID. been on my log since 12-29-65, 1843-1902 in SEAsian lang w/ mx ty ical of the India/Pakistan/Ceylon area. 1900 gave ID in nat. If AIR must be regional. Which one? (Bob Palmer)

9498 UNID. hrd 1-8-66, 1642-1713 s/off in Viet, Cambodian or Laotian. M. anncr, some guitar mx.1705, man w/slow-speed nx in same lang. Several strokes on large temple-type gongs before 1713 s/off. No anthem. Suspect a CLAND. Viet Cong stn. Hrd foll. week-end with virtually same formât. (Bob Palmer) Anyone have these logged?(Ed.)

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Conditions are certainly changing. Bill Sparks summed up the situation very neatly: "This month the results of the rising sun spot count were easily seen. The big international broadcasters were just roaring in on the high bands, and (sob) it is getting harder and harder to pull in the more difficult DX on the low bands." Amen to that. The 13 Meter band is beginning to sound like 49 Meters.

However, there were compensations. March 5 sked changes abounded, and still are not all noted, by any means. And more will be coming up on April 1st. The sked changes point up the need to date your loggings if we are to maintain our accuracy and usefulness. This is quite often the only means we have of catching program changes, too; for instance, when a DX program changes to a different day or hour.

Many thanks to the many new members of NASWA who have sent reports, and my apologies for not yet acknowledging some of them. I got badly behind in my correspondence last month, and haven't caught up yet. All reports are appreciated. Keep 'em rolling in - good listening, and lots of good DX!

Del

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TNX TO THIS MONTH'S REPORTERS

August Balbi, Calif.	Phil Kennedy, N.Y. GR-64
Bob Bedwell, Calif. HA-63	Lou Kurdziel, N.Y. S-200
Chuck Brannan, Wash. Realtone	John Lindgren, Calif. HRO-500
Barry Deal, Neb. Star Roamer	Ken McCartney, Ohio S-85
Gerry Dexter, Wis. HQ-180	Gary Mickle, Calif. SW-4
Walt Fair, Texas SX-99	Art Mitchell, Ohio Star Roamer
Melvin Flannagan, Va.	Serge Neumann II, Calif.
Marlin Field, Mich.	Al Niblack, Ind. SX-100 II
Robert Getman, Wis. NC-125	Bob Padula, Australia Marconi B-28
Art Glover, Wash. HQ-180A	Frank Peters, Ill. HRO-500
Bill Graham, N.Y. HQ-180A	Sam Rowell, Wash. NC-190
Jerry Hartweg, Mich. SW-4	Gordon Schiff, Ill. S-118
Glenn Hauser, N.M. HQ-160	Bill Sparks, Calif.
Del Hirst, Texas GC-1A	Clarke Thacher, Ind. S-120
Victor Jaar, Haiti	Richard Wood, Ind. HQ-180
Louis Janicek, N.Y. GR-64	WRB/WRTVH '67
Mike Kamp, Texas	SCDX

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NASWA report forms are available from the editor. Please send an SASE (Self Addressed Stamped Envelope) to: Del Hirst, Loggings Ed., NASWA, 202 Birch St., Snyder, Texas 79549.

FLASH SHEET

Last Minit News/Tips: ...
 CLANDESTINE: Voice of the People of Thailand ...
 OKINAWA: Voice of the United Nations Command ...
 AUSTRALIA: ABC North American Service ...
 SOUTH AFRICA: RSA has moved 31 mhz ...
 NICARAGUA: New station in Puerto Cabezas ...
 MALAWI: QSL letter rvd from PTP station ...
 TAIWAN: Add new freq of 17775 in use by Taipei ...
 PERU: "Esta es Radio Guzco" noted from ...
 COLOMBIA: Radio Horizonte, HJVN, heard at ...

Last Minit News/Tips: ...
 GREENE: Forces Broadcasting Service hrd ...
 ECUADOR: Definitely a low powered Ecuadorian ...
 MONGOLIA: Radio Ulan Bator, the ...
 HAITI: R. (Diffusion Haïtienne, Port-au-Prince) ...
 INDIA: AIR, Delhi, Home Service, now on ...
 CLANDESTINE: Unidentified Vietnamese signal ...
 BOLIVIA: DXers needing this country should ...
 BRAZIL: Radio Quitandinha, Petropolis, is ...

VENEZUELA: Announcing for "Radio Maracaibo"
Maracaibo on 4860 observed at 0300. This
is definite ID and is repeated many times.
Hrd 8 Mar. Then at 0306 annod for "Radio
Maracaibo Musical". Closes at 0400 when
also announces /outlet. Seemingly is:
or renamed and possibly gives call IVQD
for SW outlet. With lists Radio Mundo for
this list, with 11775 and 11755. Must be one and same.

ECUADOR: Radio El Trebol, Y. Barinas
hrd on good nights 4915 around 0330 w/ID
Prog features typical Ecuadorian music. Is
5000 according to listings. (Nblack)

REUNION IS.: Radio Reunion definitely on
4820 and not 4807 as listed in WRTH. Hrd
w/news headlines at 0825, off at 1830 and
with "La Marsellaise". (Padula)

SOUTH AFRICA: Radio RSA's "DX Corner" will
launch new series of programs called "How
to get most out of SW reception". These had
begin Thursday, 30 Mar. and will be pre-
sented at regular intervals. (RSA)

LIBERIA: BEBC, commercial outlet of the
Liberian Broadcasting Corp., Monrovia hrd
on 3255 from 0001 till 0047. Prog
included commercials, pop music and man
annr in Eng and French lang. National
anthem at s/off. Not easy to hear, subject
to considerable QRM and some ESB. (Nblack)

BRITISH GUIANA: Radio Demerara 3265, oper-
ates beyond 0245 normal s/off time on Sun
(GMT) Sat (EST). Probably through 0345 as
listed in WRTH. (Nblack)

LEBANON: Beirut on 11715 at good level hrd
0230 announcing 11785. (Sometimes wonder if
they know where they really are in the SW
spectrum.) Hrd on 11785 at 0310 w/Arabic.
Both new frequencies. (Nblack)

MALI: Bakamo on 4783 consistently good hrd
w/sign on at 0600 (though asked is staggered
with IS, French ID by man, then into prog
of African music. (Nblack)

This month's FS reporters: Al Niblack, Indiana; Bruce Churchill, California; Victor
Jaar, Haiti; Glenn Hanser, New Mexico; Don Jensen, Wisconsin; Bob Padula, Australia;
Richard Wood, Indiana; van der Walt/RSA, South Africa; Frank Peters, Illinois.
Deadline for all FS items is the 25th of each month and must be at Edqs no later. If
rcvd later, they are forwarded to Log Report editor for use in next edition Friendx.

VIETNAM: Hanoi has moved from 11760
to 11755 during its afternoon (GMT) xmsn
to avoid a Russian regional on 11760. The
19830 outlet has slipped to 9825 for the
same period. 9825 has Cantonese from 1430
-1500. Leticia 1500-1530 and English 11755
11755. 9760 at 1530-1830. The 11755 and
9760 channel carry Vietnamese prog at
1530 with latter QRM by WAA (Churchill) at
at 11755. (Nblack)

ARGENTINA: Radio El Mundo hrd at 5290
at 0900. Open with prog and then ID. Male
and female annrs. (Padula)

DOMINICAN REP.: La Voz del Atlantico, San
Pietro Plateau, has finally settled on its
assigned freq 4840. Noted at 1330. (Jaar)

HONDURAS: HRP1, Radio Ecos de Honduras,
San Pedro Sula, hrd on 5995 with sign off
(on a Sunday) at 0010. (Jaar)

IVORY COAST: Abidjan's National Service
on 3242 hrd well w/pop music from 2340
tuning. Two ID's, one by man, one by wom-
an before s/off at 0000. This station is
ann infrequent and rather reluctant ID.

KENYA: Nairobi again hrd on 4934 with
tam-tam music and some pops. 0350-0400
Could this be increase in power or just
better condx. (Nblack)

CONGO (D.R.): Leopoldville/Kinshasa on
4880 is audible with native music and
annrs by woman in French. 0515-0530. Is
listed as 7kw. (Nblack)

GUINEA-BISSAU: Radio Portugal, Bissau
hrd in Portuguese with man and woman annrs
and sign off at 2352 w/A Portuguese.
(Nblack)

EGYPT: Cairo noted on new freq 21615 at
1430 w/External Service, Arabic ID and
annrs. (Jaar) Noted on 12005 new freq.
at 2210 w/Eng news. Ever note how many
of R. Cairo's freqs are outside the inter-
national SW bands? (Nblack)

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1430 w/External Service, Arabic ID and
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