

NORTH AMERICAN SHORTWAVE ASSOCIATION

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JUNE

1967

NASWA HEADQUARTERS

POST OFFICE BOX 989

ALTOONA, PA. 16603 USA

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THERE IS A REASON!

Last month we gave mention/salute to those of our members who would/will graduate this year; We did so sincerely. Responding mail has been rather overwhelming. Entirely unexpected was the reaction, not only from our younger members, but from the oldtimers in our ranks...all wishing us well, returnwise, for luck, success in future. Most pleasurable it was to receive these letters, to learn that many of our members look to NASWA as not just another DX club, but too, one that appreciates and utilizes every opportunity to practice its motto in all ways feasible. Younger members told of how gratified it is being with NASWA; That in their dealings with our officers/staff, they have found cordiality and understanding, in addition to helps requested. An oldtimer remarked of having been a member of many various clubs in his time, but that none cared or showed "heart" as does NASWA. Really though, nothing we have done, cannot/could not also be done by any/all other of the clubs. Each has equal opportunity, yet few seem to care less. NASWA has always recognized that, although first being a DX club, it is also as like a "family of friends". Thus not only do we present best of info, facts, data regarding the SWBC phase of the hobby, but too, we effort making newcomer and oldtimer alike, feel he is equal part of our organization. The individual appreciates this; He responds by cooperating, giving support. This is reason NASWA is T-H-E of SWBC clubs today! Our purpose is just; Our intentions are sincere! And if it is any indication that we are doing right...look to this months new member section where you will find we have over 24 coming aboard, plus 15 renewals. Yes, there is a reason!

Bill Eddings

* * * * *
 THIS MONTH: Special feature on the TRUE/FACTUAL report of Blue Eagle. Other club bulletins, certain commercial rags have had data, NASWA now presents the facts! Dont miss!

 NEXT MONTH: Learn about the history and operations of "De Hoop", the unique Dutch hospital ship that broadcasts on SW. Exclusive study of legal and illegal broadcasting operations in Bolivia will continue with a listing of stations, many never before reported. An article on "DXing Down Under" by member Barry Williams, New Zealand. Report on Radio Lumiere's labor in Haiti. Latin American station names versus call letters. Radio Australia's Accent on Asia. A special study on frequency determination, by Al Niblack. Clandestine Corner takes a look at some of the early pro-Castro stations in Cuba. Johnny Carson joins NASWA! All this and much more, including latest via Charlie.

PLAN NOW TO ATTEND THE 2ND ANNUAL ANARC CONVENTION IN CHICAGO..AUGUST 4,5,6!!!!

FRENDX is the official publication of the North American SW Assn. expressly for the SWL and DXer interested in Shortwave Broadcast listening. It is non-copyrighted. There are no subscriptions; Only active, in good standing members are entitled to receive copies other than samples or exchanges. Membership fee is \$5.00 per year, 12 editions sent via 3rd-class mail to residents of North America and overseas. For those desiring 1st-class service, in NA, fee is \$7.00 per year. Airmail rates are also available to anyone interested (write Hdq.)

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

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NASWA is a non-profit hobby organization, now in its 6th consecutive year of continued operation. It is in affiliation with Assn. of North American Radio Clubs.

Our motto..
"UNITY and FRIENDSHIP"

INTRODUCING OFFICERS/STAFF

Back in the year nineteen and fifty-six, with an old RCA table model rx and a copy of Boys Life magazine for listings, Doug Benson, one of today's three NASWA rep's in ANARC, started in the DXing hobby. That was eleven years ago.

Today Doug is 27, married and has a baby daughter. By vocation he is a radio announcer during the day, a knitter (for Old Colony Mills, Laconia, New Hamp.) at night.

In his shack is a National NC-140, NC-109 and a Hallicrafters S38. The antenna is a simple external longwire.

He has been a member of most all clubs, the first of which was ISWC. Presently he is only with NASWA in which he has served as SW editor and NewsRoom editor during past. Currently, as one of three NASWA ANARC rep, he edits the monthly "ANARC Report" in Frenix, serves as ANARC Country List committee chairman. His hobby activities are confined to SWBC and utilities.

Doug does some writing on occasion for magazines and is hopeful of editing a SW column for a local paper this summer. He is active in local civic and fraternal organizations; Enjoys traveling, dramatics, art and correspondence. An avid cyclist, he has now settled down, since becoming a married man, and gets around on 4 wheels.

MATTER FOR CONCERN

It has been brought to our attention, by certain of our members, and by a number of potential members who have written us for information re our club, that they have been sent "soliciting" mail from a few of the other NA clubs...one in particular. In most instances, this mail was not at all appreciated, not of interest to sendee. Regretfully there is little/nothing NASWA can do about this. It happened before and it will continue to happen, especially due we list the addresses of all new members. There are clubs who copy these lists and solicit memberships from them. Sometimes they are successful, sometimes not. Point is, and we judge by the mail we received re the matter, few members and/or potential members appreciate being sent mail they have not requested. The consensus seems to be that, if they want info on a club or membership therein, they will write for it.

"Never miss an opportunity to make others happy, even if you have to let them alone to do it."

PROMOTING THE NASWA MOTTO

Following is copy of letter received at club Hdqs. We offer it in same good faith with which it was written and in hopes a large number of our members will comply. To the Editor;

We Brazilian students who recently formed Amigos Internationais Correspondence Club, in Sao Paulo, are now writing to ask for your favor and kind cooperation regarding our idea of promoting better understanding and friendship among the peoples of the United States and Latin America.

First of all, please forgive our incorrect English. We never had the opportunity of visiting the States, so the English that we can write was only learned in our Brazilian schools. But we hope that you can fully understand this letter and, if possible, you will help with the idea.

We are a group of highschool and college students. Our idea of promoting friendship among Latin American young people started several months ago. Our first step was to congregate thousands of Brazilian teenagers who would like to correspond with friends in our continent. The idea was so appealing to them that, in three months, we received names, addresses and other informations from over 11,000 Brazilian students. Then we decided to spread the idea to other South American countries. This also was a very successful step, since in the last few months, we have received more than 15,000 applications from Argentina to Mexico. Now we ask for your cooperation for helping us to bring the idea to the young readers in your area. Your publication is one of the only way we have to reach American young people.

Would you please help us to carry our message to all those who are interested in exchanging letters with their Latin American friends?

Thank you!

Amigos Internationais
Caixa Postal 7286
Sao Paulo, SP, Brazil

(Merely write to the given address, give facts/data about yourself such as age, schooling, your hobby interests, specify the age group under which you would prefer to correspond. It would also be a good idea to enclose return postage with your first letter. Here is an opportunity to not only make some new friends, but also to perhaps interest them in our club/hobby.)

AROUND THE CLUBS

ASWLC; Treasurer/Publisher, Stewart MacKenzie and Executive Editor, C.M.Stanbury differ in opinions re matter of changing mailing of "SWL" from 1st to 3rd class. Mr. Stanbury prefers raising membership fee so 1st class mailing can continue.

NNRC; Due membership participation falling off, the Exec. Board has decided the BCB section will, beginning June, have a new look. The 'Reports & Comments' column will henceforth be combined with the BCBDX and a 'BCB Data' subsection will be added.

CIDXC; Along with the regular monthly issue of "Messenger" for May was a very well done Centennial issue of "New Messengerette" by Rodger and Pat McCarthy, done by offset.

WMRC; Though continually plagued with many and various problems, Exec.Editor Joe Johnston does his best to keep bulletins and club operations going. Considering the very little/poor support he is getting from his members, he deserves much tnx, credit.

SADXC; Following is quoted from recent of this clubs' bulletin..."A certain American DX club has suggested a boycott of our club by all other clubs. This American club seems to forget we are not dependable on other clubs for information. If they want to boycott us, let them do so. We are trying to keep politics out of the hobby, but they are trying their best to bring politics into it. If they want, we can always add a extra page or two giving facts about our country compared to theirs, differences in foreign policies, etc. We can start this "war" anytime." (To which we would say..the South African DX Club best be alert that the American club to which it refers is not located with headquarters in the U.S., but is in Canada. Dont "war" on wrong country!)

ARDXC; Executive Editor, Bob Padula informs us that the Australian DX Club also faces a postal increase expected to be effective in July, but will be opposed in Parliament. For info on this club, write Bob at P.O.Box 227, Box Hill, Victoria, Australia.

(ASWLC*American SWL Club; NNRC*Newark News Radio Club; CIDXC*Canadian International DX Club; WMRC*Worldwide Monitors Radio Club SADXC-South African DX Club; ARDXC-Australian Radio DX Club.) *ANARC affiliates.

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"Always remember that spoken word is like an arrow..once you let it go it dont return. THINK before you speak. Is it true? kind??"

EXCERPTS DE MEMBERS LETTERS

New club stamp is great. Have seen number of other club stamps, but ours far best. Again upholding my belief that NASWA is the best club around. (Tony Jinkinson, Ont.)

Would you believe, my shack measures only 11" by 32"? A fact! (Henry Michalenka,R.I.)

In the three months I have been a member of NASWA, Friendx has helped me gain more DX interest/knowledge and new friendships. (Allen Abel, N.Y.)

My friends here who have seen Friendx all think it is absolutely one of the best DX bulletins published. (Seppo Ketola, Finland)

Wonder if anyone in the club can beat my record of HIC-96 VIC-66 in just 8 months? I've still got 30 outstanding reports! (Ed Shaw, Virginia)

Am very happy to be back with NASWA again and although I have not been too active in DXing lately, because of getting married, etc., I am desiring to once more lend my humble support. (Hector Pressa, Argentina)

You often speak of "heart" in your Hdqs section of Friendx...and it is obvious to see the reflections in the various report columns. Proof that NASWA has a destiny and that many of its members believe in it sincerely. (Bob Langevin, Que.)

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* PLAN NOW TO ATTEND THE 2ND ANNUAL *
* ANARC CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN "THE *
* WINDY CITY"(CHICAGO) ON AUGUST 4, 5 *
* AND 6TH! THERE WILL BE PRIZES, EATS, *
* TOURS, ENTERTAINMENT, DISPLAYS, FUN *
* GAMES, TALKS/DISCUSSIONS, CHANCE TO *
* MEET SOME OF THE WORLDS BEST DXERS, *
* NEW/OLD FRIENDS.....AND MAYBE OUR *
* OWN CHARLIE LOUDENBOOMER EVEN!!!?? *
* * * * *

"THE
OPEN
MIKE"



Comments/opinions/criticisms/suggestions regarding subjects and matters pertaining to clubs, bulletins or hobby proper...The Open Mike is medium via which any/all members can "speak out". The only restrictions are that letters must not exceed 500 words, not infringe on political, religious topics.

Many commentaries have appeared concerning what constitutes a "perfect" QSL. Too there are stations chastised for incomplete veries, or praised for all-inclusive veries. In general, overlooked in the quest for QSLs, is how the station determined the accuracy of the report, or whether it was determined at all. It is one thing to have all necessary data on a card, but quite another to determine if that data was merely copied from the report or in fact, checked against the stations log. Some QSLs containing only one or two, or perhaps even none of the required bits of data, can, by their wording, imply a more accurate check of a report than a verie with all necessary data. An outgrowth of this problem is stations that verify by using data and freq only...many times the date refers not to the date of reception, but to the date of the report. Merely dating reports to correspond with the date of reception guarantees the correct figures on the verie, but not a proper confirmation by the station involved. Some recent QSLs guilty of this have been Bayerischer Rundfunk, ORTF Cayenne, VOFC, Radio Malaysia-Sarawak, Tanzania and Radio Greenland. On the other hand, Radio Noumea, Ulan Bator, Rad.Moscow, Mauritius and South Korea are good examples of stations that indicate specifically, a check for accuracy. The moral here is that QSLs should contain 1. complete data and 2. an indication that the report has, in fact, been checked for accuracy. Our efforts shud be directed towards improvement in this area of verifications. Bruce Churchill, Calif.

Many SWLs are "up in arms" over the VOA's new policy of not verifying reports from domestic listeners. I think this reflects a mistaken viewpoint that there is something "special" about a QSL. If they were entirely honest with themselves, they would admit that a QSL cannot be foolproof verification of havinf heard a station, anymore than a tape can (or photo in case of TV). There is no way to prove that the information in your report was not supplied by someone else or constructed from printed skeds, just as tapes and photo's can be copied. Further, it became rather clear awhile back, that the VOA did not methodically check reports, but "groundout" QSLs as a matter of courtesy. So how could they have any value other than as souvenirs or (hi) artwork? And if you heard an overseas transmitter, how could you prove that you didnt catually copy the program material from a domestic feeder? Thus, I see no loss in the VOA's non-QSL policy. Another policy change came at the same time however; Program skeds will not be sent to domestic listeners. However this is to be short-lived; I have recently been informed by my Senator that the VOA will again provide program skdes on request, as long as the supply is available. This is good; We are entitled to this small service! I apply the principle that QSLs are worthless to all other stations. I cannot justify wasting my time and money in sending reports to stations which I know very well I have heard, yet which may not bother to answer. My goal instead, is logging stations, which provides me with entirely sufficient satisfaction. I wish that other DXers who actively QSL, would instead spend time more seriously DXing and reporting to their clubs. It could only result in improving our hobby. I realize however, QSL collecting has certain beneficial side-effects; for those who enjoy receiving foreign mail, collect stamps, pennants, picture postcards, etc., or hope to gain penpals. This is fine, but let no DXer look down his nose at those who do not quest QSLs, or wave his veries around as if there were about them some aura of holy confirmation! Glenn Hauser, N.Mex.

(We welcome/invite comments pro-con the above two letters. What are your opinions? Let us know! Simply write to club Hdqs, mark "Open Mike" on outside envelope. Your letter will appear in next or future bulletin. If you have some other matter you want to also "speak out" on, do so on separate sheet of paper. Something bugging you? Tell us bout it!

Exclusive

LOUDENBOOMER REPORT

Exclusive

As president of International Worldwide Continental DX Association, I'm happy to announce the appointment of Hardy Eberherdovem as the clubs new shortwave section editor!

By the same token, I'm sorry to report that Larry Uthfull; who was appointed to the post last month, submitted his resignation due to health reasons. Larry explained that he came down with a sudden case of aggravated colic and his physician advised him to give up all hobby activities until his condition improves.

Members who have been in the club for the past five months will remember that Larry replaced Elmer Tantrum as shortwave section chief. Elmer served in that capacity from February through April, you will recall, filling in for Bill Opherdoo who was removed from his post by action of the IWCDXA board of directors early this year. Bill had served as section editor since his appointment last December. Prior to that he was 2nd assistant SW editor under the dean of our section heads in recent years, Lon "Pa" Stew. You'll recall the revered "Pa" succumbed at his typewriter last Thanksgiving after he knocked out his final column. The veteran editor held a club service record, having served in that capacity since June 1966. A belated "well done, Pa", wherever you are!

Stew's first assistant, Phil Hizshuz, was unable to step into the No. 1 spot due to unforeseen problems with his local Selective Service office.

Though we've had some minor problems, I'm thankful we've had men of this caliber (except for Opherdoo) willing to fill the gaps. Thank goodness we've not had the problems of editor turnover like some less fortunate clubs have had recently.

We really thought we had an "ace" in Tantrum, but after a good dozen members had threatened to punch him in the nose for some of his...er, ah...outspoken editorials, Elmer felt his hobby interests were changing slightly. Unfortunately for IWCDXA, Elmer left our ranks and the last we heard from him he'd taken up gardenia growing as a pastime.

As for Opherdoo, the less said the better. The board felt it could maybe overlook the "misplacing" of the clubs mimeograph, but when the clubs expense checks were returned to headquarters marked "account closed", it was definite corrective steps were called for.

When venerable old "Pa" passed on to his reward last fall, we were primed to move Hizshuz into the SW editorship. However, almost simultaneously, Phil received his "greetings" from Uncle Sam.

Apparently, however, Phil and the U.S. Army could not see eye to eye on certain matters, according to comments to yours truly in recent letters. He asks that his old friends drop him a line now and then! We all know how our boys in service appreciate a cheery note from home. (Mail may be addressed to Phil in care of the U.S. Army Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.) We're all looking forward to his return to our ranks of IWCDXA'ers in about ten years (with good behavior!)

Until then however, we are looking forward to reading many fine shortwave columns by our new editor, Hardy.

But to be on the safe side...perhaps you'd all better continue to mail your logging reports to club headquarters and yours truly, Charlie L., will forward them to Hardy.. or whomever the editor might be next month.

....Charlie Loudenboomer

1-1-1-1-1-1-1

QUESTION: Is the CIA secretly supporting Radio Habana? A clue pointing to some connection between these supposed adversaries has just been unearthed. The interior design of an envelope used by RHC is the same interlocking eagle pattern found in envelopes of Radio Liberty, which everyone knows is a CIA front. Upon closer inspection, I found the RHC envelope bore under a floral overprint, the address of Circuito CMQ, S.A. So actually it appears that in pre-revolutionary days, CMS got its envelopes from the CIA, and now due to severe envelope shortage, RHC has appropriated them. In fact, few months back it used overprinted env. of a North American based bank. What's next? ("Snoopy")

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS



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

Anthony A. Mirra, 236 Kittredge St., Roslindale, Mass. 02131. "I have been interested in radio, one way or another for a number of years. Am an ARO (K1ZFY) and also a CBER (KMA8998), but SWling is my top choice. Am a college grad, married, 37 and vocation is mineralogist. Equipment used here is an HQ-170A, SX-62A, SX-71 and a Grundig 5000. My antenna is a 150' longwire; Xmtr is a Ranger II. Am interested in cardswaps, tropical fish and photography, also in awards and contests. Read of NASWA in EI."

Charles Rasin, 347 Belleville Ave., Bloomfield, N.J. 07003. "Have been DXing for about 3 years. Am 34, married and work as shipping clerk. Use an SX-110 and a HQ-145A in my listening shack; Antenna is 3 longwires, various lengths. Am interested in awards, contests and cardswaps. Belong to NNRC, RCSWLC and RPDXC. Of the 62 countries heard on SWBC so far, I have 59 verified. Read of NASWA in PE Communications Handbook."

Don Dinkmeyer, Jr., 1015 Manor Drive, Wilmette, Illinois 60091. "Somewhat new to the hobby, I am 15 and a highschool freshman. Receiver is a Realtone "Globepacer", also use a Norelco transistor. Antenna is a 50' longwire. Am interested in awards, contests and tapesponding, video tape recording, sports, space. Have visited 35 states including Hawaii. First learned of NASWA via PE magazine."

Otto Schilling, 1109 N.35th Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85008. "Age is 70, I am married am an accountant. Rx is a National NC-190 with a Mosley SW7 antenna. Although quite interested in the hobby, I am somewhat hampered by hearing defect. Other of my interests are photography and gardening. Heard of NASWA and joined on recommendation of friend/member Bill Sparks, San Francisco, California."

Allen H. Dixon, 2115 So. Edgemoor, Wichita, Kansas 67218. "This is my second "go" at DXing after a layoff of about 15 years. Presently using a Knight R55A and a 100' longwire. Am 48, married and am Supervisor for Boeing Aircraft Co. Interested in contests, awards, also amateur weather forecasting, fishing. Am member of NNRC. Read of NASWA in recent edition of Electronics Illustrated magazine."

David J. Askine, 130 Dexter Drive, Beckley, W.Va., 25801. "About 12 years ago was very active in the hobby, but due college, marriage, moving, etc., the 90 QSLs I had have long been "misplaced", lost in the shuffling. Am now starting all over again! Age is 32, am married and vocation is music director. Presently using a GR-54 rx with an HD-20 added. Antenna is indoor rod type. I am interested in awards, contests, also music and photography. Read about NASWA in current World Radio Handbook."

Bill Peace, 172 Beal Road, Waltham, Mass. 02154. "Attending 11th grade; I am sixteen years old. Have been DXing for about 5 years. Equipment includes a BC-348, Zenith Transoceanic, RK-55 recorder; Antenna is a 50' longwire. Am interested in contests, awards, stamps, fishing and photography. Belong to RCSWC and am PE monitor. I have 60 QSLs to date. Read about NASWA in Popular Electronics magazine."

Mike McPherson, 1807 Exchange Street, Keokuk, Iowa 52632. "Using a Heath GR-54 and a 200' inverted L longwire. Am currently in highschool (11th grade) and am 17. Enjoy the SWling hobby and am also working towards novice ham ticket. Interested in cardswaps, awards, contests and sports. Am member of NNRC and RNYWLC. First heard about NASWA in the 1967 edition of PE Communications Handbook."

Barry C. Williams, 4 Kay Drive, Blockhouse Bay, Auckland 7, New Zealand. "Married, 30 and employed as sales representative, I have been DXing since '51. Receiver is a model 680X Edystone, antenna is a 200x30' omnidirectional. Am interested in SW propagation, low frequency antennae, also water sports, soccer, stamps and electronics. Am a member of NZDXL, also am ARO (ZL1ACZ) but quite inactive. All told, have over 1600 QSLs. Now join NASWA after hearing of it via friend/member Don Jensen."

D.P.Rathke, P.O.Box 191, Alamo, California 94507. "Read of NASWA in current WRTH. Am married, 46 and a mechanical engineer. Rx is a Drake R4A, antenna an SW7 dipole.

(continued next page)

New Members, continued...

George Vieto, Box 267, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone. "Have been interested in SWLing and DX since I first came to this location from New York 23 years ago. Am married, age is 46 and I am Chief of the Panama Canal Transportation Branch. Recently obtained a new Drake R4A receiver which I use now; Also have a Zenith 3000-1. Antenna is a vertical. Heretofore had not been interested much in QSLs, but am now beginning to take more action therewith. Am also quite interested in awards. Belong to RNYWLC and NNRC. Hold and held offices at all levels of American Legion, local, state and national. Pleased to be part of NASWA which I first read of in Communications Handbook."

Stephen D. Pelletier, 345 Salem Street, Andover, Mass. 01810. "I have been a radio and electronics fan since an early age and have earned several awards in these fields as well as in athletics. Am 14 and a highschool student. My receiver is a Haeth GR-64 and I use a longwire antenna. Other gear is a GD-125 Q-multiplier. Am interested in awards, contests, astronomy, biology, sports(football, track) and hiking. So far I have QSLs from 16 countries. Read about NASWA in PE Comm. Handbook."

William P. Frank, 507 Bedford Street, Cumberland, Maryland 21502. "I am a pastor, 38, married. New to the SWLing hobby. Receiver is a Knight "StarRoamer", antenna is an inverted L. Other equipment is a tape recorder. Am somewhat interested in awards and contests, also in reading, wood carving and hi-fi. Am a native of Cleveland, Ohio, attended college there and seminary in Kentucky. Read of NASWA in PE magazine."

Harley J. Shelley, 802 South Steele, Tacoma, Washington 98405. "I am just a beginner at SWLing but much enthused. Age is 37, I am married and vocation is in traffic mgmt. My receiver is a GE "World Monitor" and I employ a whip-type antenna. Am interested in contests, awards. Other interest is in horse-back riding. Recently moved here from Boise, Idaho. Hope to become quite active. Read of NASWA in Communications Handbook."

Richard G. Barker, One Forest Avenue, Rye, New York 10580. "President of my schools Radio and Astronomy Club, I am 14 and in 9th grade. Set up includes an S-120 Hallicrafter and a 142G Magnavox, also an HE-20D CB rig and an antenna matcher. Antennae are a 56' longwire, 159' longwire and a 3' loop. Am interested in awards, contests, card-swaps, astronomy and electronics. Read about NASWA in S-9 magazine."

Edward C. Shaw, 2401 Brambleton S.W., Roanoke, Virginia 24015. "First began SWLing in Sept. '66 with a self-assembled Knight "StarRoamer", now use a Hallicrafters SX-130. Use 2 window half-wave dipole antennae. Other gear is Sony taperecorder, model 123. Interested in awards, contests, cardswaps, tapesponding and astronomy. Have 97 countries logged, 63 verified so far. Am WPE4JHP, belong to RCSWC and RNYWLC. Welcome the opportunity to join NASWA which I heard of via "word of mouth", read of in PE."

Donald J. Kenney, P.O.Box 1668, Santa Monica, Calif. 90406. "I am 28, single and work as a computer programmer. First started SWLing in '54 and now interested in all phases of DXing. Also like to build equipment(which rarely works!) Using a Hallicrafters SX-42 at present with mechanical filter, Q-multiplier and an extra IF stage. Also have a 100kc crystal calibrator. Antenna is a 10' vertical. Am interested in contests, awards, reading, traveling. Belong to NRC, NNRC and ASWLC. Read of NASWA in PE."

Henry Michalenka, 14 Brook Street, Central Falls, Rhode Island 02863. "I am a 14 year old 9th grader whose ambition is to become a radioman in the USAF. My receiver is a 15 transistor Realtone 4597 w/AC'dapter and I use a whip antenna. So far I have 32 QSLs. Am interested in awards, contests, stamps, coins, postal cards and pool. NASWA is my first club and I learned of it via various magazines and books."

Jack L. Burgess, Danville, Iowa 52623. "New at the hobby, I am 31, married and Administrator of Nursing Home. Presently using a Sears receiver, but plan getting new/better set soon. Antenna is a longwire. Am interested in awards, contests and electronics. Read about NASWA in reply to letter of inquiry I sent ARRL."

W.W. Mosby, 145 Sunol Street, San Jose, California 95126. "I'm 32, married and I am a trucker. Originally from the Philippine Islands, I have spent seven years in the U.S. Marines. Been interested in SWLing for about 3 years and presently use a BC-639 and a Hallicrafters S38B and Hammarlund HQ170. Antenna is a 35' random. Am interested in awards, contests, cardswaps, also ham radio. Might mention that my wife is also much interested in SWLing. First read about NASWA in Popular Electronics."

(Continued next page)

New Members, cont'd...

Stanley D. Mayo, 36 Greeley Street, Portland, Maine 04102. "A Service Mgr. and Major Appliance Distributor, I am 52 and married. Began SWling in '31 when I also held a ham ticket (WLDIN). Started DXing seriously in '65, using an HQ-150 and after three months, bought an HQ-180A which I have never regretted. Antenna system; I have a crank-up tilt tower over 40' high and a guyed 40' mast. #1 ant. is coax tapped to tower 8 from ground (for impedance match) for 45' vertical #2 is a 9' vertical on house roof #3 is an SWL7 Mosley dipole Nw/Se #4 is RD5 Mosley and #5 is a 90' longwire L-shaped N/S. All are coax fed w/Dow Key switch at rx. Other equipment are a BC221 freq meter, VTVM oscilloscope and two tape recorders. Am interested in awards, sport car events. Belong to the NNRC and RNYWLC. Listening is somewhat impaired by hearing problem due nerve deafness, but is helped by my using Koss "pro" headphones. Read about NASWA in various publications and joined on recommendation of friend/member Roger Camire."

Thomas Williamson, #6 3515 Havenwood Drive, Cooksville, Ont., Canada. "Originally from the U.K. (came to Canada last November) I have been interested in DXing since 1936. I am 43, married, have four children and am a specialist in Laboratory Medicine. Rx is a Hammarlund HQ-180, antenna is a vertical. Other gear is a Ferrograph tape recorder. I am interested in awards, tapesponding and stamps. Belong to the TDXC (Sweden). My main DX interest is Latin America. SW conditions here, as compared to those in England, are marvelous. Read about NASWA in current World Radio-TV Handbook."

Mark Mitchell, 7223 Valley Brook Road, Birmingham, Michigan 48010. "I am 14 years old, attend Junior Highschool. Have been an SWL for about a year, but am just beginning to collect QSLs. My receiver is a Lafayette HA-63, antenna is a doublet. Other equipment is a Heathkit crystal calibrator. I am interested in awards, also photography. NASWA is my first club and I learned of it via PE., Communications Handbook."

Richard "Duke" DuShane, 6576 N. Dort Hwy, Lot #57, Flint, Michigan 48505. "Interest in SWling began about seven months ago. Use a Heath GR-64 and Q-multiplier; Antenna is a 60' inverted L. Am married, 26, and work for General Motors Inst. Interested in awards, contests, also electronics and reading. So far have logged 19 countries, veried 13. I DX on both SW and BCB, also enjoy copying CW (30wpm on typewriter). Read of NASWA in PE!"

Michael White, 801 Scottwood, Pontiac, Michigan 48058. "I guess you could say I'm a humble man interested in complex things. One of the finest of these is my adventures in SWling. Although I am a newcomer to the hobby, I find it most enjoyable. Receiver is a Knight StarRoamer; Antenna is a 150' longwire. Am married, 21 and employed by GMC. My interests center on QSLs, awards, contests and electronics, archeology, history. NASWA is my first club and I learned of it via EI magazine."

Mrs. Karen Mindermann, 35778 Lake Shore Blvd., Eastlake, Ohio 44094. "As the wife of a Research Electronics Technician, I enjoy making use of the receivers which my husband assembles for experimentary purposes. Present receiver is a homebrew and I use an inverted "V" longwire and a vertical antenna. Am interested in cardswaps, contests, awards, also photography and sports car racing. Read about NASWA in '67 Comm. Handbook."

RENEWALS

Edward Pyatt, 2nd year

Art Glover, 2nd year

Gary Fredricks, 3rd yr.

Hector J. Pressa, 3rd yr.

Bill Stevens, 5th year

Charles Artiss, 2nd year

Paul Burns, 2nd year

Jim Gallucci, 3rd year

Richard Wood, 2nd & 3rd yrs.

Cesar Objio, 2nd & 3rd yrs.

Del Hirst, 2nd year

Dick Little, 5th yr.

Larry Bennett, 3rd yr.

Rick Jenneman, 4th yr.

Doug Benson, 6th yr.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS!!

!Celebrating birthdays! this month are; Adelard Beupre, Bob Birnbaum, Trev Burke, Doug Benson, Joe Castonguay, Don Dinkmeyer, Tony Mirra, Rick Charnes, Rene Chicoine, Barry Deal, Bob Citronberg, Les Dorksens, Pete Feges, Bill Flynn, Ken Hildreth, Mark Hosmer, Mike Kamp, Dick Knapp, David Kupp, Mike Larkins, Bill Murphy, Les Nichols, Ron Seager, Don Precosky, Larry Schwartz, Cecil Waugh, Steven Pelletier, Jack Widner, Ramsay Young.

"A clever mind see's another person's problem, but it takes an understanding heart to help solve it." "He who refuses nothing will soon have nothing to refuse!"

BALLAD OF THE BLUE-TAILED RX *

by Doug Benson

Receivers come, receivers go
And I am stuck with mine I know.
It has 4 tubes, no RF stage
Goes back 10 years, but cannot age.

Its dial is cracked, its knobs are split
And peeling paint doth cover it.
And as I tune its weathered face
It shrieks, groans all o'er the place.

My father lacking worldly means
Gave me the set while in my teens.
And dutifully he said to me,
"A beginners set, as you can see."

So now 10 years and more have fled
And here I sit, though filled with dread;
For DXCC, ne'er I'll see
"Beginners set" though Pro is me.

Perhaps when kids are grown and raised
And cash have I for all my days
Maybe then will I chance to see
New set via Social Security.

But as I scan the headline page
Note Syncoms now are all the rage.
And when I fin'ly have the dough
Will DX Jupiter, I know.

So pity me as I sit here
With DX heart, but not the gear.
Receivers come, receivers go,
Will have it 40 years or so.

(Refrain)

Oh gimme that set with the RF stage
18 tubes and thats the rage
Gimme that set with the RF stage
And I'll pull the weak ones in.

* To tune of "Blue-tailed fly".

EFFECTIVE THIS MONTH

Yearly membership rate is now \$5.00 for
12 editions of "Frendx" via 3rd-class;
\$7.00 via 1st-class (NA). Airmail rates
available to those interested.
NASWA is not the only club to increase
rates...others are doing and still others
plan doing in near future.

Plan now to attend the 2nd annual ANARC
convention in Chicago; August 4, 5, 6 !!!

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

As many of us know, there are countless
hundreds of peoples over the world who, Tho
they do not realize it, are SWLs and/or DX
enthusiasts. Many listen now and then, some
listen regularly, to certain or various of
the bands on their receivers. Without any
knowledge, proper, of the hobby nor the
clubs connected, they are "in the dark" as
to the added enjoyment and pleasures they
are missing. Still and all, even as some
learn of the hobby, take interest in one
or some of the clubs...at first, they are
confused, even by the mere names certain
clubs use. It might well be said that the
name of some clubs do not at all hold true.
Take for example the American SWL Club -
ASWLC and our own North American SW Assn.-
NASWA; The former would have an outsider
or beginner think it would deal solely with
SWLing only, yet it does not. Its bulletin
"SWL" covers MW in addition to SWBC and
Ute sections. And our "Frendx" reknown as
the "Journal for SWBCers" covers only the
SWBC phase of the hobby, even though our
club name would lead many to think we may
cover all SW phases. Names of other clubs
also do not factually reflect properly.
The International Radio Club of America-
IRCA, and the National Radio Club-NRC, are
both strictly MW/BCB clubs, yet who would
be alert to this merely by hearing or read-
ing the names? The Newark News Radio Club
and the Canadian International DX Club are
both "general" type clubs, yet how would
a newcomer to the hobby know until after
seeing his first edition of their bulletin?

Why do we bring this up? Simply because
there are many letters rcvd at club Hdqs
from prospective members, who want to know
about subjects/matters dealing with AROing,
about the ARRL, and about numerous other
subjects/matters, phases of the hobby that
we do not cover, yet our name would seem
to indicate tht we do.

What's in a name? You know, we know!, but
think of the hundreds who dont! What can
we do about it? Surely this is a concern
for all clubs. Have you any idea's???????

Today over 95% of newcomers to clubs learn
of us via commercial publications; Think
of the added number interested in the hobby
who do not rcve these publications. How
can we reach them? inform them?

We welcome your suggestions!!

The ANARC Report

The Association of North American Radio Clubs is a non-profit organizational body, composed of appointed club representatives from most major shortwave, broadcast, ham and utility-interested clubs. Representatives are appointed in number based upon the size of club membership. Each has one parliamentary vote in the association. NASWA has 3 reps, max. no.

East Coast Rep
D. Benson
63 High Street
Laconia NH 03246

West&Centrl Rep
Frank Peters
820 West 34th St
Chicago Ill 60608

West Coast Rep
Art Glover
2318 S. Laurel
Port Angeles, Wash.

The ANARC QSL Committee
Part III of IV Rpts

The QSL committee, headed up by Thomas Guglielmi, 10747 Cottage Grove, Chicago Illinois 60628, began in January 1965, altho did not emerge as such until a year later in January of 1966. In '65, then-Executive Secretary Donald Jensen mentioned the possibility of a so-called Watchdog Committee to, among other items, improve the QSLing procedures of stations and to improve station-listener cooperation. The matter died there until a year later, when Tom accepted the post of chairman of the new committee. Immediately a form letter was drafted to all major broadcasters. Tom listed the first answers in July 1966, noting that Trans World Radio, Donaire, favoring inclusion of the suggested items on each verification card:

Name of reporter sending the report, date, time, frequency, the station identity and its transmitting power.

Tom, in July, noted that three men had been added to the body of the committee. Two months later, with the committee well in stride, he reported to ANARC favorable response from the International Committee of the Red Cross, who handle special broadcasts a few times a year over SBC broadcasting facilities. They noted willingness to comply with the points asked by the committee on their QSL cards. Radio Finland, whose QSLs are mailed under supervision of the Finalnds DX Club noted that the power notation requirement could not be met at that time. Both the MOA and station WNY W declined to alter the formats of their verie cards. With the changeover in reins of executive secrtariat in October 66, and the immediate problems thereto, the committee faded into the background briefly, as far as publicity is concerned, then followed the hospitalization of the chairman. It is interesting to note the favorable reactions reported by the committee from those stations replying so far, and indicates an interest throughout the world on the part of stations to improve listener-broadcaster relations. We're sorry to note that this summation is a bit sketchy, due to the unavailability of information from the committee itself.

Association news this month includes the word from chairman Benson that the Country List is done, stenciled and mailed to ANARC headquarters. The chairman had mineoed a goodly number of copys which were sent for club distribution to headquarters of the ANARC. The final committee report, that of the country list committee, will be included herein next month. Now, overpage for some exciting information on the 1967 2nd annual Association of North Amer. Radio Clubs Convention..

EXCITING NEWS FROM THE CONVENTION COMMITTEE.....
Hang onto your hats!

Frank Peters, one of your NASWA Reps, announces the procurement of two major prizes to be awarded at the 2nd annual convention August 4th, 5th and 6th in Chicago.

A \$140.00 Hallicrafters Receiver and a \$70.00 Tape Recorder will be given some lucky persons at the Convention! Frank notes "these are only the first prizes we've been able to get"..And there are lots more. Gerry Dexter, Executive Secretary, says all conventioners will take home something from this, the biggest effort of the hobby year.

WRITE NOW..NOW..FOR RESERVATIONS FOR THE 2ND ANNUAL ANARC CONVENTION. Last year's was good, this year's is going to be better. Registration fee, covering the banquet, etall, will be in the neighborhood of ten dollars, you'll see your representatives, rub elbows with the DXing "elite". The Essex Inn, Michigan at 8th Street, Chicago is the site. There's free parking, air conditioning, a heated pool, TV in each room, and a courtesy car service available to all guests at the Essex. Bring your wife, bring your girlfriend..or bring both.

Don't miss it, YOU may be using that brand new Hallicrafters receiver the week after!

WRITE, right now, enclosing an SASE, to Warren Nordgren, 2129 Linden Avenue, Waukegan Illinois 60085 for a registration form. Don't put it off.

Discussions displays photos door prizes banquets dinners fun
prizes games friends chuckles meetings gifts drinks
speeches awards nominees business yls chatter

PASS THE WORD

SECOND ANNUAL ANARC CONVENTION AT CHICAGO
AUGUST 4, 5 AND 6TH. ESSEX INN. ALL COME.

PASS THE WORD

And what's this we hear about a possible debate between well-known DXers???? Come and see, eh?

Other association matters: The proposal mentioned last month concerning admission of non-club "clubs" caused debate behind the scenes. Two subsequent proposals were submitted for vote, including Rep. Stanbury's, & ballot sent out. However, due a technical error in the ballot's makeup vehement opposition to it was encountered from one club. This, coupled with tie vote on two of the three proposals on the ballot, has prompted Exec Secretary Dexter to call for comments on a simple 2/3rds vote to admit or exclude any future club from the association. Still, the whole matter remains up in the air.

Hank Bennett, longtime PE column editor and NNRC SW editor, has asked to be releived of his ANARC Representative post due to work pressure. His succesor will be Al Saterbier of New Jersey.

ANARC has been asked to send a protest letter to the VOA on their new exclude-U.S.-reports policy, and the request turned over to the QSL Committee (see previous page). '73s from Art, Doug and Frank



 N A S W A
**SHORT WAVE
 BROADCAST CENTER**



DONALD N. JENSEN, EDITOR
 1832 RIDGE DR., RACINE, WISC. 53406

Co-Editors

Gregg Calkin-QSL Report Del Hirst-Logging Report Dan Henderson-NewsRoom

MULTI-PAGE FEATURES

Some of the most popular articles which have appeared in *Freudx* during the past six months or so have been the multi-page, in depth features. By multi-page, we mean those which run beyond the normal two-page limit of most features. This month, for example, we present a four page report on the Voice of the Blue Eagle, which we believe to be the most complete study of this operation to appear in a radio bulletin. Our past reports on Indonesia, the Voice of America and communist China were all well received, if mail response is any indication. We want them to continue in *Freudx*.

In fact, a multi-page study, centering on a particular country, in this case the USSR is in the planning stage now and will appear in several months. The work involved in preparing such a feature is considerable, which thus far has limited our plans to only a few of these in depth studies a year.

But since they are popular, we are opening up this particular field to our members with a talent and interest in writing and, especially, in research.

If there are among you persons who would like to study and write a multi-page feature on broadcasting activities in a particular country, we would welcome your efforts!

There are a number of countries which could well form the topic for exhaustive research of this sort; India, Pakistan, Mozambique, Angola, Brazil and most of the Latin American countries with many stations, to name a few.

What would be required? A study of our already printed multi-page features on Indonesia and China will give you a good idea. A study on your favorite country should run about six to eight pages and should include the major elements contained in the Indonesian and Chinese features.

These don't seem to be projects the newcomers to the hobby should embark upon. Also, if you notify us that you have an interest in doing such a study, let us know which country you wish to tackle. Once having notified us, we'd expect you to carry through to a conclusion and a final manuscript within about four to six months.

Anyone interested? If so, write us at 1832 Ridge Drive, Racine, Wisconsin, and let us know. Then go to it.

...Don Jensen

TGNA'S LITTLE BROTHER

TGBA, Radio Maya Barillas, Huehuetenango, Guatemala, on 2,360 kc/s., is operated by the Central American Mission of Dallas, Tex., the same organization that owns the more well-known TGNA. TGBA uses a Collins 300G transmitter with a horizontal antenna, folded dipole type, 63 meters (about 207 ft.), supported between two 90 ft. television type antenna towers. There are about 300 watts to the antenna.

Programs are broadcast in Spanish and in six of the Indian languages of western Guatemala. The station is about 2½ years old and at the time of construction, there was no road suitable for auto or truck transportation. Thus the antenna towers had to be carried in in sections by the men of the local church.

Usual verification signer appears to be Loran Veith, director.

....Gerry Dexter

WNYW TRANSMITTER N.J. BOUND IN '68

Radio New York Worldwide's transmitting station at Scituate, Mass., destroyed by fire in April, and now back in limited operation, is headed for new location.

The \$1.7 million facility, purchased some three years ago by the Mormon Church from WRUL, the world famous shortwave station established before WWII, burned to the ground last April, with the cost of replacement set at \$1 million.

Word that the 50,000watt transmitter will soon be back in full operation so soon comes as both good and bad news for Scituate residents, depending on the degree of TVI it causes on individual sets. But even if the latter is acute, there is consolation..... the new installation is termed "temporary".

According to Arch Madson, President of the Bonneville International Corp., Salt Lake City, Utah, which controls the stations affairs, an 800 acre tract has been purchased in the isolated area of Chatsworth, New Jersey, where a new transmitter will be built. Although Madson did not give a date when the new facility would be in operation, the construction of such an installation is expected to take 18 months. He further said there were engineering problems involved in transferring the transmission operation from Massachusetts to New Jersey, but promised the move would be made as soon as was practical. In addition he said that the new equipment installed will have the latest interference suppressors mounted in it.

Over the years the station has been reported as being linked to and financed by the CIA in part, specifically in the overthrow of the Guzman regime in Guatemala in 1954, and in being linked with Radio Swan, a CIA station on Swan Island, beamed at Cuba in past. However both present and former owners deny there is any financial support from any government agency.

One of the original stations in what is now the VOA, WNYW, then WRUL, was credited by Norway with saving the Norwegian fleet during WWII. In 1962, the late President Kennedy cited the station for its help for beaming Spanish-speaking programs into Cuba during the missile crisis. (via Mike Macken, Mass.)

Q--Q--Q--Q--Q

DOMINICAN SW STATIONS ON THE AIR, MAY '67

Freq	Call	Name and location	Time Sked-broadcast
3210	HIMP	Radio Ocoa, San Jose de Ocoa	1200-0300
3365	HIRL	Radio Exitos, Santiago	1200-0500
3375	HIAD	Radio San Juan, San Juan	1200-0300
4880	HIJP	Radio Commercial, Santo Domingo	1030-0500
4910	HIN	Radio HIN, Santo Domingo	1100-0500
4940	HIBE	Radio Mil, Santo Domingo	1100-0500
4960	HICN	Radio Antillas, Santo Domingo	1100-0500
5010	HIMS	Radio Cristal, Santo Domingo	1100-0500
5030	HIBB	La Voz del Papagayo, La Romana	1200-0300
6075	HIDB	Radio Libertad, Santiago	1100-0100
6090	HISD	Radio-TV Dominicana, Santo Domingo	1100-0500
6190	HIAU	Broadcasting Tropical, La Voz de la Libertad, Puerto Plata	1100-0300
9505	HISD	Radio-TV Dominicana, Santo Domingo	1100-0500

Frequencies and time skeds subject to changes. (Cesar Objio, Dom. Republic)

Q--Q--Q--Q--Q

Keep well informed on SWBCing by reading every edition of FRENDX, the "Journal for SWBCers" issued monthly by NASWA....the only all-SWBC club in North America!!!!!!

SPECIAL REPORT *** SPECIAL REPORT *** SPECIAL REPORT *** SPECIAL REPORT **

THE TRUE STORY OF THE VOICE OF THE BLUE EAGLE

One of the more intriguing operations of recent years, as far as shortwave listeners are concerned, has been the Voice of the Blue Eagle, the multi-faceted broadcasting project of the U.S. Navy. While there have been some published reports of this governmental airborne operation, known as Project Jenny, we don't believe the full story has appeared in any radio club bulletin until now.

The mission of Project Jenny, to broadcast radio and television from an airborne platform, had its beginnings as far back as November 1962, when radio and television equipment was installed in two stripped Navy cargo C-118 aircraft for use during the Cuban crisis. These planes flew from an undisclosed southeastern airfield at an altitude of 12,000 feet. The Navy crews had the assignment of superimposing a propaganda television signal on the Cuban TV channels.

The success of this venture prompted the Navy, with U.S. Information Agency blessings, to turn to television again during the Dominican crisis in April-May, 1965. The Secretary of the Navy recalled to active duty, Capt. George C. Dixon, who had been in charge of maintaining the Navy's entire global communications network until his retirement in 1964.

The street fighting in the Dominican capital, Santo Domingo, had resulted in the damaging of Radio Santo Domingo-TV, HISD-TV, Channel 4. Because of the importance of television as a news and propaganda source, plus the feeling by the average Dominican citizen that the TV station was a symbol of the existing government, U.S. officials believed it necessary to get the station operational again as soon as possible.

Within 48 hours of Capt. Dixon's recall, the required television broadcasting gear was loaded aboard a pair of DC-6 aircraft and flown south to the trouble zone to reestablish TV broadcasting.

A short time earlier, a feasibility study had been conducted by the Pentagon's Joint Chiefs of Staff, concerning the potential of telecasting and broadcasting from aircraft in Vietnam. Simultaneously with the Dominican crisis, a decision was made to replace the aging C-118 planes outfitted in 1962 with Lockheed C-121 Super Constellations. These airborne broadcasters, to cost \$3 million each, were to be used in Vietnam.

Actual work on the first such plane, one which had been in Navy service since 1953, began that month, May 1965. The Oceanographic Air Survey Unit, which had experience in operating C-121 aircraft at the Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, Md., was selected as the parent squadron to command Project Jenny. Technical control was placed in the hands of the Chief of Naval Operations. In command of the OASU at the Maryland base was Lt. Cdr. C.R. Smith, assisted by Lt.(jg) R.A. Rollins.

Conversion problems developed. To begin with, conventional radio and TV equipment had to be adapted for use in the Super Connies. Technical problems, such as the effect of constant vibration in the planes had to be overcome. Much later, Lt. Col. D. Forrest Ballou, officer-in-charge of the AFRTS in Vietnam, commented, "Considering the problems involved, it is amazing we have been able to transmit with such regularity."

BLUE EAGLE I

The first aircraft, Blue Eagle I, was reconfigured as a high power communications and radio relay station. Its transmitters, AM, FM and shortwave, totalled 32,000 watts. It was designed to relay broadcast programs to troops serving in Vietnam, and to serve as a military communications link. Installation and testing was completed during the summer of 1965. It was then flown to Andrews Air Force Base, near Washington D.C., for further on-the-air tests.

Blue Eagles II and III, also 1953 vintage Super Constellations (C-121's), were equipped with complex television setups. They were delivered to Andrews on August 25, 1965. These two planes were to provide airborne TV coverage in Vietnam until permanent ground television stations were constructed and installed. A two-channel system was to be provided, with English language programming for American servicemen on one channel,

(Continued next page)

BLUE EAGLE (Continued)

and Vietnamese on the other. The work was done by a group of Naval officers, aviation electronic technicians and mechanics, submarine and surface electronic technicians and civilian technical representatives, who did a remarkable job of piecing together the various systems. Most of it had to be cut down, modified, redesigned and rewired. By January 1966, Blue Eagles II and III were ready for deployment to South Vietnam.

Meanwhile, testing of the radio version, Blue Eagle I was going on at Andrews too. In September 1965, residents of Baltimore, Md., complained that the medium wave test signal of Blue Eagle I on 1000 kc/s., was interfering with local WSID, the 1 kw. daytime on 1010 kc/s. The Baltimore News-American quoted the FCC as saying, "What has been observed is a government test of broadcast operations and related facilities for world-wide uses. It is a more or less classified activity. The Blue Eagle broadcast is a legitimate activity sanctioned by the FCC." The paper reported many Baltimore residents objected to the FCC concerning the tests.

About this time, shortwave listeners were hearing test broadcasts on several short-wave frequencies, including 19,100 kc/s., with classical and jazz music programming. Though the airborne tests were conducted in the Chesapeake area, with the plane based at Andrews, there was some speculation, later proved incorrect, that the unknown station was an off-shore, shipboard pirate transmitter.

On October 4 or 5, 1965, it was decided by Pentagon officials to send Blue Eagle I to Vietnam to relay broadcasts on AM-MW and shortwave of World Series and Army-Navy games to U.S. servicemen. Besides improving morale, the mission was designed to test the system under operational conditions and evaluate its effectiveness.

On one day's notice, the aircraft took off for the Pacific theater. It passed over the west coast of the U.S. on the morning of October 6, when it was heard on shortwave, on 9,530 kc/s., by NASWer Art Glover, Port Angeles, Wash. Originally, its term of deployment was to have been two weeks. So popular were the relayed broadcasts, however, it stayed nine weeks. In December, having proven the feasibility and value of the system, Blue Eagle I returned to the United States for overhaul and the installation of additional electronic gear. It flew to Pittsburgh, where special equipment was added by a local manufacturer. Newsmen who saw the plane there indicated it had several protruding antennas, banks of tape machines, studios and control consoles. A false cover story was given the reporters that the plane was then to be used for some sort of geological survey work. Actually, after refitting, Blue Eagle I returned to Vietnam on January 7, 1966.

BLUE EAGLES II AND III

Blue Eagles II and III were by this time ready to begin television transmissions in Vietnam. On January 3, 1966, an advance party of four officers and 21 enlisted men, the OASU Western Pacific Detachment, arrived at Tan Son Nhut Air Base, Saigon, to prepare an operating base for Project Jenny. No working space had been assigned, so the party selected an area between two lines of aircraft and set up headquarters with two tents, scrap lumber, shipping crates and CONEX boxes. The base provided furniture for the tents and three pickup trucks for transportation. Blue Eagle II arrived on January 15 and Blue Eagle III arrived six days later. On January 21, the target date for initiating the television station, a test broadcast was aired, featuring speeches by Premier Ky, Ambassador H.C. Lodge, and General William Westmoreland, taped at the airport terminal, via Blue Eagle III.

On February 7, regular television transmission began. The schedule was for one hour of Vietnamese programming on Channel 9, starting at 7:30 p.m., local time, and three hours of U.S. programming on Channel 11, starting at 8 p.m., seven days a week. Broadcast time was limited on Channel 9, because of the shortage of Vietnamese programs.

A normal on-station site was established 15 miles southeast of Saigon, where the airplane flew in a tight circle between 10,500 and 11,000 feet altitude. This predetermined location allowed viewers within a 50 mile radius to train their antennas on a fixed position for optimum viewing. Blue Eagles II and III alternated nightly. Each aircraft is equipped with a pair of video tape recorders, two 16 mm film projectors, a small live, sound-proof studio booth and six audio tape recorders. Filmed and taped television shows are transmitted by major American TV networks. (Continued next page)

BLUE EAGLE (Continued-3)

A few feet behind the cockpit, in a 5 by 10 ft. studio, a member of the AFRTS staff, such as M/Sgt. Shelly Blunt, handles booth announcing and on-camera chores. Some ten other Navy men, like CPO W.J. Smithers and ETN2 Bruce P. Paret, perform their duties. Pilots like Lt. Cdr. Donald Ferris fly the plane in tight 10-mile circles above the Vietnamese countryside. Sometime later, Lt. Cdr. R.L. Triplett assumed command of the OASU Western Pacific Detachment.

Things went well for Project Jenny during the next several months. So successful was the Blue Eagle operation that the Department of Defense authorized the conversion of Blue Eagle IV on April 4 last year. It went into service in September.

But on April 12, a Viet Cong mortar attack was made on Tan Son Nhut AB. All three Blue Eagles were hit and three men were slightly injured. Blue Eagle I, though it needed two propeller changes and suffered several fragment punctures in the wings and fuselage, was back on station in four days. Blue Eagle III had only a few minor punctures and was able to keep its assignment the next day. Blue Eagle II, however, took two direct hits, one in the tail and one in the top of the fuselage. There were hundreds of fragment punctures and two propellers were badly damaged. Despite newspaper accounts that II was destroyed, maintenance personnel completed repairs by May 8 and the plane was again operable. During this period, Blue Eagle went to a five day per week schedule. In late summer, the television operations emphasized the political aspects of the Vietnamese elections.

From February to October, while II and III were flying near the Saigon area, construction of a permanent, fancy new 25 kw. transmitter-studio complex was underway in the capital's downtown. On October 25, 1966, it went on the air. This permanent facility, guarded by concrete bunkers, now provides TV service to the area. It was the scene of a Viet Cong raider attack last Christmas Eve, but the assault was beaten off after an exchange of gunfire. Up country, television service has also been provided. In September, Gen. Westmoreland cut the ribbon opening the station at Qui Nhon. There, as at DaNang, and soon at Pleiku, 11-ton mobile vans, each worth \$200,000, broadcast relayed television programs. The one near Qui Nhon is perched atop an 1,800 foot mountain, where it was hauled by bulldozers. Twelve men assigned to the station live there in armed bunkers. Part of their job is to protect the 132 foot transmitting antenna. By July 1 of this year, AFRTS will have eight TV stations in Vietnam, reaching 90% of all U.S. forces. The present broadcasting schedule is 6:30 to 11 p.m., local time, weekdays; from 1:30 p.m. to midnight on Saturdays and Sundays.

BLUE EAGLES TODAY

What has happened to the Blue Eagles? All four continue to broadcast radio or TV signals, according to the Navy. Now the television planes fly daily from Tan Son Nhut, 90 miles southwest of Saigon, where they circle over the Mekong Delta town of Can Tho, beaming Vietnamese programs to the populous area. After dark, crewmembers often see gun flashes below. When air strikes are called for on the terrain directly below the C-121's orbiting pattern, the announcer goes on camera and tells the audience, "Due to atmospheric conditions, we are shifting our flight pattern five miles to the west." Then viewers can swivel their antennas a bit. During the Saigon area operations good reception was consistently reported up to 50 miles; with better antennas this increases to about 125 miles. Useable signals have been noted as far as the Cambodian capital and in areas nearly 200 miles from Saigon. Viewers in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and Bangkok, Thailand have written of reception. The latter received signals at a 400 mile range, beyond line of sight, indicating TV DX of a tropospheric variety. With a transmitter power of 2 kw. on each channel, and .7 db. antenna gain, Blue Eagle TV signals really get out.

Concerning equipment, the TV equipped aircraft contain 1 kw. voice transmitter, 10 kw. AM voice transmitter, 10 kw. single sideband transmitter for AM or FM. The planes sprout 7 VHF-TV antennas, and a smaller one on top. There is also a 1,000 foot trailing wire antenna for AM-FM, two smaller wingtip trailing wire antennas for SSB, and a variable wingtip-to-tail antenna. Studio equipment is manufactured by RCA.

(Continued next page)

BLUE EAGLE (Continued-4)

The entire television electronics installation is powered by a gas-turbine power unit, utilizing the aircraft's fuel supply. This compact, light-weight, all solid state construction delivers over 125 kilovolt-amperes of power, 110 AC. There are two ten-ton air conditioners to control temperatures.

The crew consists of a Naval officer, with his team of technical director, video-switcher, aural-switcher, transmitter technician and studio programming assistant (announcer), in addition to the normal, independent flight crew.

Though no listener reports have been published here or abroad concerning reception of the shortwave and medium wave relay broadcasts of AFRTS/VOA programs by Blue Eagle I, Navy sources indicate these are continuing. Blue Eagle aircraft are rotated back to the States for major maintenance checks on a regular basis. In this manner, the latest improvements and developments in electronic equipment can be utilized.

During one of these Stateside maintenance checks, NASWA member Glenn Hauser, of Albuquerque, N.M., heard signals of the Voice of the Blue Eagle on October 8, 1966, on 11,620 kc/s. The station was relaying a broadcast of medium wave station WCUB, 980 kc/s. Manitowoc, Wis., at the time. Theories that this broadcast might be linked with a reported Navy airborne lake survey project, conducted with the Universities of Wisconsin and Michigan, from Truax AFB, Wis., now seem to be ruled out. By coincidence, however, the study of Lake Michigan, Project ASWEPS, also used Super Constellation aircraft and was controlled by the same parent squadron that conducts Project Jenny, OASU. Furthermore, there is no logical basis now to support a theory which appeared elsewhere attempting to link Hauser's Blue Eagle transmission with the disappearance of Radio Americas from the shortwaves some weeks earlier.

According to a Navy spokesman, Blue Eagle's operation "will continue indefinitely with many auxiliary tasks under consideration for utilization of the aircraft. The possibilities for use of aircraft of this configuration are almost unlimited," and will be "providing valuable service to the U.S. Navy and the free world for many years to come."

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(This special report on the Blue Eagle operations was compiled from many sources, including magazine articles, U.S. Navy information, news accounts, and radio club bulletins. Special thanks to Dan Henderson for invaluable assistance. DNJ)

RADIO CLUBE DE MOCAMBIQUE

As with most things, there must be a beginning. Radio Clube de Mocambique, in Lorenzo Marques, Mozambique, was conceived in 1932. The idea of forming this station arose from a meeting of radio amateurs, who met to form a radio club.

The station was officially sanctioned in July 1933. This enterprise proved to be the most successful endeavor in the country. The only thing that stood in the way of the six men who founded it was lack of funds..naturally. This, however, did not stop them. They built their own transmitter. Because of problems with importing radio equipment, the men borrowed parts from local hams in their area. This original transmitter is still in existence and is kept as a memento of past achievements.

Using this transmitter, regular broadcasts began on March 18, 1933. Records

were borrowed from friends and business firms. These first transmissions ran three hours per week. From the beginning the programs attracted public interest. When the operations of Radio Clube de Mocambique drew reactions from listeners in South Africa, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, two more transmitters were added.

Today the station is housed in a modern eight story building, with a record library of 70,000. It broadcasts 18 hours daily. It now uses nine 5 kw, three 7.5 kw, four 10 kw, one 20 kw, three 25 kw, two 50 kw. and one 100 kw. transmitters. A 1 kw. FM stereo transmitter is also in use and a TV station has been approved for installation in the near future.

Radio Clube de Mocambique has always been very friendly to shortwave listeners and we salute them!

...Barry Deal

AN ANALYSIS OF THE BOLIVIAN BROADCASTING SITUATION - 1955-67
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CLANDESTINE STATIONS

This special feature is digested from a study published by the DXplorer Radio Association. In this, the first section, we will treat some of the aspects of Bolivian broadcasting that are unique and pertinent. In the July and August Frenx issues, the study will conclude with a list and informative data on some 46 legal and illegal Bolivian broadcasting stations on shortwave operating in this time period.

* * * * *

Interesting sidelights of the SWL hobby today are an increased geographical knowledge of far lands as well as their political situations. It must be realized, however, that Bolivia is, in this respect, a unique country and does not fit into any general classification, since its political developments brought the country to a rather unusual position. For a full understanding of the broadcasting situation, particularly as it relates to clandestine operations, a quick look must be given to Bolivian political history of the past 15 years.

Bolivia is one of the two largest tin producers in the world and for Bolivia, tin spells trouble. With few exceptions, the labor situation today is similar to that of the 19th Century in the U.S. Until a bloody revolution in 1952, the mines were owned by a few wealthy families, such as Patiño and Aramayo. In that year, the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) seized power and nationalized the mines. But the long dreamed for nationalization only brought chaos to the mines and the central government of Bolivia lost control of the miners.

Some elements of the government, realizing that the real Bolivian power had shifted from the Army to the miners, decided to capitalize on this for their own personal reasons. They armed the miners with weapons. This led to clashes between the Army and the miners, which have caused much unrest in the country.

When the split between the central government and the miners began, about 1955, the latter became aware that because of their weapons and numerical strength, the Army scarcely dared to resort to the use of real force. Shortwave broadcasting became a logical choice of the miners in transmitting their feelings to the government and in trying to inflame the peasants of their areas.

The Bolivian representative at the ITU meeting in 1962 stated that out of 94 stations operating in Bolivia, 34 were clandestines. He was basically representing a government that had no power nor means to stop the operation of the stations illegally broadcasting from his country. Not only did those stations operate outside the law, they were in the wrong bands, generally allotted to point-to-point or news agency facilities. Technical standards were low, with drift and spurious emissions, making interference even harder to avoid. If this wasn't enough, most of the clandestines used the same language on the air they did in the mines, without missing any popular obscenity.

In recent years, the stations which illegally used 50 or 100 watt ham or surplus transmitters, installed 1,2 and even 5 kw. outlets, thus widening the number of interference complaints. It was flatly stated by the Bolivian government that it did not know what to do to bring this situation under control.

One of the legal stations, the official government's voice, was Radio Illimani. This was controlled by Don Carlito Cervantes, a former theater director and actor, about 50 years old, and a blind supporter of the MNR. His appointment as General Director was considered of the same importance as that of a state minister.

During a 1960 minor revolution, the station was attacked ("..we've had (gun)fire so many times around here, that you can hardly recall who's who.."). With the station under fire, Don Carlito and a jeepload of soldiers rushed to the station while the battle was in progress. Trying to shut the station off the air, the director was shot in the leg.

Don Carlito also had his troubles with union spokesmen who wanted to use the station for propaganda broadcasts. To refuse might mean retaliation, to say yes would mean government trouble; since those messages were usually anti-government in tone. (Next pg.)

BOLIVIAN BROADCASTING (Continued) - After long delays, the union leaders would be allowed to broadcast their speeches, but unknown to them the facilities of a little 200 watt auxiliary transmitter, on 5,955 kc/s., were used. The regular MW and 9,555 kc/s. transmitters continued to broadcast regular programs.

The regular transmitters are located outside of LaPaz, and in order to visit them, one must pass several sentinels, equipped with machine guns and automatic weapons.

Another legal station is Radio Altiplano, owned by Don Mario Carrasco, a strong MNR supporter and publisher of the largest Bolivian newspaper.

The transmitter is an imported Phillips model, rated at 5 kw., and is neatly installed a few miles outside LaPaz, in a lot of about 50 by 100 yards. In the center of the area is a building housing the transmitter and emergency power plant, with a water cooling tower for generators. At each corner of the yard are ten-foot high towers. It was explained that inside each tower, for "protection", are .50 caliber machine guns.

Operation of clandestine stations in Bolivia is made difficult by the mountainous conformation of the country. But the uniqueness of a Bolivian clandestine lays in the fact that instead of being hidden, hunted by government forces, it is peacefully installed in some convenient location, receives and sends mail, featuring listeners' requests, and even verifies, at times, reports from foreign listeners.

By an odd quirk of reasoning, many clandestines use post office channels, because these are "authorized", hence could cause no interference for other stations. Usually the postal telecommunications station would be forced to leave the frequency as a result.

This was the declared philosophy of one clandestine, Radio Libertad on 6,135 kc/s., operated by a Textile Workers Union in Santa Cruz. The office of this station was the social center of the community. Based on the crowd of "featherbedders" in the station, it must have a staff larger than the VOA.

Technical facilities of the illegal stations vary greatly. Home built units feeding surplus U.S. transmitters, Japanese mikes, German tape recorders, and the like. VR tubes glow on and off, since the line voltage, even when supplied by the municipality, ranges from 80 volts to the nominal 115 volts.

The clandestine station's most popular aerial consists of a half wave dipole, hanging between huge bamboos, 30 or more feet in height, fastened to city lamp poles. A form of parasitic grass grows on the wires and feeders of the antennae, giving the whole setup an odd appearance.

Even before the political situation cropped up, there were commercial illegal stations in the country. Old timers may recall Radio Rural, la Voz del Agro Oriental, 6,240A. Kc/s., Santa Cruz de la Sierra; Radio Libertad, Sucre, 6,600 kc/s. (destroyed in 1959, rebuilt and operated as Radio Sucre); Radio Libertad, 6,305V. kc/s.; and Radio Camiri, 9,084 mc/s., which was installed in a sugar mill in the Camiri area.

Some began illegally and were later licensed. Radio Grigota is an example of this sort of clandestine. It began as an unlicensed operation about 1958, as Radio Libertad on 6,235 kc. It was later sold to another private party, Antonio Santillan Escalante, who sold it as soon as it was legally licensed. Today it is operated by a Textile Union.

With the unions gaining power, the situation of small broadcasters, illegal and legal, is tough in the smaller towns. They are under union pressure and government threats to close them down, in the case of the illegal ventures.

Illegal broadcasters are in trouble, which explains why in recent years there are relatively few clandestines on the air, except for those operated by unions. The owners of these commercial illegal ventures close them down out of fear of their being bombed by the workers unions if they fail to offer support to labor's cause. Also, the Monitoring Department in LaPaz is more active than many believe and many illegal stations are promptly closed down before they can fall under union control.

As a final brief aside to those DXers who wonder why their reports go unanswered, a visitor to one Bolivian station discovered the use to which the staff put listeners' mail. A batch of listeners letters were found on a nail in what passed for the station's rest room...for use as toilet tissue!

RADIO LIBERTY

Most listeners are familiar with Radio Free Europe, but fewer, perhaps, are aware of the important function performed by a similar station, Radio Liberty. Unlike RFE, which beams its broadcasts to Eastern Europe, Radio Liberty broadcasts to the USSR.

It is supported by the Radio Liberty Committee (and reportedly by secret U.S. government funds), a partnership of Americans and Russian emigres, which has been operating Radio Liberty for the past 14 years. It was formerly called Radio Liberation.

There are approximately 26 million shortwave radios in the USSR, and by means of shortwave, there is a vast potential audience available to Radio Liberty. While in 1940, due to the shortage of shortwave sets in Russia, one person in 57 could listen to a foreign broadcast, today two in five can do so. Particularly for the urban, educated, white-collar Russian citizen, this represents a large increase in foreign information available.

DOMINICAN RADIO ADVERTISING BANS DISCUSSED BY CONGRESS

A new law is under consideration in the Dominican Republic which would ban from the air rum and cigarette advertisements. The law, now "under study" by the Dominican National Congress, would forbid rum, cigar and cigarette ads on the air between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m., because of the opportunity for children and youths to listen to and watch these commercials.

After this announcement, a hurried meeting was called by leading personalities in radio, TV and ad agencies, in order to face the problem since those ads are the lifeblood which supports most of radio and TV in the country. They said if the ads are forbidden between the times mentioned, a privilege will be created on behalf of the newspapers and magazines, which will be able to publish their ads at all times to be seen and read by minors.

Instead, they proposed the following recommendations: to forbid the advertisements to offer free gifts of rum and cigarettes, to forbid contests which involve the use of labels and bottle caps, to protect the public against ill-intentioned ads which incite the public to drink and smoke; to forbid the use of young people in the presentation of such ads; to forbid that popular personalities, e.g., artists, singers, ball players, etc., to be used to present the products; to forbid the presentation of the act of smoking or drinking; to forbid the sale of such products to minors and to create a commission which will watch for the fulfillment of these recommendations.

...César Objio

Radio Liberty's news coverage, which is the staple of its broadcasts, and its in-depth feature programs, have made it the leading voice of the free world for Soviet citizens. The RL staff is headed by Howland Sargeant, a former assistant secretary of state for public affairs and former chairman of the intelligence evaluation board for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Honorary chairmen include ex-presidents Eisenhower and Truman. The staff consists of more than 200 former Russians who emigrated to the West, and who have a working knowledge of the many dialects and culture of minority groups in the USSR. They analyze a wide variety of Russian publications and monitor more than 200 stations inside Russia.

RL maintains an efficient, far-flung news gathering network throughout the world, and is able to keep in constant touch with Soviet trends and developments.

The profound effect of Radio Liberty does not compare to that exercised by any other foreign broadcasting network. As a Moscow engineer wrote RL, of the station, "It is staffed by Russians, who understand what they are talking about."

Izvestia estimated a short time ago that 150 million Russians tune in to RL daily. Sargeant estimated that if RL made an important announcement, two-thirds of European USSR would know of it within a few hours. Since most RL transmissions consist of news, it is usually the intellectually curious, in search of information, who tune in. The intellectually elite, including writers, scientists and engineers, and Soviet youth, who are believed to comprise a large segment of the listening audience. Soviet youth is attracted to the specially tailored program devoted to subjects of particular interest to their group. (Continued next page)

THE BBC'S ASCENSION ISLAND RELAY

Ascension Island, home of the BBC Atlantic relay station is a small dot in the southern Atlantic Ocean, only 34 square miles of area, supporting some 400 persons. It was used as a refueling base in World War II transatlantic flights to Southern Europe, North Africa and the Near East.

It is also the site of a U.S.-leased base of the Atlantic Missile Range. Its name derives from the fact that it was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Joao da Nova on Ascension Day, 1501.

Operation of the BBC station there began on February 5, 1966 and all four 250 kw. transmitters are now reported to be active. The BBC considers the Ascension relay station an important stage in the process of improving the audibility of the BBC External Services throughout the world. The station is currently on the air for 13 hours each day relaying programs in English, French and Hausa to West Africa, and English, Spanish and Portuguese to South America. Later this year, further improvements in coverage for West, Central and Southern Africa, South and Central America

and the Caribbean are planned. The BBC considers Ascension well placed for broadcasting to both sides of the Atlantic and the time difference between Africa and the Americas makes it possible to give full coverage to each area at convenient listening times. All programs originate in Bush House, the BBC headquarters in London. Power and frequencies chosen are done so with the idea in mind that they may be received on the inexpensive transistor radios sold in Africa and Latin America.

The service is designed to be competitive with the many domestic broadcasts in these areas which use the International Shortwave Bands..

Early reports from West Africa show that reception there is excellent from the Ascension Island relay station transmitters.

...Gerry Dexter
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PLAN NOW TO ATTEND THE ANARC CONVENTION
IN CHICAGO, AUGUST 4, 5, 6.

RADIO LIBERTY (Continued)

One RL survey indicated that more than half of the listening audience is under 30. It appears that most of Radio Liberty's listeners do so not because they are anti-USSR government, but because they want more information which is denied them by their state. Radio Liberty has transmissions for specific areas of the USSR, and also to Russian soldiers in East Germany, Poland, Hungary and for a short time, Cuba.

Another listening audience for RL programs can be found in the countries of Latin America, where several hundred stations receive tape recordings from RL in Spanish and Portuguese and use them in informing their people on Soviet developments.

Radio Liberty now broadcasts 24 hours a day. Its broadcasts can be found on more than 20 wavelengths in 17 different languages spoken in Russia.

At an estimated cost of \$100 million, three times Radio Liberty's budget, the USSR employs 20 jamming stations for the purpose of distorting RL broadcasts.

Because RL has about 2 million watts total in transmitter power, its programs generally get through the jamming. Its strategically placed transmitters in Spain (to most heavily populated areas of Eastern Russia), in Taiwan (to Soviet Far East), and in West Germany, along with selected frequencies and carefully designed antennas, enable Radio Liberty to blanket the USSR.

Radio Liberty does not recommend that patriotic Russians overthrow the government or attempt any anti-Soviet action, or even employ any sort of resistance. It does not recommend any specific course of action, but attempts to "stimulate thought and give cohesion to forces in Soviet society working toward freedom;" advising not inciting.

Radio Liberty has grown in just over a decade from a small station in Germany run by a handful of writers and engineers, to a highly-organized network with nine national editorial staffs, a 23,000 volume research library and offices and correspondents around the world. Now, more than ever, Radio Liberty performs an invaluable service with its continuous streams of information and truth to the Russian people.

THE RECOGNITION OF LANGUAGES

By Richard E. Wood

The importance of the acquisition of an ability to correctly identify languages used in broadcasting should be evident to all DXers. There are many ways to acquire this ability, but they are all based on one factor, important in all aspects of DXing: Experience.

One of the easiest ways to learn is to listen to the VOA and BBC transmissions which announce in English prior to going into the foreign language. And always be on the lookout for the characteristic words used in station identification, meaning "This is...", "Here is...", or "Speaking," which will be listed in this article. These crucial words will be followed (occasionally preceded) by the station's name or location.

Spanish and Portuguese

This is the most important distinction which the DXer must be able to make, even under conditions of poor reception.

Spanish has the five cardinal vowels, a, e, i, o, u, all spoken clearly, sharply, without nasalization or diphthong glide. There is no distinction of length. Although adjacent words tend to coalesce ("sinalefa"), the overall impression is still of great clarity and precision. The endings -o, -a and -ión are typical.

Castillian Spanish has the sound of English th in cinco (thinko), cenar (thenar); and ly in llamar (lyamar), where the Spanish of Latin America says sinko and senar. In Argentina, Uruguay and Chile, ll and y are sounded as g in English "garage"; in more northerly areas, y as in "yeär" is normal. Argentine Spanish, influenced by Italian immigration, shows longer vowels and a greater musical range. In the colloquial Spanish of the Caribbean, final s is almost silent, e.g. "nchotroh somoh cuwanoh" = "nosotros somos cubanos," but such non-standard Spanish is seldom heard from radio announcers, though often in interviews and talks. Portuguese has a totally different vowel system, with many nasalized sounds. Compare São Paulo and San Pablo. Final -a is sounded e (in Portugal), final -o as u; typical endings are nasalized çao, im and em. Among characteristic consonants are the English sh, 'zh, and (in some dialects of Brazil) ch (from Spanish t) and j (Spanish d).

Many Brazilian dialects have a very monotonous, sing-song intonation; while in Portugal, stressed vowels alone are clearly pronounced, the unstressed being slurred and hardly heard. Brazilian Portuguese sounds generally clearer (but hardly more like Spanish), with final -s in plurals; while Lisbon Portuguese has -sh, -zh, etc., and it is difficult to distinguish individual words. Identification Words: Spanish - "Aqui" (Aki); Portuguese (in Portugal) pronounced Eki, meaning "here". In Spanish "transmite" while in Portuguese pronounced "transmichi". In Spanish, "esta es" (this is); in Portuguese, "fala" (Port. almost "fele")

French, Creole, Italian, Rumanian, Papiamentu.

Everyone should be able to recognize French without difficulty. Canadian French may be recognized by its trilled r (the r of Spanish also), rather than the Parisian uvular (throaty) r, and by the coalescence of certain vowel sounds; however the distinctions cannot be clearly described in a non-technical article. Haitian Creole sounds like French spoken by an African; watch for missing final -r, e.g., French lumière; Creole lumié; and for the definite articles (corresponding to Fr. le and la) coming after, rather than before their nouns. Italian may easily be distinguished from Spanish by its characteristically singing intonation, and its longer stressed vowels; and especially by the double consonants, e.g., bel-la, gem-ma, which it shares, in Europe, only with Swedish and Finnish. Announcements begin "Qui" or "Trasmette." Rumanian sounds quite like Italian, but includes many Slavic words, and has post-posed definite articles, e.g., leu -lion; leul - the lion. Watch for endings such as -ul, -u, -ui, -lui, -ilor, etc. Identification - "Aici" ("ayich"). Papiamentu sounds like Spanish spoken by a person of mixed African, Dutch and Portuguese origin, and includes elements of these backgrounds. Identification words "Aki ta" (stress on áki, not aki as in Spanish.)

Arabic, Hebrew, Somali, Kabyl.

Arabic is of extreme importance in DXing; so much so, that one should be

(Continued next page)

THE RECOGNITION OF LANGUAGES (Continued)

able to distinguish between at least three types of Arabic. Arabic is a chain of loosely connected dialects, and varies also with the literary or colloquial nature of the language in use. Egyptian and Sudanese Arabic is totally unlike the others in one important respect: the sound of g (English "game") is heard in Gamal, gumhuriya (republic), etc., whereas in Iraqi, Arabian, Libyan and other non-Egyptian dialects the g of the English "gem" is noted. In former French possessions, e.g., Algeria and Morocco, the sound of "garage" is used. Watch for the rather unattractive, breathy quality of Algerian Arabic, and many French borrowings. The Arabic of Algeria was so altered during the French years that, at independence, Radio Algiers actually had to hire Egyptian announcers. Kabyl and other Berber languages are also very breathy, full of glottal stops and guttural sounds, and today full of Arabic borrowings; but still easy to distinguish from Arabic. Typical Arabic announcements are: "Huna", "Hadha," and "Hadihi."

Somali is also full of Arabic borrowings, but is more musical, though still a harsh, breathy language. Identification: "Halkani waa." Hebrew shows "sh" where Arabic has "s", e.g. shalom, vs. Arabic salaam. Almost all Hebrew words are stressed on the ending; the language is spoken with precision. Watch for the definite article, ha-, vs. Arabic al- or el-. Identification is usually "Kol" (voice).

Persian, Armenian usually have stressed endings, and full of very long "ah" and "oh" vowels. They are full of Arabic borrowings, but are not Semitic languages. In Armenian, Turkish and other non-Arabic loans dominate. Identification: Persian, "Inja" (pronounced injaw); Armenian, "Khosume."

Turkish, Turkic languages show vowel harmony; typical words are "atar" (fathers), and "evler" (houses). The vowels ö and ü are unknown in Arabic or Persian but are frequent in Turkish, e.g. Türkiye. In Turkish very little stress will seem to fall on any syllable; the language is lightly spoken. In the Turkic languages of Central Asia (Turkmen, Kazakh, Uzbek, Tatar, Azerbaijani) stress falls usually on the last syllable and there is a harsher sound. Watch for the Russian borrowings in all those spoken on Soviet territory. Identification: Turkish, "Bürasi;" Azerbaijani, "Danishir;" and in general, in Central Asia, four or five syllable words not uncommon.

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YOU CAN LOOK FOR MORE ARTICLES BY NASWA'S LINGUIST-IN-RESIDENCE, RICHARD WOOD IN FUTURE FRENEX ISSUES.

FIRST REPORT FROM EXPO '67

Not long ago, NASWA's Texas member, Paul Coleman asked, "Will there be any exhibits at EXPO '67 of interest to SWL's and DXers?"

Frenex dispatched "Our Man in Montreal," Andy Rugg to EXPO '67 on opening day to find out.

Andy reports that while EXPO '67's International Broadcasting Centre has a visitors' program primarily geared to the layman, the DXer may still find it interesting. It will house broadcasting facilities, mainly television, for various broadcasting networks. Some 47% of its facilities are available to organizations outside North America. Fifty hostesses and ten hosts will be on hand to answer questions from the public. Visitors, incidentally, are invited to watch the production of programs from the International Broadcasting Centre.

Andy notes that the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation has a small display in the Mauritius pavilion. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation also has a display in the Canada building. According to Andy, it would take weeks to discover everything at the exposition and there well may be more interesting exhibits for DXers.

LA FRAGMENT

Ondas Azuayas, on 4,980 kc/s., 10 kw. power, lists affiliations with BBC, VOA, WRUL and O.E.A. QTH is Ceriscal Lamar 7-18, Aptdo 4980, Cuenca, ECUADOR. G. Dexter

CLANDESTINE CORNERSECRET STATIONS IN THE NEAR EAST

The wide distribution of cheap transistor radios, most of them manufactured in Japan and Hong Kong, have spawned a series of clandestine broadcasting stations, particularly in the Near East.

The cheapness and availability of these radios have put them within the price range of even the poorer tribesman of these remote areas. With this audience, organizations of nearly every persuasion have capitalized on the situation and have taken to spreading their messages by illicit broadcasting stations.

One such Near Eastern clandestine station is operated quite secretly by the Yemeni Royalist forces within Yemen itself.

For the past several years there has existed sporadic guerrilla fighting between supporters of the republic, headquartered in the capital city, Sana, and backed by United Arab Republic military forces, and the Yemeni royalists, supported by King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, holding out in the hinterlands.

At least two years ago there were reports of a clandestine station operated from Northern Yemen by the royalists. Newspaper accounts and DX broadcasts said the station was truly an underground one, operating from caves. This was questioned by some listeners at the time, though little has appeared about the Yemeni clandestine in recent months.

Now, however, more data on this station, which continues to operate, has come to light. Still unknown, though, is the station's operating frequency, or even if it broadcasts on shortwave.

An American journalist recently visited the cave-based clandestine and has reported what he observed.

After a rough trip by truck across the wastes of southern Saudi Arabia and northern Yemen, the reporter arrived at the cave headquarters of two of the royalist commanders, Princes Hassan ben Hussein and Mohammed ben Mohsen. At Idda, just inside the Yemen-Saudi Arabia border, in a cave some 200 yards from the princes' headquarters and supply base, is the royalist radio station. It is a five kilowatt, European manufactured transmitter powered by a gasoline generator. It is operated by a German technician, Herbert Stolz, who has been described in Cairo propaganda, which may or may not be correct, as a "fugitive Nazi."

The royalists employ some 100 Frenchmen as mercenaries; a combination training cadre and shock troop force, self-styled by one of the French as "deGaulle's little force de frappe." They are said to be there privately because the French government does not want to officially approve.

Some 12 hours away, by truck, at Garwah, is headquarters of another Yemeni prince, Abdulla. There a force of British mercenaries operate what is described as a "royalist radio network in eastern Yemen." These stations, apparently, are for military communications, not broadcasting. Estimates of the number of these transmitter-receivers they operate vary from 15 to 50. Gasoline for all radio operations is brought in by camel caravan.

Meanwhile on the other side, the Cairo-supported republican government, in turn, backs a group known as the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY). This group opposes the establishment of the British proposed independent state at Aden, or as it is called now, the South Arabian Protectorate. It is active in subversive work presently. The group now broadcasts English programs to Aden over the medium wave, 60 kw. station on 1,000 kc/s. from Taiz, Yemen.

In another development, the Swedish Kurd Committee confirms what appeared in last month's Frendx, that the Kurdish clandestine station in Iraq is not Peyk-ye-Iran. The small Kurdish transmitter described last month, operated on 11,695 kc/s., and cannot be heard in Europe, it is said. The Kurds say Peyk-ye-Iran is a communist station in East Germany. It may be that programs are produced in Germany, but your editor still feels the P-Y-I transmitters are located in Bulgaria. -0-

THE VOICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

There are several odd things about the station known as the Voice of the UN Command. The first is that despite its name and nominal connection with the world organization, it is more a U.S. Army operation than a United Nations station.

Secondly, though the 1967 World Radio TV Handbook lists the station as being located in Korea, the two commonly heard frequencies heard in North America originate from transmitters on Okinawa.

VUNC may also operate on the two short wave frequencies listed in WRTH, namely 2,635 and 3,985 kc/s., from Seoul, Korea, but if this is the case, they have not been reported heard in the U.S.

The station has been reportedly heard recently in Central and Western U.S. on frequencies of 9,415-25 kc/s., and 13,830 kc/s., with 20 kw. power on each channel.

VUNC verifies with a light blue card, with white designs and printing. The UN global symbol is in the upper left corner with a stylized antenna mast and lightning emerging from it. The letters VUNC are on top of the mast, with "Voice of United Nations Command," projecting outward in darker blue. There is a microphone in the lower left and the words, "Support by Truth," above it.

Reports may be sent to: Radio Branch, 7th Psych. Op. Gp., APO San Francisco, California 96248.

The station sends with its verification an eight page, legal sized program schedule. VUNC has Korean-based medium wave transmitters and many of the program of VUNC-Okinawa are produced in Korea. Broadcasts are in Korean or Mandarin Chinese, and are about 90% anti-communist in nature. Examples are "Communism-Myth vs. Reality," "Facts on Freedom," "To Tell the Truth," "Freedom Stage," "Forward Korea," and so forth. The rest of the schedule consists of local news, light classics, "Un At Work," etc.

Programs in Mandarin include "100,000 Questions," "Report from Free China," "Your Free Brothers."

Except for five minute local news broadcasts, programs are produced in Korea. There is some confusion between schedule times observed and those listed by the station. Possibly this is because it is unclear which time factor is being used, GMT or Korean. In any case, most North American loggings have been between about 0800 and 1000 GMT.

Interestingly enough, the station also relays VOA programs from Okinawa to Korea several hours a day on VHF, by means of the tropospheric scatter technique. With a powerful transmitter, a weak, but steady signal can be received at a range beyond normal line-of-sight.

....Del Hirst

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THE QUESTION BOX

Each month, in this column, we present answers to your questions on shortwave topics.

QUESTION: Would you happen to know the name and address of the main club in Sweden which prints English bulletins?

ANSWER: Probably the best bulletin published in Sweden is "Eter Aktuelt," an organ issued as a joint venture of a number of the Swedish clubs. It is profusely illustrated and well printed; probably one of the best bulletins of its kind in the world. However there is one catch..it is published in Swedish. But, if you are able to read this language, even a little bit, membership would be worthwhile. Perhaps you are actually referring to the bulletins of Radio Sweden, summaries of texts used in the famed Sweden Calling DXers programs. These are in English and are very useful. Only two pages in length, they are issued weekly absolutely free, via airmail, to those persons who report items occasionally to the SCDXers program. Oddly enough, this bargain in DX news has attracted relatively few U.S. listeners to its ranks; just 88 as of February. To get your name on the mailing list, simply send a few DX reports to Sweden Calling DXers, Radio Sweden, Box 955, Stockholm 1, Sweden, and ask to receive the weekly bulletins.

If you have a question about a shortwave subject, send it to SWBC Center, 1832 Ridge Drive, Racine, Wis. We'll try to have one of our experts answer it for you.

SHORTWAVE STATIONS OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

By Bill Sperks

NEW BRITAIN ISLAND - Rabaul is located on the east end of New Britain Island. It is under the political administration of Australia. For this purpose, it is considered part of the New Guinea Territory, although it is a long distance from New Guinea. Rabaul is a name remembered mainly by our airmen who had to neutralize it from the air in World War II. It was a main Japanese base for operations against the Solomon Islands to the south.

The shortwave station there is VL9BR and is also known as Radio Rabaul. A few years ago it was operating on 4,840 kc/s. with very low power. Then the Australian administration established several new stations in Papua and New Guinea Territories and increased Radio Rabaul's power to 1,000 watts. The station moved to its present frequency of 3,385 kc/s.

Reception of Radio Rabaul remained a problem due to heavy QRM from CW and from some Brazilians on the same frequency. However recently there has been another power increase up to 10 kw. Now the station is being reported in many parts of the country. The current schedule is 0600 to 1300 GMT.

Programs in Tolai, the local language; Pidgin and English can be heard. The music on the station varies between ordinary popular and western tunes and native music.

The QSL is a three-page folder printed for use by all of the stations in Papua and New Guinea Territories. There is a map of the area with the locations of the various stations currently in use marked on it. It also features data on the people, languages and stations in operation. The card is illustrated with a series of photos and the actual verification message its typed or written by hand on the card. The address is: Radio Rabaul, P.O. Box 71, Rabaul, New Britain, Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

CONCLUSION - The story of the nine shortwave stations currently broadcasting from the Pacific Islands has been presented in this and in previously presented articles. In an area so vast as the Pacific, with its countless islands, it seems strange that so few shortwave broadcasting stations should be in use. There has been experimental operations with shortwave broadcasting in Western Samoa in the past, but no activity in recent years.

Some of the large population centers are broadcasting on medium wave. These include Guam, American Samoa, Western Samoa and Tonga. Also, the U.S. government has commenced broadcasting in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, an area formerly under Japanese control. Low powered medium wave stations are operating from Ponape, Moen, Saipan, Koror, Majuro and Yap. Also there are AFRTS low powered medium wave outlets on Kwajalein, Midway and Wake Islands.

I believe that there is likely to be an expansion of shortwave broadcasting in this area in the future as the people who live there advance out of the primitive conditions existing before World War II. The tropical bands would seem to be ideal for broadcasting over several hundred miles of ocean to reach outlying islands. We, as DXers, can only hope that this will be the case, while remembering that the stations would not be broadcasting for our benefit, but to provide news and information, as well as entertainment, to the local populations.

WHERE DX'ING STARTS - A friend recently asked, on reading a shortwave log, "Do you mean many of these stations aren't heard by just any person or the common listener?" In my opinion, such a question contains exactly the definition of DX'ing. Today this term is not used for "distance" only, as many distant stations are easily heard due to high powers or frequencies. Low powered stations are the true DX targets. But even that is relative. The average listener knows, for example, that many Pacific islands, though having low powered stations, can be heard well here. Even what constitutes a "rare" country, or a seldom heard one, is very relative, as it all depends on the listener's location. Obviously, the better the receiver and antenna are, the easier one can listen to the difficult to get countries.

...Victor C. Jaar

COUNTRIES GAINING INDEPENDENCE
SINCE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Algeria	5 July 1962	Lesotho	4 Oct 1966
Barbados	30 Nov 1966	Kingd. of Libya	24 Dec 1951
Botswana	30 Sep 1966	Malagasy Repl.	26 Jun 1960
Burma	4 Jan 1958	Malawi	6 Jul 1964
Burundi	1 Jul 1962	Malaysia	*
Cambodia	9 Nov 1953	Maldive Islands	26 Jul 1965
Fed.Repl.of Cameroun	1 Jan 1960	Repl. of Mali	22 Sep 1960
Gen. African Repl.	13 Aug 1960	Malta	21 Sep 1964
Ceylon	4 Feb 1948	Mauritania	28 Nov 1960
Repl. of Chad	11 Aug 1960	Morocco	2 Mar 1957
Repl. of Congo(Brazzaville)	15 Aug 1960	Niger	3 Aug 1960
Repl. of Congo(Leopoldville)	30 Jun 1960	Fed. of Nigeria	1 Oct 1960
Repl. of Cyprus	16 Aug 1960	Pakistan	14 Aug 1947
Repl. of Dahomey	1 Aug 1960	Philippines	4 Jul 1946
Gabon Repl.	17 Aug 1960	Rwanda	1 Jul 1962
Gambia	18 Feb 1965	Senegal	20 Jun 1960
Ghana	6 Mar 1957	Sierra Leone	27 Apr 1961
Repl. of Guinea	2 Oct 1958	Singapore	9 Aug 1965
Guyana	26 May 1966	Repl. of Somalia	1 Jul 1960
India	15 Aug 1947	Sudan	1 Jan 1956
Indonesia	17 Aug 1945	United Repl. of Tanzania	**
Israel	15 May 1948	Togo Repl.	27 Apr 1960
Ivory Coast	7 Aug 1960	Trinidad & Tobago	31 Aug 1962
Jamaica	6 Aug 1962	Tunisia	20 Mar 1956
Jordan	22 Mar 1946	Uganda	9 Oct 1962
Kenya	12 Dec 1963	Upper Volta	5 Aug 1960
Kuwait	25 Feb 1961	Vietnam	4 Jun 1954
Laos	19 Jul 1949	Western Samoa	1 Jan 1962
		Zambia	24 Oct 1962

* The Federation of Malaya joined the UN on Sept.17'57 and on Sept.16'63 its name was changed to Malaysia following admission to the new Federation of Singapore, Sabah(No. Borneo) and Sarawak. Singapore became an independent State on Aug.9'65 and a member of the UN on Sept.21'65.

**Tanganyika was a member of the UN from Dec.14'61 and Zanzibar was a member from Dec. 16'63(independence Dec.9'63). Following the ratification on Apr.26'64 of Articles of Union between these two countries, the United Repl. of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single member of the UN, later changing its name to United Repl.of Tanzania.

NEW SERIES OF PROGRAMS VIA RSA

Radio South Africa recently began new series of programs called "How to get most out of Shortwave reception". First program was aired March 30th; Others are to be presented at regular intervals and will include;

The principles of good antenna design and how to build them; Matching the antenna to the receiver; And how to build an antenna tuner. Also how to construct 1.Q-multiplier 2. Selectojet 3. Audio filter 4. Calibrator 5. Preselector 6. S-meter circuit.

Special features for DXers will include; Getting your shack organized, and reception reporting techniques.
(de RSA via Gerry Dexter)

ARE YOU A BUDDING AUTHOR OR A WOULD-BE WRITER??? HAVE YOU A FEW IDEAS WHICH WE MAY BE ABLE TO USE IN FRENDX AS FEATURES? EVEN IF YOU FEEL YOU CANT PEN THEM IN AN ACCEPTABLE STYLE, SUBMIT THEM TO YOUR EDITOR FOR CONSIDERATION, COULD BE THEY WILL BE USED IN FUTURE EDITIONS. ALL CONTRIBUTIONS ARE MUCH APPRECIATED!!
Note: When submitting letters/articles taken from magazines, newspapers, etc., be

A SUMMARY OF STATION OPERATED SHORTWAVE CLUBS

Growing in popularity with many listeners recently are the various station sponsored "clubs." While the apparent main purpose of such groups is to win loyal followings for the particular stations involved, many of them do offer services and items, free or at little cost, which are desirable to listeners. The following is a list of the main station run "clubs: Is not meant as a complete listing.

RADIO CANADA SHORTWAVE CLUB -

Officials: S.B. Duke, president; Duncan Nicholson, vice-president; Elaine McMaster, secretary.

Address: Radio Canada Shortwave Club, CBC International Service, P.O. Box 6000, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Membership Requirements: Five completed report forms available from Radio Canada; information on your receiver and antenna; additional reports every two weeks.

Privileges: Red, white pennant and stick pin; antenna booklet; membership lists; bi-lingual membership certificate; decal; report forms; annual certificate endorsement sticker.

RADIO PRAGUE MONITORS' CLUB -

Address: Radio Prague Monitors' Club, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Membership Requirements: Seven reception reports from North American listeners; all reports numbered consecutively; reports mailed no later than five days after reception; each report on separate sheet; last report on special report form. This requirement repeated annually to maintain membership.

Privileges: Membership certificate; mailing list; ITU Zone map; annual membership certificate endorsement sticker.

RADIO BUDAPEST SHORTWAVE CLUB -

Officials: Dennis Herner, DX Editor

Address: DX Program, Radio Budapest
Brody S.U. 5-7, Budapest, Hungary

Membership Requirements: Completed application; four reception reports monthly.

Privileges: Station pennant; call letters; certificate; report forms; monthly RBSWC DX News; quarterly Radio Budapest Antenna magazine; stickers; mailing list.

RADIO PORTUGAL DX CLUB -

Address: Radio Portugal, Foreign Language Service
Rua S. Marçal 1-a, Lisbon, Portugal

Membership Requirements: Five reports on transmissions to listener's area; must be mailed with 48 hours of reception; two weekly log sheets per month.

Privileges: One IRC per month; special certificates; report forms; mail lists

RADIO KIEV SHORTWAVE CLUB -

Officials: Sergei Bunimovich, president

Address: Radio Kiev SW Club
Radio Centre
Kiev, Ukraine, USSR

Membership Requirements: Reception reports of three consecutive English language broadcasts.

Privileges: Souvenir gift each month; membership number; mailing list; three QSLs; special award.

RADIO R S A, SOUTH AFRICA

Radio RSA's Hendrik Verwoerd shortwave transmitting station is situated on a 1,250 acre tract, some 40 miles south of Johannesburg. It was officially opened in October 1965, by the late Prime Minister of South Africa, Dr. H.F. Verwoerd, and since May 1966 has been beaming the programs of Radio RSA, the Voice of South Africa, to Africa, Europe, Canada and the United States. The service has now been expanded to include transmissions in German, Dutch, French and Portuguese, as well as English, beamed to Europe.

Four Swiss-made Brown Boveri, 250 kilowatt transmitters are used, and when the project is completed in 1968, it will be possible to couple these to any of the 38 aerial arrays by pressing a single switch on a desk in the control room. A master desk controls all aerial selection, slewing and reversing. This desk also has pre-selection facilities so that a transmitter in operation may be preset automatically, in a few seconds, a new frequency and aerial with its appropriate slewing.

The aerial arrays are made up of two driven curtains, a quarter of a wavelength apart, consisting of 5 or 7 stacks of four half-wave dipole elements in a chain. The dipole elements and open-wire feeders are made of 0.5 inch copper tubing. Forty miles of tubing will have been used when the project is completed;

The aerial arrays will have four general directions: The African and European array, centered at 7½ degrees, with slewing, serves East and North Africa and Europe. The West African antennas centered at 340 degrees which, with slewing; cover West Africa, Spain, Portugal and Great Britain. The North American array at 305 degrees, with reversing and slewing, covers Australia and New Zealand as well. The South American antennas at 255 degrees, which, in the reverse direction, cover the Far East and India.

The transmitters incorporate the vapodyne system of cooling which utilizes the latent heat of steam in order to obtain more efficient cooling. This vapodyne system requires only a small amount of distilled water, and there is no need for old-fashioned water pumps.

The steam is condensed on the mezzanine floor of the building by heat exchangers and returns to the valve anodes as hot water; it is then once again circulated in the closed cooling system.

From the top of the transmitter cabinets, the radio feeds go by way of the dummy load cross-bar switches, in ducts, down two vertical shafts which connect up with two tunnels of eight feet square section, and then to the round feeder switch house. This unique system of an underground route for the ducted feeders was decided upon because of the large surface areas, which would have presented a hazard in strong gusts of wind in the case of overhead ducted feeders.

The radio feeds enter the feeder switch house along four horizontal rows of switches and these feeds are switched vertically and leave from the top of the building to the appropriate overhead feeder and accompanying aerials.

From these antennas go the signals of Radio RSA, across the miles, to your receiver.

STATION OPERATED SW CLUBS (Continued)RADIO NEW YORK WORLDWIDE LISTENERS CLUB -

Officials: Irwin Belofsky, president; Rhona Bayor, vice-president;
Barry Silverstein, secretary.

Address: WNYW Listeners Club, 485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N.Y. 10022

Membership Requirements: \$1 membership fee annually.

Privileges: Pennant, membership card, certificate, monthly bulletins,
plus a number of items available for a fee, such as rubber
stamp, report forms, buttons, etc.

Both Radio Australia and Trans World Radio, Bonaire, indicate they are considering the formation of "DX clubs." FBI began one recently.

....Bruce Ted Goldman

NEWSROOM



NEWSROOM

The following schedule has just been received from Radio Kabul, Afghanistan:

To Europe: 1100-1200 in Pushtu and Dari, on 17825 kc and 11770 kcs; 1730-1800 in German, and 1800-1830 in English, on 15265 and 11770 kcs.

The Home Service may be heard on 4775 kcs with 100 kw power, from 1200-1730.

The regional Kabul Network can be heard from 0130-0330 on 6000 and 7200 kcs in Pushtu and Dari.

Changes may occur from time to time during the broadcast to Europe, to avoid QRM (Radio Kabul, Afghanistan, via Art Glover, Port Angeles, Washington)

Radio Finland now will broadcast daily to North America in English and Finnish at 2300-0000 on 15185 kcs. (Richard D'Angelo, Brooklyn, New York).

DXers will now have an easier chance to log Kenya. The Voice of Kenya has now added a new 100 kw transmitter on 4915 kcs for transmissions in English and Swahili. North American DXers should try for the 0300-0500 transmission, which includes an English program at 0315. Some QRM may be noted, however. Reports should be sent to the Chief Engineer, The Voice of Kenya, Box 30456, Nairobi, Kenya. (Newark Sunday News, via Eric Soentgerath Newark, New Jersey).

Radio Kiev, Ukraine SSR, has just sent the following schedule for the Spring and Summer to NA:

On Monday, Thursday, and Saturday from 0030-0100 and 0430-0500 on 12030, 11900, 11750, and 11650 kcs. This transmission is in English. (Radio Kiev, via Art Foulis, Mass. and Marlin Field, Michigan).

Last month, NEWSROOM printed an article from SWEDEN CALLING DXERS, dealing with Qatar, a small country on the Arabian Gulf. NASWA now has more on this item, which has been verified.

Qatar, one of the wealthy oil states in the Arabian Gulf, has started to establish its first broadcasting station. The project was put to international tender, and the contract worth \$500,000, has been won by the Marconi Co, Ltd. They have already started to supply the equipment, and it is anticipated that transmissions will begin early next year (1968).

A 100 Kw Short-wave Xmitter will be used to provide a coverage over a 1200 mile radius, and for local broadcasting a 10 kw Xmitter will parallel it. The transmitters will be installed in a station outside Doha, the capital city.

The station's object is to promote the living standards and prosperity of the Qatar people and, to this end, economic and other cultural improvements are being made.

Qatar will be the 10th country in the Middle East using Marconi broadcasting equipment. (Digested from ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING, April, 1967).

Radio Pyongyang, North Korea, can now be heard with English at 0400-0500, 0800-0900 on 6540 kc and 15520 kcs; 1100-1200 and 1400 to 1500 on 6480 and 7580 kcs, and at 1900-2000 on 6540 and 7580 kcs. (Richard D'Angelo).

Radio Sweden is strong on 11705 kcs to WGL at 0300-0430 with English at 0330. (Sam Rowell)

Radio Denmark is now having test transmissions on Saturdays at 1015 until 1100 in English on 9520 kcs. (Richard D'Angelo).

***FLASH-FLASH-A NASWA EXCLUSIVE!

According to a telephone conversation with the Public Information office of the Voice of America, Mr. Erwin Van Swol, the Public Information Officer for VOA has announced that, due to public protest, letters to Congressmen, and certain editorials; the VOA has relented and has changed their verification policy as to the verification of SWL reports from the U.S.A. This office realized that the VOA does have some listeners in the US, and that the policy of not considering these reports is not wise.

(NEWSROOM ED. via VOA Public Information Office, Wash. D.C., Ed Shaw, Roanoke, Va). Editor's note: I would like to credit and thank a new NASWA member, Ed Shaw, with helping me find the real "facts" of the case. We in the SWL hobby must consider this change of policy a real breakthrough and milestone in our history.

The current schedule has just been received from JOZ, Tokyo, Hapan:

From 2030-1550 on 3925, 6055, and 9595 kcs. Also, the Second Channel may be heard from 2300-0745 on 3945 and 7250 kcs. All transmissions are in Japanese. (JOZ, Tokyo, via Maxlin Field, Michigan).

Lou Janicek of New Jersey sends the following schedule from The Belgian Radio ORU:

To Africa in Congolese languages: 1600-1715 on 11715, 17860, and 9740 kcs; To South America in French and Dutch from 2115-2215 on 15335, 9740, and 9615 kcs; To North America in French and Dutch from 0000-0100 on 11895, 9740, and 6125 kcs.

Other transmissions to Africa, the Far East, and other areas may be heard, but the sked is too lengthy to be printed in its entirety. (ORU via Lou Janicek).

To all you lucky DXers who will be able to go to EXPO '67, you may want to stop into the Radio Canada Building. For the Duration of Expo '67, CBC has announced the following schedule for Guided Tours of their facilities:

Monday-Friday: 1:30-3:30; 7:30-9:30 P.M. Every Hr on the half-hr.

Saturday: 1:30-4:30; 7:30-9:30 P.M. Every Hr on the half-hour.

Sunday: 1:30-4:30 P.M. Every hour on the half-hour.

The address of CBC is 1425 Dorchester Street, West Montreal, Quebec. (All times above are local Montreal time). (CBC via Bruce Ted Goldman).

The Voice of Free Korea, Keoul, South Korea, sends the following schedule for their English Service:

To North America on 15430 kc from 0300-0400; To Europe on 15430 kc from 0600-0700; To SouthEast Asia on 15430 kc from 1430-1500 and on 9640 kc from 0800-0830; The General Service is aired on 9640 kcs from 0500-0530, 1030-1100, and 2100-2130. (VOFK via Danny Jamison, Virginia).

The Engineering Dept. of the BBC sends the following schedule for their West African Relay station at Monrovia, Liberia, effective until 2 Sept: (All on 9555 kcs)

0545-0630; 0700-0730; 0800-0915 with the World Service. From 0630-0700, 0730-0800, 1700-1745, and 1945-2000 with English to Africa.

Other World Service transmissions are at 1030-1200, 1600-1700, 1745-1945, and 2000-2015. (BBC, via Del Hirst, Snyder, Texas.)

Radio Presidente Balmaceda (CE960) at Santiago, Chile, is on the air from 1000-0500, with good signals on 9600 kcs. At 0500, the signoff is given in both Spanish and English. (NSN via Erich Soentge5ath).

Radio Warsaw, Poland, sends the following summer schedule for their overseas broadcasts:

To the British Isles from 1830-1857 on 9525 and 7125 kcs, 1930-

2000 on 9525, 7285, and 7125 kcs,
2030-2100 on 9675 and 9540 kcs,
2130-2155 on 9525 and 7125 kcs,
and 2230-2300 on 9540 and 7285 kcs.

A General Overseas broadcast is aired from 0730-0800 on 15275, 11815, and 9675 kcs. (Radio Wa4saw, Poland, via Art Poulis, Mass, and Art Glover, Washington).

Victor Jaar sends us the latest schedule of Radio 4VEH, Cap-Haitien Haiti:

In French and Creole from 1000-1700 and 2030-0300 on 2450 and 6120 kcs, and from 1700-2030 on 2450, 6120, 9770, and 11835 kcs.

In Spanish from 1000-1100 and 2030-0000 on 9770 and 11835 kcs.

In English from 1100-1700 and 0000-0300 + 1900-2100 on Sunday, on 9770 and 11835 kcs.

Vic also notes that they plan to operate in the near future, on the 15000-15400 band. The new DX Editor needs reports and your logs. Send them to Mr. Kent Ragsdale, DX Editor, R. Station 4VEH, P.O. Box 1, Cap-Haitien, Haiti. (Victor Jaar, Port-au-Prince, Haiti).

According to a usually reliable source, the Voice of America will have a new Director within 2 months as John Chancellor will return to Network journalism very soon.

Mr. Chancellor has been credited with upraising the worldwide prestige of the VOA's news operation by adding clarity and objectivity to the reporting of the news. (BROADCASTING, via Don Jensen, Racine, Wisconsin).

Glenn Hauser has kindly furnished NEWSROOM with the following low-power VOA relay stations' schedules effective through 2 Sept:

Munich (Germany) is on 3980 kc with 8 kw, beginning transmission at 0300-0730 and 1400-2345 to Europe; and on 11880 kc with 8 kw from 1645-1730 to the Middle East.

From the Phillipines, the VOA broadcasts on 7275 kc, 7½ kw, from 1315-1600; 11850 with 15 kw, from 2145-0200; and 11865 kc with 15 kw

from 0845-1630, all to S China; and on 15165 with 15 kw, 15335 kc with 7½ kw, and 15345 kc with 15 kw to Asia from 2200-0200, 1000-1300, and 0900-1630, respectively.

Osinawa is on 15240 kc with 15 kw from 1000-1630 to SE Asia.

Glenn also reports that the 10 kw xmtrs at Colombo are no longer in use. It should also be noted that the xmtrs in Greece used by VOA have been closed, rather than submit to censorship by the new Greek government. This probably includes both Thessaloniki and Rhodes. (Glenn Hauser, Albuquerque, New Mexico).

The Swiss Broadcasting Corporation sends the following summer schedule, valid until 2 Sept.:

To North America in English from 0130-0245 on 6120, 9535, and 11715 kcs, and from 0515-0630 on 9695 and 11715 kcs. (Swiss SW Service; Del Hirst, Texas).

Radio Ceylon sends the latest schedule for the English All Asia Commercial Service, valid until 7 July: 0130-0230 on 15230 and 9670 kcs; and from 1230-1645 on 9670 kcs.

The General Overseas Service may be heard broadcasting to Europe on 15335 kcs from 0625-0745 in English. (Art Poulis, Mass, and Marlin Field, Michigan).

Del Hirst forwards the latest schedule from the BBC for their Ascension Island Relay station, valid through 2 Sept:

World Service can be heard from 2200-2300 on 11865 kc, 2300-0330 on 15140//11865 kc, and 0330-0415 on 15140 kcs.

The Vernacular Service can be heard from 2200-0015 on 15130 and 11820 kc in Portuguese, 0015-0315 in Spanish on the same frequency, and 0315-0415 in Spanish on 15190 and 11820 kcs. (BBC via Del Hirst)

Radio Prague is now on to NA on 7345, 11990, 15368, and 17840 kc from 0100-0155. (Mike Macken).

Many budgets were threatened by the disclosure, late in February, that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) would end its financial support of a number of organizations.

According to BROADCASTING Magazine, it could not be determined whether the agency's long-rumored link with broadcasting outlets would be severed.

The intelligence agency has, for years, been reported to be financially assisting such international broadcasting organizations as Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. The recent disclosures indicated that the CIA funneled money to RFE through the Hobby Foundation, of which Oveta Culp Hobby of Houston, Texas, a former high government official and publisher, is chairman. In 1964, the foundation donated \$140,000 to RFE.

However, a CBS-TV special report, "In the Pay of the CIA: An American Dilemma," aired March 14, stated the broadcasting organization is financed largely by CIA funds, despite claims to be a privately funded enterprise operating with individual donations. The annual budget, CBS said, is \$14 million. In light of this, the Hobby Foundation money is just a drop in the bucket, so to speak, of the amount used by RFE. If, as it claims, the CIA intends to sever such financial links with the likes of RFE, it is hard to see how it can continue to operate a \$14 million a year enterprise on private donations alone. (Del Hirst, Texas, via BROADCASTING, CBS-TV, and other sources.)

THAI ANNOUNCE PLANS FOR SW STATION

The million-watt "Voice of Free Asia" will be ready at the end of the year to beam radio programs in Chinese, Laotian, Vietnamese, Malaysian, English, Cambodian, and French, a senior Thai official in Bangkok announced today.

The U.S. Government will install the transmitter as soon as the building is completed at Takhli, near a base from which US planes fly combat missions, said the deputy director of Thailand's public relations department.

A committee, probably headed by Thai Foreign minister Khoman, will run the radio station, with American authorities handling security for it. (The Associated Press).

CUBA MOUNTS POWERFUL PROPAGANDA EFFORT

Cuba is putting together one of the world's most powerful radio systems and is intensifying her international propaganda casts. Many weaker stations in the US and LA are reported feeling interference.

A 50 kw station has taken to the air in Eastern Cuba, not far from the 150 kw, 600 kw facility opened in February. The 2 Xntrs are the first of 6 imported from Czechoslovakia.

Meanwhile, the powerful SW station, Radio Habana-Cuba, is saturating air waves with calls to revolution. It is using a 100 kw Xntr.

A U.S. Gov't source that the FCC has asked the State Dept. to determine whether the new Cuban stations are violating an International frequency agreement to which Cuba is a member. (Associated Press).

Well!! Another month gone and still no Elite type is seen in the NEWSROOM column. I can say, though, that things will change before the next DX season starts, so with everyone's cooperation, we'll make out with this one until that time--We are just as anxious to convert as you must be!! Also, I would like to thank all reporters for fine cooperation this month!! The section seems to be getting better! Keep it up!!

URUGUAY.

Radio Ariel, Montevideo	one reply noted
Radio Carve, Montevideo	one reply noted
La Voz de Melo, Melo	one reply noted
Radio Oriental, Montevideo	three replies noted recently
Radio El Espectador, Montevideo	best Uruguayan verifier, but sometimes they send only pennent, and no QSL ; irregular, but some replies noted quite consistent
S.O.D.R.E., Montevideo	
Radio Sarandi, Montevideo	

VENEZUELA.

Radio Barcelona, Barcelona	reasonably consistent
Radio Barquisimeto, Barquisimeto	very friendly and consistent
Radio Boconó, Bocono	one reply noted
Radio Bolivar, Ciudad Bolivar	friendly
La Voz de Carabobo, Valencia	one reply noted
Radio Carupano, Carupano	one reply noted
Radio Continente, Caracas	a few replies noted
Radio Coro, Coro	not so friendly now
Radio Cultura, Caracas	definitely improving
Radio Junín, San Cristóbal	one reply noted
Radio Girardot, Maracay	one reply noted
Radio Juventud, Barquisimeto	one reply noted after the 4th try
Ondas del Lago, Maracaibo	very good
Radio Lara, Barquisimeto	one reply noted
Radio Monagas, Maturin	two replies noted
Radio Miranda, Los Teques	one reply noted
Radio Nacional, Caracas	regular and consistent
Radio Popular, Maracaibo	regular
Ondas Panamericanas, El Vigia	one reply noted after follow/up
Ondas Portenas, Puerto La Cruz	generally fair to good
Radio Puerto La Cruz, Pto. La Cruz	two replies noted
Radio Reloj	many replies recently
Radio Sucre, Cumana	friendly
La Voz de Tachira, San Cristóbal	very friendly
Ecos del Torbes, San Cristóbal	not so good in 66 as 65, but some recently
Radio Tovar, Mérida	three replies noted recently
Radio Universo, Barquisimeto	one reply noted
Radio Valera, Valera	quite consistent
Radiodif. Venezuela, Caracas	two replies noted

That completes our review of SOUTH AMERICA. Next month Richard will take a brief look at the CENTRAL AMERICA and CARIBBEAN situation. watch for it!

RADIO CEYLON CHANGES QSL POLICY

After some time and much general consternation on the part of DXers, the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation appears to be verifying reports without the complicated process of sending individual reports through Bombay, India. In a recent letter to Marlin A. Field, Mr. G. H. Jayasuriya, Acting Secretary of the Ceylon Bc. Corp. said "We are certainly interested in receiving reports, though in the recent past owing to changes in personnel we have not been able to reply to several of them. However, we are now making an effort to reply to all reception reports received....We will be glad if this information is passed along to the North American Shortwave Association, in FRENDX...." Marlin adds that his QSL was for a January, 1963 reception! Del Hirst has also reported receiving a QSL from this V/S.

So perhaps we can all QSL the Ceylon Bc. Corp. more easily. Reports should be addressed to P. O. Box 574, Colombo 7, Ceylon to the attention of Mr. Jayasuriya, and

SCOREBOARD

<u>No.</u>	<u>Reporter</u>	<u>HIC</u>	<u>VIC</u>	<u>Prized QSL</u>
1.	Don Jensen, Wisconsin	192	186	Falkland Is. Being Sce., 3958 kc/s
2.	Frank Peters, Illinois	184	180	Radio Port Vila, New Hebrides, 3905
3.	Bob Hill, Maryland	178	6	CR4AA, Cape Verde Is., 7398 kc/s
4.	Gerry L. Dexter, Wisconsin	175	171	Radio Rarotonga, Cook Is., 5040 kc/s
5.	Bill S. Sparks, California	169	159	Emissor de Radiofusao de Timor 3268
6.	Wendel Craighead, Kansas	169	148	BBC West African relay, 9555 kc/s
7.	Robert J. Padula, Australia	167	157	Lusaka, Zambia, 2355 kc/s
8.	William G. Graham, New York	166	150	Radio Nepal, Kathmandu, 7105 kc/s
9.	Dan Henderson, Maryland	161	128	Frunze, Kirghiz S.S.R., 4008 kc/s
10.	H. L. Chadbourne, California	155	139	O.R.T.F., Réunion, 4807 kc/s
11.	Gregg A. Calkin, New Brunswick	145	127	ZNB, Mafeking, Bechuanaland, 5900 kc/s
12.	Marlin A. Field, Michigan	144	129	Mt. Nyeri Regional, Kenya, 6175 kc/s
13.	Serge Neumann II, California	142	126	Radio Fort-Lamy, Tchad, 4904 kc/s
14.	Victor C. Jaar, Haiti	142	2	AVRCS, Surinam, 15,465 kc/s
15.	Warren E. Nordgren, Illinois	138	112	Grønlands Radio, Godthåb, 5980 kc/s
16.	Fred K. Baines, Nova Scotia	131	125	Radio France Asie, Saigon, 9524 kc/s
17.	Leo Fleury, New York°	129	92	Radio Ulan Bator, Mongolia
18.	Ray Fansler, Illinois	127	82	Radio Rabaul, New Guinea, 3385 kc/s
19.	Bruce W. Churchill, California	123	87	YJB4, New Hebrides, 3905 kc/s
20.	Art E. Glover, Washington	121	105	Grønlands Radio, Godthåb, 5980 kc/s
21.	Bill E. Eddings, Pennsylvania	120	103	DZB2, Philippines, 3345 kc/s
22.	Mike Finigan, North Carolina	117	75	Voice of Vietnam, Hanoi, N. Vietnam
23.	René Chicoine, Prov. de Québec	114	100	Radio La Cruz del Sur, CP75, 4985 kc/s
24.	Roger A. Camire, New Hampshire	112	96	Radio des Valées, Andorra, 6305 kc/s
25.	Danny Douglas, Washington°	111	75	Male Cineco Radio, Maldive Islands
26.	Del Hirst, Texas	111	69	VRH10, Suva, Fiji Islands, 9715 kc/s
27.	César Objio, Dominican Republic	106	24	Radio Portugal, Lisbon, Portugal
28.	Tom Hamp, Ontario	103	80	Radio Martinique, Fort-de-France 3315
29.	Bruno Colapietro, New York	101	84	Radio Iran, Tehran, 11750 kc/s
30.	Alex T. Prosen, Missouri	100	73	Radio Baghdad, Iraq, 6095 kc/s
31.	Richard DiMaggio, New York	99	51	Radio Mogadiscio, Somalia, 7120 kc/s
32.	John L. Scudletta, New York	98	86	Radio Bandeirantes, Brazil, 11925
33.	Elias P. Conbouras, Mass.	98	79	Radio Tahiti, 6135 kc/s
34.	Jim J. Howard, Missouri	95	75	Radio Réunion, St-Denis, 3380 kc/s
35.	Roger Parker, Illinois°	95	71	Radio Tahiti, Papeete
36.	Sheldon Chorney, New York	94	58	Radio Ouagadougou, Upper Volta
37.	Jack Widner, California°	91	48	DZH9 (FEBC) Philippines, 15300 kc/s
38.	Robert R. Getman, Wisconsin	90	60	Radio Alma-Ata, Kazakh S.S.R. 9380
39.	Gary Mickle, California	90	48	Voice of Vietnam, Hanoi, 11760 kc/s
40.	Glenn Hauser, New Mexico	90	1	Deutsche Welle, Kigali, 11770 kc/s
41.	Rick Charnes, New Jersey	88	59	All India Radio, New Delhi, 9915 kc/s
42.	John Patton, Pennsylvania	83	50	HCJB, Quito, Ecuador
43.	Jim Gallucci, Oregon	82	43	Radio Tahiti (O.R.T.F.) Papeete
44.	Mark D. Hosmer, Indiana	81	60	Radio Togo, Lomé, Rep. du Togo
45.	Jerry L. Green, Virginia	80	66	Radio Iran, Tehran, 11730 kc/s
46.	Jerry Headen, North Carolina°	80	52	Radio Santa Isabel, Sp. Guinca
47.	Ronald Engelbrecht, Missouri	77	58	Hanoi, North Vietnam, 15044 kc/s
48.	Charles Artiss, Michigan	76	666	Radio Guarani, ZYV74, 6175 kc/s
49.	Kenneth E. McCartney, Ohio	75	64	VRH10, Suva, Fiji Is., 9710 kc/s
50.	Art A. Foulis, Massachusetts	75	53	Radio Tahiti, Papeete (O.R.T.F.)
51.	Robert H. Bedwell, California	74	40	Suva, Fiji Islands, 3280 kc/s
52.	Bruce Reynolds, Missouri	72	56	AFRTS/FEN-Tokyo, Japan, 6155 kc/s
53.	John Zaharek, Connecticut	70	54	VLX9, Perth, Australia, 9610 kc/s
54.	Michael Larkins, New Jersey	69	45	All India Radio, New Delhi, 15375

55. Bob Krasanoff, Pennsylvania	68	18	Radio Pakistan, Rawalpindi
56. Del Beaupre, Connecticut°	67	62	Djeddah, Saudi Arabia
57. Andrew F. Rugg, Prov. de Quebec	67	58	VLX9, Perth, Australia, 9610 kc/s
58. Don Precosky, Ontario	67	36	Radio Sénégal, Dakar, Sénégal 7210
59. Jerry M. Stuart, Oklahoma	65	45	Radio Tahiti, Papeete (O.R.T.F.)
59. Alan I. Raylesberg, New York	65	45	Radio Amman, Jordan, 9560 kc/s
61. George Zeller, Ohio°	60	47	Radio Euzkadi, Clandestine
62. Alan Jeeves, Pennsylvania	60	15	Radio Clube do Lobito, Angola, 7175
63. Grant Wennerstron, California°	60	14	Radio New Zealand, Wellington
64. Louis Janicek, New Jersey	58	46	Radio Pakistan, 15090 kc/s
65. Tony Griffith, Illinois	58	40	Radio Luxembourg
66. Thomas D. Walsh, Massachusetts	58	19	Voice of Free Korea, Seoul
67. Dave Carlson, Missouri	57	47	ELWA, Monrovia, Liberia
68. Ken Josephic, Pennsylvania	57	28	Radio Nacional de Espana, 9760 kc/s
69. Barry Deal, Nebraska	55	28	Radio Cairo, U.A.R., 17670 kc/s
70. Norman A. Jacobson, Wisconsin	54	46	B.C.C., Taipei, Taiwan, 17720 kc/s
71. Bert Adams, Ontario	52	43	Radio Clube Moçambique, 3265 kc/s
72. Clarke Thacher, Indiana	51	29	VLX9, Perth, Australia, 9610 kc/s
73. Don Herbert, Pennsylvania	51	26	Radio Australia, Melbourne
74. Peter DeHart, Pennsylvania	51	20	Radio Baghdad, Iraq, 6095 kc/s
75. Ed. J. Pyatt, South Carolina	49	43	Radio Peking, China, 11800 kc/s
76. Fred J. Gaisser, New York	48	32	Voice of Nigeria, Lagos, Nigeria
77. Andrew A. Jinkinson, Ontario	48	31	Voice of The West, Lisbon, 6025 kc/s
78. Bruce Ted Goldman, New York	47	35	Radio Uganda, Kampala, Uganda 4976
79. Gordon Schiff, Illinois	47	25	ELWA, Monrovia, Liberia, 15155 kc/s
80. Lou M. Kurdziel, New York	47	22	Radio Nederland, Hilversum, 15425 kc
81. Jim Thornton, California	43	37	Radio New Zealand, Wellington
82. Greg Bovee, Michigan	43	34	Radio 4VEH, Cap Haitien, Haiti
83. Bob G. Taylor, West Virginia	43	22	Radio Ankara, Turkey
84. Allen Abel, New York	42	29	ZNS, Bahamas, 3080 (1540 Harmonic)
85. Gary Sturm, Indiana	40	33	Voice of Nigeria, Lagos, 7275 kc/s
86. Mike Macken, Massachusetts	38	19	VOA, Malalos, Philippines
87. Andrew Fappas, Illinois	37	28	Radio Cairo, U.A.R., 9475 kc/s
88. John Mraz, Pennsylvania	37	27	Voice of The West, Lisbon, 6025 kc/s
89. Bob Zobot, Virginia	35	22	Radio Australia, Melbourne
90. Mike Scott, Prov. de Quebec	34	31	FEBC/DZFB, Manila, 15,385 kc/s
91. Gary Wallin, Iowa	34	25	Radio Brazzaville, Congo
92. Ken Sedlacek, Nebraska	32	12	Radio Ghana, Accra, Ghana, 6110 kc/s
93. John Ostrowski, Connecticut	31	10	Radio Cairo, U.A.R., 9475 kc/s
94. Tom Miller, Missouri	28	25	Radio Cairo, U. A.R., 9475 kc/s
95. Ken Hildreth, Illinois	27	22	N.H.K., Tokyo, Japan, 15,135 kc/s
96. Don Hibscheiler, Indiana	26	22	Radio Austria, Wien, Austria
97. Thomas Rosalanko, New Jersey	23	6	Radio Peking, China, 15,060 kc/s
98. Warren Davis, Maryland	20	10	VLX9, Perth, Australia, 9610 kc/s
99. Charlie Loudenboomer, Utopia	15	10	Corsair Radio, International Waters

Those of you so indicated (°) please update your SCOREBOARD totals before next publication in August FRENDX. To new members who may have just joined, or to some older members who have never taken the time may I invite you to submit your totals to SCOREBOARD along with your regular QSL reports. This month many new members have joined the ranks of the above listings, but alas too, some members have been dropped who have not updated their scores within 6 months. Don't let this happen to you!

Fred K. Baines (Nova Scotia) writes your editor to say that he prizes his QSL from Radio France Asie in Saigon, Vietnam as his best; due to the fact that the signer Mademoiselle Lilian Bouvet fled Vietnam shortly after sending his QSL and went to the United States due to the Vietnamese war that was then raging, but then between the French and Ho. I wonder how many of our members can recall Radio France Asie?

QSLs RECEIVED

Due to the immense number of reports received this month in QSL REPORT, it has been decided to try a new provisional policy in this column. This policy will take the form of the publication of an average consensus of the individual reports sent by the members named after each country. In this way a more concise summary of what you should receive and when, as well as a particular station's seeming QSL policy at that moment will be available. Also, unless stated differently it will be assumed in future that (1) IRCs were sent and (2) that reports were sent to the station via airmail.

Your editor would draw your particular attention to QSLs received from such rare countries as French Guiana, Guinea, Sabah, Sarawak and Turks & Caicos Islands.

AFGHANISTAN: Radio Afghanistan, Kabul appears to be verifying more readily these days. QSLs for 4775, 7200 and 11770 kc/s have been received all airmail anywhere from 17 days to 4 months, generally tending towards the former. Letter also sent signed by Mehria Rafiq. IRCs sent. Card is very colorful with map of country and national flag. (Glover, Wash; Craighead, Kansas; Churchill, California; and Calkin, New Brunswick)

ALBANIA: Tirana sending QSLs for 7265 and 9712 kc/s in between 1 and 5 months, tending towards 2 months average. Generally sends sked and sometimes a picture p/card. Replies more quickly to those sending IRCs or mint stamps, but reply is generally airmail in any case. (Mraz, Pa; Dinkineyer, Ill; Precosky, Ont; Coleman, Texas; Pyatt, Georgia; Sparks, California; Padula, Australia)

ALGERIA: RTVA, Algiers sends QSL/card and sked for 5970 and 608J. Reply is generally by seamail even when IRC is sent and takes about 3 months. Reports can be sent in English or French. (Glover, Washington; Padula, Australia)

ANGOLA: Radio Clube do Congo Portugues, Carmona, 4850 kc (CR6RU) sent letter in Fort. airmail in 3 wks. Report sent in English, with mint stamps. V/S: Joao Joaquin Nogueira, the "Presidente". (Padula, Australia)

Radio Clube do Lobito, 7175 (CR6RS) verifies by airmail with card in 1 month. No QSL data except to say definitely it was a QSL. V/S is: L. Fuor. IRC sent. (Jeeves, Pa)

ARGENTINA RAL, Buenos Aires has sent QSLs for 6060, 6090, 9680, 11780, 11710 anywhere from 3 to 6 months. When IRCs are sent, reply is via airmail and generally quicker in processing too. (Goldman, N.Y.; Kamp, Texas; Padula, Aust; Janicek, NY; & Charnes, NJ)

ARMENIAN S.S.R. Radio Erevan, 9640/9780 verifying by QSL, sked and 9-10 p/cards direct from Erevan. 1-IRC brings seamail reply in 138 days; more than 1, by air in 1½ months. (Dan Henderson, Laurel, Maryland; René Chicoine, Québec)

ASCENSION IS. BBC Mid-Atlantic Relay verifying with regular "Big Ben" card from London in 2 wks average for 15140 or 11860 kc/s. Letter sometimes included; V/S of which being N. Turner. IRC not required, but can mean difference between airmail & seamail reply. Generally by airmail (Askine, W.Va; Cabral, California; Larkins, New Jersey)

AUSTRALIA: Radio Australia, 7190/9580/17820 kc/s recently verified by: Simone Chaloupek. Replies take between 3 and 4 months. Seamail replies; IRCs sent (Mraz, Pa; Zaharek, Connecticut;) Recent card shows photo of Pres. Johnson and Aussie PM - (GAC)

VL9, Perth, 9610 sends card, sked and letter in 90 days seamail or 41 days airmail (IRC) (Charles Thacher, Mishazaka, Ind; Bob Bedwell, Finole, California)

AUSTRIA: Austrian SW Sce, Vienna is sending QSLs for 9525 (Mossbrunn), 9770 (Flecken-dorff), 11760, 15360, 15210 kc/s in c. 3 wks (airmail) or 12½ wks (seamail). Sked and report forms also sent (Dexter, Wisc.; Pappas, Ill; Poulis, Mass; Mraz, Pa; Precosky, Ont; Miller, Mo;) Stations shows a tendency to prefer SINFO reports. Also would greatly appreciate one of you gentlemen sending me a copy of their rpt form, will return-(GAC)

BELGIUM: ORU, 6125, 9615 kc/s sending card, map of Bruxelles, sked and booklet in 7 weeks (3 IRCs) seamail. (Zaharek, Connecticut; Janicek, New Jersey)

BONAIRE: TWR, 11780 w/card, religious booklet in 32 days airmail. IRC. V/S is Beverly Jones (Don, Dinkineyer, Wilmette, Illinois)

Radio Nederland, 9590 in 40 days seamail. (Thacher, Indiana)

BRAZIL: Radio Inconfidencia, 6000 kc/s sends card, pennant and to one member a bronze

medal (Craighead). Seemail replies take about 3 weeks and airmail in 11 days (mint stamps sent here) (Dexter, Wisconsin; Padula, Australia; and Craighead, Kansas)

Radio Progreso, 4775 with letter and sked by registered mail signed by Vasconcellos Maradei. QSL in Spanish. (Zaharek, Conn.) How come in Spanish? No Port? -(GAC)

Radio Aparecido verifies with pennant, stamps, p/card and letter within 2 wks for 9635 kc/s. IRC sent (Bob Padula, Victoria, Australia)

Radio 9 de Julho, ZYR96 sent letter in French in 7 mos 1 wk for 9620. IRC sent. Replied airmail. Reported in Portuguese. (Charles Artiss, Detroit, Michigan)

Radio Bandeirantes, 11925 kc w/card in English/Portuguese in 1 month 3 wks by airmail. 4 IRCs. V/S is Director-Presidente. Pennants being sent too to some reporters these days. (John Sgrulletta, Bedford Hills, N.Y.; Richard Wood, Bloomington, Ind.)

Radio Tupi de Sao Paulo, 11765 kc/s replied by letter and nice pennant airmail. V/S: Director-Artístico, Lillie Alonse. F/up sometimes required to get reply. 3 weeks. (Wood, Indiana; Gerry Dexter, West Bend, Wisconsin)

Emis. Rural Petrolina, 5025 kc/s by card in 5 weeks in Portuguese language. SASE sent with report (Marlin Field, Benton Harbour, Michigan)

ZYS35, Radio Cl. Paraneze, 11935 kc/s sent card and pic p/card in 16 days air. Mint stamps sent. V/S: H. E. Boehm, Chief Engineer. (Bill S. Sparks, San Fran., Cal.)

ZYG26, Radio Pioneira de Teresina, 4855, letter and pennant in 3 months. ?int stamps were sent with report. (Wendel Craighead, Kansas City, Kansas)

CAMBODIA: Radiodif. Nationale Khnere, 9695 w/mimeo letter and sked in 2½ mos. Signed by Lim Sainvar, Deputy of National Broadcasting Station (Dexter, Wisconsin)

CANARY ISLANDS: Radio Nacional de Espana, 11800 kc/s sending letter/pennant in 40 days average, airmail. IRCs. V/S: Juan de Rojas (Finigan, N. C.; Kamp, Texas)

CAPE VERDE IS. Radio Clube de Mindelo, 4715 verifies w/QSL card in Port/5 months. Took rpt in Portuguese and IRC sent. First one to Australasia (Padula, Aust.) Congrats (GAC)

CENTRAL AF. REPUBLIC: Bangui, 5035 kc/s, card airmail in 18 days. 2 IRCs (Craighead)

CEYLON: Commercial Sce of Radio Ceylon verified by card in 17 days airmail. IRC sent w/rpt to Radio Advertising Sces, Cecil Court, Lansdowne Road, Bombay 1, India. F/up sometimes necessary (Padula, Aust; Poulis, Mass.) See preceeding article (GAC)

CHILE: Radio Calama, 6100 by letter airmail in 1 year (Wood, Indiana)

CLANDESTINE Radio Euzkadi sent letter, sticker and calendar airmail in 2 wks for 15080 (Ferry, Ill.) B.P.59, Poste Centrale, Paris 16, France is address (GAC)

COLOMBIA: HJAF, Radio Santa Fé, 4965, letter signed by Louisa V. de Bernal, airmail in 6 weeks; mint stamps sent with report (Sparks, California)

CONGO: Radio Katanga, 11870 kc/s in 14½ months by registered airmail. V/S is Monsieur Félicien Mitheo (Field, Michigan)

DENMARK: Danmarks Radio, Copenhagen, sends card and pamphlet-sked averaging generally about 2 months for 15165 kc/s. (Mraz, Pa; Zaharek, Conn; Janicek, New Jersey) IRC sent

DODECANESE IS. VOA, Rhodes verified in 3 wks from Washington w/card (Colapietro, N.Y.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Radio Comercial, 4880 w/card in approx. 3 wks. V/S : Juan Nova Ramirez, Director. Members note that one may have to try more than once to verify this one. IRC sent. Sent letter in Spanish to one DXer in lieu of card. (Colapietro, N. Y.; Dexter, Wisconsin; Larkins, New Jersey; Janicek, New Jersey)

Radio HIN, 4910 w/letter. V/S is Olga B. DeCatrain, Sub-Directora de Rahintel y Directora de Relaciones Publias de HIN (Dexter, Wisconsin) Whew!(GAC)

Radio Mil, 4940 kc/s with card in 10 days to 3 weeks. Report in Spanish seems to get airmail reply regardless of IRCs. V/S: Juan Cruz (Raylesberg, N.Y.)

Radio TV Dominicana, 9503 by card airmail. Also by card for 6090 kc:s. Reply is by seemail generally taking up to 157 days (Wood, Ind.; Finigan, N.C.)

ECUADOR: Ondas de Angel, 4830 by card/letter in Spanish & pennant. V/S is José Salazar, Gerente. Came airmail (Field, Michigan)

Ondas Canarias, Azogues, 5245 kc/s by letter in 9 months airmail. V/S is the Director-Proprietario (Wood, Indiana) Addendum here to last months White List (GAC)

HCJB, is sending card, sked & religious literature. Airmail reply only if IRC is sent. V/S Herbert Jacobson. Airmail time averages about 2 weeks (13 reporters!!)

EL SALVADOR: YSS, Radio Nacional 6010/9555 now confirming in about 4½ months with letter in Spanish. V/S: Alfredo Parada, Jr. IRC sometimes returned (Kamp, Texas; Coulouras, Mass)

ENGLAND: BBC, London readily sends typical "Big Ben" card simply stating report is confirming to printed sked, (or not). Generally includes sked and sometimes "Antenna Book" as well. Generally airmail between 1 and 2 months. (Mraz, Pa; Jinkinson, Ontario;

Askine, W. Va.; Rosalanko, New Jersey; Sedlacek, Nebraska) IRCs generally sent here (GAC)

ETHIOPIA: ETLF, Addis Ababa, 15230/15410/11890/sends card, sked and station info in 40 days when 3 IRCs were sent. Otherwise takes about 7 months seaimail. (Janicek, New Jersey; Norman Jacobson, Racine, Wisconsin; Bert Adams, Brampton, Ontario)

FRANCE: Office de la Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française, Paris returning card in about 30 days when one IRC sent. QSLs airmail. 11845/21580 kc (Louis Janicek, NJ; Mraz, Pa.)

FRENCH GUIANA: O.R.T.F., Cayenne, 3385 kc/s verified rpt by letter in French signed by L. Barrot who says she does not speak english. Duration: 1 month, 3 wks (Sgrulletta, NY)

FIJI IS. Suva, 3230 airmailed card in 46 days. IRCs sent (Bedwell, California)

G.F.R. Süddeutscher Rundfunk, Mühlacker, 6030 w/card in only 5 days airmail. IRC sent with report. Only frequency given on card. (Craighead, Kansas)

Bayerischer Rundfunk, München, 6085 w/card in 2 months. (Craighead, Kansas) IRC!

RIAS, West Berlin, 6005; card and booklets in 6 weeks. IRC (Craighead, Kansas)

Deutsche Welle, Köln, replies with card/program sked airmail in 2 to 3 weeks.

IRC sent. (Miller, Missouri; Cuthbertson, Ohio; Thacher, Indiana) N.Y.)

Sudwestfunk, Baden-Baden w/card in 7 weeks seaimail. V/S: H. Seidel. IRC (Graham/

G.D.R. Radio Berlin International, replied for 5965 & 9730 kc with card, sked and a letter from East Berlin; via airmail between 3 and 4 weeks (Miller, Mo; Moul/Mraz, Pa.)

GEORGIAN S.S.R. Tbilisi is being verified by cards through Moscow addressed in c/o Mrs. Eugenia Stepanova as long as rpt for NA Sce of Radio Moscow also sent. For 5040 kc/s cards and p/cards of Soviet cities are being sent airmail in approx. 1 month. IRCs are sent. (Calkin, New Brunswick; Sparks, California; Field, Michigan)

GREENLAND: Grønlands Radio, Godthåb, 5980 sending folder-card and pack of Greenlandic stamps airmail in 3-4 weeks. Card features pic of Radio House. IRCs req'd. (Graham, N.Y; Dexter, Wisconsin; Churchill, California; and Sparks, California)

GREECE: NBI, Athens verified in three weeks with airmail letter, indicating that they are interested in receiving further reports from SWLs. (Colapietro, New York)

GUATAMALA: Radio Maya Barillas, 2360 w/English letter and photo after follow-up rpt. V/S is David Ekstrom (Dexter, Wisconsin)

Radio Chortis, 3380 with letter in Spanish in 5 wks airmail. SASE sent w/rpt.

V/S is Sr. A. Gomez (Field, Michigan)

GUINEA: Conakry sent letter 8 months after the 5th report (!) for 6160 kc/s. Gave time date and frequency (Craighead, Kansas) Wish they'd process mine. hi (GAC)

HAITI: 4VB, La Voix de la Révolution Duvalieriste, 5905 kc/s w/card in 12 days by airmail. Mint stamps sent. V/S: José Borges, Directeur-General (-Craighead, Kansas)

HONDURAS: HRVC, 4820 kc/s by p/card airmail in 4 weeks (Kamp, Texas; Perry, Illinois)

HONG KONG: Radio Hong Kong w/card after tentative rpt for 3940 kc/s. 5 mos (Dexter, Wis)

HUNGARY: Radio Budapest, sending card, letter and listeners paper in some 60 days.

V/S: Mari Söter. 9833/6235; no set pattern as to air or se reply. (Mraz, Pennsylvania; Paul Coleman, Port Neches, Texas)

INDONESIA: Djakarta, 9865 kc/s sent card, sked in 8 wks. Rpt in English. 2 IRCs sent. (Henderson, Maryland) Wisc.)

RRI-Sorong, 4872 letter and photo in 7 wks. V/S: Fadjar M Frawira (Dexter/

IRAN: letter and "Iran Today" Magazine by registered airmail after 2 months, with a quest for further reports. 11748 kc/s. Rpt in English (Henderson, Md; Colapietro, NY)

INDIA: VUM, Madras, 4920 sent AIR card w/"Madras" typed in, letter and p/card in 3 weeks airmail. V/S: D. P. Ramachandra (Sparks, California)

AIR, 9912 & 15375 confirms w/card and sked in 3-4 weeks. Card featured the famed Tajmahal. Comes airmail (Louis Janicek, West New York, NJ; Mike Kamp, Houston, Texas)

ISRAEL: Kol Yisrael, Jerusalem in 9 weeks seaimail w/card and magazine often. QSLing 9009/9625 kc/s. (Zaharek, Connecticut; Coleman, Texas; Janicek, New Jersey)

- JAPAN: NHK, Radio Japan, 17825, 15300, 15135 sending card, sked and often booklets on NHK via airmail. Quicker reply generally if IRC sent. Dinkineyer, Illinois; David J. Askine, Beckley, West Virginia; John Zaharek, Torrington, Connecticut)
- JOZ4, Sapporo, 3945 w/card and letter quickly in 8 days (IRC sent), or in 4 mos. seamail (no IRC sent). V/S: T. Kawahara (Field, Michigan; Craighead, Kansas)
- JORDAN: Amman, 15170 w/card and schedule airmail in 3-6 weeks. V/S: Nizar Rafie. IRCs sent. (Craighead, Kansas; Finigan, North Carolina)
- KAZAKH S.S.R. Alma-Ata by card via Radio Moscow for 9380/10530 kc airmail in 1 month. Standard "Poauo" regional card used, in blue, white and red. Rpt. Sent c/o Mrs. Eugenia Stepanova. 3 IRCs sent. (Calkin, New Brunswick; Field, Michigan)
- KIRGHIZ S.S.R. Frunze, 4008 w/card via Radio Moscow airmail in 5 wks. Also Moscow sked p/cards etc. See Alma-Ata for card description (Henderson, Maryland)
- KOREA (NORTH): QSL & sked arrived in 8 wks seamail for 15520 kc/s. Personal letter also. (Padula, Australia) card & letter in 3 months, also 22 stamps w/detailed description of each. Rpt for LA See was in English and sent via R. Feking. Reply had Korean stamps on it. How come? (Field, Michigan) Probably rerouted through Feking or Hong Kong. No other postage cancellations on the envelope? (GAC) (Bedwell, Calif.)
- KOREA (SOUTH): VOFK, Seoul, 9640 w/card and rpt forms airmail in 35 days. V/S: Y. Lee/
- LATVIAN S.S.R. Riga, 7140 sent card & letter/pennant in 2 months saying they thought their xmters were too weak to be hrd in N.A. (Craighead, Kansas)
- LIBYA: letter from Tripoli (Box 333) by registered airmail. V/S is Mustafa Mohammed Arebi. Comes anywhere from 3-7 weeks for 7165 kc/s. Reply specifies desire for further reports. Seamail reply to Australia (Calkin, N.D.; Padula, Australia; Kamp, Texas; Chicoine, Québec; Field, Michigan) (Craighead, Kansas)
- LIBERIA: BBC West African relay, 9555 by card and letter via London in 2 wks airmail/
- LITHUANIAN S.S.R. Radio Vilnius, 7560, 9665 sending now card/letter direct in 9-10 wks. seamail. Travel booklets often enclosed too. QSL gives date/freq (Churchill, Cal; Reynolds)
- MALAYSIA: BBC/FES, 15435/11725/11750/11715 w/card seamail in up to 2 months. V/S: K. Corrigan. (Larkins, N.J.; Reynolds, Mo; Baines, N.S.; Artiss, Mich; Janicek, N.J.)
- MAURITANIA: Nouakchott, 4855 w/card in 2 weeks. Sked on card. Personal letter from André Marill in French who says reports from U.S. are rare and that his wife collects stamps. (Glover, Wash) So write in French and inclose stamps for André's wife. hi (GAC)
- MOROCCO: Rabat sends card for 11735 kc/s written in French and English. Rather attractive folding type and fall sked also printed on it. Arrived seamail, with tourist map within 3 months of sending report (Padula, Australia)
- MONACO: Radio Monte-Carlo, 7140 w/card airmail in 54 days. No IRCs sent (Coulouras, Mass.)
- NEW GUINEA: Daru with card in 17 days airmail. 3 IRCs sent (Frank Peters, Chicago, Ill.)
- NICARAGUA: Radio Atlántico, Bluefields, 6120 w/letter signed by the Gerente in one month airmail (Wood, Indiana)
- NIGERIA: Voice of Nigeria, Lagos, 9690 airmailing replies in approx 6 weeks. V/S is Harold Foote. 3 IRCs sent. (Zaharek, Connecticut; Janicek, New Jersey)
- Radio TV Kaduna, 6090 w/letter and literature on N. Nigeria in 160 days. V/S: G.P.J. White, C.E. IRCs sent (Churchill, California) (Craighead, Kansas)
- Midwest Regional, Benin, 4932 kc/s w/card, magazine, data sheet, from Lagos/
- NORWAY: Oslo, LLQ, 21730 by card and sked seamail in 6 wks. V/S: E. Thokle (Larkins, N.J.)
- PAKISTAN: Radio Pakistan, 15090, letter/card airmail in 126 days. 3 IRCs sent. V/S/ Nasir Ahmed. Simply states generally that report is correct (Coulouras, Mass; Janicek, N.J.) Appears they are interested in xmsm on 15365/11672 from 1945-2030 GMT. Those of you now lacking Pakistan verified, take note! (GAC) (Charnes, N.J.)
- PAPUA: VLT4, Port Moresby, 4890 airmailed card/nature stamps in 25 days. 2 IRCs sent/
- PHILIPPINES: FEBC, 11855 confirmed rpt in 6 wks w/card, sked and religious items via airmail. 3 IRCs sent (Charles Artiss, Michigan)
- PORTUGUESE GUINEA: folder by seamail for 5045 kc (reads 5041 kc) in 2 months following English/Portuguese report w/2 IRCs and Mint stamps. (Henderson, Md; Padula, Australia)
- POLAND: Warsaw w/card/letter/sked airmail for 7145 kc/s (Zaharek, Connecticut)

RUSSIAN S.F.S.R. Vladivostok, 5015 by card airmail in 5 wks via Radio Moscow. (Peters) Petropavlovsk, 4485 kc/s by card airmail via Radio Moscow in 5 weeks. (Frank Peters, Chicago, Illinois) for Home Sce xmtrs on 4610/21475/21730 kc in 7 wks (Padula, Australia) Moscöw in 40 days for 9610/9620/9640/9680/15150/7250/7310 kc/s with cards airmail. IRCs not req'd. (Chicoine, P.Q.; Calkin, N.B.; Field, Mich; Askine, W.Va)

RWANDA: DW relay, Kigali sends card from Köln signed by S. Mele, via airmail. IRCs not req'd. Card is a beautiful blue with gold map of Africa. 17765 kc/s. (6 reporters)

RYUKYU IS. VUNC, 9425/13830 sends card/letter signed by Brien G. Benson, 1st Lt., OIC Radio Branch. Sked too in 6 weeks seamail (Peters, Illinois; Sparks, California) VOA Okinawa, 7165 sent card surface mail in 8 days. V/S Shirley Lattuse (Kam)

SABAH: Radio Malaysia Sabah, 4970 w/card in 143 days surface mail. IRC sent. Card shows outline map of W. Malaysia, Sarawak, Sabah and Mt. Kinabalu, 13455'; word "QSL" in large black letters and "Radio Malaysia Sabah" w/coat of arms tops it off (Churchill, Calif.)

SARAWAK: Radio Malaysia Sarawak, 7160 sent card, personal letter and photo card of a "topless" native (!) from C.E. Also some stamps; all airmail (Field, Mich) Lucky!(GAC)

SAUDI ARABIA: Djeddah, 15150 sends card or letter QSL with p/cards extra by registered airmail. Average time: 3½ months. V/S: M.M. Magoddad or Werner Storg, C.E. (Hirst, Texas Jacobson, Wisconsin; Rasin, N.J.; Chorney, N.Y.; Baines, Nova Scotia)

SENEGAL: Radio Sénégal, Dakar, 7210 seamailed card in 17 days (Zaharek, Connecticut)

TAHITI: ORTF, Papeete, 9 days by airmail with card (Thacher, Indiana)

TAIWAN: VOFC/BCC, Taipei sent very colorful, informative card containing full QSL info letter signed by Oscar Wang, Announcer, 12 page sked and 3 p/p/cards including one showing studios of BCC. Airmail generally c. 1½ months. F/up sometimes req'd (Calkin, N.B.; Thacher, Ind; Colapietro, NY; Zaharek, Conn; Jeeves, Penna; Charnes, NJ; Poulis, Adams)

THAILAND: HSK9, Bangkok, 11910 kc/s by seamail in 66 days, with card and sked. V/S: is V. Ampaivon. No IRCs sent (Chicoine, P.Q.)

TANZANIA: Dar es Salaam, 5055 sent card airmail in 4½ months for rpt of their National Sce up 5 kc/s from 5050. Card shows 5055. Mint stamps/IRCs sent (Henderson, Maryland)

TURKMEN S.S.R. Ashkabad, 4825 kc/s with card via Moscow & Mrs. Stepanova. Airmail in little over a month (Chicoine, P.Q.; Field, Michigan)

TURKS & CAICOS IS. wrote a letter saying I probably heard their station, but would like to hear my tape. Do they verify by card or letter? (Sgrulletta, N.Y.) Letter.(GAC)

TOGO: Lomé, 5047 w/card seamail in 16 weeks (Zaharek, Connecticut)

UGANDA: Kampala sent aerogram in 17 days saying that they regret they cannot check the rpt but it seems to show every indication of being correct. V/S: H.F. Humphreys for 4976 kc (Goldman, N.Y.) Yea, they did that on mine too, Bruce. I count it (GAC)

UKRAINIAN S.S.R. Kiev, 9665, 9660, 9690 sends card, sked and info on DX-Club, airmail in 3-4 weeks. IRCs not req'd. (Zaharek, Conn; Mraz, Pa; Poulis, Mass; Precosky, Ontario)

URUGUAY: Radio Oriental, 11735 kc/s confirming by letter airmail in 3 wks (Wood, Ind.)

UZBEK S.S.R. Tashkent, 9600 w/card direct, long letter and stamps airmail. IRCs sent; station also enclosed card showing Uzbek flag (Chicoine, P.Q.)

VIETNAM (N): Hanoi w/card for 11840 kc/s in 6 wks w/p/card on Vietnam war (Padula, Aust)

ZAMBIA: Lusaka sent card for 4911 in 2 wks airmail. No IRCs sent. V/S: J. Allerton, CE/

Just a reminder here that V/S = Verie signer and CE = Chief Engineer. If you sent a report which does not appear in the above, do not resubmit it; it will appear next month. The above represents a goodly number of DX QSLs including 10 Russian Republics.

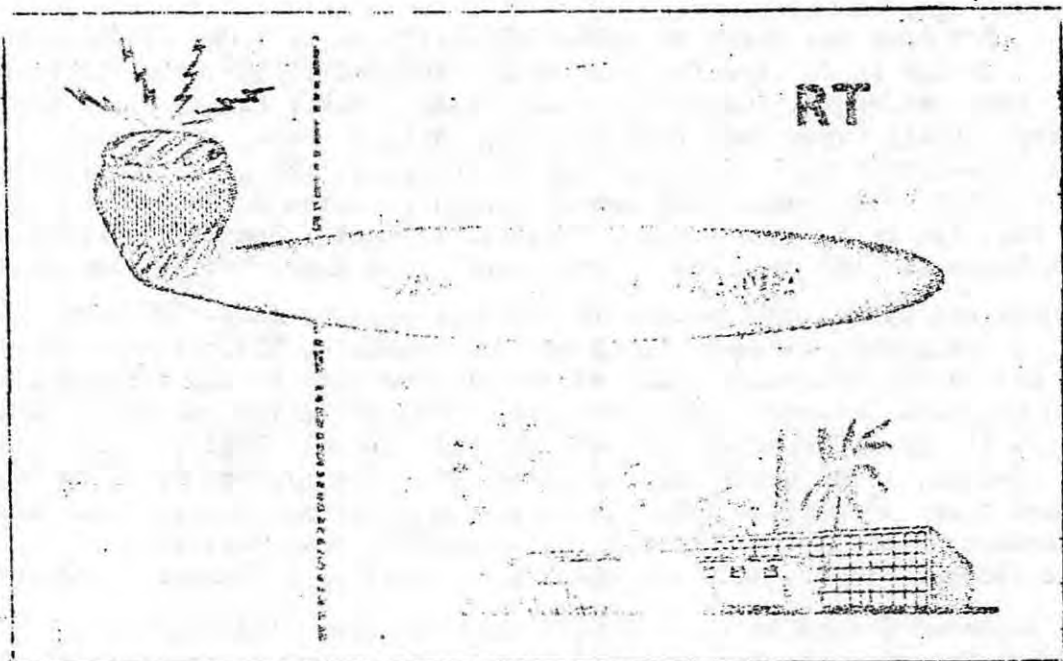
R.B.I. ISSUES NEW QSL-CARDS

The Radio Berlin International DX Club has brought out a new series of QSL-cards with the portraits of well-known GDR sportsmen & women. Each of the cards has been given a number; for example No 1 shows a photo of the GDRs 1964 Olympic Football Team. There are 10 at present while another series with photos of GDR cities is planned to come out in the future. ... And now, turn over to see "Sauti Ya Tanzania" - - -

RADIO TANZANIA - DAR ES SALAAMQ
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"Sauti Ya Tanzania" is an attractive QSL is yellow, brown and white, almost the same as that which was sent out by Radio Tanganyika before the Tanganyika-Zanzibar Union. Tanzania is not the easiest country to hear, but is sometimes possible on 5050 kilocycles. Reports are requested to Box 9191, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in care of the Chief Engineer.

FRENCH REPORT FORM

NASWA is proud to announce the publication of its 6-page FRENCH RECEPTION REPORT FORM. Complete and 100% accurate in every detail it is the result of many hours work on the part of your QSL Editor (who wrote it), Victor Jaar (who has revised and updated it) and Dan Henderson (who has supplied a comprehensive phrase list).

Presently available from your QSL Editor- Gregg Calkin, 174 Waterloo St., Saint John, N. B., CANADA for a 9" x 4" self-addressed envelope and I.R.C., to cover the costs of postage, members may find this letter form (including full instructions on its correct use) will help them obtain that elusive QSL missing in their collections. This form has recently been used to obtain QSLs from such countries as Martinique, Algeria and Mauritania.

This is a letter form, which is copied each time, utilizing instructions on the wording and phrasing variations to demonstrate differences in frequency, conditions, equipment, programme content etc. with each station. The letter is friendly and cordial and far superior to that offered by any other club, League or SW organization. If you think it could help you, write your QSL editor today, for your free copy (SAE/IRC pse).

Until next month, I wish to express my sincere thanks for all the fine letters and cards which accompanied your reports. I am, of course, always very pleased to hear from each and every one of you and if I can be of any service to you as QSL Editor, please don't hesitate to write. So until July, best DX and loads of QSLs to you all.

73s, GREGG

LOG
REPORTS



LOG
REPORTS

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

*****ALL TIMES ARE IN GMT*****

- 25650 ENGLAND BBC; Glenn Hauser logging, thru w/ typo, came out 25640 in Apr. FRIENDA (Ed.) IS hrd str. w/echo 1405-1446, 5/1 (Jeeves)
- 21745 PORTUGAL R. Wolna Europa xmtr #17(25kw) 1801 nx; sked for summer: 0810-2100 over #13(50kw) all RFE trx above 11895 from Portugal(Hauser) Talk, ID in Polish at 1800 (Objio)
- 21730 NORWAY R. Norway w/Eng BC, 1415, 55555, 4/22 (Baines)
- 21690 SWEDEN R. Sweden 1900 Eng nx, strong, 5/10(Balbi)To ME, repl. 11705, 5/7 (Ed.)
- 21655 NORWAY R. Norway w/operatic mx 1805, //21730 (Objio)
- 21650 USA AFRTS, Bethany, hrd 4/16 w/severe echo, indicating simultnaeous reception via long path; 23640 miles (Hauser)
- 21585 USSR Minsk listed, 0520 s/on w/Moscow HS in Russ. (Sparks)
- 21580 FRANCE ORTF Paris, w/Eng nx 1915-1930 s/off (Balbi)
- 21570 PHILIPPINES VOA, Poro, Burmese at 0030 (Green)
- 21540 AUSTRALIA R. Australia, Eng, nx, ID 0340 (Askine)
- 21480 HOLLAND R. Nederland s/on 1430 to FE//17810 (Balbi) Hrd w/nx in var. lang 1705-1715 s/off, 5/1 (Jeeves)
- 21460 CANADA CBC to Eur., repl. 21595, hrd in Eng & lang to 2145 s/off (Balbi) 1830 in Eng. (Howell)
- 17890 USSR Moscow w/ Vietnamese 2230, interfering w/HQJ3. //17880 (Padula)
- 17890 TAIWAN BCC, 1700 Fr., 1800 Eng, 1830 nx//11725, 9765 (Balbi)To Afr/ME (Ed.)
- 17885 CYPRUS BBC relay, IS 1715, MS; strong JFM de VOA 17875 (Objio)
- 17880 USSR R. Moscow, powerful at 0350 Pac Coast Ser, Eng., 5/15 (Hirst)
- 17880 PORTUGAL Lisbon 1815-1900 in Eng, Afr. //21495 (Howell)
- 17870A USSR R. Moscow w/Ger. for Austria, s/off 1727, very strong, 5/1 (Jeeves)
- 17870 AUSTRALIA R. Australia w/nx, songs, etc 0230(Baines) 0220(Jacobson) ECHA (Ed.)
- 17865 SYRIA Damascus, s/on 0400 Arabic, foll. by chanting & Ar. pgm, dly. (Sparks)
- 17840 CZECH'KIA Prague to NA 0100-0200 irr. hrd (JFM R. Australia) w/Eng//15368 (Balbi) On this freq 2030-0300, Sp at 2300 (Padula)
- 17825 NORWAY 1800 Eng ID, then Norse//17755. This best, neither very good (Glover)
- 17820 CANADA CBC, 1830 in Eng, JFM by unid. Russ. sta co-channel in Russ.(Howell)
- 17820 AUSTRALIA R. Australia ID & freq 0500, DX pgm, iters de FRENCH to 0512 Sun. 0515 Fr.(Objio) Eng to Afr/Malagasy 1645 (Colapietro)
- 17815 BRAZIL R. dif Sao Paulo, lang, songs by Sinatra, 35333 at 2345 (Festor)
- 17810 PHILIPPINES FEBC, Manila, fair 1730-1831 off.Testing, want reports (Glover)
- 17790 S. AFRICA R. Rm hrd s/on 1900 to U/Ireland, new freq. (Niblack)
- 17785 EGYPT/UAR R. Cairo, 1720, Afr. languages to 1945 (Howell)
- 17785 JAPAN R. Japan Gen. ser., new freq to NA. Eng nx 2200,2300,2400 (Balbi)
- 17775 USSR Riazan, 1730 Afr. lang; 0330 Eng to NA (Howell)R. Yerevan, not from Armenia; Armenian to NA 0300-0330; then R. Moscow PacCoast Ser//15140, 17880; this freq announced as "17.77 megacycles" (Hauser)
- 17765 KIGALI D-W Relay, nox of Germany 1745 (Bacin)
- 17760 LIBERIA R. ELPA, Monrovia hrd w/Arabic at 1945//15155 (Jaar)
- 17745 CHINA R. Peking, w/Sp., good lvl 2300-0300, 5/7 (Padula)
- 17725 JAPAN Rm in Eng at 0250 tuning (Niblack)

- 17720 TAIWAN VOFC, Taipei hrd in Eng 0320 to 0350 s/off (Getman)
 17710 EGYPT Cairo, "Ici la voix de l'Afrique emettant du Caire" ID 2157, chants (Objio)
 17705 INDIA AIR, New Delhi, French pgm noted to 1130 (Jaar)
 - 17700 USSR Tallinn, Estonian SSR (listed) hrd w/"Hajak" at 1130 (Jaar) Tallinn(?) at 1500 w/Moscow HS relay in Russ. (Sparks)
 17690 EGYPT/UAR R. Cairo 1730 Afr lang, 1930 Eng; 2015 back to Afr (Rowell) 1945 Eng pol. tlx, lang 2010 (Askine)
 - 15520 N. KOREA Fyongyang w/Eng nx at 0400, irr. hrd (Balbi)
 15445 BRAZIL R. Nac. Brasilia, pop mx 0025, songs in Port. (Objio)
 - 15445 CONGO REP. Brazzaville, CRTF, relay Eng nx 0515-0530, clear (Bedwell)
 15430 AUSTRIA Austrian Radio to SA 0100 ID (Balbi) Ecell. 0130 to SA (Niblack)
 15425 AUSTRALIA VLX15, Perth, Eng 0545 past 0615, clear (Bedwell)
 15425 USSR Moscow; another new freq; Sp at 0230 completely blocking Perth (Padula) Omsk (listed) 0300 in Russ, QRM out VOFG, S. Korea (Rowell)
 15425 HOLLAND R. Nederland, s/on 2100 Eng, propagation course on Thurs, better than 11730 (Janicek) Eng nx 2100, 5.2 (Green)
 15420 SPAIN R. Nac. Espana, Sp nx & songs 0145 (Baines) US pop mx 0230, clear (Bedwell)
 15380 RUMANIA Bucharest w/Eng nx, features, 0430 (Colapietro)
 15368 CZECHIA R. Prague, new channel Eng to N., good at 0100 (Padula) 15365, s/on 0330, Eng to NA (Rowell)
 15360 EGYPT R. Cairo, Sp. 0035, v.g., w/letters (Objio) Arabic 2315-2400 (Balbi)
 - 15350 LUXEMBOURG R. Luxembourg, 2320-2340 w/Fr, rx (Jacobson) 0730 nx in Fr. (Getman)
 15350 S. AFRICA R. RSA test to NA 2325-0325 hrd to 0100 fade-out (Balbi) Weak but clear 0200 5/5, not hrd since (Bedwell)
 15335 BELGIUM R. Brussels 2235-2304, Fr, nx & mx (Jacobson) 1x at 2208 (Objio)
 15331 COLOMBIA RTV Mac, Bogota on 4/18, 0338 w/concert, excel rxn. At s/off 4955, 3200, 6183 on SF freq mentioned; not hrd, 4955, 3290 (Hauser)
 15330 USSR R. Moscow hrd 0520 w/IS, 0521 open. Mongolian pgm // 15305; best here (Hauser)
 15325 LEBANON Beirut on new freq w/Port. to SA, opens 2300 (Niblack) 17765 now? (Ed.)
 15325 ECUADOR HCJB, Quito, new freq hrd 0600 to Eur & Pac. // 11915, 9745 (Balbi)
 15320 AUSTRALIA R. Australia to NA, DX pgm 0245 Sun. (Bedwell) Non GMT (Ed.)
 - 15315 PAKISTAN R. Pakistan, Karachi, Eng to 1125 then Tamil; s/off 1145 (Jaar)
 15300 COLOMBIA RTV Mac, Bogota, 4/20, 0245 ID, "Historia de la Musica" (Hauser)
 15300 JAPAN R. Japan, ending nx in Eng 0615 (Objio)
 15285 GHANA R. Ghana s/on 1645, then nx in Eng, good lvl. (Niblack)
 15285 VATICAN R. Vatican, new freq, bells IS 2320, Sp. 2330 (Niblack)
 15265 AFGHANISTAN R. Kabul, hrd 4/30 Eng nx 1800 to Eur. QRM de Tashkent (Henderson)
 15250 RUMANIA R. Bucharest in Sp. 0415, nx (Objio) Eng to NA 0300-0330, DX pgm Fri (Bedwell) 0224 closing Eng to N. w/freq rundown (Hauser)
 15240 AUSTRALIA R. Australia w/Eng nx 0400, strong, w/KGEI QRM (Balbi)
 15235 ASCENSION IS, BBC relay, weak 0514, QRMd by R. Australia 15240 & Melbourne, VLH15 on 15230! (Hirst)
 15230 AUSTRALIA VLH15, Melbourne, relays 3AR, metro. sta, w/Chopin 0530, ID, nx 0600 QRMing Ascension 15235, 4/17 (Hirst) 2nd network, 0530-0630, clear, 5/6 (Bedwell)
 15210 AUSTRIA OR, Moosbrunn, 1900 Eng ID then Ger. To SA? (Glover) Acc. to sked (Ed.)
 15200 USSR Moscow, new freq for Eng to Afr. at 0430, well hrd (Padula)
 15200 S. AFRICA R. RSA 2125 nx in Germanic lang, on a new freq, 4/16 (Niblack)
 15195 PAKISTAN R. Pakistan, Karachi hrd nicely w/IS, nat. nx, ID, Arab. 1730 (Niblack)
 - 15190 ASCENSION IS. BBC M-A Relay slides here from 15180, 0315 beam change. Sp. to LA, 0415 s/off. Good strength, but severe het here also (Hirst)
 15190 USSR Moskva R., Ivano-Frankovsk listed, not Hayak pgm, after 0230; // 15195. QRM Ascension after 0315, 4/26 (Hauser)
 - 15190 CONGO REP. Brazzaville, CRTF, Paris relay, 1915-1930, nx in Eng (Streitmatter)
 15185 FINLAND OIYA, new sked to NA; 2300 Eng nx, Finn. 2315-2400, fair (Balbi) Beautiful lvl 2255 IS, ID Finn/Eng, Eng nx, Finnish 2315 (Niblack) Fori, 1600-1700 s/off w/DX mailbag in Eng, 4/14 (Cabral)
 15170 JORDAN R. Amman hrd in Sp at 2330 (Green) Arabic songs after 0000, weak (Jaar)

- 15165 SYRIA Damascus, s/on 0400-2300 s/off, in Arabic (Balbi) 5/9, 1630 Eng rx & comm. anti-US, foll: by class. mx to 1700; into Arabic. Fair sig (Shaw) 1600-1700Ar; 1700-1800 Eng, clear str. sig to 1715, when Denmark xmtr turned on. On 5/11, Fr hrd 1700, SINPO 55544, before QRM (Henderson)
- 15165 DENMARK R. Denmark w/Eng trx 1500 (Colapietro) DX News 1200(Rasin)Wed. now(Ed)
- 15160 GREECE VOA, Rhodes in Urdu lang at 1500-1600 (Colapietro)
- 15155 CUBA R. Havana noted back on this old freq w/Sp around 0800 5/9 (Padula)
- 15150A USSR R'stantsiya Rodina hrd 1758-1801, w/TS at 1800, 5/2 (Jeeves)
- 15150 SAUDI ARABIA Jidda, all Arab, s/off 2328, s/on again 0345 (Rowell) Arabic 0355-0410, prayer & ID. Hrd thru 0415 (Getman)
- 15115 ECUADOR HCJB, Quito using new 50 Kw trx, hrd from 0200, very strong (Balbi)
- 15110 NEW ZEALAND RNZ good w/soprano 0530-0545, s/off (Objio) ZL21, 0412 w/soccer game, 4/28 (Jacobson) 0411-0545 s/off (Janicek)
- 15110 USSR Ukraine, Kiev w/tlx & mx after RNZ s/off (Objio)
- 15105 JAPAN R. Japan Gen Ser to NA w/new sked, 0100-0730, 1700-2130, Eng nx on the hour (Balbi)
- 15105 IRAN R. Iran, 1130 ID in lang; hrd here before, first time def. IDed (Pestor) Farsi sked (Ed)
- 15084 CLANDESTINE R. Euzkadi, hrd from 2240-2304 s/off, YL & OI 2250 nx, 5/5 (Mickle)
- 15060 CHINA R. Peking with Eng nx 0015, 45554 (Baines)
- 15050 CLANDESTINE R. Libertad, 0000 Eng ID, gives Miami & Caracas add. Spotty sig (Perry) 0122 on 15055 (Jacobson)
- 15040A CLANDESTINE R. Euzkadi, Basque underground, s/on 2230 in Eng to 2305 s/off, 5/6 Songs, mainly tlk, in clear, in Sp. Next day, jamming 5 min after start (Janicek)
- 15032A CHINA Chinese hrd 1330-1355 s/off w/anthem (Getman) Peking listed 15030 v. (Ed)
- 15020 N. VIETNAM R. Hanoi at 1200 w/Vietnamese. Weak, but ID taped & identified. WRTM lists 15044 (Shaw)
- 14510 N. KOREA Pyongyang in Sp w/nx, freq. IDs at 0130, 0152 s/off (Colapietro)
- 12058 BRAZIL PRE25, Agencia Nacional, OM hrd in Port 2308, symphony 2312 thru 2338 on Sun. (Getman) Sao Paulo; listed as Tel. PTP, occas. used for brdcst (Ed)
- 11990 USSR Dushanbe, Tadzhik SSR, hrd 2224 in Russ. Own chime IS 2230, s/on 2232 in Russ w/comm. type pgm, not Rodina. Hrd thru 2305 (Getman)
- 11975A E. GERMANY RBI, Eng to NA 0345-0415, clearest ever (Bedwell)
- 11970 TUNISIA Tunis hrd clearly w/Arabic after Liberty off 0805, fades 1000 (Padula)
- 11965 EGYPT/UAR R. Cairo w/good reception in Eng 2258, 4/26 (Bradley)
- 11860 USSR R. Moscow hrd 2220 Eng to NA; 2230 R. Kiev in Ukrainian; obviously same xmtr (Hauser)
- 11950 LIBERIA ELWA s/on 0500 to W & C Afr (Peters) 0658 "We switch to London for BBC World Nx" (Glover)
- 11947 PARAGUAY ZPA5, R. Encarnacion w/v.g. sig 2245-2330 w/LA mx, nat'l & intnat'l nx, pol tlx. SINPO 54454 (Henderson)
- 11945 W. GERMANY D-W, Cologne, Eng to NA 0130-0230 //9649, also 0445-0545 (Balbi) Reg. summer sked (Ed) This wrecks my chance for Paraguay! (Padula) Kiebbe not (Ed)
- 11940 JAPAN R. Japan, Eng to S. Asia 1150 //9525, 11780(hrd); into Fr 1200 strong (Hirst)
- 11925 USSR Uzbek SSR, R. Tashkent, increased power, Eng nx 1400-1427 s/off //9600, str sig often (Balbi) Nx in Eng at 1200 (Colapietro)
- 11920 PHILIPPINES FEBC, w/nx in Eng 1150 (Colapietro) DX Mailbag 1201 Mon, like local to 1215 (Hirst)
- 11915 BRAZIL R. Tv. Gaucha, with sportscast in Port at 0000 (Peters)
- 11910 THAILAND Gen'l overseas ser, 1030, poor reception, in Eng (Perry)
- 11900 MALAYSIA V. of Malaysia, nx & comm. from 1130-1145, good ID 1145 in Eng (Perry) 1350 in lang, bad het stops 1404 (Hirst)
- 11900 USSR (Loc?) in Russ 2300-0600, QRM'd out R. RSA (Rowell) R. Moscow carrying R Kiev DX show in Eng 5/16 0430-0455, Tues GMT (Hirst)
- 11895 SENEGAL Dakar, Fr 2210 & pop mx 2215, drums & OM Fr ID (Getman)
- 11890 E. GERMANY RBI, 0345-0515, Eng/Ger to WGM, from 11970 (Rowell)
- 11890 ETHIOPIA ETLF like local w/rel pgm, from 0435, asks for reports (Nblack)

- 11880 AUSTRALIA 1200-1215 to NA, Eng, mx, 4/22 (Askine)
- 11875 S. AFRICA R. RSA to NA repl. 11900//9705 from 0326-0325 (Balbi) Seems to be covered by Moscow some days (Bedwell)
- 11875 BRAZIL R. Sociedade da Bahia, Port at 0230 (Green)
- 11860 ASCENSION IS. BBC Relay, ID "S. Atlantic Relay", 0400 s/on (Cabral) Still s/on 0400, now sked to 0915. //15235 0500; also //9600, //11820 in WS to 0730; //15435 15235, 11820 0730-0915 (Hirst)
- 11850 NORWAY R. Norway, 0300-0430 in Nor., //9645(Rowell) Eng to Na Sun oly, 0400-0432 s/off (Bedwell)
- 11850 GHANA GBS, Accra w/Eng nx 2015 to NA, replaces 11800 (Balbi)
- 11847 CHILE Cell85, La Cruz del Sur, Santiago, brilliant lvl, ads, two IDs between 0225-0230. Don't confuse w/Paraguay just above this (Niblack)
- 11840 POLAND R. Warsaw w/Sp at 0000 (Green) Warsaw calling, 0730-0930 to ANZ (Perry)
- 11835a HAITI R. 4VEH w/rel tlx in Eng, poor to fair, 1430 s/off. inn. would be back 1700 and 0000, in Eng (Trigilio) 1345-1403 s/off, 5/1(Jeeves)0330-0345 Eng, local nx of sta staff, (Askine)
- 11810 INDIA AIR, VUD New Delhi, nx at 1330, hrd to 1400 w/YL amcr. 5/7 (Mickle)
- 11810 JAPAN R. Japan, Gen Ser in Eng 1200-1215; into Japanese (Hirst)
- 11810 JORDAN Amman, 0540, chanting and Arabic (Rowell)
- 11810 ETHIOPIA ETLF, Eng pgm at 0430 (Green)
- 11805 PHILIPPINES VOA, Poro 2245 Indonesian, prob. long path, QRM R. Globo. If beamed on Djakarta would cross US eventually (Hauser)
- 11780 MOZAMBIQUE R. Clube de Mocambique, in Eng/Afrikaans at 0400 (Green)
- 11770 ETHIOPIA ETLF in Malache (that's what the man said) to Madagascar at 0400 ID, followed by Fr (Niblack)
- 11770 PHILIPPINES FEBC, Manila new freq from 11855, Russ 1600-1730, Eng ID, Freq annt to 1735 (Balbi) Lists license numbers, & personnel; longest s/off hrd, in Eng s/off 1738 (Hirst)
- 11770 S. AFRICA R. RSA, new freq in Eng to 1955 s/off (Niblack)
- 11768 VENEZUELA R. Monagas, Maturin, hrd 0233 claiming it reaches more people and area which must be true, compared to 90 M propagation (Hauser)
- 11765 AUSTRALIA R. Australia w/new freq 0900-1300 Eng to E. Asia & NW Pac (Balbi)
- 11762 CUBA R. Habana, up here 0236 Eng to NA, clearing 11760 for Austria (Hauser)
- 11760 AUSTRALIA OR, Moosbrunn 0236 w/multi ling IDs, sked, flk mx. Ever have any nx? (Hauser)
- 11750 MALAYSIA BBC FFS w/class. mx, IDs 0945, 1030, flutter but good lvl (Chorney) 5/16, ID for FE Relay sta 1215, readability good (Hirst)
- 11745 EGYPT/UAR Cairo, hrd 2150 w/Mid-East nx (Getman)
- 11740 AUSTRALIA R. Australia hrd 1250-1330 in Mandarin; Eng ID 1330, then Cantonese, 5/1 (Jeeves)
- 11725 MALAYSIA BBC FES, Tebrau; WS hrd opening 2358, prob. long path (Hauser)
- 11715 SWITZERLAND SBC to ECNA 0130-0315 //9535, to WONA 0515-0700 //9695 (Balbi) 0330 Sp to CA (Rowell)
- 11710 LEBANON R. Hac. del Libano in Sp w/comment. 0320 (Objio) Beirut (Ed)
- 11709 SPAIN RNE, down from 11715 to avoid R. Moscow; Sp to LI at 2358, 4/12 (Hauser) 11710a, ID 0000, nx seemed //to Canary Is, 11800, not // later, 4/17 (Hirst)
- 11705 SWEDEN R. Sweden, hrd in Fr, mx, 2105 (Getman) 0345-0400, DX pgm, Eng, 4/19 Wed. GMT (Askine)
- 11705 VATICAN CITY NVJ, Vatican R. Fr 1615, Eng 1630 to Afr. (Balbi)
- 11700 EGYPT/UAR Cairo in Arabic hrd at 1230-0400 (Balbi)
- 11690 USSR Armenian SSR, R. Yerevan, Mosc. IS 0125, s/on 2130 Am. to Ill. QRM 2135 by Peking, both weak (Getman)
- 11635 USSR R. Moscow in Eur langs at 1900. Fr 2000 to 2015 (Peters)
- 11600 CHINA R. Peking, hrd 1336 with usual tripe, in Eng (Hauser)
- 10530 USSR Kazakh SSR, Alma-Ata with nx and flk mx in lang, 1230 (Colapietro)
- 9825 ENGLAND BBC 0415 Arab. pgm (Rowell)

- 9770 USSR Vladivostok, w/children singing 0735-0800, Eng ID 0757 (Getman) Is Maritime Territory, in Soviet Far East. (Ed)
- 9770 USSR Khabarovsk SFE, hrd 1915 w/non Mayak HS, str on band, beat XEWW! (Hauser)
- 9760 GHANA GVS, Accra, nx of Ghana 2015 (Rasin)
- 9760 N. VIETNAM Hanoi R. now in the clear around 1130 (Jaar)
- 9720 SAUDI ARABIA Riyadh hrd w/Koran chants at 2240, QRM (Jaar)
- 9720 S. AFRICA R. RSA opening 2230 in Eng/Port, new Portuguese Svc (Niblack)
- 9715 ALBANIA R. Tirara 0230 s/on Eng (Cabral)
- 9710 ARGENTINA R. El Mundo from 2300A tune-in, w/mx and tlk (Dexter)
- 9710 MALAYSIA R. Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur //4790, good lvl 1100 to after 1400. Malay pgm, Indian mx, ID in Malay on hour & half-hour. Unlisted WRTH (Padula)
- 9705 S. AFRICA R. RSA 0230-0325 to WCNA in Eng (Rowell) Annc //11875, & testing on 15350. DX Pgm, Fri GMT. poor sig ann. 6075 new freq to NA (Hirst)
- 9700 BULGARIA R. Sofia, Eng to NA 0400-0430, clear. DX pgm Fri (Bedwell) Eng to NA 0400, good sig (Padula)
- 9690 NIGERIA Voice of Nigeria, Lagos, s/on just before 2100, poor strength (Janicek)
- 9690 NETH. ANTILLES TWR, new freq for Eng hrd 0315 w/gospel mx req; not 9695 (Hauser)
- 9680 PORTUGAL R. Em. Nac. w/DX Club 5/16 Tues. GMT; DX Mng sked 5/23, DX Club again 5/30. Played tape of Sao Tome ID. Wkly sked just starting (Hirst)
- 9680 AUSTRALIA VLH-9 Melbourne, nx 0900, ID as "3AR & Relays" 5/7 (Bedwell)
- 9670 SAUDI ARABIA Jidda noted w/Arabic tlx 2230 under str carrier (VOA?) (Jaar)
- 9650 GUINEA Conakry str around 2225, Fr Spec. pgm hrd May 1st. (Jaar)
- 9640 S. KOREA Eng lang, mx, 0815 (Donegan)
- 9620 S. Vietnam Lang, mx, good sig, 1530 (Donegan)
- 9615 ETHIOPIA ETLF, V of Gospel, s/on 0330. Eng 0400 (Balbi)
- 9615 BELGIUM Voix de l'Amitie hrd 2115 from Brussels, QRM'd, but strong (Jaar)
- 9610 AUSTRALIA VLX9, Perth, Eng pgm at 1400, 4/30 (Green) 1300 nx (Streitmatter) Austral. mx 1300 (Rasin)
- 9570 S. AFRICA SABC, Eng nx 0600, strong (Balbi)
- 9525 JAPAN NHK, Tokyo, ID 1130, into foreign lang, 35323 (Pestor)
- 9525 POLAND R. Warsaw, in Polish at 2230, 45444 (Pestor)
- 9520 N. ZEALAND ZL18, s/on 0600 BBC nx, repl. 9540 0600-0845 //11780 (Balbi)
- 9515 EGYPT/UAR R. Cairo at 2300, 35333 w/Eng pgm, s/off 2315 (Pestor)
- 9475 EGYPT R. Cairo in Eng to 2315, then Arabic (Objio)
- 9297A CLANDESTINE R. Libertad, mx, nx, IDs Eng/Sp add. in Miami & Caracas, 0340-past 0440 (Bedwell)
- 7290 ETHIOPIA "V of Ethiopia", Addis Abab, on adjusted freq. New s/on time 0330. Usual IS, then lingo w/nat mx (Niblack)
- 7270 S. AFRICA SABC, 0500 Eng ID "V of S. Afr in Johannesburg" . VOA QRM after 0500 (Tangier?) (Glover)
- 7250 USSR Kiev w/def. ID 0430 in Russ, possibly a new freq. (Niblack)
- 7240 NORWAY R. Norway, s/on 0700, ID in Norw. & Eng (Objio)
- 7185 S. AFRICA Springbok R. Eng nx 0600, good sig (Balbi)
- 7172 SINGAPORE R. Singapura w/fair-good sig in Tamil Ser w/Tamil/Chin songs 1030. SINPO 43333 (Henderson)
- 7165 LIBYA hrd 0440 s/mx; 0445 tlk; 0500 TS, mx (Hauser)
- 7125 POLAND R. Warsaw well hrd 2330 s/IS & ID, foll. by lang (Niblack)
- 6975 CHINA Huhehot, hrd 1325 w/good reception. YL anncr. & Chinese mx. 5/7 (Mickle) Lists as Mongol reg. (Ed)
- 6502 CHINA Sining, hrd 1230 w/YL anncr, & Chin lbr, fair to poor, 5/7 (Mickle)
- 6290 CHINA R. Peking 2150, ID 2200, Eng comment. (Objio)
- 6215 CLANDESTINE Radiofonikos Statmos i Foni Alithias 0530A excell mod (Niblack)
- 6193 HAITI R. Haiti, 4VHW, back on air after some weeks of silence, 1100 4/21, weaker than before (Objio)
- 6190 DOMINICAN REP. La Voz de la Libertad, 1102-1130 tune-out w/old US pop instrumentals, no comm'ls. 4/18 (Graham) 100 W. (Ed)

- 6182.5 COLOMBIA R. Nac. at 0145 w/"Congreso Internacional" //4955 (Peters) Clear w/ ID at 1140 s/on, now that VOA not using 6085 for SEM at this time (Padula)
- 6180 GUATEMALA La Voz de Guat. 0540 Sp & class mx. Str, but bad buzz & distorted mod (Glover)
- 6160 CANADA Newfoundland at 0705, old standards, ID 0726 (Chorney) Wx forecast, 2328 (Baines) What is call? FBIS lists CBNX, relay CBN. WRTH lists CKZN-change? (Ed)
- 6135 BRAZIL R. TV Gaucha, unusual rxn via long rt. across Afr & Indian Ocean, fade in 2245, hrd until 2315 with ads, pop mx (Padula)
- 6132 VENEZUELA YVTE, R. Valles del Tuy, move from 6130 (Objio)
- 6125 ECUADOR HCJB, Quito, new freq, 0600 rel ser in Ger, 0630 Sp (Balbi)
- 6105 COLOMBIA R. Vision w/freq IDs from s/on 1030 (Padula)
- 6100 MALAYSI V. of Malaysia, Eng ser hrd s/off 1215, then tone; 5/5 (Hauser)
- 6097 THAILAND Low powered sta hrd nitely 1200A w/Thai mx & pgms, clear of Malaysia 6100 (Padula)
- 6095 COLOMBIA R. Colosal, Neiva, excell sig 0930-0945 Sp mx & ID on half-hr. 5/6. Thot this inactive (Shaw) Call listed HJPT. What happened to Voz Central? (Ed)
- 6095 IRAQ Baghdad, 2000 w/nx comment. in Eng, 45334 (Baines)
- 6090 CAMBODIA Phnom-Penh 1400A when local VL16 off the air. Tlk in local lang (Cambodian?) good lvl, 5/3. Occ. hrd thru VL16 early eve, 1100 (- PM local) (Padula)
- 6085 BRAZIL R. Jornal do Comercio, Recife at 2330 tuning w/com'ls. Good steady sig (Shaw)
- 6082 PERU OZ4Z R. Nac. Lima, good at 0230 w/sportscast of game between Russ & Brazil (Shaw)
- 6080 CANADA CFKX, Vancouver, wx and short nx bulletings 0845 (Peters)
- 6075 URUGUAY R. Ariel, 1020-1059 QRM'd; 4/27 w/mostly com'ls, few LA tunes (Graham)
- 6075 S. AFRICA New outlet, 0315-0325 s/off, 5/12. ID w/Bokmakeirie bird; overseas ser or Springbok? (Shaw) Test freq for R. RSA, hrd w/low freq het 5/16, 0040-0125 Bok-bird hrd only on R. RSA (Internat'l Ser) (Hirst)
- 6035 MONACO R. Monte Carlo, Fr at 0500 (Green)
- 6030 CANADA CFVP, Calgary, mx weather 0855, clear. (Bedwell) 100 W (Ed)
- 6025 ANGOLA R. Angola, //4820, w/football 2300 (fades 2230A on 60 li.) (Padula)
- 6022 PERU OZ4Q, R. Victoria, LA mx dly; in clear after 0600, good str, lots IDs (Spark)
- 6005 CANADA CFCX, Montreal, beaut, sig 1125, typical pop/com sta (Shaw) Instead of listed 75 W, has 500 W, acc. to veri rec'd by Bob Padula (Ed).
- 6001 VENEZUELA YVNL, R. Miranda, Los Teques at 0357 s/off, VOA QRM (Mickle)
- 5980 GUYANA R. Demerara, Georgetown, hrd 0100 w/nx, altho not sked here this time; fair sig w/hvy splatter from BBC on 5975 (Henderson)
- 5975 BRAZIL R. Guaraja, w/mx and tlk at 0100 (Dexter)
- 5970 COLOMBIA R. Horizonte, Sp, QRM'd by BBC, 5975, from 0100, lost 0115 (Askine)
- 5954 COSTA RICA TIO, R. Casino, 0500-0520 in Eng w/"Atlantic Coast B'cast" (Mickle)
- 5875 HONDURAS HRN, 0050-0110, Sp, many singing com'ls & tlx, 5/4 (Askine)
- 5050 VENEZUELA YVKD, R. Cultura, Sp, Latin mx, CWQRH 0204-0245, 4/30 (Askine)
- 5047 INDONESIA Jogjakarta, hrd well at 1400, 4/16 (Mickle)
- 5045 BOLIVIA R. En. Altiplano, fine sig 0835-0905 tune-out, complete ID 0902. Long t brass parade mx, steam-boat whistle, the works. (Hirst)
- 5045 GUINEA Bissau hrd 2335 w/SIMO 54444 s. Sounds like more power, but just good condx. Hrd dly w/good Port mx, s/off 0000A (Henderson)
- 5025 COLOMBIA Trans Caldas 0930, up from 5020 again (Glover)
- 5010 PERU R. Eco, weak, terrible QRM, signing off 0454, Peruvian anthem, then "Eco, Eco". Don't confuse w/Cristal, just below (Hirst)
- 5010 DOMINICAN REP. New R. Cristal w/nice mx & nice sig 0441 tune-in to 0500 s/off, wants reports to Sr. Nobel Alfonso, Apartado 1322, Sto. Domingo (Dexter) Noted day hrs mostly, new on SW (Jaar) 5008A, HIMS, pop mx & lots of Ids to 0506 s/off 5/3 (Sparks)
- 4990 NIGERIA Lagos, music at 0520 (Objio)
- 4990 VENEZUELA R. Barquisimeto, 0145, Sp, enthusiastic anncr; yells a lot (Perry)
- 4985 BOLIVIA CP75. Cruz del Sur, pop mx at 0230 (Sparks)

- 4980 GHANA Accra, s/on 0600, nx in Eng (Cabral) Nx in Eng 2230 (Baines)
- 4980 VENEZUELA Ecos del Torbes, San Cristobal w/many La Hora Exactas, ads, pops, & ID 0300 (Niblack)
- 4955 COLOMBIA R. Em. Nac., 0245-0305, Sp class mx, 4/26 (Askine)
- 4945 S. AFRICA, Paradys, 0530 nx (Cabral)
- 4940 DOMINICAN REP. R. Mil, 0422 in Sp, ID 0426 "Radio Mil, la primera--" weak, 4/23 (Lindgren)
- 4940 USSR Ukraine, Kiev, 0515, OM talking in Russ (Objio)
- 4940 VENEZUELA R. Yaracuy, San Felipe new sta & xmtr, 20 Kw, (listed 4880, w/10 Kw) Test hrd 4/27, 0325-0402 cut-off, ID & add. every 5 min. Inaugural pgn 4/28, congrats from other sta, speech by mayor, "Veinte mil potencia" ancd. (Hirst)
- 4935 CAMBODIA still drifting, hrd on this freq again at 1500 s/off 4/19 (Sparks)
- 4935 NIGERIA NBC, w/Afr mx & 0530 Eng nx //Lagos 4990, on 5/3 (Sparks)
- 4930 VENEZUELA YVOT, R. Junin, 0315-0330, Sp, much mention of VO. Relay VO. nx? (Askine) Yes (Ed)
- 4923 ECUADOR R. Quito; Sp. ID 0500, c/down shortly after, 4/23 (Lindgren) Good 1115 some QRM de VLM-4, 4920, 5/6 (Padula) 0210-0235, L. mx, (Askine)
- 4912 DOMINICAN REP. HIN, pop mx & plenty IDs until 0503 s/off (Sparks)
- 4910 DOMINICAN REP. R. HIN, pulling switch 0457. on a Mon., excell lvl (Niblack)
- 4900 GUINEA Conakry hrd several nites at 0600 s/on on new freq; exercises in Fr 0615; 4/19 (Sparks)
- 4890 PAPUA VLT4 Port Moresby 0730-1400 dly, best hrd 1000-1300, excell 1200 (Shaw) Hrd 1145 (Hartman) 1045-1105, Eng, pop mx, nx 1100 (Askine)
- 4884 ECUADOR R. Nac. Espejo 0440 to after 0500 (Glover) Guitars & singing, Sp ID 0515, 0535 4/23 on 4885 (Lindgren) Move, or off freq? (Ed)
- 4880 DOMINICAN REP. R. Comercial 0031-0100 tuning, pop mx, Sp (Janicek) 0115-0145 tuning, Sp, L. mx (Askine)
- 4880 ECUADOR R. Nac. Espejo, HCWEL, 0430 w/ads & pop mx, Sp (Objio)
- 4875 ECUADOR HCVE4, La Voz Esmeraldas w/Ecuadorian mx, in the clear on Sat. nites until 0649 s/off; ID after each sel. (Sparks) Sp, mx, weak 0545 (Lindgren)
- 4870 DAHOMEY R. Cotonou, Fr at 0530 (Green) Nat mx 0623-0630, nx 0630-0645, mx & Fr to past 0700 (Getman)
- 4865 AZORES Em. Reg., dos Acores, Ponta Delgada, mx & ID 2302, anthem & s/off (Objio)
- 4965 BRAZIL R. Clube do Para, Belem, full ID accompanied by music box IS 0257, off the air (Niblack)
- 4855 MAURETANIA Nouakchott must be Arabic sta, hrd lately to 2300 s/off on Sun. (Jaar) Hrd 0658 w/distinctive guitar strums; QRM de TGE on FSK nearby (Hauser)
- 4855 NIGERIA (E.) Enugu, nx 0530, ID "V. of Eastern Nigeria" on 5/3 (Balbi)
- 4830 BOLIVIA R. Grigota, 1113-1150 fade out, 4/27; vocal groups alternating w/up tempo march type mx (Graham) Santa Cruz (Ed)
- 4820 ANGOLA R. Angola, Luanda 2239-2330 tune-out on 4/30. Fr, Eng vocal mx w/nx at 2302 (Graham)
- 4815 PERU R. Amazonas, Iquitos noted on Sun. early 0955 s/on (Jaar)
- 4807.5 SAO TOME R. Clube, s/on 0600, pop Port songs & mx. Wonder if same sta as R. Portugal relay? (Peters)
- 4780 VENEZUELA Voz de Carabobo 1027-1045 fade w/Sp vocals, 5/6 (Graham)
- 4770 LIBERIA ELWA, ID in Eng 2230, 35333 (Baines)
- 4635 USSR Tadzhik SSR, poss. Dushambe at 0005, M & W tlk QRM still hvy (Dexter)
- 3910 CAPE VERDE IS. R. Barlavento, San Vicente, hrd w/fair sig from 2330, ID 2347 (Objio) 2330 on 4/18, blasted by hams, the good lvl. Good mx 2300-0000 s/off (Henderson)
- 3905 NEW HEBRIDES Port Vila, 0655, w/pop dance mx; hvy ham QRM, wk sig, 418 (Sparks)
- 3396 RHODESIA Gwelo w/nx in Eng 0410 tuning; headlines, into Gen. Comm'l Ser, mx, ID by li. "This is the Rhodesia B'cstg Corp." w/hard copy cms. & mx. good enuff lvl. Sounds like Springbok. Looked for this well nigh 30 yrs (Niblack)
- 3395 VENEZUELA R. Universidad, 0320-0345, Sp mx, comm'ls. YVOJ (Askine)
- 3385 FR GULIANA Cayenne s/on 0915, "La Marseillaise" & ID Fr, irr. hrd (Chorney)

- 3385 NEW GUINEA R. Fabaul, pop mx 0945, hard copy w/carrier on freq (Chorney)
- 3380 MALAWI Blantyre, 5/3 w/IS of rooster crowing, long int. of nat. drums, rooster again;(you'll never forget this IS) then ID in Eng, also vern. anmt 0345. 'air lvl, nat. & pop mx pgm, nearly lost by 0355(Niblack)4/19. best ever w/great sig 0345 s/on SIMPO 54333. Drumming/cock crow IS. Eng/nat. amts. (Henderson)
- 3365 DOMINICAN REP. R. Exitos, Santiago, new on SW, on 1200-0500 (Objio) Listed inactive WETH; app. got freq assign. in '66, just now on air(Hirst) hrd 0230, new on SW, needs reports(Jaar) Believe to be Exitos, opera mx, 0500 s/off (Sparks) 0115-0145 Sp, LA mx, comr'ls., 5/4 (Askine)
- 3265 GUYANA R. Demerara, Georgetown, hrd at s/on Sun. 0945//5980 (Jaar)
- 3222 MAURETANIA (Tent.) Odd mx: IS 0528, s/on 0530, Afr(?) lang & Fr, faded by 0545, not hrd since. 5/3 (Glover) Prob. was; great Afr. rxn. low bands May 3 (Ed.)
- 2420 BRAZIL R. San Carlos w/ID in Port, Ute QRM 0201. Lk sig. w/hvy noise lvl. Good cold Spring nites help 160 M! (Henderson)

???? UNIDENTIFIED ????

- 17735 INDONESIA Unknown Indonesian w/"hot" political speeches in Indonesian before an audience 0500 to 0527 s/off, 4/29 (Sparks)
- 15080 UNID. clandestine w/Sp s/on 2130, all Sp. R. Libertad? (Shaw)
- 10.05A ORIENTAL lang, hrd frequently 1120-1200 tune-out, oriental mx & tlx, wk (Askine)
- 7198 UNID. poss. "Voice of Righteousness", Taipei; 4/19 w/Chinese mx, fair to weak sig. at 1118. SIMPO 23322 (Henderson)
- 4760 PERU A new sta in Peru still not identified, on Sat. nites until 0600 s/off (Sparks)

The low bands still pay off, if you have the patience!
 Please list your best heard, rather than your best heard. By this is meant not a complete rundown of stations logged, but loggings of stations you consider the more rare DX catches. Not those with the more powerful signals, except in noting frequency/sked changes. Tnx, and 73, Del

UNITY + FRIENDSHIP = NASWA!

 TNX TO THIS MONTH'S REPORTERS

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Dave Askine, W. Va. GR-54 | Vic Jaar, Haiti HC-183D |
| Fred Baines, N. S. 51-S | Norman Jackson, Wis. SX-71 |
| August Balbi, Calif. | Lou Janicek, N. J. GR-64 |
| Bob Bedwell, Calif. HA-63 | Alan Jeeves, Pa. G-118 |
| Lynn Bradley, Ind. NC-54 | Jonathon Kusko, Mass. HA-63 |
| Stanley F. Cabral, Calif. HQ-180A | John Lindgren, Calif. HR-500 |
| Sheldon Chorney, N. Y. | Gary Pickle, Calif. SW4 |
| Bruno Colapietro, N. Y. SX-122 | Al Niblack, Ind. SX-100 II |
| Barry Deal, Neb. Star Roamer | Cesar Objio, Dom. Rep. |
| Gerry Dexter, Wis. HQ-180 | Bob Padula, Australia Marconi B-28 |
| Don Dinkmeyer, Ill. Globepacer | Ralph Perry, Ill. Star Roamer |
| Paul Donegan, Calif. SW4A | Bert Pector, Ont. HQ-145X |
| Bob Getman, Wis. NC-125 | Frank Peters, Ill. HR-500 |
| Art Glover, Va. h. HQ-180A | Charles Rasin, N. J. |
| Bill Graham, N. Y. SX-100 | Sam Rowell, Wash. NC-190 |
| Jerry Green, Va. HE-30 | Ed. C. Shaw, Va. SX-130 |
| John Hartmann, N. Y. | Bill Sparks, Calif. HQ-180A |
| Glenn Hauser, N. M. HQ-16C | Jim Streitmatter, Ill. SW4 |
| Dan Henderson, Md. HQ-180AC | Dan Trigilio, Conn. GE-111 |
| Del Hirst, Texas GC-LA | SCDX/ARL/WRTH |

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

JUNE

According to info rcvd from Associated Press Vietnam Correspondent, John Nance, the mysterious clandestine station Guom Thieng Ai Quoc, reported in Clandestine Corner (March Friendx) operated on freqs 7215 and/or 7225. This confirms theory expounded in Clandestine Corner, that it was a SW operation. Further info rcvd strengthens theory that it is a U.S. outlet, posing as a secret No. Vietnamese station, and is probably run by the U.S. psychological warfare branch, not the CIA. There is reason to believe this station is the one being hrd regularly on 9433 of late on WCNA. However this is not as yet confirmed. (Bruce Churchill, Calif.)

Radio Diffusion Capoise, located at Cap-Haitien, Haiti is a new station. It began test broadcasts in mid-May on 6175 with power of 500w. Call is 4VJF, address is Rues 8 et 9, D#144, Cap-Haitien, Haiti. Proposed sked: 1100-1500 and 2100-0300; Sun., 1700-0300. Reception reports will be welcome at my address. (Victor C. Jaar, P.O. Box 393, Port-au-Prince, Haiti)

Radio Exitos, HIRL, Dominican Republic, is now operating on SW freq 3365. Sked is 1200-0500. Address is: Calle Las Carreras 34, Santiago. (Cesar Objio, Dom. Rep.) Hrd at fair level 0438-0503 s/off. (Gerry L. Dexter, Wisc.) Listed as 500w, verifies by letter. (Del Hirst, Texas)

New station operating from Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua using freq of approx 9580. Has been noted since mid-May, daily during daylight hours. (Victor Jaar, Haiti)

Operating on new freq of approx 4790, Onda Muscial, Santo Domingo, Dom. Rep. now has much better signal. (Victor Jaar, Haiti)

FEBC, Manila, hrd on 11770 and 11890 in Russian (Eng ID at 1730) s/off at 1735 announces freqs of 7230, 9715, 11855 and 11890. No mention of 11770, and is not currently hrd on 11855. (Art Glover, Wash.)

Recently visited VOA, Washington. Spoke to gent there re the new QSL policy of non-verifying U.S. reports and he informed me that, due overwhelming mail anti the new policy, it has been decided to revert to old/former again. (Charles Rasin, N.J.)

ZL5, New Zealand using new freq 17770. Hrd 0300-0545. Is //15110. (August Balbi, Cal.)

Directed to NA 0130-0400, Beirut, Lebanon has moved to 11965 from 11785. (A. Balbi, Cal) Another new freq, as of May 7, is 17765, this used to SA. (Victor Jaar, Haiti)

According to info direct from External Service "Voice of Nigeria" the 7275 freq has been temporarily suspended. In use now is 9690 and 11915. Sked listed as 1300-2203. (Lou Janicek, N.J.)

Regional Thailand station on 6097 is hrd well here nightly around 1400 with Thai music and what seems to be news till 1410 then back to music. (Bob Padula, Australia)

Radio Phom-Penh, Cambodia now on 4935 and QRMs R. Tropical, Peru at 1100. Heard 1230-1245 w/French prog then Eng news 1245-1300. Announces as "The Number One International Broadcasting Station". Has anyone ever rcvd QSL from this?? Home Service also hrd but on 6090 after 1400. (Bob Padula, Aust.)

Radio Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur on 9710 is well hrd altho unlisted/unsked on this freq, from 1100 to after 1430. Programs feature Indian-type music and songs. ID is given on half hour. Malay Service // 4790. Might mention, have checked this freq often recently but have not hrd Mauritius as reported recently. Feel there may be some confusion being Mauritius is apparently sked fro similar programs at same approx times. (Bob Padula, Australia)

Pyongyang, N. Korea now on new freq 16028. Heard with ID. Has Spanish program at 2325. (August Balbi, California)

FLASHSHEET (JUNE) CONT'D...

Victor C. Jaar, well known, respected ace DXer and friend of newcomers as well as oldtimers, has offered to take over the SW Editorship for the West Indian DX Assn. This was done due request from Margaret Hinkson, WIDX Exec. Editor, who says she can no longer carry the full work load alone. (NASWA Hqqs.)

Radio Yarecuay, YVPA now on 4940. Heard at 0310-0330. (Gerry Dexter, Wisc.) Altho it is listed on another freq and with 10kw, Radio Yarecuay now on 4940 w/20kw and new address: 946 La Quinta Avenida, San Felipe, Venezuela. Repeatedly announces as "Veinte Mil potencia". S/off is 0400. Programing is typical Venezuelan. (Del Hirst, Texas)

Radio Tingo Maria, Peru noted on 4760 at 0550 to 0608 s/off. Complete ID given at 0605. (Gerry Dexter, Wisc.)

Radio Prague on new 15368 hrd well at 0100 with English to NA. (Bob Padula, Aust.) It would appear some International Broadcast stations are beginning to use "split frequencies". (Al Niblack, Ind.)

Vatican Radio in English to NA at 0050 on 15285 // 11740, 9690, had used 15185 for 2 days only. (August Balbi, Calif.)

According to recent R. Portugal DX program which featured history of Sao Tome and data re Radio Clube Sao Tome, a privately owned commercial station founded in 1957, announced freqs are 4765, 4865 and 5015. No mention of 4807. Power said to be 1kw. Sked given: 0600-0700, 1200-1300 and 1830-2230. (Del Hirst, Texas)

Radio South Africa testing on 6075 to NA at 0130. (August Balbi, Calif.) Heard on new freq 15350 w/0030 s/on in English. (Al Niblack, Ind.) Also heard on 9705 // 11875 to NA at 0130. (August Balbi, Calif.)

Radio Kabul, Afghanistan on 15265 at 1730 in Greek, at 1800 in English. Signal is poor and QRM'd. (August Balbi, Calif.)

Although Radio Pakistan, during English to SE Asia 0040-0115 announces 15225 as freq, it seems more likely on 15330. Hrd 0046-0104 w/Eng news, Pakistani music, talks in English by woman anncr, then more Pakistani music. (Stan Mayo, Maine)

The following all credited to Al Niblack, Indiana;

Armenia (USSR) "This is Yerevan Calling" noted in English at 0325-0330. Ann'd as being on the air every Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Sun. and requested reports. Closing anmt "This is the Voice of Armenia."

Radio Encarnacion-ZPA5, Paraguay quite active on 11946. Hrd 0015-0030 with many commercials, native music and ID's.

Radio Tanzania on 5050 with native music and American pops noted 0325-0335. All announcements in lingo.

Emisora Gran Colombia de Quito, Ecuador can be heard sometimes around 0500 on 4910. Listed as 300w. Lost of commercials, all in Spanish.

Radio Neiva, Colombia noted at 0400 on 4868 with ID and close down. Is move from listed 4855.

Radio La Oroya, Peru, can be heard after *HRVC, Honduras sign off 0400 on 4820. Listed as OAZ4G, close down is 0415A.

Radio Zambia, Lusaka verified report in 21 days via airmail, with card and sked. Signed by CE J. Allerton who said they are pleased to verify correct reports from anywhere in world. (Had reported freq 4911 hrd at 0510 with Eng news, ID, followed by pop and native music.)

Radiodifusion Venezuela, Caracas, YVKB noted at 0155 (Mon) closing its Arabic program, then into Spanish. Operating up in frequency to 4918A now.

"la Voix de la Revolution" Conakry, Guinea Republic hrd on 4900 with program of setting up excercises around 0625. This is a move from former 4910.

*HRVC, Honduras noted with "Songs in the Night, English program, on 4820, at 0335. Sign off was at 0340A (Mon).

Very probably what is Algiers* has been observed on 6108 with sign on at 0660 in Arabic, a move in frequency. Bad QRM from BBC on 6110. (Since I have trouble with Arabic speakers, best I would list this as being tentative*presently.)