

ATTEND THE ANARC CONVENTION IN CHICAGO, AUGUST 4TH, 5TH, 6TH!!

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NORTH AMERICAN SHORTWAVE ASSOCIATION



JULY

1967

*NASWA HEADQUARTERS

POST OFFICE BOX 989

ALTOONA, PA. 16603*

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BITS AND PIECES RE THIS AND THAT..

Much has been and is being said about the upcoming ANARC Convention in Chicago, August 4, 5, and 6, but not too much mention is made re the special meeting which will take place involving all the club representatives present. As we see it, this meeting could result in many benefits to all clubs in ANARC, particularly re unity and cooperation. Hopefully we will have a full report on this meeting, in addition to the overall data on the convention proper, in our September bulletin.

It was rather surprising (disappointing?) to note that there were not too many reports this month re the stations in the Mid*East. Due that part of the world having been so prominent in news lately, we had anticipated many SWLs/DXers would be tuning them more often than usual. Remember, what you oft times hear on SW today, you dont hear or read locally until tomorrow, or later. Tune the "focal" spots of the world!

The upcoming DX season isnt too far off for us to begin planning...so what we would like is for a number of members to let us hear from them regarding ideas for contests and competitions we might consider for this winter. Have you any in mind?

It wont be long now before our new/revised awards program will be ready for release; So its a good idea to add to your collection of QSLs as often and fast as you can. A number of certificates will be made available to those who qualify.

And finally, re the ANARC Convention; Should you perhaps not be able to make it, but we hope you can!, our boy Charlie promises a full report, even if he dont get there.Hi!

* * * * *

NEXT MONTH: A special multi-paged feature, this time re Russian stations; First in a series called "The Three "S" Features of Receiver Performance", by Al Niblack; A list of "FreeBees" available to SWLs/DXers; Article on Broadcasting Organizations with multi-transmitter locations; Explanation on "What is Atmospheric Noise?"; Continuation of special/exclusive listing re Bolivian stations; And many more features, articles for your interest and information. NASWA celebrates its 1st all-SWBC anniversary next month!

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LATE NEWS FLASH!!

LATE NEWS FLASH!!

LATE NEWS FLASH!!

Radio Mil, HIBE, will begin a new SW transmitter on 4940, parallel 1180 from 1000-0700. The MW power will be increased to 15000w. At end of broadcast, the voice of Richard E. Wood, NASWA member, will be heard giving ID in both English and French...recorded by special request of J.J.Maxwell, Director of the station, during recent visit Richard made to the HIBE studios. Also; Radio Frontera, YVPP, has recently been heard on new frequency of 4760, a move from 3235. Located in San Antonio del Tachira, Venezuela, and also announcing YV60 on 960, YVLS 11725 (not on the air) and YVFM on 104.1 mcs. (This information comes from Cesar Objio while, along with Richard Wood, is presently spending a holiday with Victor Jaar in Haiti. Cesar and Richard have been visiting a number of LA stations of late and will be reporting many facts in future bulletins.)

FRENDX is the official publication of the North American SW Association, 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 copies other than samples or exchanges.

Membership fee in NASWA is \$5.00 per year, 12 editions sent via 3rd class mail to residents of North America and abroad. For those desiring 1st class delivery in NA, an additional \$2.00 fee is required. Airmail rates also available...write Hdqs.

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

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NASWA is a non-profit hobby organization now in its sixth consecutive year of operation and is in affiliation with the Association of North American Radio Clubs.

Our motto..
"UNITY and FRIENDSHIP"

OUR HOBBY READY FOR THIS???

One of the greatest shortcomings of our hobby is the general lack of basic study or reference material. If it were not for the availability of WRTH and "How to Listen to the World", to name the two most important of the helpful publications, we would not likely have the hobby at all...in its present state of development.

Most every novice who has entered the hobby without guidance from an old hand, has found himself floundering around rather aimlessly until he somehow obtained his first copy of WRTH. Then, with interest whetted, he acquired a copy of "How to Listen.." and therein discovered a goodly number of helpful articles; His interests became more expanded with genuine desire and appreciation.

His next step usually is to join a couple clubs, and ordinarily the wrong ones are chosen first...wrong only because they produce little or nothing in the way of the guidance he seeks. Losing interest quickly in these, he finds another club, or several, which usually have been recommended to him as best suited to his need, and here he becomes more satisfied that he can learn and develop his skills and knowledge from the bulletins. To a degree, he finds genuine help, but there still is continued frustration because much of what he learns from the bulletins raises further questions for which inadequate answers are provided. Again he seeks and cannot find. Library references consist of technical tomes for the professional, nothing devoted to the beginning listener at his level of interest. Which brings us closer to the point.

Many excellent and helpful articles appear in Frendx regularly, as they do in other major club bulletins from time to time. Once published, these are appreciated and perhaps retained by current members -BUT- what good are these "past" articles to a member who is only now joining the club? Regardless of the excellence of articles that have appeared in past bulletins, they have proven absolutely of no value or help to those who have not read those particular editions. Likewise, the many fine discussions in old volumes of "How to Listen..", et al, are not available to novices seeking that exact information. In our opinion this is not merely a shortcoming, it is a vital inadequacy - but one that could and should be surmounted if the hobby is to develop to any greater degree of maturity.

There is no better time than right now to put the subject up for grabs, develop the pro's and con's, and see what interest and desire there may be to seek and find a practical solution. Give the matter some serious thought, based on your own experience, and let us know your opinions. As a trial balloon, here is something in way of specifics that you can sharpen your teeth on:

Suggestions re compilation of loose-leaf reference material..

1. Committee to study and determine what organizations might be best suited to collect, compile and issue reference material in loose-leaf form. (First thought is of two possible groups (a) World Publications (b) ANARC.

2. Committee to correspond with WP and/or the authors of articles which have appeared in those publications, concerning the possibility of obtaining permission to reprint and issue copies of selected articles (full credits being given.)

3. Committee to seek cooperation and participation from all major clubs, providing copies of all club bulletins and allowing reprinting of articles for copy and release in loose-leaf form.

4. Contact outstanding authors, in their several fields, for cooperation and participation.

5. Investigate the organization of a reference library to select, collect and preserve all hobby related information - below the professional or technical level - constituting a source of copy material.

6. Investigate and determine the best or most practical types of photocopy equipment necessary for inclusion as an integral part of the library facility.

7. Preliminary study of a basic index system, both for the library and for publication as a sales guide to the material available in loose-leaf or photocopy form.

8. Analyze the potential market, within the hobby, for such a loose-leaf reference system. Include a particular study of (a) total membership in the hobby (b) annual rate of new member enrollment.

Continued next page...

Cont'd from overside...

9. Consider costs and propose fee's for photocopy requests and for prepared loose-leaf issues. Perhaps it would be proper to set fee's to provide a 25 or 50% reduction to members of participating/cooperating clubs.

10. Investigate the possible sources of revenue necessary to finance the facility. I would see nothing wrong with accepting grants or help from manufacturers of radio hobby equipment (receivers, antennae, pre-amps, etc..) Loose-leaf data on their products could and should be collected and disseminated in the service we propose.

Okay, there it is. Whether you are for it or against it, let's keep the comment constructive. If the hobby is not yet big enough or capable enough to handle it, we will soon know. If it is, there will be a lot more good and bad ideas to add together. Then we can sort through the whole ball of wax and determine what course is indicated.
Art Glover-NASWA/ANARC Rep., 2318 South Laurel, Port Angeles, Washington 98362.

INTRODUCING NASWA OFFICERS/STAFF...

Gregg Calkin, our QSL Report Editor enjoys traveling and has done it extensively in Europe, North Africa and the Mid-East on more than one occasion, both in Western nations as well as behind the Iron Curtain. In all, he has visited more than 20 nations... a real something when you consider he is only 19 years old.

He began in the hobby some seven years ago with a simple crystal set... then to an RCA AM/SW portable, and finally to a Hallicrafters S-108 supplemented by a Heathkit GR-54. Other fixtures in his today shack include such as a Q-multiplier, tape recorder, and an Ameco PCL pre-amp. His main interest has always been SWBC, but on occasion he does a bit on the MW/BCB... all in general with a particular interest/emphasis on illegal broadcasting. Occupation-wise, Gregg is now entering the fourth and final year at University, preparing for BA, majoring in Political Science. His objective is a position as Foreign Service Officer in the Canadian Department of External Affairs. He hopes to obtain an M.A., at least first... such postgraduate work to be done at the London School of Economics and Political Science. The youngest member on the club staff, Gregg is respected, admired and appreciated by friends/members all over the world.

NO HAPPY MEDIUM????

Quite often, mail from members, commonly moreso from the newer, ask that we consider one/some of the following;

Numbering pages of Friendx consecutively,
Numbering pages by section, Using paper with punched holes on left-hand margin so they can be inserted in binders, Stapling bulletins at top, Using larger envelopes for mailing so that bulletins need not be folded, Using different color paper for each of the different sections.

For your info, we assure all that every of these have been considered at one time or another, but due then being regarded as no real necessity, truly, it is felt there is no justifiable reason to pursue. Many/most members are fully satisfied with our present set up, and altho we would like to please everyone, it cannot be done. This holds true for all clubs, not NASWA alone! If there is a "happy medium" we would try it, but as is, none appears possible. What some members like, other dont. And like the old saying goes... "Ya cant have your cake and eat it too!"

IT TAKES TWO TO TANGO!

A certain officer/editor of a particular overseas club has long been known for his criticizing and chastizing of members who submit reports and/or data to him for his bulletin column. He pulls no punches, and many times, in our opinion, does more harm than good. All in all however, we like to think he means well... that he simply wants his reporters to submit facts, not tentative, incomplete. And that while he is overly loud in his criticisms, he is efforting to be voicing them constructively for both the good of his column/club and the reporter(s). All column/section editors want factual data/reports whereas such be possible. On this a worthy reputation is built... not just for the editor, his column, section, club, bulletin, but for the reporting member(s) as well. The only fault we see, in connection with this editor and his criticisms is that he offers them in an insulting/chastizing way. He would do better to clearly present them more constructively. After all, not even the editor in point is perfect... the

AROUND THE CLUBS...

CIXC; New President is Ralph Irace, Jr. of Avon, Connecticut. His assistant is Mike Scott of Roxboro, Quebec. These two OM will be dividing up the duties formerly handled by Dave Bennett who now remains solely as publisher of "Cadex".

IRCA; Recently put out a Special edition of "DX Monitor" for BCB DXers which it calls "The Principles of BCB DXing". This publication is one of, if not THE best to have been written for BCBers and the IRCA is to be highly commended.

ASWLC; Henceforth "SWL" will be mailed via 3rd class mode. This was decided on by a vote of 5 to 2 amongst the clubs BOD members. Also was announced that a feature editor and a novice column editor are being sought in order to enlarge bulletins.

WIDXA; Contrary to its June bulletin, Vic Jaar is now the SW Editor, Cesar Objio is the MW Editor of this club. Here is a two-some who most likely will lead WIDXA to a top position in the realm of DX Clubs.

CIDXC; Elections of new club officers are now in progress. Interesting to note that Ralph Irace, Jr. (see CIXC above) is running for President opposit incumbent Lorne Jennings...and that in his campaign speech, he proposes future "Messenger" format be patterned after "Frendx".

"CHARLIE M' BOY"

On my last Eco test we had twenty match questions dealing with world leaders and also various terms. I breathed through all until I came to the word "utopian". Is it a perfect society, a tax free government or no government? I pondered awhile and then our boy Charlie Loudenboomer came to mind; Right away I knew it was a perfect society. Thanks to him I got 100. So dont knock CL, he's good for something! Hi!

Bruce T. Goldman

V.A. JONES LOG READY

The 4th edition of the North American Radio-TV Station Guide '67, is now off the press and available for \$2.50 per copy from Howard Sams and Company, Box 558, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

(For info of newer DXers, this publication deals only w/MW-BCB*stations in U.S., Canada, Mexico and West Indies.) *plus TV

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SOUTHEAST OF WEST ALGERIA

by Edward J. Pyatt

Sitting in my shack
fingers in WRTH
face in consternation
preoccupied ears
listening carefully
to Radio Niger
crying Dylan's
Mr. Tambourine Man
listening
o'er my Radiola 165
under severe QRM
Peter, Paul and Mary's
Blowin in the Wind
through Radio Clube Mocambique
QSA bc good is a
big
wavy bird
Vietcongs
spew over
Radio Tanzania, Zanzibar
unusable
Congo (Dem. Rep. of)
orgasms to the time
of
Radiodiffusion de la Republique
Democratique Du Congo - hipsters
of
soccer players
driving
'gainst Radio Angola
gentlemen reading
letters from home
as Radio Yaounde makes its way across
eastern dawn
The west in darkness
flutters through
4th of July imbeciles who
sleep through
Mali, Guinea and Mauritania...
SINPO 11111, Drat!

THE HELPING HAND SERVICE

For Sale: Portable 11 band (AM-FM-SW-LW) Realtone "Globepacer" rx. 18 transistors. Runs on batteries or AC. Retail for \$105. I am asking \$75. Will include batteries, world time chart, 30' longwire antenna and AC adaptor. Write- Don Dinkneyer Jr., 1015 Manor Drive, Wilnetta, Illinois 60091. Wanted: American OM penpal. I am eighteen year old German YL, write/speak English. Christina Roch, 4255 Benndorf/Eisleben, E. Thotmannstr. 32, Germany

* * *

Exclusive

LOUDENBOOMER REPORT

Exclusive

As your delegate to the Association of Clubs, Hemispheric or Otherwise (better known as ACHOO, I'm happy to report the results of the recent conference of representatives, called to establish a hobby-wide country list. To do this, I refer to notes which I took at the meeting.

1012an. Conference called to order by Chairman Dexton Garry.

1013an. Resolution passed unanimously; "We, the representatives of ACHOO, recognize the desirability of establishing a standard country list for the radio listening hobby, to once and for all, end the proliferation of such lists. To this task we dedicate our entire efforts here."

1014an. Delegate A.M. Archer of the Award Seekers Club-SWL, proposed adoption, en toto, of the ARRL list as ACHOO's standard.

1015an. "There are no medium wave stations on Cormoran Reef or St. Paul Rocks", retorted Kent Kownten, delegate of the Natural Radio Club. "We could never accept a ham-oriented list", he added, stalking from the meeting room.

1016an. Henry Craberry, well-known radio magazine writer, urged acceptance of the list which was published in Popular Illustrated Electronics some months ago. He pointed to the advantages of counting each of the seven seas as countries.

1017an. Archer objected vigorously, stating his club's position that if a point of a rock emerged from the ocean, it was fair game, but nixed the thought of counting areas totally submerged. Words were exchanged, fists flew and both Craberry and Archer were hauled away by the local constabulary for disturbing the peace.

1023an. Peter Douglas, of the SWBC-only Northern America SWL Organization, proposed to count only those countries existing with high frequency broadcasting stations. He was pelted with a barrage of overripe fruit and vegetables, and he fled the room in disarray.

1026an. The remaining delegates to the conference debated the pros and cons of adopting one or another of the current lists, but major objections were raised to each. The TVDX League delegate said he couldn't care less about foreign countries, but he wanted the list to include each state of the Union as a separate area for counting purposes. A spokesman for a club of utility and point-to-point hobbyists figured aloud that ships at sea and aeronautical mobile stations should be considered equal to land-based xtrs and should be tallied as separate countries. A youthful representative of the Society of Swappers, nervously riffling a packet of SWL cards, expressed bafflement at the entire discussion, noting that he couldn't see where the question of countries was important at all. When a representative, in reply, casually mentioned the term "radio", a blank look appeared on the face of the young swapper. He left the meeting still shaking his head in puzzlement. One by one, each of the delegates from the various clubs departed in disgust.

1041an. Chairman Garry, wringing his hands with emotion, left the podium, simultaneously announcing his resignation from ACHOO. He bitterly denounced the lack of good-will and the spirit of cooperation on part of the delegates. When last seen, he was headed for the hotel tap-room....a fiery gleam in his eye.

1043an. Finally my turn came. I rose calmly and in a forthright manner, proposed the Charlie Loudenboomer Country List, which totaled some 3427 countries. As I explained it, the list was arrived at by totalling the countries in every existing radio list. I recognize that there will be some duplication, however let's face it, no list is perfect. Happily, there were no objections to my idea and it passed unanimously. The vote was 1 to 0, with my vote breaking the 0 - 0 tie.

It is with no little pride that I can report there is now a bonafide ACHOO standard country list. And when the deserved plaudits for this outstanding feat are exclaimed, right there to take a bow will be your humble scribe....

Charlie Loudenboomer ...

There are two ways of being rich. One is to have all you want; The other is to now be satisfied with what you have.

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS.

de Members/Friends

"Frendx welcomly received here and most interesting to read. It is quite evident that your officers and staff are a very well-knit team." Stewart MacKenzie/ASWLC Publisher

"We of Norways DXLC greatly admire Frendx and the staff behind it. Truly a great work that every NASWA member should be proud of." Arne Berg/DXLC Secretary

"The NASWA bulletins are very complete and I like it. I really didnt think there was so much to be written about SWBC each month. Hi!" Tom Sundstrom/NNRC

"We of the Benelux DX Club have the greatest admiration for NASWA and Frendx. Its staff and officers do a tremendous job. It is almost unbelievable the way you have grown and how you continue to continue rolling-on each month." Gerard Peet/BDXC Secretary

"Though a newcomer to NASWA, I have already reaped many benefits from our excellent Frendx bulletins. I belong to several other DX clubs and enjoy them all, but none give as comprehensive coverage as does our publication re the DX field. Every edition I receive is saved for future reference." H.M. Edwards, Jr./Virginia

"Have received mail from several NASWA officers/editors, all welcoming me to club and thanking me for reports/support. This is great, best commendations for a friendly crowd and I am completely satisfied with the club/bulletins." Ed Shaw/Virginia

NASWA, the only all-SWBC club in North America...Frendx, the "SWBC Journal"

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BY REQUEST...Since the crossword puzzle appearing in Frendx a few months back, we have had many letters asking for another; Here then is one submitted by member Dan Jamison. It is pointed out however, these will not be a regular containment in Frendx, but may be included from time to time. If you have one to submit for consideration, by all means do so. Send to Hdqs. Our thanks to Dan for this months. Answers will appear in August bulletin.....in case CL needs them.

1	W	R	T	2	H	3	A	4		5			
	A			6	Q	7	S	L					
8	T	H	X			B	T	9	L	B	J		
	T				10	C	O	D					
11	S	O	12	S				13	F	C	C		
		14	F	15	R	E	N	16	D	X			
17							18	H	Y	19	O		
20	I	N		11						21	N	22	O
			23										
24													

Across

- 1. World Radio-TV Handbook (abbr.)
- 4. Radio _____
- 6. Verification
- 8. Thanks (abbr.)
- 9. U.S. President
- 10. Cash on Delivery
- 11. Distress signal
- 13. Government Agency (re Communications)
- 14. The SWBCers Journal
- 18. Hatchet 20. Out 21. Yes
- 23. Radio _____
- 24. 60-280 miles above earth

Down

- 1. Power (measurement)
- 2. Headquarters (abbr.)
- 3. NASWA Headquarters QTH
- 5. Continent
- 7. Swiss Broadcasting Corp. (abbr.)
- 12. San Francisco
- 15. Juliets rate
- 17. de New Zealand
- 19. Off 22. Una

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS



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

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Tom Neely, 4955 Firestone, Dearborn, Michigan 48126. "I am 16, attend highschool and use a Grundig 4750. Have been DXing for 1½ years; HIC 84, VIC 50 to date. Antenna is an inverted L 90' long, 30' high. Am interested in collecting QSLs and stamps. I am a member of FDXCI. Read about NASWA in current WRTH."

Charles Reisinger, 29 D Street, Beaver, Penna. 15009. "Began DXing with a Zenith Trans-Oceanic, now have a Lafayette HA230. Antenna is a 100' longwire. Married, have two jr. ops, and am employed as a Conductor for PRR. Interested in awards, contests, baseball and photography; Also am CBER KIC5368. NASWA is my first club and I read of it in PE."

Robert Hampton, 1619 E. 9th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50316. "Now taking up where I left off some 17 years ago when I was member of NNRC and NRC. I am 65, married and retired. Rx at present is a Lafayette HA700, antenna is a 100' longwire. Aside from SWling, I am interested in cardswaps, repairing radios and phono's. Read of NASWA in Comm. Hndbk."

Donald Anthony, 120 Miller Avenue, Meriden, Conn. 06450. "Have been SWling a little over a month. Rx is a Hallicrafters S41W model H; Antenna is a 30' indoor longwire. I am interested in awards, contests and record collecting. Age is 13 and I am student in Junior Highschool. So far have logged 18 countries, but have recvd no QSLs yet. Learned about NASWA from a friend. It is my first club."

Dennis Hendrickson, Route 1 Box 141, Newberry, Michigan 49868. "Am 26 and a newcomer to DXing. Presently a student of NRI, am hopeful of future in electronics. Now work at local gas company. My receiver is an old MW tri-bander which I have connected to the TV antenna. Am interested in awards, contests, also stamp collecting, agate hunting and traveling. Heard about NASWA via Electronics Illustrated magazine."

Al Rasmussen, 267 Cliff Street, Cliffside Park, N.J. 07010. "Coming back to the hobby after a 2 year layoff, I use a Hallicrafters WR600 with a 75' indoor longwire. Other gear is a Lucor tape recorder, model 561B. I am 16, single and presently engaged in furthering my education. Am interested in contests, awards, QSLs, stamps, coins, chess and locksmithing. Read of NASWA in PE Communications Handbook."

Walter D. Moore, Jr., P.O. Box 217, Oneonta, New York 13820. "Am a physician, married, age is 42. My radio monitoring interests are equally divided between BCB and SWBC. I use a Zenith 3000 rx and employ whip antenna. An originally from Texas. Aside from DX, I am also interested in photography. Belong to the NRC. Learned of NASWA via WRTH."

Edmond Drumm, Jr., 14 Dale Road, Wethersfield, Conn. 06109. "I am 22, single and my vocation is school teaching. Have been DXing since early '61, mainly BCB, but have now also become interested in SWBC. Rx is a National NC173, antenna is a 50' longwire. I also use a Realistic 770 tape recorder. Am interested in awards, contests, cardswaps, tapesponding, photography and antique auto's. Am a member of NRC. First heard of NASWA a long time back via friends/members including Bill Eddings."

Byron Ross, Route 1, Ijansville, Maryland 21754. "I am a negro 43 years of age, married and work as a lab technician for the U.S. Dept. of Defense. Have been interested in DX and SW since '32. Held novice ARO ticket a year or so ago, but let it lapse being I favor SWling noreso. Present setup includes a Hallicrafters S53A, Heathkit GR-54 and Realtone 11-band. Antenna is a longwire. Interested in awards, contests and electronics. NASWA is my first club and I read about it in '67 Communications Handbook."

Mark Lorenz, 320 30th Street S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52403. "After having been one of the more casual SWLs for about four years, I am now beginning to take more serious interest in DXing and have recently sent my first reception report. I am 18, a high school grad. My setup includes a Hallicrafters S53A, Lafayette HA225, antenna is a 50' longwire. Other equipment includes a 200c audio oscillator and a signal tracer. Being a member of the BSOA, locally affiliated w/Collins Radio, have access to test equipment. Am interested in awards, contests, sports and electronics. Read of NASWA in WRTH."

(cont'd next page)

New Members, cont'd...

Henry McLeod, P.O.Box 126, Perry, Florida 32347. "Read of NASWA in recent Citizens Band Journal. Am somewhat new to SWling. Use a Hammarlund HQ-170 with a Zenith Trans-Oceanic as standby. Antenna is a longwire. Interests center on QSLs, awards and card-swapping. Other interests/hobby is in radio repair. Age is 27 and I am single."

Larry Hastie, 406 Midway, Baytown, Texas 77520.. "I am fourteen and in Junior HS. My rx is a Monarch H-1 and my antenna is an inverted L-shaped longwire. I am interested in contests, awards, stamps and coins. Belong to the ISWL. Learned about NASWA from EI magazine. I enjoy SWBC DXing and utilities. Have seven QSLs so far."

Charles Milhans III, 4019 Alturas St.W, Tacoma, Washington 98466. "I've been DXing since Sept.'66. Use a Hallicrafters SX-110 and a Zenith 1103. Antennae are a 90' dipole, 31 meter windon and 100 Marconi. Am interested in QSLs, awards, contests, also stamps, coins, rocks, astronomy and all sciences. Age is 16 and I am a highschool student. Am member of ASWLC, FDXC, WDXC, RNYWLC, RCDXC, RPDXC, ICDXC, RBSWC. (*am MW Editor of). First learned about NASWA via Marten van Delft/Benelux DX Club,Holland."

Joseph Stalinski, 31513 St.Margaret Dr., St. Clair Shores, Mich. 48082. "Am 53, married and am a printer by vocation. Rx is a National NC-121 and I use a vertical antenna. I am interested in awards, contests, cardswaps, also astronomy and stamps. Heard about NASWA via the SWL Guide and join it as my first club."

RENEWALS

Coming aboard for another year in NASWA are; Bill Graham, Alan Jeeves, Phil Kennedy, Ken Hildreth, Rolf Erny, Bob Getman, Mike Finigan for their second...Victor Jaar, Bob Zabot, Jack Page for their third...and Bill Sparks for his fourth. Good show, gents!

MANY HAPPY RETURNS!

Celebrating birthdays this month of July are the following members. Best regards to all!

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 John Patton | 11 Russ Keeler | 21 Ron Hyde |
| 2 Mike Baker | 13 Bob Carter | 22 Larry Hastie |
| 3 Ray Standish | 14 Charles Rizzo | 22 Jimm Pollak Jr. |
| 4 Bob Brickner | 14 Bob Bedwell | 23 Keith Rolland |
| 4 Jim Eller | 16 Gordon Schiff | 24 Paul Burns |
| 5 John Mraz Jr. | 17 Ron Thomas | 24 Doug Cann |
| 6 Irv Johnson | 18 Skip Arthur | 24 Jin Thornton |
| 6 Phil Rinaca | 18 Ernest Blair | 25 Jim Staley |
| 7 Lou Kurdziel | 18 Chet Brannan | 27 H. L. Chadbourne |
| 9 Roger Parker | 18 Karen Mindermann | 28 Gregg Calkin |
| 10 Jerry Stuart | 18 John Sgrulletta | 28 Charles Rasin |
| 11 Art Glover | 21 E. G. Baird | 28 Gary Fredricks |

EXCUSE THE REPETITION!

We must again call to your attention, because of importance, two matters. First: There continues to be bulletins returned to Hdqs every month because of change of addresses of members who have not taken the time to notify us in advance. We will not remail them unless/until new address is forwarded by member and the postage due is paid! Second: We continue to receive money/checks in payment for membership, but without any application form. In each such instance, an application form is sent the individual(s) to be completed and returned; They are informed that we do not accept subscriptions. When an application form is not submitted, the applicant is not listed as an official member...and, after a reasonable period of time, if application is still not received at Hdqs, monies/cheks are returned to sender.

Some members may not realize/understand the significant importance of these two matters. However, if they would consider that we do our best to operate the club ethically and somewhat business-like, even though we are a non-profit organization, they could more aptly appreciate the points involved.

One of the biggest troubles with success these days is that its recipe is about the

THE ANARC REPORT

HEADLINING EVENTS THIS MONTH WITHIN THE ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICAN RADIO CLUBS, a non-profit parliamentary body consisting of representatives from each of the major radio clubs.. The North American Shortwave Association has the maximum no. of representatives, three.

Serving your interests within the associated body are;

West Coast Rep.	Report ED/East Coast Rep.	Central Area Rep.
Art Glover	Douglas Benson	Frank Peters
2318 S. Laurel	63 High St.	820 West 34th St.
Port Angeles, Wash.	Laconia, N.Hamp.	Chicago, Illinois
98362	03246	60608

It's now or never! The 2nd annual ANARC Convention is just days away, set for August 4, 5 and 6 at the Essex Inn, Chicago Illinois. This is an open convention, lest we have failed to make that clear, open to all DXers interested in the association, regardless of your club (or non-club) affiliations.

You are invited to attend, with reservation cards available from Warren Nordgren at 2129 Linden Avenue, Waukegan, Illinois 60085. There is a cover fee of \$10, lodging is available at either the Inn or at a place of your choosing. If you cannot, you are invited to submit to Warren a shack photo, your swl card, or a tape recording to be used in one of the many displays.

However, tis to your advantage to attend, else you might miss out on a chance to take home a beautiful new Hallicrafters receiver, a tape recorder, a year's subscription to either of the two top radio magazines in the country, a model SWL Tunaverter, or other of the door prizes provided through the cooperation of NASWA's own Representative Frank Peters. "Other" prizes are a Hamurlund Noise Immunerizer, The National Geographic Atlas of the World, World Radio Handbook, a two-year subscription to the amateur journal, "CQ" Magazine and more.

Tis your last chance to get an official registration card, hence be assured of a spot at the Saturday night banquet table when the Man of The Year award is presented.

And just to make it easier for you to make your plans, we've included herein a map showing you where the Essex Inn is! Can we do more than urge your attendance? Last year's convention, held in Kansas City, was far more successful than any had anticipated, even owing its "western" locale. This year, the Windy City promises a more enthusiastic turnout due its more centralized location. Jot a line now to Warren Nordgren for your registration card..And, should you forget it..don't be afraid to come anyhow. We'll squeeze you in somewhere among the jostling crowds of DXers!

August 4, 5 and 6, in Chicago, the 2nd annual ANARC Convention.
(And the weatherman has promised an exceptionally nice day!)

Glancing at other association news;

Executive secretary Dexter has called for a 2/3rds vote among the representatives (there are 20) for the acceptance proposal whereby a club, either conforming to the general attitude of "club" or any other club-type organization, may be accepted or rejected for association membership by a 2/3rds vote of the representatives. The results of this voting will not be known until later in the month, and hopefully the outcome will be available at deadline time next month.

The Country List is being revised a bit to comply with numerous DXers' requests, and will be reissued in its new form this month. The ex-committee chairman and the Executive Secretary are collaborating on the exact revisions needed. Among some of the list's criticisms were the inadvertent omissions of three countries, some spelling errors and other details. It is felt that the Revised Country List will be well worth, in content clarity, the expense of redoing the entire list.

We are hoping to procure a new machine with which to stencil the Report, as...as one of our section editors noted last month...the Report's editor and he are the lone "holdouts" for Pica type in the bulletin. We know not the reason for his lack of changeover, but ours is..pure and simple..a lack of good old mazoola.

For those of you following the problem of utility non-verifiers: ANARC's "man on the spot", Bruno Colapietro of Binghamton NY has completed and sent the letter regarding these station policies to the ITU. Copies were also sent to the British General Post Office, Cable and Wireless, and to the Swiss and Israeli telecommunications organizations. Quoting from Exec. Secretary Dexter's comments concerning the letter in the member-rep circulated Newsletter: "The letter is extremely well done, presents the problem clearly and effectively, anticipates and rebukes any arguments to a station's refusing to verify on the grounds that transmissions are not intended for public reception. If the results of the organizations involved are not favorable, I can assure you it is certainly no fault of Bruno's."

Roger Canire, NASWAer and fellow New Hampshireite (or is it New Hampshireman?) is getting settled in his new location southeast of Laconia some 70 miles, in Hudson, N.H. Not much from this recently-completed change in reins of the Frequency Recommendations Committee has been noted since Richard Wood gave up the post a few months ago, after scoring brilliant successes with the FRC for two years. Rog, let's have some news and reports from your committee.

A NEW CLUB welcomed to membership in the association, bringing the current total to eleven, this month: Tis the Intercontinental DX Club, with Dick Langley, 77 Porchester Drive, Scarborough, Ontario Canada at the helm of things. (Incidentally, the club had been contacted months ago for possible membership, hence the aforementioned 2/3rds membership question, whether approved or nay, does not apply for the ICDXC. Welcome aboard, Dick, and judging by the comments on the club's bulletins, twill be a worthy addition to the family of clubs.

From time to time, we three NASWA Representatives receive mail that

almost invariably makes us shudder. It's as if members didn't realize after all this time, that the association is not a joinable club., Tis the Association of North American Radio Clubs, the ANARC for short and joining it per se is impossible, as representatives are duly and simply APPOINTED by their club's high echelon or staff. The club editor, or exec, searches his membership ranks for men with some background in the hobby, age aside..(Although there is presently no minimum age limit for representatives, nor maximum). Each club appoints one representative for each 150 members it claims: thus a club with from one to 150 members gets one rep, a club with 151-300 gets two, a club with more than 301 members is entitled to three, the maximum number. There are currently three clubs claiming memberships in the "biggest" category, and ironing down the single largest club is a difficult task indeed, as such things as membership rosters are, in traditional usages, secret. The three clubs claiming top memberships are NNRC (40 years old and still going strong), our own NASWA (in just a few years) and NRC (all-BCB club). NASWA is a relatively new arrival to this upper echelon group, as for years officials of both the other clubs were rather prone to state flatly that each club had the most members of any on the continent. The truths or lack of of the claims are, naturally, of little importance, but we think sun up well indeed the popularity of what began in Buffalo, New York just seven years ago as a red-lettered masthead proclaiming the "North American Shortwave Association."

As Charlie Loudenboomer's column pointed out so perfectly last month, a club rises or falls on its editors, or rather on the lack of turnover of them. And we're sure that NASWA's unprecedented growth is due "posilootly" to the efforts of one man for six years..Bill Eddings.

Back to the association news quickly, and touching upon a non-shortwave point, representatives of the IRCA and the NRC have been contacted regarding their bulletins' comments concerning the poor quality of Broadcast (ie, 500-1600 kcs) reception reports. ANARC has offered its assistance in whatever way might prove most valuable to these BCB-oriented clubs. An intra-club committee has been suggested and favorable response received from (at this writing) one of the clubs.

Finally, we'd like to remind you that Radio Nederlands broadcasts a program of interest to North American DXers once a month, handled by NASWA's own, Glenn Hauser. Comments may be addressed to him at 303 Ash Street, N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106.

Don't forget, eh? The annual convention is at Chicago this year, which is probably just around the corner from where you are. Do drop in at the Essex Inn August 4, 5 and 6 eh? We cannot emphasize too strongly that, with or without a club affiliation, you are welcome.

And suggestions for improving this Report are needed too..if there's anything you want cleared up, etc., drop a line to your area's representative, listed on page one of the section.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO CHICAGO, SITE OF THE SECOND ANNUAL ANARC CONVENTION 1967!!!!!!
 THOSE PLANNING TO ATTEND ARE REQUESTED TO HAVE THEIR REGISTRATION IN BY AUGUST
 FIRST AT LATEST. IF YOU DO NOT PLAN STAYING OVERNIGHT, BUT PLAN TO ATTEND THE
 SATURDAY NIGHT BANQUET, BE SURE TO NOTIFY MR. NORDGREN OF THIS. TO OBTAIN HOTEL
 RESERVATIONS/FORMS, OR TO GIVE NOTIFICATION OF YOUR INTENTION TO ATTEND ONLY
 THE CONVENTION SESSIONS, SATURDAY BANQUET AND INFORMAL SUNDAY BREAKFAST/MEETING,
 SEND A SELF ADDRESSED ENVELOPE TO: MR. WARREN NORDGREN, 2129 LINDEN AVENUE,
 WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS 60085. DONT DELAY, DO IT TODAY! SEE YOU IN CHICAGO!!!!!!!!!!



ANARC, CLUB REPRESENTATIVES

NASWA: Doug Benson
 Frank Peters
 Art Glover

NNRC: Albert Sauerbier
 James Hart
 Robert Boyd

NRC: John Callarman
 Ernest Cooper
 Gordon Nelson

ASWLC: Bill Sparks
 C.M. Stanbury

IRCA: Gray Scrigmeour
 Tom Stoltzman

CIDXC: Lorne Jennings
 Ralph Irace Jr.

CDXC: Dave Bennett

WMRC: Joe Johnston

DXI: Robert Hejl

WIDXA: Margaret Hinkson

ICDXC: Richard Langley

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN: Roger Camire-FRC, Tom Guglielmi-QSLC, C.M. Stanbury-MLC
 Glenn Hauser-Monthly ANARC Program via Radio Nederland



SHORTWAVE BROADCAST CENTER



DONALD JENSEN, EDITOR
1832 RIDGE DRIVE
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ANARC CONVENTION PREVIEW

The second annual convention of the Association of North American Radio Clubs will be held in Chicago, at the Essex Inn, South Michigan and East Eighth Ave., August 4, 5 and 6, Friday evening through Sunday. It promises to be a most interesting, entertaining and informational meeting of DXers. Attending will be listeners from both coasts of North America and areas between. Representatives of most of the major hobby clubs will be there and probably listeners who are not affiliated with any of the radio organizations. It is open to all.

No doubt you've read about the plans for the event, not the least of which are the fabulous door prizes that will be given away. The chance to win a six band shortwave receiver or a portable tape recorder should be reason enough to attend. There will be plenty of other prizes too.

Actual details of the program will be found elsewhere in FrenDX this month so I won't go into them here. But, as one who has attended a number of radio club meetings over the years, maybe I can contribute a little touch, not found in the formal announcements, as to what you might expect if you attend the convention.

Let us say you start out by car Friday morning from Cincinnati, pick up a DX friend on the way in Indianapolis and pull into Chicago early that evening. After registering and checking into your room, which you're probably sharing to cut expenses, you'll drift into the convention meeting room. Some of the earlier arrivals are already there, swapping yarns, showing off books of QSLs, and, in general, getting acquainted. You'll be introduced to some fellows who before had only been faceless names in the bulletin pages. As you begin to relax, you'll strike up some interesting acquaintanceships, probably drift from group to group as conversations range from clandestine stations to the good old days, to say nothing of the mysterious station you've been hearing on 9,544 kc/s., but haven't yet identified.

Informality is the keynote of the Friday night session. It will probably be 12:30 or later when a group of you decide to adjourn to the coffee shop for a late snack. If you're a real night owl, you may not hit the sack til 3 a.m.

But Saturday morning you'll be out of bed, somewhat sleepy yet no doubt, by 8, then off to the restaurant for breakfast, where you'll probably meet some of your new-found friends finishing their coffee. About 9 a.m., it's back to the meeting room for the start of the formal sessions. Til noon there will be discussions and presentations by some of the top DXers on a variety of topics, Latin American DX is sure to be one of the items presented, plus other technical and hobby aspects. There's always time for plenty of questions and a note pad is often handy. Maybe you'll kick in your two cents worth, your opinions on some aspect of the hobby being discussed.

After the lunch break, there will probably be more of the same, but later in the afternoon you may slip away with several others to tour, on your own, the Chicago loop area, or maybe make a trip to the fascinating Allied Radio store. DCB fans may drop in on one of the downtown studios of local stations, or one of the networks, such as ABC.

By 5 p.m., you're back at the Essex Inn, showering and dressing in your suit or

CONVENTION (Continued)

sport coat for the convention banquet, turkey with the trimmings, I understand. This is the highlight of the convention, a chance to hear an important and interesting main speaker. Then the presentation of various awards to outstanding DXers, and finally the long awaited door prizes.

Breaking up the formal affair about 10 p.m., the ANARC representatives and committee chairmen will hold a meeting, but if you are not numbered among these, you will probably get together again with your friends for more non-stop DX talk.

Saturday night is always hectic, but fun, at radio conventions. Maybe you'll do some DXing in the room of one of guys who, with foresight brought along his portable rec eiver. Can you actually get any DX from a downtown Chicago location? You'll soon find out.

There is always some guy, maybe the one who won the Hallicrafters portable, who decides to do some DXing from some far out place at midnight. Maybe its the tallest building available, or maybe right in the middle of State Street. And equally predictably, the police will order him, and his entourage of a half dozen DXers, to move along.

Again, if you're in bed by 2 or 3 a.m., don't be surprised. Only wet blankets roll in before midnight.

By Sunday morning fatigue is starting to set in. Perhaps church and a leisurely cup of coffee and rolls in the meeting room, some further discussions, formal and otherwise, a general wrapping up of the ANARC convention's business. After lunch, more DX talk, if you're not tired of it by now, and who ever is, or another trip around Chicago. If you've a long way to go back home, maybe you'll take leave, with prizes to write your new friends about some topic you discussed during the weekend, but which you know you have some further information on at home in the files.

Others will be staying on for the rest of the afternoon, til the last dog dies.

I assure you that you will find the weekend a memorable one and will be itching for the year to roll around so you can get to the next convention!

PS... One necessary part of any convention is plenty of QSLs, photos, etc., to display for the envy and wonderment of your fellow listeners. Don't forget yours!

The time to act is now! The convention planners have to have some idea who and how many are coming. Reservations are important, though it is always possible that those who decide to come at the last minute will find room. Certainly, if you're willing to sleep on the floor of someone else's room, you won't be turned away. But it is much easier for the committee if you will let them know in advance. Write now to Warren Nordgren, 2129 Linden, Waukegan, Ill., with a self addressed envelope enclosed, for reservation forms, which can be returned to the Exsex Inn to reserve a room. Plan to share a room with others to cut your costs. The committee can no doubt help steer you to someone else who is coming along with whom you can share a room.

I'll be there. Hope to meet you in Chicago at the ANARC convention, Aug. 4,5 and 6.

....Don Jensen

COLLABORATION- HOW FAR? - The new Dominican station, Radio Exitos, in Santiago, operating on 3,365 kc/s., wanted reports on how their new 90 m. outlet was heard, so they requested to hear from their listeners. The other day, they interrupted the program to include a call received from Santo Domingo by phone. The caller reported how he was receiving the station. At the end, the station announcer asked whom it was calling from Santo Domingo. The reply was, "R. Martinez." "The singer," the station spokesman asked? "No," came the reply, "R. Martinez, owner of Radio Radio!"

Here is an example of collaboration. The owner of one commercial station, calling long distance to another station just to report how reception was!

....Victor Jaar

IMPORTANT! IMPORTANT! IMPORTANT! IMPORTANT! IMPORTANT! IMPORTANT! IMPORTANT!

AT PRESSTIME WE RECEIVED WORD OF A BREAKTHROUGH WHICH LIKELY WILL PROVE TO BE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS TO ASSIST THE SERIOUS SWBC DX'ER IN A GOOD MANY YEARS! AS ANNOUNCED IN THE JUNE 17 ISSUE OF THE BROADCAST BAND ONLY NATIONAL RADIO CLUB, ITS INTERNATIONAL DX EDITOR, GORDON P. NELSON, A ONE-TIME SWBC DXER AND LONG TIME COLLEAGUE OF YOUR SWBC CENTER EDITOR, HAS DEVISED AN ACCURATE SHORTWAVE DIRECTION FINDING TECHNIQUE. FURTHER APPLICATION OF HIS TECHNIQUE WILL DOUBTLESS CLEAR UP MANY OF THE MYSTERIES LONG PLAGUING SWBC LISTENERS. PRIMARY ATTENTION HAS BEEN DIRECTED AT THE MYSTERIOUS RADIO LIBERTAD. BELOW WE REPRINT GORDON'S INITIAL ARTICLE ON HIS EFFORTS AT LOCATING THE STATION. Don Jensen

REGARDING RADIO LIBERTAD

By G.P. Nelson

One of the most difficult problems that the North American DX community has encountered is posed by the clandestine Spanish language station calling itself "Radio Libertad; La Voz Anticomunista de America." While this station is most often heard on 7,305V and 9,297V, it announces frequencies also in the 19, 25 and 49 meter bands in addition to the BCB frequency of 1400 kcs. Libertad announces Post Office Boxes in Miami and Caracas for reception reports, and, while they are good verifiers, have never given the slightest hint about the actual transmitter location or station ownership. The programming, which is strongly pro-American, seems to be primarily for listeners in Venezuela as indicated by news emphasis, etc. Unlike Radio Swan/Americas, which has been quite open about the transmitter location, to the extent of providing serial photographs of the Swan Island site, Radio Libertad has been kept under rather remarkably tight security wraps for better than two years (Ed: note: more like five years).

We have recently put into operation a new direction finding installation which is capable of high precision operation on both SW and MW frequencies. Unlike the common cosine-mode magnetic dipole DF antenna, this new array, called the Adcock "H" antenna, is substantially free of the polarization-induced errors which render loops ineffective on higher frequencies. This particular design consists of a pair of dipoles aligned in a vertical plane, and separated by a distance of about 20 feet. The installation weighs several hundred pounds, and the entire affair - dipoles, 20' support beam, receiving gear, and operator - rotates about a central pivot point; in this case a piece of telephone pole partially buried in the ground. In order to avoid DF distortions produced by reradiation, etc., the equipment is entirely battery operated and the site is located several hundred feet from the nearest power lines and man-made structures. Considerable attention was paid to electrical balance during the design and construction of this antenna, and reciprocal asymmetry has proven to be considerably less than $\frac{1}{2}$ degree. Standard Wave Error (as calculated from system constants) is less than 8 degrees under the worst of conditions.

Radio Libertad was one of the first stations investigated with this new equipment. Based on initial great circle bearings calculated by means of spherical trigonometry on an electronic computer (for our New Hampshire DF site), we have obtained the following results:

Mean bearing for 30 good measurements on the 31 and 41 meter outlets is 168.1 degrees; total error bracket, equal to the sum of the possible calibration error plus the uncertainty corresponding to the 95% confidence level for the measurement distribution, is plus or minus 6.1 degrees. The mean bearing determination is less than 0.1 degree from that for San Juan, Puerto Rico; mean bearing intersects the coast of South America midway between Caracas and Carupano, Venezuela. Lowest possible bearing passes through Saba and Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. Highest possible bearing passes through La Romana, D.R., and Valencia, Venezuela. Libertad may be located anywhere within this sector, but bearings nearest the mean are naturally

REGARDING RADIO LIBERTAD (Continued)

most likely. This measurement narrows the possible location of Libertad to: PUERTO RICO, VIRGIN ISLANDS (US AND UK), SABA, TRINIDAD, BONAIRE, AND VENEZUELA FROM VALENCIA TO ISLA MARIUSA. EXTENDED INTO DEEP SOUTH AMERICA, THE SECTOR INCLUDES REGIONS IN ARGENTINA (INCLUDING BUENOS AIRES), PARAGUAY, AND URUGUAY (INCLUDING MONTEVIDEO).

Definitely excluded on the basis of these measurements are:

MAINLAND US, GUANTANAMO, HAITI, JAMAICA, SWAN ISLAND, CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO.

We expect to narrow the error bracket as our calibration and technique improve.

The only reported reception of Libertad's MW outlet was on 1406 kcs in March of 1965; this was from a NNRC DXer in Bayamon, Puerto Rico. We would like to thank NRC'ers Tom Holmes and Randy Kane for their invaluable assistance in this project.

MORE ON RADIO LIBERTAD

Gordon Nelson's efforts have provided the first reliable DF for the mysterious Radio Libertad available to DXers. It greatly narrows the area in which Libertad may be located. As time passes, we can no doubt expect more exacting measurements.

Added to this information is that gathered by your SWBC Center editor over a period of two years, based on both published and unpublished material of a non-technical nature.

Summarized, it tentatively eliminates the following areas from Gordon's possible locations noted above: Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Trinidad and deep South America (according to observations of listeners in these areas); Saba (for geographical and political reasons). We expect a report on the unlikely possibility that Libertad is on Bonaire before the end of this summer. The most likely site for the transmitters of Radio Libertad is, as has been suspected for some time, Venezuela.

This much is quite certain, the administrative headquarters and probably the studios of Radio Libertad are in Venezuela, in the Caracas area. In fact, the headquarters are located in eastern district of Caracas, within the three mile bulge, approximately, where the capital of Venezuela sprawls out of the federal district into the adjoining state of Miranda. It is located, apparently, not far from the main thoroughfare of Avenida Francisco de Miranda, and not too far, interestingly enough, from the American embassy.

Transmitters are probably some distance from the headquarters, however. It is believed that the station is staffed with a number of anti-Castro Cubans, but there is a strong indication that the financial support and direction of the station is in secret U.S. government hands, likely the Central Intelligence Agency.

For the moment, we will leave the study of Radio Libertad, however, we will be presenting more about this mysterious outlet in the coming months, hopefully with the further technical assistance of Gordon Nelson and his associates.

As a postscript, it appears that Venezuela is the home of more than one clandestine radio operation. As suggested in earlier Frenex articles, there is an indication that the Basque station Radio Euzkadi also operates from this area.

...Don Jensen

Your comments regarding the above are invited. Any additional information which you can provide regarding Radio Libertad would be most useful. One of the most amazing things about this strange station is that in over five years of operation, there apparently have not appeared any articles in the major magazines (except those dedicated to radio listeners), newspapers or news services about it. The degree of security surrounding Radio Libertad is extremely surprising.

F R E Q U E N C Y D E T E R M I N A T I O N

Do you want to increase the value of your reports to shortwave stations? And, better the quality of your items to your favorite shortwave editor? Of course you do; it nearly goes without saying!

To accomplish this it is necessary to add some method of frequency determination equipment to your DX set-up. Sound like a large order? Possibly not so huge.

In following our hobby, most of us must be content to spend on a shortwave receiver what we consider we can afford. After several trade-ins and trade-ups, we may arrive at the plateau we desire, a shortwave receiver that has everything, performing all functions excepting reproducing a picture! But the effort may have been long and laborious.

Of course, if we were all as rich as the proverbial King Midas, it would be no problem. We would simply walk into our favorite radio shop and say to the salesman, "Say, bub, send me two of your very best general coverage shortwave receivers," toss a wad of cash on the counter and stroll away.

Delivery of the two new receivers would bring forth such exclamations from most of us; "Oh, what beauts!" And, among the features would be that of extremely accurate dial calibration.

For most of us, to believe the calibration on our receiver, unless it cost in the vicinity of \$400 or more, is to be naive. Such accuracy is not maintained in general by the manufacturers of general coverage receivers as labor costs simply do not permit it.

The author of this article has seen an excellent DX item reported but its value detracted from because of the inability of the reporter to arrive at an approximate frequency, misquoting by as much as 50 kc/s. Sometimes calibration is so poor that a quote, "heard in the 31 meter band" (or whatever the band may be), must suffice.

In reporting to shortwave stations for the purpose of obtaining QSLs, most stations will accept a report as to frequency that deviates 5 kc/s. from the station's actual operating frequency. But if the frequency is a new one or the station does not quote its frequency, the listener may have difficulty in arriving at the true channel unless some method of determination is used.

Let us take a look at the possible methods.

Within the last couple of years, a general coverage shortwave receiver has been placed on the market by the R.L. Drake Co. It is identified as the SW-4 (latest model: SW4A) and, according to the maker, has a calibration accuracy of plus or minus 2 kc/s., if the dial is set to a known frequency within the band. This receiver sells for around \$300.

Before it, there was the Collins 51J, that covered a range from 500 kc/s. to 30.5 mc/s., with an overall accuracy of better than a kilocycle. The military receiver, R-390, with general coverage provided for digital readout which made for an even better and higher degree of accuracy and stability. But, consider these prices for even a reconditioned 51J. Today, such a receiver sells for between \$750-\$1,000 with a deviation error of less than 2 kc/s.; at least \$600 with a deviation error of between 2 and 3 kc/s. Depending on accuracy, prices can go as high as \$1,600 and for most of us that is mere wishing. National's HRO-500 incorporates a highly accurate readout method of frequency determination. However you may feel a bit faint after you get a price quote from your electronics supplier.

So much for receivers, now let us consider other methods. There are other methods of approaching the problem of calibration.

Many DXers make calibration charts for the bandspread dial of their sets. All that is necessary is the proper graph paper, a knowledge of the exact frequency of a few stations on the dial, and plotting the dial reading against the frequency on the graph paper. The frequency of unknown stations may then be obtained with reasonable accuracy though there is a bit of variation due to the inherent uneven tuning rate of most receivers. Also confusing the picture is the fact that some stations have the habit of shifting frequencies and moving about. This will have to be taken into consideration. You can make a set of charts, one for each band. (continued next page)

FREQUENCY DETERMINATION (Continued)

The old reliable frequency instrument, the BC-221 (the Navy version is known by the identity of LM-14) frequency meter is favored by some DXers. It is used by a number of them to measure a frequency of a station. Like all equipment, it must be properly operated or it is possible to obtain incorrect readings, especially in crowded bands.

The author has checked with numerous supply houses for a reconditioned BC-221. The unit is obtainable with the best quotes as to cost in the range of \$65 to \$70. Close questioning reveals that this is without an AC power supply, only battery operated. And according to those in the know, readings taken from a battery operated BC-221 are not extremely accurate. The FCC states that a BC-221 can not be used to take readings in the 11 meter Citizen Band (for frequency check purposes) unless it is AC powered and left on continually, for 24 hours at a stretch.

After considerable questioning, the best quotes, price wise, for an AC operated BC-221 are in the area of \$110-125. Some listeners have purchased the complete AC powered unit for much less but this author was never fortunate enough to locate one at give away prices. (Ed. note: AC power supplies can be constructed fairly easily and economically by persons with a minimum of experience in electronics).

The original calibration book must come with the unit. It would also be advisable to have the unit completely checked out (be sure the original crystal is included) by the electronics dealer, before accepting delivery.

This brings us to another method of frequency determination. While this method is generally known among a certain group, its application to the DX'ing hobby is not. It is not expensive. In fact, you may already own the basic piece of equipment for this without realizing it. This is the 100 kc/s. crystal calibrator. A goodly portion of the DXing fraternity have acquaintance with this piece of gear and its functions.

And this method is the crystal calibrator/multivibrator combination.

A multivibrator is a free running unit that will not function properly unless it is used in conjunction with a 100 kc/s. crystal calibrator. Such a combination will produce "pips" every 100 kc/s. and every 10 kc/s on the dial.

The multivibrator has a variable "pot" that gives various multiples of less than 10 kc/s.; ie, 7 kc/s., 8 kc/s., etc. But if correctly adjusted, it will give multiples of exactly 10 kc/s. The 100 kc/s. crystal calibrator must be correctly adjusted to a multiple of WWV; and the multivibrator correctly adjusted to the crystal calibrator. The best way to adjust the multivibrator is on the standard AM broadcast band where the "pips" may be easily counted and proper adjustment made.

While the 10 kc/s. "pips" are not modulated, nor carry a "tone", they are strong enough to be detected in crowded band conditions. You will soon see the advantages of having markers every 10 and 100 kc/s.

In tuning, if an unknown station's frequency falls between the 10 kc/s. "pip," the approximate frequency can be determined with reasonable accuracy by sub-dividing the 10 kc/s. slot. A word of caution: parallax must be taken into consideration when using this method.

It gives a feeling of security to be able to count the number of "pips" and arrive at the frequency of the station in question. If the unknown station's frequency is on a multiple of 10 kc/s., you can determine the frequency exactly.

It is necessary to have a power supply for the multivibrator unit, which can be obtained from the manufacturer. Obtainable also is the 100 kc/s. crystal calibrator, if you don't own one, which is now refined to the point where it comes complete with a crystal oven and is also voltage regulated for complete stability.

If additional questions are forthcoming concerning the use of the crystal calibrator/multivibrator unit, listeners may feel free to contact the writer of this article at 420 Shelby St., Vincennes, Indiana. It is impossible to give complete details in this limited space.

There is nothing mysterious about any of the above methods of frequency determination. Though they may seem complicated to the beginner they are not particularly difficult and it is hoped that this explanation clears some of the points.

RADIO LUMIERE'S LABOR IN HAITI

Haiti, one of the first independent countries in the Western Hemisphere (1804), once both a French and Spanish colony, retained the French culture and language. It occupies the western and smaller part of Hispanola Island in the Caribbean. Port-au-Prince is its capital and the center of all activities in this mountainous country. In spite of its small size, some 4.5 million people are estimated to live in Haiti.

Due to its past history, Roman Catholics constitute the great majority of the Christian population of Haiti. In recent times, however, Protestants are evangelizing, mostly in the countryside. Thus there is the Oriental Missionary Society, operating 4VEH from Cap-Haitien in the North, and the West Indies Mission, operating Radio Lumiere from Cayes and Port-au-Prince in the South.

Radio Lumiere (Light Radio) operates on medium wave, shortwave and FM, with programs to local listeners in Creole and French. However, plans exist for higher powered stations, as well as the building of relay transmitters. Radio Lumiere's antenna has now been raised to 240 feet, which is expected to increase the signal strength by a factor of four and several times more than that when the installation is completed.

The station operates a few hours a day during the week and all day on Sundays. Their hope is to expand to a schedule of 120 hours per week and, instead of mostly religious programs, present gospel (25%), news (12%), information and education (13%) and music (50%). This is a means of attracting a greater audience among both the peasants and the "elite."

During 1963's Hurricane "Flora", the densely populated southern part of Haiti was severely affected and Radio Lumiere brought great help to the victims, completely isolated at the time.

Today the station receives some 500 letters per week, in response to Bible lessons and song requests mainly. In spite of its limited staff, mostly Americans, with a few local members, the station tries to handle such correspondence. But because of the staff limitation, DX reports have little chance to be verified promptly, or at all.

Network director is Louis Markwood; chief engineer is David Hartt; network manager is Edwin S. Walker; engineer at the Cayes station is Jim Huckaby. Most of the station's facilities are at Cayes; its address is Radio Lumiere, B.P. 71, Cayes, Haiti. Its Port-au-Prince address is B.P. 1051.

The station has also organized a two week radio course to teach the fundamentals of announcing, console operation and programming. It hopes this will improve production on the part of voluntary and part-time helpers and uncover some new talent to fill some critical gaps in the staff.

Incidentally, the U.S. address of the station is Radio Lumiere, West Indies Mission, Rt. 1, Box 279, Homer City, Pennsylvania 15740.

Thieves have broken into the Port-au-Prince shop behind the studios twice in recent months and several other unsuccessful attempts have been made. Thus, some of the station's friends are working to build a wall around the property.

Future plans include: Daily 1000-0300 GMT broadcasting; One kw. transmitter at Port-au-Prince for 9,635 kc/s., designed to beam (in one direction) to Cuba, and (in the other direction) to Martinique and Guadeloupe. Additional MW and FM stations and programming are planned.

Present daily programs are 1000-1400, 2130-0300 GMT, Monday through Friday; 1000-1400, 2030-0300 GMT, Saturday; and 1000-0300 GMT Sunday. There is a special Spanish program daily 1300-1330 on all outlets except 2,410 kc/s.

Shortwave outlets now in use are 2,410; 6,100; and 9,635 kc/s., all at Cayes and all 250 watts.

...Victor Jaar

THE HOBBY OF KINGS - The BBC reported recently that during his visit to London, King Feisal had a receiver with him, constantly tuned to Saudi Arabia, to keep him in constant touch with his country...

Perhaps we can call DXing 'the hobby of kings' now, a title long claimed by philately, especially with the reference of such great collectors as King George and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

...Vic Jaar

RADIO AUSTRALIAA C C E N T O N A S I A

Australia, any Australian will tell you nowadays, is part of Asia. It is a sort of national truism that everyone accepts, partly because the geographical evidence is hard to challenge. Most people have their reservations because the daily scene in any Australian city is overwhelmingly European. The people you see in the streets of Melbourne or Sydney are not really like the people you see in Bangkok and Djakarta, but very much the same as those in Europe. Around the universities and technical colleges, however, this is not quite true. There, Asians are part of the student scene.

In Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, the headquarters of Radio Australia, the Overseas Service of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, it is hardly true at all. There, at a quick glance, Australia really looks as if it is part of Asia. The evidence is all around--Indonesians, Japanese, Thais, Vietnamese and Chinese--the staff of Radio Australia's Asian-language sections.

The service has an Indonesian language staff of 16, most of them native-born Indonesians, and through Radio Australia, their voices have become familiar to millions of their countrymen.

There is Ebet Kadarusman, a 30-year-old translator-announcer who is well known for his lively breakfast session, "Bright and Early," and his Sunday night jazz feature. A second familiar name to Indonesians is Elly Siahaan, an announcer in her 20's, whose program, "Women's World," concentrates on the differences between the activities of Australian and Indonesian women. Radio Australia gets about 250,000 letters a year from Indonesia.

Radio Australia's most scattered audience, and one of the most enthusiastic, are the Chinese of southeast Asia. The Chinese in Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam, Taiwan and Hong Kong are avid listeners. The Chinese section, with 13 staff members, is second in size only to the Indonesian section. Broadcasts are in both Mandarin and Cantonese. Most of the staff are from Taiwan and Hong Kong. The Chinese supervisor, Tsiang Chia Tung, joined Radio Australia ten years ago.

Japanese listeners turn to Radio Australia for "something different", for example, Australian folk songs, and there is a solid following in Japan for Australian songs. Supervisor of the Japanese section, Mutsuo Honda, was an announcer with the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) from 1934 to 1946.

The Vietnamese section is one of Radio Australia's newest. The staff of five--a supervisor and four translator-announcers--was recruited after a series of advertisements in the South Vietnamese press in 1962. The supervisor, Nguyen Hoang Hung, was a program assistant with the BBC Far Eastern Service from 1953 to 1960. For Vietnamese listeners, the new bulletin is the most important feature of the one-hour broadcast. Another popular feature is a precis of the same bulletin read in English at slow speed for the benefit of the many Vietnamese trying to improve their English.

Radio Australia's Thai service is one of the oldest, having broadcast regularly for more than 20 years. The supervisor, Lersan Thamphicha, is also a former program assistant of the BBC Far Eastern Service. Thai listeners place a great stress on the news service. At one Buddhist monastery in Thailand, the news bulletin coincides with evening prayer time--but the monks still get their news: they have arranged for the bulletin to be tape-recorded and replayed after prayers.

With all this emphasis on broadcasting to Asia, why a French service? Basically, it is because of the large French-speaking community in southeast Asia, particularly in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, as well as French-speaking people in the former French territories of Africa and the Pacific (which are all within Radio Australia's strong-signal area). The shortwave enthusiast in Paris can hear the French Service too--and he will notice the emphasis in news bulletins and commentaries on events in Asia and the Pacific. Tell him that Australia is part of Asia and he will probably be inclined to agree.

REPORT FROM NEW ZEALANDDXING DOWN UNDER

In this article I'll try to give a picture of SW DXing in New Zealand, the NZ DXer, and a few personal comments. New Zealand, with a population of under 3 million, has about 200 active DXers, most of them members of the two DX clubs, the New Zealand Radio Association (est. 1933), and the New Zealand DX Radio League (est. 1948). Both clubs are well established organizations, originating from the NZ DX Club, one of the earliest of the hobby clubs, being established in the late 1920's.

A major problem for the New Zealand DXer is the availability and price of communication receivers. Good overseas sets are extremely scarce and usually price themselves out for the average DXer. However, sooner or later, we seem to acquire a communications receiver, usually a secondhand one. In 15 years of DXing, I have never had a new receiver, and of all the DXers in Auckland, I know of only one who has bought himself a new set, an NC190.

Over the years, I have used the following receivers: A family 6-valve (tube) Pacific model; then my own set, a 6-valve Columbus; then my first communications set, a rundown SX25 (left by Americans on Canton Is. after the war, which found its way to New Zealand in the mid-1950's). The next receiver was a slightly better SX32, then an Eddystone -640 and finally an Eddystone 680X, a 15-valve set of recent vintage. The majority of sets used by NZers would be the English Eddystones, followed by Japanese TRIO's and a few American sets. In the past, Army surplus receivers were in common use, but they seem to have had their day. Frequency meters are as rare as good receivers. The BC221 and some English wavemeters being used by a few fortunate DXers.

I feel we are up to scratch as regards antennas. Outdoor wires of reasonable length and height being predominant. In many cases, DXers will travel to country locations for weekend DXing. As an example, the mecca for Auckland DXers is Whangaparaoa Peninsula, located 20 miles from the city. A farm is available for our use and on it we have erected a selection of antennas, comprising 1,000 feet by 70 feet high, running East; 500 feet by 60 feet high, west; and 500 feet by 70 feet, running northeast. Of course, provided conditions are favorable, good reception can be had from our suburban home locations. A leading NZ listener, Tony Marr has had some remarkable loggings on only 50 by 10 feet of wire at his home QTH. The majority of Arthur Cushen's loggings have been made at his suburban home, although with a more comprehensive aerial system. But, naturally, we prefer to get into the country for a night or a weekend and use the big antennas and dodge QRM.

Club activity is fairly strong in New Zealand, there being active branches in all major cities. The League branch in Auckland has a membership of eight and holds regular meetings where DX and club policy is discussed and competitions are held. Between meetings, many of us keep in touch by phone, passing on the latest news, loggings and veries data. Annually there is a national conference, held in some main center, where DXers from all over the country meet to discuss national policy and general DX.

This will give a general idea of DXing here, as regards the DXers. Now a brief summary as to reception. I should mention that this country is over a thousand miles in length, but I feel reception conditions are similar over all the area.

First, North America, which is generally well received here. The best DX comes from the private Canadian stations. Probably the best one ever verified in New Zealand is Arthur Cushen's CKFX, 10 watts. Others reported quite frequently over the last year or so include CKZU, CHNX, CFRX, CJCX and CFCX, while a few years ago, VE9AI, was heard surprisingly well. Central Americans are somewhat rare, due mainly, I feel, to their hours of transmission being unfavorable for New Zealand reception.

South America is generally good, with DX best at signoff times, 0400-0600 GMT, and signon times 0900-1100 GMT. All countries except the Falkland Islands have been verified by listeners here, with Brazil, possibly, giving the greatest range of stations. The Falkland Islands, although one of the closest South American countries, has never been heard in New Zealand, to my knowledge. There are various reasons why, the main

(Continued next page)

DX'ING DOWN UNDER (Continued)

two being the hours of transmission and the auroral zone over the South Pole.

Asia is usually a consistent continent, coming in best 0900-1700 GMT. Indonesians, Malaysians and Indians giving, at times, good DX on the lower bands. Several years ago, Indonesians on 120 meters were logged quite frequently, some of them at low power.

Europe's high powered stations are heard over two paths, morning reception across the Middle East and evening reception across Central America. An interesting point is that Spain is the antipodes of New Zealand.

Africa, in my opinion, is the rarest DX area for New Zealanders, although increased powers are making the loggings easier. Africans on the low frequencies are heard 1600-2000 and 0500-0700, depending on the season. Angola is considered the most difficult of Africans to log, while the eastern stations in Mauritius, Reunion and Mozaambique are the more regular. Again there is the Antarctic auroral zone, which does affect signals from lower Africa.

Lastly, there is the Pacific area, which still gives some good DX. Even though some of the stations are relatively close to New Zealand, they are at times difficult to log; eg., Port Vila on 7,260 kc/s., which, I believe, has been logged only a few times in New Zealand.

That is a brief look at DX'ing down under. Generally, I would say, the NZ DXer is much the same as his counterpart in America. He has difficulty in verifying Latins, suffers from QRM and jamming, burns the midnight oil and is always looking for DX.

Some of us take the hobby seriously, while others listen only for relaxation. No matter how we DX, we think it a grand hobby.

And so to finish, I would like to pass along the greeting, "Best DX," to all NASWA members from the DXers of New Zealand.

....Barry Williams

VOICE OF THE BLUE EAGLE - ADDENDUM

Based on official Navy information, stating that Blue Eagle I returned to the States for overhauling last September, last month's Frendx article on this flying station noted that this station must have originated a Blue Eagle test transmission heard by member Glenn Hauser in October.

Fortunately, we have now made direct contact with a member of the Blue Eagle team, Lt. Cdr. Chester R. Smith, who has furnished some interesting additional information.

He says, "The broadcast you mentioned of 8 October, 1966 on 11.6 mc. was not a Blue Eagle transmission. The Blue Eagle aircraft was being re-configured commencing in September 1966 and its equipment was completely disassembled at that time. Tests conducted by Blue Eagle aircraft are authorized by the FCC and use approved programming; They do not re-broadcast local radio stations. The call sign used is NWB-1 and is given at the prescribed intervals. Tests are conducted 'off-shore' on a 'not to interfere' basis."

Apparently Hauser received some sort of unauthorized transmission, however from what source we cannot say. Anticipating possible reaction from some sources, we should point out that although the transmitter used for this test transmission has not been identified, there still is nothing to suggest a connection with the missing Radio Americas transmitter, which ceased broadcasting on shortwave in September.

Lt. Cdr. Smith also noted that the radio relay equipped Blue Eagle I recently completed an extensive re-configuration and then deployed to Southeast Asia to resume its mission. He noted that airborne transmission assures more dependable programming in areas where Allied forces may be operational. But he also said that ground stations are being constructed as equipment and areas become available. The Blue Eagle broadcasts will provide the interim broadcasting to our troops as required. The station relays programs of the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service, Smith reported.

STATIONNAMESV S.CALLLETTERS

By César Objío

As one of the Latin American DXers, I am an eager reader of the logs published by the different clubs in their bulletins, which I receive periodically. I always look in them to find those Latin American stations heard by members in other countries. I am mainly interested in Dominican stations, to see which ones are heard, how and where. Sometimes I'm happy when I see one of our low powered stations heard far away; sometimes disappointed when I don't see any Dominican stations in the logs.

But there is a mistake made by some DXers outside Latin America, and it is that they report these stations by mentioning only their call letters, not by the name with which they are usually identified in their own locality, and which they prefer. The use of call letters by Latin American stations is an obligation based on international agreements, but they are rarely mentioned by these stations in reality. Virtually every station in this part of the world, with a partial exception of Mexico and Puerto Rico, has an identifying name.

For completeness, therefore, log information should list the station's name, in addition to the call letters. Because of the familiarity of most listeners to the station names, they are really more important than the assigned call letters.

Now, where do these names come from? Mainly from the town or country in which they are located, a nearby river, a region, a business firm, a frequency or sometimes merely a name designed to be attractive, for one reason or another, to listeners. Some examples are: Radio Caracas, Radio Haiti, Ondas del Yaque, La Voz del Istmo, La Voz de la Telefunken, Radio Mil, La Voz Amiga, etc.

In most of the Latin American countries, every transmitter belonging to a station has a different set of call letters. You may be listening, for example, to a short-wave station listed as XEHH, but you will hear them announcing as XERH, or "La RH de Mexico," or as "Radiodifusoras Comerciales." Why the difference in call letters? This is because they referred to their medium wave call letters. Medium wave programs intended for an internal audience, not for overseas listeners, are relayed on short-wave. Cases like this occasionally give listeners some identification problems.

For DXers, the situation would be simplified if each station had only one set of call letters for all transmitters, as it is done in the Dominican Republic.

For example, Radio Television Dominicana call letters are only HISD for all transmitters, and there are ten of them in all (six MW, two SW, and two FM).

This was not always the case. Some years ago they were HI2T, HI3T, HI4T, etc. In the beginning, stations in the capital of the country. Santo Domingo, were designated by three letter calls (HIG, HIL, HIN, HIZ, etc.). When another transmitter was added in another town, a number was added according to the distance from the capital. In San Cristobal there was HILR, in Bani there was HI3V, in Santiago, HI8Z, and so on. In the case of R. Television Dominicana's predecessors, they chose the letter "T" because it belonged to one member of the Trujillo family, the number "2" because the station was originally in Bonao, a town situated some distance from the capital, and the original name, "La Voz del Yuna", from a river that passed near the town. After Trujillo was killed, the numbers were eliminated from the call letters of Dominican stations, no matter how many transmitters were used.

So, in conclusion, I recommend that whenever a Latin American station is reported the name should be used in preference to the call letters, in order to be more specific. This is more important when writing for verifications, when the name should appear on the envelope. Remember, generally the station is known in the town by its name, not by its call letters.

MEXICAN TIME STATION

Radiodifusoras XEQK, "La Hora Exacta," Mexico City, operates the widely heard XETT, 9,555 kc/s. This time station is of the National Astronomical Observatory and is on 24 hours a day. Verification, by letter, signed by Guillermo Morales Nunez, Gerente.

RELAY STATION IN VOLCANIC CRATER

GEORGETOWN, Ascension Island (Reuter). -- A receiving station incorporating a studio has been built by the British Broadcasting Corporation in one of the 40-odd volcanic craters on this South Atlantic island, 3,500 miles from London.

It is one of the corporation's new installations on Ascension, which lies almost midway between the east coast of South America and the west coast of Africa.

The BBC's Atlantic relay station on the island is designed to provide improved reception of external services broadcasts throughout West, Central and South Africa, South America and, at times, the Caribbean region.

Ideally suited for relaying programs originating in Britain, the station has been operating on a limited schedule, broadcasting to West Africa in English, French, and Hausa and to South America in English and Portuguese. With new facilities, the relay operations have been extended.

LUNAR LANDSCAPE

The new L-shaped transmission building, opened in mid-summer 1966, is built of concrete and glass on a site with a lunar landscape.

All around are lumps and outcrops of clinker and volcanic hills in red, grey and black.

In the distance is Green Mountain, which rises to 2,817 ft. in the only part of the island covered by grass and trees.

The Ascension relay station is under the control of a resident engineer, who is helped by 27 British-based staff and an islander from St. Helena, 760 miles away. It is hoped to reduce the British staff and recruit more St. Helenians.

Not all yet have a house, but a new town, called Two Boats, is being built by the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works using West Indian labour for the most part.

The prefabricated houses are well-planned and well-furnished and some families have already started laying out gardens.

A school, a shop, and a bachelors' mess are being built and there are plans for a dispensary, swimming pool and club buildings.

HALF-WAY-SITE

This new town derives its name from the fact that in Navy days, when the island was regarded as a naval vessel, HMS Ascen-

the coast and Green Mountain. Two long-boats were upended in the ground there to provide shady resting places for the sailors who had to go up and down collecting water and food from the mountain.

Life on Ascension has drawbacks. But there are also advantages; no Customs, and cameras and drinks are cheap.

The island is healthy and colds, influenza, and children's epidemics are unknown unless brought in by visitors. There is good shore and deep-sea fishing, and facilities for tennis, golf and badminton are available. A cinema club shows three films a week.

Water is always a problem but the farm on Green Mountain maintains a supply of fresh milk and vegetables.

DISCOVERED IN 1501

Ascension was discovered by the Portuguese in 1501. In 1815 it was occupied by a British naval detachment to prevent any attempt to free Napoleon from St. Helena.

The British Navy built Georgetown and held the island until 1922, when it was handed back to the Colonial Office to become part of the Dependency of St. Helena.

Staff of Cable and Wireless have maintained a cable station on Ascension since 1899, and before the Colonial Office appointed an Administrator in 1964, the company manager was responsible for the island's affairs. The U.S. blasted out an airfield on the island during WW-II and established a long-range missile tracking station in 1957.

The BBC started to build its relay station in 1964 and Britain established her first satellite communications station on the island in 1966.

Ascension's population is about 1,400, including 650 United States servicemen and their 250 St. Helenian employees.

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(Via Barry Williams, New Zealand)

ATTEND THE ANARC CONVENTION IN CHICAGO

AUGUST 4-5-6

CLANDESTINE CORNER

EARLY PRO-CASTRO CUBAN ILLICIT BROADCASTS



In the post-World War II era of revolutionary activity, illegal broadcasts provide a way for the political element opposing the government of a country to spread propaganda and in some cases, announce the beginning of an actual revolt. But in the earliest stages of a revolution, the rebels normally have no broadcasting facilities of their own and have to find other ways of reaching the people by radio.

This was the situation in Cuba in the early 1950's when a group, ultimately led by Fidel Castro, was opposing the government of Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar, who had illegally swept back to power in 1952.

The first attempt to broadcast clandestinely occurred on July 26, 1953 at Santiago de Cuba, where 125 armed students and clerks, led by 26-year-old Castro, attacked the army barracks known as Cuartel Moncada. The attack was supposed to signal a revolt and part of the plan was to capture the radio station there and announce the uprising. The assault failed and one of the students, Renato Guitart was shot at the door of the radio station, after nearly reaching his goal. Castro escaped, later surrendered and was imprisoned. At least 70 others participating in the attack were executed.

According to a recent Radio Havana Cuba program, Castro testified later that he had prepared copy prior to the attack to broadcast from the captured radio transmitter, urging the people to rise up against Batista. This broadcast was to include stirring patriotic poetry of a previous Cuban political martyr.

Castro was later pardoned and released. He went to Mexico, from where he launched his revolution in 1957. With a boatload of men, of whom only 12 survived the revolution, he landed in Cuba and took to the mountains. The rest of his adventure is well known.

But in support of Castro's guerrillas, a university student group, Federación Estudiantes Universidad (FEU) decided on a bold plan to assassinate Batista on March 13, 1957. On that day, a group of students attacked the presidential palace in Havana, four of whom fought their way almost to the dictator's office before they were gunned down. The attempt failed.

Simultaneously with the attack on the palace, another group of young rebels, led by Jose Antonio Echevarria, launched another daring raid. Four carloads of students attempted to seize the broadcasting station of Radio Reloj (Radio Clock), a commercial time and news station in the Havana suburb of Vedado. Then known as CMCB, 1330 kc/s., it operated with 1 kw.

The assault team was to seize the station and broadcast the announcement that the presidential palace had fallen and that Batista was dead. Volunteers were to be asked to assemble at the university, where they would receive arms to carry out further instructions.

U.S. newsman Robert Tabor, who eventually became part of Castro's government, and who later broadcast on Radio Havana Cuba, wrote: "Radio Reloj reporting...Radio Reloj reporting...At this moment, armed civilians are attacking the presidential palace! Radio Reloj reporting...President Batista has been struck down by bullets in the presidential palace." Tabor continued, "The time: 3:25 p.m. The date: March 13, 1957. The radio announcement, preceded by the clatter of a telegraph key and delivered in the dramatic, bulletin style of Havana's familiar news-and-time channel, carried a note of urgency that sent a shiver of apprehension through the capital. Traffic slowed on the broad Malacón as drivers, hearing it, reached to turn up the volume of their automobile radios. An unaccustomed ripple of excitement interrupted the drowsy afternoon routine of banks and business offices, halted the chatter in bars and cafes along the Prado, quickened the pulse of police precinct commanders and aging army staff officers at Camp Columbia."

"The voice of another announcer cut in, reporting that General Francisco Tabernilla, the chief of staff, had been relieved of command and was under arrest, along with other high ranking officers of the regime. The announcer introduced a third speaker. The voice that was heard after a moment's hesitation, beginning a formal (Continued)

CLANDESTINE CORNER (Continued)

proclamation, was that of Jose Antonio Echevarria, president of the FEU and head of the revolutionary directory: 'People of Havana! The Revolution is in progress. The presidential palace has been taken by our forces and the dictator has been executed in his den...'"

"The voice was abruptly cut off," Taber's report continued, "as a switch was thrown in the radio transmitting plant. A moment later, a fusillade of pistol shots smashed the central control panel of the Radio Center building in Vedado and the three students who had seized the Radio Reloj studio hurried out of the building, pushing one of the announcers ahead of them. (The announcer was Floreal Chaumont, a brother of Faure Chaumont, one of the leaders of the conspiracy. While not actually a party to the plot, Floreal had known something of it, and it was thought best to get him out of the building before police arrived. He went into hiding, two months later took refuge in the El Salvador embassy, and left the country under a safe conduct. The two students who seized Radio Reloj with Echevarria were Jose Westbrook, propaganda secretary of the FEU, and Fructuoso Rodriguez, for a time secretary-general of an off-shoot student organization. Both survived the events of the day, only to be killed by police a week later.)"

The assault team and their associates outside the building escaped in two autos, heading toward the university, even as sirens were beginning to sound the arrival of the first police vehicles.

An auto was intercepted. There was a roar of automatic weapon fire. The students scattered on foot. One of them was left behind...Echevarria. For him the revolution was over. He lay dead in the gutter.

With Echevarria, some 75 to 80 died during and in the days that followed the assassination attempt and clandestine broadcast.

Havana says that a tape recording of the proclamation read over Radio Reloj by Echevarria is still in existence. Needless to say, there was no public response to this rash act since the assassination attempt failed. More time had to pass before Castro's revolution was successful in Cuba.

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

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VERIFIED ALL CONTINENTS -QRP

This statistical concept, originated by NASWA, is designed to promote listening to and verifying low powered stations. Simply put, one lists his lowest powered, QSLed station in each of the six continents. The aim is to come up with the lowest possible wattage total. Periodically, we present the VAC-QRP of some of our members who submit this data. Here is the VAC-QRP of Frank Peters, Chicago:

North America	CFVP, Canada	100 watts
South America	RTF, Fr. Guiana	1,000 watts
Europe	Vienna	1,000 watts
Africa	R. Cordac, Burundi	250 watts
Asia	Dili, Port. Timor	1,000 watts
Oceania	Port Vila, N. Heb.	500 watts

VAC-QRP Total 3,850 watts

ORTF AT EXPO '67

The Office de Radiodiffusion-Television Francaise will occupy space totalling 1,000 square feet at the French pavilion at Montreal's EXPO '67, with a staff of 58 people providing information to visitors about the French broadcasting organization. The display area is on the sixth floor of the extraordinary "Venetian lantern" of a building. Of special interest is a "sound archive", recordings of famous persons as

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

PART II

This exclusive feature is digested from a study published by the DXplorer Radio Assn. In the first part, some aspects of Bolivian broadcasting history were detailed. In Part II, and Part III, to appear in the August Frendx, we present a list, with additional data, of Bolivian stations, legal and illegal, which have broadcast at some times during the period 1955-67. Stations marked with asterisks are clandestine, in one sense or another. Numbers in brackets, after the frequency, indicate the period in which the station was actually heard on the corresponding channel.

- 1) Radio Universal * 6,240 kc/s. (59) A commercial, unlicensed station located in Santa Cruz. Probably low powered, heard around 2300 and later.
- 2) Radio Sucre * 9,198-9,210 kc/s. Signed on at 2000 for years featuring music and commercials. Slogan indicates it is operated by a railroad union, though call letters, CP25, might indicate possible legalization in late years. QSled in '63. Varies (65) 200 w.
- 3) Radio Nacional de Huanuni * 5,860-5,862 kc/s. S/off between 0300-0400 daily; one of the earliest Bolivian clandestines on short-wave. Belongs to miners' union. Director is Armando Gutierrez. Varies (65) 2 kw.
- 4) Radio San Jose * 6,253 kc/s.V(60) S/off past 0300, an early clandestine, tho seemingly inactive '61-63. Director, 5,970-72 (62-65) Guillermo Delgadillo. QTH, Casilla 314, San Jose. Since return to air on channel of Bolivian post office, uses call CP71, hence now possibly legal, though associated with a miners' union. Has verified. Connection with a new station on 4,760 kc/s., has not been confirmed.
- 5) Radio Libertad * 6,235 kc/s. (60) In Santa Cruz. 6,135 kc/s. is channel of Bolivian post office. The call, CP30 was 6,300-08 kc/s.(62) "stolen" along with the freq. Now in hands of a textile union. 6,135 kc/s. (63) 150 watts
- 6) Radio Guadalquivir - 6,195 kc/s. (60) Bad spot for a low powered Bolivian. 6,198 kc/s. (61) Heard at times at 0000 and later.
- 7) Radio Illimani 9,552-55 kc/s.(65) Call, CP6, La Paz. One of the most reported Bolivians, opening at 1100, hrd around 5 kw. 2200 and later. The 200w. outlet on 5,950-55 (CP5) now leased to R. Pio XII, of Siglo XX, but can be heard at times when 5lm. outlet off air for maintenance. After '64, veries signed by Army officer, possibly signifying military control.
- 8) Radio Cobija 4,497 kc/s. (60) In Cobija, call CP59. Heard after 2200, but 4,483 kc/s. (61) not in recent years.
- 9) Radio Cochabamba * 5,610 kc/s. (61) Tested illegally on SW, and shut down by government. Returned to air, legally, in 1964, but on medium wave only.
- 10) Radio Pio XII 5,958 kc/s. (61-65) In Siglo XX. Had 750 w. SW, when QSled in 5,952 kc/s. (61) '61. Later increased power and widely reported, before being partially destroyed by miners in late 1965. Relocating in Cruro. 5,985 kc/s. (62)

(Continued next page)

BOLIVIAN STATIONS (Continued)

- 11) Radio Camiri * 6,526 kc/s. (61) In Camiri, this station belongs to the oil
6,175 kc/s. (63) workers union of the region. Was heard after
2000 hours. Not known to have verified.
- 12) La Voz del Minero * 5,750 kc/s. (61)
5,850-51 kc/s. (62-65) In Oruro. Has about 1 kw power and is
owned by a miners' union. Non-verifier.
Frequently runs past 0300.
- 13) Radio Sumac Orcko* 5,755 kc/s. (61) In Potosi. Seemingly a commercial clandestine
5,757 kc/s. (62-63) and if any connection with miners existed,
5,821 kc/s. (65) must have been a loose one. Often lengthy
religious periods. Not heard lately.
- 14) Radio Indoamerica 6,202 kc/s. (61) Did not announce call letters on 6,202,
4,784-85 kc/s. (62-64) suggesting a clandestine start, later
legalized. Call is CP74. In Potosi.
Sounds less than rated 1 kw., difficult
to hear even in South America. Never
verified.
- 15) Radio el Condor 6,123-25 kc/s. In LaPaz. Belongs to railroaders' union, but
(61-65) 600 w. is a legal station. Closed at 0300 or later.
Has verified after some delay. IS is the
sound of a starting steam locomotive.
- 16) Radio Grigota 4,823-38 kc/s. (61-65) In Santa Cruz. Usual s/off is 0400. A
4,828-30 kc/s. (66) planned 10 kw., bought with government
350 watts loan, never placed in service. Has
recently verified listeners reports.
- 17) Radio Amauta 6,270-90 kc/s. (62) In LaPaz. Call is CP9 and was VFO, not
6,355 kc/s.V (63) crystal controlled 300 w. tx, explaining
6,250-55 kc/s.(63-65) bad drift. Verified promptly. Best heard
after 2200.
- 18) Radio Universidad 6,125 kc/s. (61) In Tarija. Probably a clandestine on 6,125,
5,460 kc/s. (64-65) but now uses call CP85. Verified after many
tries. Power probably less than 500 watts.
Alternate channel listed as 4,100 but never
heard on this frequency.
- 19) Radio Corocoro * 5,962 kc/s. (62) In Corocoro. This is also owned by a
5,893 kc/s. (63-65) miners' union, located in the Depto. de
la Paz. Probably less than 500 watts.
- 20) Radio el Condor 6,070 kc/s. (63-65) In Oruro. Call is CP18. Owned by same rail-
roaders union as the La Paz outlet with the
same name. A legal station, however, with
1 kw. power. Formerly a good verifier.
- 21) Radio 9 de Abril * 5,910 kc/s. (63-65) In Pulacayo. This is an odd one, since
it was illegally operated by the govern-
ment political party. Never verified.
Power about 500 watts. Heard after 0000.
- 22) Radio Altiplano 9,503-09 kc/s. (63) In La Paz. Uses call CP38, originally issued
5,045 kc/s. (63-67) to La Cruz del Sur. Has verified, better
5 kw. now than in the past.
- 23) Radio Nacional LAR 5,975kc/s. (62-67) In Cochabamba. Uses call CP44. Started
5,025 kc/s. (63) as station of the employes of the Bol-
1 kw. ivian government airlines (Lloyd Aereo
Boliviano) but later converted to the
airline workers union. WRTH QTH is,
therefore, incorrect. New address is:
Casilla 132, Cochabamba.

UNUSUAL SHIPBOARD STATION"DE HOOP"

One of the most unusual radio stations in the world is on a ship. No, this is not one of the run-of-the-mill pirate broadcasting stations. On the contrary, this ship serves to assist in anyway possible the sailors of all nations. This station is VERENIGING HOSPITAALKERKSCHIP, or simply "De Hoop."

In the late 19th century, medical help for sailors was almost non-existent, especially when one left shore. During this period, one of Holland's most important industries was the herring fisheries. To answer this need for medical help, the Society Hospitaalkerkschip (Hospital-Church-Ship) was formed in 1898 with Queen Juliana as patroness. The society's goal was to assist not only Holland's herring fishermen, but sailors of all nations who needed help.

The society is private and derives its funds from donations. Consequently, funds never seemed to be sufficient to match the needs of the society's programs. A vivid example of this problem is the types of ships the society has used. The first ship was a wooden sailing ship, a converted pilot schooner, which served from 1899 to 1912. The next ship commissioned was a sailing ship rebuilt as a motor vessel and served from 1912 to 1954. In 1954, the society obtained its first steel-hulled vessel. It was about 148 feet long and was powered by a 390 horse-power engine. By this time, the society had stretched its operations to Newfoundland and the Greenland fisheries so this ship soon became obsolete. Finally, in 1964, a new ship was commissioned and is still in use. This ship, "De Hoop", has the following characteristics: Length, over all, 62.6 meters; breadth, 10.2 meters; mean draught, 4.4 meters; crew, 34; gross tonnage, 1,105 kilograms; power plant, Bolnes diesel engine- 900 h.p., electric motor, 200 h.p.

On a verbal tour of "De Hoop," we enter and proceed to the center of the ship where the most important part is located, the hospital. It is near the center to counteract the motions of the ship. It has five cabins which can house up to 12 patients. It includes an operating room, examination room, dispensary, darkroom, pantry and, of course, doctors' offices.

Leaving the hospital we head forward, where the church is housed. It can seat 55 persons and is decorated with dark blue imitation leather and dark grey vynide. The floor is covered with orange linoleum. The color scheme is relaxing, so we sit in the light oak pews and listen to the electronic organ.

Then we head toward the radio room. We see a small room packed with modern electronic gear. The main radio transmitter is a Svensk Radio A.B. MT600 and the two main receivers are Siemens E-566. Emergency gear includes transmitters by Oceanspan and receivers by Radio Holland. Transmitter power is 300 watts and the antenna is only 42 feet above sea level.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

<u>Time (G.M.T.)</u>	<u>Type of Program</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
0545-0555	Assembly ships weather reports	2,201 kc/s.
0630-0640	Assembly ships weather reports	2,316 kc/s.
0730-0740	Assembly ships weather reports	2,201 kc/s.
0915-0925	Weather reports for shipping	2,201 kc/s.
0930-0940	Weather reports for shipping	2,316 kc/s.
1145-1155	Assembly ships weather reports	2,201 kc/s.
1215-1225	Assembly ships weather reports	2,316 kc/s.
1515-1525	Weather reports	2,201 kc/s.
1530-1540	Weather reports	2,316 kc/s.
1745-1755	Weather reports	2,201 kc/s.
1830-1840	Weather reports	2,316 kc/s.
1930-1940 **	Weather reports	2,201 kc/s.

** NOTE: This transmission is heard on Wednesdays only at 2000 GMT.

(Continued next page)

"DE HOOP" (Continued)

You will note that the preceding schedule of weather report gathering and broadcasting normally would be considered utility type transmissions. However, three times a week, "De Hoop" broadcasts church services, a shortwave broadcast type program.

The church services are presented Sundays from 0930-1030, and again from 1745-1830 GMT on 2,316 kc/s. Church services are also broadcast on Wednesdays, 1930-2000 GMT on the same frequency.

The sailing schedule for "De Hoop" for the remainder of the years is as follows:

NORTH SEA (DOGGES BANK) ...Until July 12; August 2-23; August 30-September 20.
 NORTH SEA/IRISH SEASeptember 27-October 18.
 CHANNEL/IRISH SEAOctober 25-November 15; November 22-December 16.

Reports will be verified if correct and if return postage is included. They may be sent to: Mr. Ado Bouman, Vereniging Hospitaalkerkschip "De Hoop," Damrak 95, Amsterdam-C, HOLLAND.

....Dan Wilt
 Frenx Staff Writer

THE QUESTION BOX

Each month, in this column, we present answers to your questions on shortwave topics. Answers are obtained from recognized experts in the fields involved. Send your questions to Shortwave Center, 1832 Ridge Drive, Racine, Wisconsin 53406.

QUESTION: (From two members) Can you give me some information on a bamboo and wire antenna described on Radio Canada's SW Club, Apr. 1? It was called the Duconium Tentode. It is an indoor, all-band antenna and Radio Canada said it pulled in 20 stations in three hours. Sounds like the antenna for me, but I can't get any info on it.

ANSWER: Sorry fellows, you bit on an April Fool's Day hoax perpetrated by Radio Canada's SW Club. In replying to questions about the Duconium Tentode, RCDXC writes: "Regarding your request for details of the Duconium Tentode antenna described in our club meeting on April 1st, we regret that this information can only be made available on one day each year, that is on the first day of April."

QUESTION: How many listeners reported the first transmission from WWV's Ft. Collins, Colorado station last November 30?

ANSWER: We were unable to get an exact count, however James F. Brockman of the U.S. Department of Commerce, indicates that a flood of "thousands" of letters were received for reception during the first 24 hours of operation from Colorado. These reports came from listeners in all parts of the U.S., Canada, Europe, Africa, South America, Australia and Japan. Many wrote, some telephoned reports, 100 made tape recordings, others made charts of reception and one even sent a 33-1/3 rpm recording of the signal. Among the thousands reporting first day reception were a 9 and 11-year-old brother-sister team listening on a communications receiver in Colorado, 50 miles from the station; an electronics engineer at a New Jersey satellite tracking station; a B52 pilot flying over Washington State; and a radio operator in a Navy patrol plane over the South China Sea, off Vietnam.

QUESTION: When and where can I hear the International Red Cross station from Geneva, Switzerland?

ANSWER: The IRC test transmissions are beamed on SBC transmitters on only 15 days in 1967. The frequency is 7,210 kc/s. and programming is in English, French and Spanish. Next test period is July 17, 19 and 21, from 0600-0620; 1130-1150; 1500-1520; and 2300-2320 GMT. If you miss them then, try the same time periods on September 18, 20, 22, or November 20, 22, 24. Reports go to International Red Cross Committee, 7 Ave de la Paix 1211, Geneva 1, Switzerland. Also, if you send in six reports in 1967, you are eligible for a special certificate from the station.

AH, THE INSCRUTABLE ORIENTAL MIND!

In May, Radio Sweden, in one of its Sweden Calling DXers programs, quoted a report from a Brian Parsons which stated, "Radio Peking is broadcasting coded messages to Russia. To break code play backwards twice the normal speed, isolate every third syllable. Now in morse code, when translated, it is Radio Peking."

Sounds odd in the extreme, eh? But while this elaborate decoding process seems farfetched, there is apparently more than a germ of truth in the "backwards" broadcasts of Radio Peking. Also, these transmissions are not accidental, as one North American club asserted recently.

Rather than indulge in speculation, consider instead this report, datelined London, by Victor Zorza of the Manchester Guardian:

One of the most puzzling byproducts of the Chinese "cultural revolution" can be fully explained. Some weeks ago Peking Radio began transmitting what sounded like gibberish in some of its Russian broadcasts, made up of tape recordings played back to front.

Western experts assumed that this was the result of confusion caused by the "cultural revolution," and it was even suggested that Chinese radio engineers probably did not know the back of a Russian tape from the front. Another hypothesis was that the "reverse" broadcasts were an attempt by the Chinese to overcome Russian jammings.

Unlike Peking Radio's conventional Russian broadcasts, the apparent gibberish was not jammed by the Soviet Union. All that people who wanted to make sense of the gibberish had to do was to record it and then reverse the tape so that it could be played back with the content as originally recorded, and thus make sense.

It is now clear that this hypothesis, unlikely as it might have appeared, is correct.

The "backwards" broadcasts, which constitute only a small part of Peking's Russian transmissions, continue to be put out on particular frequencies and at specific times. It is, therefore, clear that this is a deliberate and controlled action which cannot be attributed to confusion or to ignorance on the part of the engineers.

Nor can it be due to sabotage, for the publicity given to the backwards transmissions in the West would long ago have reached the ears of the Peking authorities who could have quickly put an end to it.

The Chinese Communists have always claimed that their native ingenuity would help them to make up for China's technical backwardness, and their invention of a method to overcome radio jamming proved them right.

The Russians could, of course, jam the backward broadcasts, but, perhaps, they fear that this would make them look foolish.

OTHER ASPECTS OF DX'INGBY VICTOR JAAR

When a DXer has logged many countries, what is left for him to do? Is logging a needed station the only pleasure of DXing? No! Because such a procedure would mean that the listener gets no satisfaction besides adding a country to his list, therefore such a logging is an almost useless thing. Sooner or later, the DXer must use his fine loggings to add pleasure to his listening, to increase his knowledge and form his own criteria about general news and other lands.

So the DXer must tune to his favorite stations, in search of folkloric music, local news or commentaries on international events (provided he can understand the language used). However, the language barrier need not be a major handicap, as it often happens that one listens for hours to Asian or African stations, in their National services, just to enjoy their beautiful music, even if not a word of what is announced is understood. By the way, listening to foreign stations is one of the best (and least expensive) ways of completing the learning of a foreign language, especially pronunciation-wise.

The fact is that DXing can interest a person in other countries, their histories, geography, art and native life, as well as their achievements. A DXer is thus a well informed person, which promotes a better people-to-people relationship.

TELETYPE SIGNALS CARRIED ON VOA SHOWS

CBS Laboratories has developed a system that provides for inaudible teletype messages to be transmitted on top of Voice of America broadcasts. Presumably the system permits U.S. Foreign Service officers in Europe and Africa to receive information around the clock.

The system, conceived by Dr. Peter Goldmark, president of CBS Labs, was disclosed some time ago, but still remains little known.

The system can provide much needed new channels of transoceanic communications for government officials. The system permits teletype signals at the rate of 60 words per minute to be superimposed on audio program signals of the VOA so that they are never heard by listeners. At the receiving point, converters filter the signals from the program to activate the teletypewriters. Converters have been installed at Greenville, Monrovia, Tangier, Morocco, Rhodes, Munich, Ceylon.

...Broadcasting Magazine
via Richard Wood.

WHATEVER BECAME OF THE "COURIER"?

Remember the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter "Courier," which for years served as a floating VOA relay station, anchored at the Isle of Rhodes? It was replaced by shore stations several years ago.

According to Ensign Gary Beynon, of the Chicago C.G. station, the "Courier" was returned to the U.S., decommissioned, returned to its original state as a Coast Guard cutter, with radio broadcasting equipment removed, and again commissioned.

Ens. Beynon attended the commissioning ceremonies in Yorktown, Va., about a year and a half ago.

This summer, the "Courier" will be used as a Coast Guard Reserve training ship on the Great Lakes. It will visit various ports of call and train port security reservists in those communities. In at least some of the ports, the ship will be open for tours by the public. Though there is little trace of the VOA's use of the vessel left, old timers may wish to visit the "Courier" for the sake of nostalgia.

According to the headquarters of the 9th Coast Guard district at Cleveland,

call are as follows:

Cleveland - Arrival: July 1
Departure: July 15
Detroit - Arrival: July 15
Departure: July 28
Milwaukee - Arrival: July 30
Departure: August 12
Chicago - Arrival: August 13
Departure: August 25
(Calumet Harbor Area)
Port Huron - Arrival: August 27
Departure: August 27
Montreal - Arrival: September 1
Departure: September 3
Portland, Me - Arrival: September 8
Departure: September 22
Yorktown - Arrival: September 24

Check with your local Coast Guard station for information on open house dates and times.

THE OL' SWEDE

By DOUG BENSON

Vel, ah bane tuning my shoortvave set
vun tay und on coms dis hannouncer vit
telling me dot he wants reption rapoorts
to his station. So, sez ah, if its der
rapoorts he vants, iss rapoorts kh bane
zend im. Poostman he com oop de walk
next tay und say he cant mail my letter
to de station. Vy, asks ah, issn't address
goot enuf? No, says he, dere issn't no
mail service from here to dat countery.
My Cuzzin Olle, who belong to radio club
sez ah shud take a stand about dis; zo ah
stand up for my rites and purrty zoon up
de walk cum a poika frum de noos-paper
und intervues me and sez ah vill make
front page mit my fite to get de letter
mailed to de station. Zoon my nahborss
tells me go to govmint und take stand for
rites zo ah go dere. Und der politikkers
all agree I haf goot case but rules is
rukes. But dey say dey vill send me mit
my letter by aereoplane to de countery
ver de station iss. Station people met
me at der airr-port und show me good
time. Dey give me nice QSLverie. Vas to
com back home todaay, but dis mornning
vas schleeping in fleabag hotel when
schootingrevolution break out. Ahm riting
dis letter from prisson und em kald
enemee of de people. Ahm soury ah ever
herd dat dom station.

ATTEND THE ANARC CONVENTION IN CHICAGO

AUGUST 1, 5, 6



NEWSROOM

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

Deadline 15th of month

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- NEWS*TIPS*SKEDS -

The following schedule has just been received from EMISSORA OFICIAL DE ANGOLA:

On 3375 kc from 1745-0100; On 4820 kc from 0500-1000; On 6025 kc from 0500-1000; 1745-0100; 7235 kc from 0500-1745; and on 9535 kc from 1000-1745.

The address given is Caixa Postal No. 1329, Luanda, Angola. (Emissora Oficial de Angola via Bill Graham, Binghamton, New York).

The Voice of Islam in Africa is transmitting daily on 9610 and 7245 kcs from 1230-1330. The broadcast starts with a program in Arabic, followed at 1245 with one in French, then various languages are used for the remainder of the time.

In addition, a transmission is aired in the evening with Arabic and French programs broadcast on 4855 kcs using a 30 kw transmitter.

The management plans to have a 100-kw transmitter in service for an international service next year.

The address of the station is given as: Box 200, Nouakchott, Republic of Mauritania. (Erich Soentgerath, Newark New Jersey, via the NEWARK SUNDAY NEWS).

The BBC sends the following sked for their East Mediterranean Relay station in Cyprus:

To Asia: 21660 kc from 0900-1400, 15330 kc from 1300-1545, 7120 kc from 0130-0215.

To Africa: 17885 kc from 0445-0730, 0900-1900; 15420 kc from 1000-1915, 0300-0730; 11720 kc from 1300-2100, 0300-0545, 0545-0730, 7140 kc from 1300-2100, 0300-

0345 & 0545-0730; On 9650 kc from 0300-0330 & 0545-0730.

To Europe on 15375 kc from 0345-0430, 15260 kc from 1500-1800, 11955 kc from 1830-1845, 1930-2115, 11770 kc from 0600-0715; 9750 kc from 1830-1845; 9625 kc from 0415-0515, 9510 kc from 1930-2115, and 7260 kc from 1930-2200. (BBC London from Del Hirst, Snyder, Texas).

Since the proclamation of independence by the Eastern region of Nigeria, the Eastern Nigeria B/C Corporation at Enugu is now announcing as the Voice of Biafra. The frequency is 4835 kc and S/on is at 0500; with a drum IS and station ID. English news and commentary can be heard at 0530. Many commercials are heard in both English and Vernacular. (Bruce Churchill, Chula Vista, California, Gregg Calkin, Canada).

"Nocturne From Italy", a 7 hour program of music from Italy via the transmitters at Caltanissetta, Sicily, can be heard on 6060 and 9515 kcs, from 2215-0525. Also, programs may be heard on these frequencies from 0530-2230. The 2nd Programme is aired on 7175 kc from 0530-2210. The 3rd Programme may be heard on 3995 kc from 0530-2215. (RAI via Lou Janicek, W. New York, New Jersey).

English transmissions are now being Xtted from Radio Vilnius, Lithuania each Friday and Sunday at 2230 on 21730, 11970, 15210, 15260, and 15450 kcs. Good signals have been noted on ECW. (Gregg Calkin).

Radio Saigon, (VTVNG, Vietnam), has sent the following schedule:
 — In Vietnamese from 0000-1600 on 4877 kc, In French from 1100-1200 on 9755 kc, In English from 1230-1300 on 9755 kc, In Mandarin from 1400-1430 on 7245 kc, and in Cantonese from 1430-1530 on 7245 kc.

Glenn Hauser reports the following "midconduct" of Radio Habana, Cuba:

Radio Habana appears to be just about the "dirtiest" station around (technically speaking). Besides regular appearances on harmonics and accidental offband operation, they were noted on 26 May producing at least 11 spurious frequencies in the 14-15 mc area. In addition to the fundamental frequencies of 15340, 15300, 15270, and 15230 kc at 0145, all with Spanish pgrmg, the following spurious frequencies were noted: 15352, 15133, 15108, 15083, 15057, 15016 and 5 others. Signal strength varied wildly, with 15108 and 14987 kc being the strongest. All indications point to the transmitter operating on 15230 kc as the culprit, since all harmonics disappeared when it went off the air at 0155. (Glenn Hauser, New Mexico).

In addition, Mike Mackin reports that, contrary to other DXers, he is NOT flooded with propaganda from Radio Habana. Maybe a new policy has been undertaken. (Mike Mackin, Massachusetts).

— ORTF, Cayenne, Fr. Guiana, sends the following schedule: On weekdays on 3385 kc from 0915-1100, 2030-0100. Also on 6170 kc from 1500-1730. On weekends: Saturday from 1730-1900 on 6170 kc and from 0100-0200 on 3385 kc. Sunday from 0915-1800, 2030-0100 on 3385 kc. (ORTF Cayenne, Fr. Guiana, via Gregg Galkin and Bruce Churchill).

Art Poulis of Mass. reports that the BBC will begin the "BBC World Radio Club" in July, transmitting it at 0745 on Saturdays, with repeat transmissions on Sunday at 0425, Tuesday at 2100, and Thurs. at 1245. (BBC via Poulis, Mass).

Bruce Churchill reports that the ORTF station on Reunion has upped power on its transmitter on 2446 kc from 4 kw to 8 kw. This increase should give DXers a better chance to snag this catch later on this Fall. (ORTF via Churchill).

All India Radio from Delhi may be heard on 11910 kc at 1220 with its English news broadcast in the Home Service. (Victor Jaar, Port-au-Prince, Haiti).

The Canadian Transport Dept. has announced plans to form a Bureau of Telecommunications. The bureau will study technological developments in communications satellites, global networks, and similar links.

The radio regulations division will be under the direction of William A. Caton. (BROADCASTING via Doug Benson, New Hampshire).

A total blackout of all ionospheric Shortwave propagation occurred on 23 May at 1840. At that time, Glenn Hauser reports, "I was listening to Greenville-26040 kc, when it faded out abruptly. I was not too surprised, but, upon tuning across the entire range from 3-30 Mcs, I found it completely dead, with no SW stations noted. By 1859, a few signals had reappeared on 13 and 16 meters, seemingly all from VOA-Bethany. These may have been propagated by sporadic E-layer, which perhaps wasn't affected by the blackout. But it was not until several hours later that conditions normalized; some disturbances remained for several days. The cause of the disturbance was possibly a large solar flare, similar to the one which occurred last September. (Glenn Hauser, New Mexico--Good report, Glenn--ED)

Thanks to a great number of reporters who supplied information for this month's column! It seems as if each month brings more and more reporters with better and better information. With your continued help and support, NEWSROOM will improve with each bulletin--Thanks!

Don Henderson, Editor

Dan



QSL REPORT



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

Deadline 15th of month

* * * * *

Although not quick with replies, and often not consistent in their policy, the Lebanese Broadcasting System is very much sought after by DXers on the airwaves, and in the mails. Recent reports indicate a new QSL is being issued, and may also be indicative of a more willing desire to reply to reports. The card shows a view of the station in Beirut (in color) and should be a fine addition to any collection.

Radio Nederland is currently sending out her limited supply of 5000 five-color commemorative EXPO'67 QSLs. First day of issue was April 26th, the opening day of EXPO and they will be issued for reception either from Hilversum or Donaire until the supply is exhausted. The design features two emblems, the "World Friendship" emblem of EXPO'67 and the Dutch "mooring-post" emblem, and is most attractive.

POLSKIE RADIO WARSAW

Mike Macken informs us of certain worthwhile details that the Polish Radio would like to see in reports on their transmissions. They include:

- (1) Date and time (GMT) of programme heard.
- (2) Wavelength in meters, or frequency in kilocycles.
- (3) Language used in broadcast and some details of programme content.
- (4) Evaluation of the readability of the transmission and interference present, from any sources, during the monitoring period.
- (5) Type of receiver and aerial employed.
- (6) Type or write the report clearly, so that it can be read easily.

Your editor would only add that this could form the basis of most any report, not only those to be sent to Warsaw.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AFFECT QSLs

The recent Middle-Eastern War, which saw the breaking of diplomatic relations between many Mid-East nations and the United States may affect the replies from these countries to U.S. DXers. Therefore it is highly recommended that, for your own benefit, extreme politeness and detailed helpful reports be the watchword in writing the United Arab Republic, Syria, the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, as well as to other Moslem nations sympathetic to the Arab community. It might also be restated at this point that nothing of value, nor anything of sufficient thickness which in an envelope might be misconstrued as valuable should be sent in your reports to these countries. The Postal Authorities in many of those named, and particularly the U.A.R. tend to be most unreliable, and mail with valuables in them tend to be "lost" very often.

The secession of the eastern region of Nigeria has also caused problems for QSL anxious DXers. The complete economic blockade of the region by Lagos, has, at the time of writing, stopped all mail from Enugu to the outside world. Also, any reports to the new "Voice of Biafra" are similarly not penetrating the vast Nigerian blockade. Patience is a virtue, Gentlemen.

UPDATE YOUR SCOREBOARD TOTALS NOW!



By way of review, this list sets out to be an attempt at a complete listing of Latin American stations in Central America and the Caribbean area, which have verified reception reports in the last year or year and a half, or at least sent some reply (probably not a formal QSL in many cases) to listeners outside Latin America. The reports sent will, of course have been written in Spanish (except where English is stated as allowed) for it cannot be overemphasized that most Latin American stations do not reply willingly or consistently to English-language reports.

One should note too that while this is a white list, rather than a black one, the absence of a listing for a station will indicate a generally negative QSL policy in the last two years; unless the station is a very rare one, never reported or, of course, a brand new one. Sincere thanks go to Richard W. Wood for all his untiring work on this list.

COSTA RICA.

Radio Casino, Puerto Limon	very friendly and consistent
Faro del Caribe, San José	missionary, report in English, very good
La Voz de la Victor, San José	consistent
Radio Popular, San José	irregular, one reply noted recently
Radio Reloj, San José	irregular, but appears to reply at present

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Radio Comercial, Santo Domingo	consistent
Radio HIN, Santo Domingo	good now
Radio Hit Musical, Santiago	two replies noted
Radio Mil, Santo Domingo	best and most consistent QSLer in D.R.
Radio Santiago, Santiago	one reply noted
Radio Sol, Higuey	one reply noted
La Voz del Papagayo, La Romana	two replies noted
Radio Televisión Dominicana, Sto. Domingo	good now, but occasionally slow

EL SALVADOR.

Radio Nacional, San Salvador	fairly consistent
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GUATAMALA.

Radio Centroamericana, Ci. Guatamala	one reply noted
Radio Chortis, Jocotán	very friendly and consistent
Radio Cultural, Ci. Guatamala	missionary, you may report in English
La Voz de Guatamala, Ci. Guatamala	replies to one in a hundred
Radio Internacional, Ci. Guatamala	good
Radio Maya Barillas, Huehuetenango	one reply in English noted
Radio Nacional Tikal, Ci. Flores Feten	friendly and regular
La Voz de Occidente, Quetzaltenango	one reply reported
Radio Palmeras, Escuintla	one reply noted
La Voz de San Raymundo, San Raymundo	one reply noted
Radio Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz	two replies noted
Radio Sonora, Ci. Guatamala	one reply noted

HAITI.

Radiodiffusion Haïtienne, Port-au-Prince	one reply noted
Radio Indépendance, Gonaives	friendly
La Voix de la Grand'Anse, Jérémie	friendly, but irregular operation

HAITI. (continued)

La Voix Evangelique, Cap Haitien missionary; you may report in English
 La Voix de la Révolution Duvalieriste, Port-au-Prince good recently
 Radio Haiti, Port-au-Prince one solitary reply recently

HONDURAS (BRITISH).

Radio Belize, Belize Irregular, but has replied to some
 (See this months reports)

HONDURAS REPUBLIC.

La Voz del Atlántico, Puerto Cortez two replies noted
 La Voz de Atlátida, La Ceiba one reply noted
 Radio Católica, La Ceiba one reply noted
 Radio Centro, Tegucigalpa irregular
 Radio Comayagüela, Tegucigalpa appears friendly
 Radio El Patio, La Ceiba one of the best Hondurans
 La Voz de Honduras, Tegucigalpa one reply reported, but irregular
 Radio Evangélica, Tegucigalpa missionary, you may report in English,
 generally very good
 La Voz del Junco, Sta. Bárbara a few replies noted
 Radio Juticalpa, Juticalpa seems friendly, replies noted in English
 Radio Lux, Olanchito one reply noted
 La Voz de Occidente, Santa Rosa de Cópán two replies noted
 Radio Ocotepeque one reply noted
 La Voz del Pacífico, San Lorenzo one reply noted
 Radio Primera de Mayo, Tela remarkably good
 Radio San Isidro two replies noted
 Radio Suyapa one reply noted
 Radio Tegucigalpa, Tegucigalpa one reply noted

MARTINIQUE.

Office de la Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française, Fort-de-France, policy greatly improved in 1966/1967

MEXICO.

La Voz de la América Latina, México DF replies to one in a hundred
 cm. de la Casa de la Cultura, Guadalajara suddenly began verifying recently
 La Charrita del Cuadrante one reply noted for every 100 reports
 La Hora Exacta, México DF several replies lately
 La RH de México good policy lately, often irregular tho'
 Radio Frecuencia Juventud, Mérida irregular, a few replies recently
 Radio Mil, México DF one reply lately
 Radio Universidad de Chihuahua, Chihuahua one reply noted
 Radio Universidad de Sonora, Hermosillo seems friendly, can report in English
 Radio Universidad Nacional, México DF seems friendly
 La Voz de Veracruz, Veracruz two replies noted

NICARAGUA.

Radio Atlantico, Bluefields a couple replies noted
 Radio Zelaya, Bluefields very friendly and coöperative

PANAMA.

La Voz del Barú, David one reply noted

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Windward Islands Broadcasting Soc, Grenada generally friendly, though slow.

QSLs RECEIVED

Your Editor notes a great response this month to QSL REPORT. Of particular interest are the QSLs from Nepal, Mauritius and Malawi. As well it should be noted that the reversal of the VOA's non-QSL policy is evidenced in the following listings.



AFGHANISTAN: kabul sends card airmail for 9635 (4 months), 15265 (3 months) and 11765 kc/s (2 months). (Henderson, Maryland)

ALBANIA: Tirana sends letter and often a magazine; averaging 2 months either air or seamaile, regardless of inclusion of IRCs (Goldman, N.Y.; Bedwell, California; Eller, Virginia; Mickle, California)

ANGOLA: Emis. Official verifying by card/sked in 26 days airmail for 4820 kc/s. (Graham, New York; Mickle, California)

Radio Diamang, 11678 kc/s sent card, letter airmail in 2 months. Report sent in English inclosing mint Angolan stamps (Henderson, Maryland)

ARGENTINA: RAE, Buenos Aires, 9620/9690 w/cards in 4 months seamaile. (Mickle, Calif; Jamison, Virginia)

ARMENIAN S.S.R. radio Yerevan, 9540 sends card, sked and p/cards in 5½ months. No IRCs were sent. Reply was direct from Yerevan (Mickle, California)

ASCENSION IS. BBC Mid-Atlantic relay, 9670/15140 sends "Big Ben" card or/and letter via London. Airmail reply depends upon the inclusion on IRCs. Sked generally sent too, averaging 1-1½ months. V/S: H. R. Hatch, Ass't C.E. (6 Reporters)

AUSTRALIA: VLM4, brisbane, 4920 w/card in only 19 days. IRC sent (Mickle, California)

VLK5, Perth, card/sked seamaile in approximately 4 months. (Baker, Md; Mickle, Calif; Jamison, Virginia)

VLI6, Sydney, 6090, card airmail in 48 days (Mickle, California)

Radio Australia, Melbourne, 11710/11840/15425/17840 kc/s cards/skeds in 22 days to as long as 100 days. Seamaile reply guaranteed if no IRCs inclosed.

(Dinkmeyer, Ill; Mayo, Me; Artiss, Michigan; Eller, Virginia; Jamison, Virginia)

AUSTRIA: Osterreichischer Rundfunk, Wien, 6155/9525/9770/11760/15210/15360/15430 kc/s currently sends card/sked and report forms in up to 6 weeks. Generally quicker, and as early as 9 days in one instance. IRCs appreciated. (9 reporters)

AZERBAIDJAN S.S.R. Baku, 9840 kc/s card in 44 days by registered airmail, QSLing the date, time and frequency (Green, Virginia) Direct from Baku (GAC)

AZORES: Emis. Nacional, 4865, card airmail in 7 months; 1 month after f/up to Lisbon. Multiple reports sent to Ponta Delgada never answered (Graham, New York)

BELGIUM: radiodiffusion-Télévision Belge, Brussels, 17860 kc/s by card and letter in 21 days airmail. No IRCs sent with report (Mickle, Calif)

BONAIRE: Radio Nederland sending new 5 color EXFO card; 26 days airmail for 9590 kc/s. Old windmill card still used unless new EXFO one requested. (Calkin, N.B.; Deal, Feb.)

Trans-world Radio, 9605/11600 seamailed card/sked in 2½ months. V/S: is either L. Matolka or L. Harvey (McPherson, Iowa; Jamison, Virginia)

BRAZIL: Radio Soc. de Bahia, 11875, card seamaile in 25 days. IRCs sent (Green, Va.)

Radio Cl. do Fara, 4865, letter airmail in 4 months. IRCs sent (Graham, N.Y.)

Radio Gaucha, Porto Alegre, 11915 kc/s, form letter and pennant in 5 weeks via airmail. 3-IRC's sent. (eters, Illinois)

Radio Brasil Central, ZYX9, 4995 kc/s, letter and pennant in 37 days. V/S is: E. C. Zago. Reply airmail; 2 IRCs sent (Mickle, California)

Radio Guarani, 6175 kc/s, card airmail in 14 days. IRCs sent (Graham, N. Y.)

Radio Inconfidência, 6000, card and pennant airmail in 30 days. V/S is José de Souza Jr. IRCs sent with report (Graham, New York)

Radio Nacional Brasilia, 15445, letter in 2½ weeks or card. V/S is Luthero Toledo whose address: box 1477, Brasilia may be a better one to use than that of the station. Mint stamps also sent when inclosed in your report. (Dexter, Wisconsin; and Mickle, California)

BRUNEL: card for 4865 in 72 days. 1-IRC sent with report (Mickle, California)
BULGARIA: Sofia, 9700 sending letter and sked in 79 days airmail. Currently out of QSL cards, but they are in preparation. (Rasmussen, N.J., Baker, Maryland).

CANADA: CBC, Montreal, 9625/11720/15320 kc/s now sending turquoise card with radio waves emitting from the EXPO symbol. V/S: B. Duke. 4 month wait. Also card showing Eskimo sculpture for Northern Service (Goldman, N.Y.; Calkin, N.B; Bedwell, Calif., and Jamison, Virginia, Rosalanko, N.J., Jinkinson, Ontario)

CHNX, Halifax, N.S., 6130 w/card in 15 days seamail. V/S: M. Forrest. IRCs sent (Mickle, California; Baker, Maryland; Jamison, Virginia, Zaharek, Connecticut) CFVP, Calgary, Alberta, 6030 w/card 1st class mail in 11 days. V/S: R. Lamb. Card shows Xmtr building (Mickle, California; Goldman, N.Y.; Holbrook, Maryland)

CKZN (ex-CBNX), St. John's, Nfld., 6160 by card/letter airmail in 21 days. The V/S is: John C. Postema (Mickle, California)

CFKX, Vancouver, B.C., 6080 verified by form letter between 1 and 2 months. V/S: J. E. Ansell. Replied surface mail, returning IRC (Mickle, Calif; Graham, N.Y.) CKZU, Vancouver, B.C., 6160 sent card in 8 days surface mail. (Mickle, Artiss) CFRX, Toronto, Ontario, 6070 card airmail in 20 days. V/S: C. Eastwood. No

IRC's sent (McPherson, Iowa, Goldman, New York)

CFCX, Montréal, P.Q., 6005 kc/s with card surface mail in 37 days (Mickle, Cal)
CANARY IS. Radio Nacional de Espana, 15380 kc/s, letter and pennant airmail in 43 days
 V/S is: Juan de Rojas. (Baker, Maryland)

CLANDESTINE: Radio Euzkadi, 15095 kc/s airmail letter in 9 days. Also sent "Euzko Gudari" newspaper.

COLOMBIA: La Voz del Centro, 6095, letter in Spanish plus p/card showing pic. of the station plus some unused Colombian stamps. Rpt sent in Spanish. V/S is: Jesus A. Yara Villarreal, Director. (Dexter, Wisconsin; Padula, Australia)

Radio Santa Fé, HJAF, 4965 kc/s sends personal letter from 5 to 17 months! Generally airmail when IRCs sent. V/S is: Luisa V. de Bernal (Mickle, Glover, Green)

CONGO REPUBLIC: Radiodiffusion Congolaise, 4765, card/letter/sked airmail in 17 days. IRCs sent with report (Graham, N. Y.)

CONGO (DEM. REPUBLIC OF): Lubumbashi returned prepared card in 1 month registered airmail. Returned IRC too saying Congo Democratic Republic is not a member of the Postal Union (Padula, Australia) DXers, take note!! (GAC)

COSTA RICA: Radio Casino, 5954 letter in Spanish and green pennant airmail anywhere from 2 to 6 months. Frequency only on the QSL letter. (Graham, NY; Kamp, Texas, Baker)

Radio Reloj, San José, TIHGB, 6207 kc/s w/letter in 55 days airmail av, although one reply came in 9 days. Letter is in Spanish and signed by Marta C. A. Barahona. IRCs recommended for this one (Mickle, Calif; Larkins, N. J., kamp, Texas Reynolds, Missouri)

Radio Popular, 4783 kc/s letter in 3 weeks. Mint stamps sent with report. (Craighead, Kansas)

CUBA: Radio Habana Cuba, card/sked and letter in 2-3 months for 6135/11760 kc/s. (11 reporters)

CHINA: Radio Peking, 15060 by card in 62 days. Sends sked and propaganda seamail. (Rosalanko, New Jersey)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Prague, 7345/7250/11990 kc/s card and sked seamail or airmail (1 or 2+ IRCs respectively) in up to 2½ months. (Miller, Va; Mickle, Cal; Cuthbertson, Ohio; Rasin, N. J.) Signer is Martha Trojanova (GAC)

DENMARK: OZF, Copenhagen, sending card and folder sked in between 4 and 11 weeks. Appears to be airmail regardless of IRCs. V/S: H. F. .else (8 reporters)

GREEK ISLANDS: VOA, Rhodes, card and letter from Washington commenting on the recent assumption of VOA QSL policy. 17 days surface mail (Glover, Washington)

DOMINICAN REP. Radio HIM, 4910 kc/s, letter in 17 days airmail. V/S: is Olga B. De Catrain (Mickle, California)

HIAZ, Santiago, 3395, card in 16 days showing map of Hispaniola which is

outlined in red. Airmail both ways. IRC sent (Holbrook, Maryland)

ECUADOR: HCJB, The Voice of the Andes, 6050/9745/11770 kc/s sends card, sked and a religious tract. 1-IRC guarantees airmail reply says V/S: Herbert P. Jacobson. Varies, but generally c. 1 month (Dinkmeyer, Ill; McPherson, Iowa; Eller and Jamison, Va.)

Radio Zaracay, 3391, letter seamail; V/S: Hector E. Córdova (Mickle, Calif.)

EL SALVADOR: Radio Nacional, 6010/9553 w/letter from 3 to 15 months. V/S: is Sr.

Alfredo Farada, Director (Mickle, California; Widner, Indiana)

ENGLAND: BBC, London, 6110/6200/15260 kc/s w/"Big Ben" card plus sked in 1 month via airmail, (with IRC). Otherwise can take up to 6 months seamail (Eller, Jamison)

ETHIOPIA: Radio Voice of the Gospel, ETLF, 11785/11810/11890/15410 w/ card/sked and religious pamphlets circa 3 months general average. IRCs recommended for this one as is a missionary enterprise. (8 reporters)

FIJI IS. Radio Fiji, 3284 kc/s airmailed card in 2 months. V/S: A. H. King for the manager; card is blue and white showing palm trees and printing in red; Suva street scene also shown. IRCs sent (Holbrook, Maryland)

FINLAND: Finnishacing Co, 15165 kc/s card/sked airmail. Reports indicate that while reply is airmail anyway, processing period is much greater if no IRCs sent (Larkins, New Jersey; Green, Virginia)

FRANCE: Radiodif.-Télévision Française, Paris, 7280/5960/9500/15245 card seamail in 4 wks to 2½ months. (Pappas, Ill; Bedwell, Calif., Padula, Australia; Baker, Md.)

FRENCH GUIANA: very cordial letter from C. Pierre, Chef d'Etablissement O.R.T.F. in Cayenne. Letter explains (in French) that his time is limited and apologizes for the delay (14½ months and 5 months after f/up). Sked came too. (Calkin, New Brunswick)

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC: Radio Berlin International, East Berlin, 5955/6160/9730/17462 kc/s these days sending card, letter and sked. Has commenced the new series mentioned in JUNE QSL REPORT. Average time: 6-8 weeks (7 reporters) V/S: P. Lindner

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC: Die Deutsche Welle, Köln, 6075/6100/6145/9640/9735/17765 kc/s in 1 month generally airmail. V/S: is either S. Mele or G. Thiele (Askine, West Va; Dinkmeyer, Ill; Graham, N. Y., McPherson, Iowa; Artiss, Michigan; Eller, Virginia)

GHANA: Accra, 4980/9760 card, sometimes w/letter too averaging 1 to 2 months seamail. One airmail reply in only 9 days recently noted, but an exception. (7 reporters)

GREECE: Athens, 15345 kc/s w/card/letter in 23 days airmail. IRC sent (Mickle, Calif)

GUATAMALA: Radio Chortis, Jocotan, 3380 sending letter in Spanish airmail in 1 month. V/S is Albino Gomez; Return postage highly recommended here (Field, Mich; Mickle, Cal)

GUYANA: Georgetown, 3265 kc/s letter signed by Mrs. Francis S. Bowen in 6 months. Sked too, airmail (Baines, Nova Scotia; Kamp, Texas)

HAITI: Radio Evangelique, Cap Haitien sending new card and sked up to 8 weeks seamail (if no IRCs sent). V/S: Mrs. Kent Ragsdale (Janicek; Wood; Larkins; Zaharek; Jamison)

Radio Lumière, 6100, sent QSL note written on the bottom of station's "Report for May" indicates it is impossible to answer "these requests" due to lack of staff. No signer (Dexter, Wisconsin)

HONDURAS (BRITISH): Belize, 3330 kc/s, thin paper card-cartoon QSL airmail in 2 months Report sent simply on aerogramme. NO IRCs (Ferry, Illinois)

HONDURAS (REPUBLIC): HRVC, Tegucigalpa, 4820. Black, gray, white and pink card showing call on card. Airmail both ways. IRCs sent (Holbrook, Md.)

HUNGARY: Radio Budapest, 6234 kc/s, card and letter/sked airmail in 1½ months. (McPherson, Iowa; Eller, Virginia)

INDIA: AIR, Delhi, 21615/15230/15375/15160/15080/9912 kc/s sending various cards, showing river scenes, Taj Mahal, etc. Time averages around 7 weeks, but quick reply in 16 days was result of 3 IRCs. (Padula, Ferry, Larkins, Finigan, Shaw, Holbrook, Graham)

INDONESIA: RRI, Djakarta, 9865 kc/s w/card airmail signed by: Miss Susie. IRCs sent. Time: 5 wks to 5 months maximum (Chornej, ...; Churchill, Calif; Mickle, Calif)

- INDONESIA (cont'd): RRI Djambi, Sumatra, 4775, letter in 4 months seamaile. V/S is one Azwar Sjamsoeddin (Address: Djalan Raden Mattahir 36, Djambi).
YDJ, Jogjakarta, 5047, card seamaile in 2 weeks (Mickle, California)
RRI, Sorong, 4872, letter in 40 days seamaile. V/S: Fadjar M.
Frawira, Director (Churchill, California)
RRI, Surabaya, 3975 kc/s, card registered airmail in 42 days. V/S:
R. M. Kindarsy. IRCs sent with report (Graham, New York)
- IRAN: Radio Iran, 11750/15130 kc/s letter, magazine in 2½ months by registered seamaile. V/S: M.R. Atefi, Engineer (Craighead, Kansas; Graham, New York)
- IRAQ: Baghdad, card and sked seamaile or airmail (IRCs). No real time pattern emerges, but generally in excess of 5 weeks, up to 7½ months! F/up often req'd too. Card contains map of Iraqi area. (Thacher, Chorney, Zaharek, Finigan, Foulis, Glover, Colapietro)
- ISRAEL: Kol Yisrael, Jerusalem, 9009/9725 w/sked and often a book on the station in 2 months. (Michalenka, Rhode Island; Perry, Ill; Mraz, Penna; Baker, Maryland)
- ITALY: 9630/9710, cards airmail (if IRCs sent) between 2-3 months. (Sedlacek, Nebraska; Mraz, Pennsylvania; Baker, Maryland; Jamison, Virginia)
Normal card for Caltanissetta, Sicily, 9515 kc/s in 10 wks (Padula, Australia)
- IVORY COAST: Radiodiffusion-Télévision Ivoirienne, Abidjan, 4940/6015/7215 kc/s sends large O.R.T.F. card showing map of Africa; V/S: Kouame Edo, Programme Director; took 1 month. (kamp, Texas; Churchill, California)
- JAPAN: NHK, Tokyo, 9505, 11780, 15135 kc/s w/card, sked and flag in some 3 weeks airmail V/S: T. Ohara (Cabral, California; Artiss, Michigan; Jamison, Virginia)
- JORDAN: Hashemite Bcing Corp, Amman, 15170 w/p/card QSL airmail in 3 weeks airmail. V/S: N. Rafie (Shaw, Virginia; kamp, Texas; Green, Virginia)
- KAZAKH S.S.R. Alma-Ata, 11955 kc/s card & letter signed by Mrs. Eugenia Stepanova, of Radio Moscow. Also a p/card of State Academic Bolshoi Theatre (Moscow) inclosed, with a listing of Soviet suppliers of newspapers in the U.S.A. (Mayo, Maine)
- KIRGHIZ S.S.R. Radio Frunze, 4½ months after f/up sent card. Originally sent to Frunze direct, but when no reply received, sent a f/up to Moscow. P/card/sked too (Graham NY)
- KOREA (SOUTH): Seoul, 9640/15430 card/sked, rpt form in 1 month airmail. Signer is Y. Lee 3 IRCs sent (Fair, Texas, Green, Virginia)
- LEBANON: card registered mail for 11785 in 6 weeks w/sked. No IRC (Padula, Australia)
- LIBERIA: ELWA, Monrovia, 4770/11950/15155 kc/s w/card and religious pamphlets, sked etc seamaile in 90 days; IRCs recommended as this is missionary venture (9 reporters)
VOA, Monrovia, 3990/7195 card from Washington surface mail in 1 month. V/S:
w. E. Dulin (Jinkinson, Ontario; Holbrook, Maryland)
- LIBYA: 7165kc/s, card in 4 wks from M.M. Arebi. IRCs sent (Chadbourne, Cal; Green, Va)
- LITHUANIAN S.S.R. Vilnius, 11710 kc/s card in 2 months seamaile. No IRCs. All and full QSL information on card (Larkins, New Jersey; Rasin, New Jersey)
- LUXEMBOURG: CLT, Villa Louvigny, 6090 sent card in 2 months seamaile (Chorney, N. Y.)
- MALAWI: new mimeo form letter and sheet of info on station airmail from 4 to 15 wks for 3380 kc/s. V/S: G. K. MacDonald, C.E. Very colorful stamps adorning the envelope (Henderson, Maryland; Chadbourne, California; Sparks, California)
- MALAYSIA: BBC/FBS sends cards either direct from Johore Bahru (13 days airmail) or from London w/ "Big Ben" card airmail in 34 days (Craighead, Kansas; Mickle, Calif.)
- MALI: Bamako, 9745, card in 1 month; also note in English. IRCs sent (Craighead, Kan;)
- MAURITIUS: V3USE, Forest Side, card seamaile for 9710 kc/s in 6 weeks. Rtped in English including mint stamps of Mauritius (Henderson, Maryland)
- MEXICO: Radio Universidad Nacional, 9600, letter airmail in 6 days; mint stamps sent; V/S: Raul Lopez Hialo (Craighead, Kansas)
- MONACO: Trans-World Radio, 7295 kc/s card/sked in 2 months seamaile; also religious pamphlets generally sent, with booklet on the station in Monte-Carlo & Bonaire. V/S is either A/ Stezart or H. Hubbard (Perry, Rugg, Goldman, Larkins, Baker)
R. Monte-Carlo, 6035/7135 card seamaile in 4-12 wks (Chadbourne, Cal; Green, Va)

MAURITANIA: Nouakchott, 4855 w/card/letter in 1 month. 4 IRCs sent (Nordgren, Illinois)
MOROCCO: Rabat, 11735 kc/s sending folder-type card and travel pamphlets w/sked in 2 months average, although f/up sometimes needed. IRCs sent (Padula, Poulis, Sparks)

VOA, Tangier, 15090/21455 w/usual card in 1½ months from Washington, with a note indicating they have reverted to QSLing reports (Shaw, Virginia; Jinkinson, Ont)
MOZAMBIQUE: Radio Clube Moçambique, 11780/15295 kc/s card or letter generally airmail averaging 3 weeks. V/S: Joao Augusto Silva. (Mickle, Calif; Craighead, Kan; Green, Va.)

NEPAL: 9NB7, Kathmandu, sending card indicating date, time and freq. signed by one C. B. Khatri, Chief Engineer. Freq: 4600 kc/s. Time is up to 11 months; replies noted in quicker fashion when mint stamps sent (Padula, Australia; Churchill, California; Sparks, California) understand that IRCs no good there, not UFU member (GAC)

NETHERLANDS: Radio Nederland, Hilversum currently sending new EXPO batch of QSLs. Airmail reply in one month is customary. (9 reporters)

NEW GUINEA: Radio Rabaul, VL9BR, 3385 kc/s w/verie folder in 17 days airmail. V/S is N. Heard; IRCs sent (Holbrook, Maryland; Mickle, California, Sgrulletta, N. Y.)

Radio Daru, VL8BD, 3305 kc/s, w/QSL folder in 2 months. V/S is M. E. Lewis for R. J. Hoskins, Station Engineer (Holdbrook, Maryland; Churchill, California)

Radio Kerema, VL8BK, 3245 kc/s sent folder and letter in 1½ months. V/S is K. G. Burslem, Officer in Charge. Airmail both ways; 3 IRCs sent (Holdbrook, Md.)

NEW ZEALAND: N.Z.B.C., Wellington, 9620/11780/11820 sending card, "tiki" doll, travel folders and sked seamail in 3 months. V/S is J. L. Hartstonge (Ferry, Illinois; Larkins, N.J.; Zaharek, Connecticut;)

NIGERIA: Lagos, 4990/9690 sent letter, indicating temporarily out of QSLs, sked and magazine "Nigeria Today". V/S is Harold Foote, C.E. Averages 2 to 3 months. Previous card in green was the Nigerian flag. (Goldman, Michalenka, Cuthbertson, Baker, Mickle, Jamison, Pappas)

Kaduna, 6090, letter in 2 months seamail. 2-IRC's sent. Information on Northern Nigeria also sent; V/S: G. P. J. White (Mickle, California)

NORWAY: Oslo verifies with card and sked signed by E. Thokle, and/or also G.K. Dahl. List of Scandanavian Pavillions at EXPO'67 and folders on Norway; (7 reporters)

PAKISTAN: Dacca, 15090/17630 w/card in 2½ months. V/S: Wasir Ahmed (Holbrook, Graham) Karachi, 11672, 15090 card, letter in 7 months 5 days seamail. IRCs sent and same V/S as Dacca (Charnes, N. J.; Foulis, Massachusetts)

PAFUA: VLK3, Port Moresby, 3925 kc/s sent standard blue, black ABC card with stations indicated in white print on outline map of Australia/Papua. By registered airmail in 15 days (Holbrook, Maryland; Jamison, Virginia)

PERU: Radio Atlantida, Iquitos, 9625 sent letter and p/card showing Peruvians swimming. Also sent stamps of Peru in 3 months (Padula, Australia)

Radio Victoria, 6020, letter by airmail in 19 days signed by Carlos Touzard; mint stamps sent with report (Sparks, California)

PHILIPPINES: Philipp. Broadc. Sec., 6170, DUH2 with card airmail in 18 days. V/S is: José Dy; mint stamps sent (Graham, N. Y.; Sparks, California)

FEBC, 9715/11855 kc/s sends card/sked and tracts in 10-14 weeks. V/S is Judy Sutphen or J. Benis (Chorney, N. Y., Mickle, California; Bedwell, California)

POLAND: Warsaw, w/ first day cover and card in 7-9 weeks average, generally airmail. V/S: H. Meller; IRCs sent if airmail reply desired (11 reporters!!)

PORTUGAL: Voice of the West, Lisbon, 5985/9670/9680/21700 w/card airmail in up to 6 weeks (Dinkmeyer, Ill; McPherson, Iowa; Askine, West Va.; Padula, Aust., Jamison, Va.)

PORTUGUESE GUINEA: Missora da Guiné Portuguesa, 5017/5041 kc/s w/folder card in 6 months (Graham, N. Y.; Chadbourne, California)

ROMANIA: Bucharest, currently replying by card, report form, sked and occasionally magazines of socialist greatness; averaging one month, the cards are a series showing varied Romanian scenes. (Colapietro, Jacobson, Janicek, Larkins, Mayo, Praz, Fair, Deal, Mickle)

RUSSIAN S.F.S.R. Moscow, 15200 kc/s w/card, letter and p/card of Moscow in 1 month.
V/S: Mrs. Eugenia Stepanova (Mayo, Maine; Cuthbertson, Ohio, and Eller, Virginia)
RWANDA: Radiodif. Nationale, 6055, card seamail in 28 days; IRC (Churchill, Calif.)
Deutsche Welle, Kigali, 11765 sent card/sked and pennant in 23 days airmail
from Köln, G.F.R.; V/S: is S. Mele (Artiss, Michigan)

SAUDI ARABIA: form letter with all information by registered airmail in up to 2 mos.
Card sometimes sent too. V/S: M.M. Moggaded. IRCs sent (Shaw, Va; Kamp, Texas)

SENEGAL: Dakar sent colorful card airmail in 11 days for 4890; IRCs (Shaw, Virginia)

SINGAPORE: Radio Singapura, 5050 card seamail in 2 months; IRCs sent with reports;
also confirmed is 7173 kc/s (Mickle, California; Graham, N. Y.)

SOUTH AFRICA: Radio RSA, Bloemendal, still faithfully replying with colorful card
featuring S. African drawings and scenes in varying times up to 6 weeks. IRCs get
quicker reply and sked; generally via 2nd class airmail (13 reporters)

Radio Safari, 9680 came surface mail in 50 days. Rpt inclosed 3 IRCs
vis Lisbon. Card is black and white featuring outline of Africa and coat of arms, a
shield and lion's head, a microphone and the words "Radio Safari" and "QSL" (Deal, Neb.)

SPAIN: Radio Nacional de Espana, Madrid w/card signed by Felicio Pascuas in approx.
50 days seamail (no IRCs) or as quickly as 2 wks if IRCs sent (Jamison, Va; Baker, Md;
Cuthbertson, Ohio; Wraz, Penna; Moul, Penna; Sedlacek, Neb;)

SUDAN: Omdurman sends letter/sked in 28 days seamail. V/S H. Obled; IRCs sent (Green)

SWAN IS. Radio Americas, 6000, card seamail in 10 days. (Jamison, Virginia)

SWITZERLAND: SBC, Berne, 7210/9535/11790 kc/s w/card signed by D. A. Johnson, in
2-3 weeks; also sent rpt forms (Jamison, Va; Jinkinson, Ont; Cuthbertson, Ohio; Padula)
ICRC, Genève, 7210 (over SBC) w/new card airmail, info on station and

xmsms, rpt forms; V/S: G. Penard (Jinkinson, Ont; Cuthbertson, Ohio; Craighead, Kansas)
SWEDEN: Sveriges Radio is replying with QSL-card, sked and copies of SCDX in some
cases airmail in up to 1½ months. V/S: Suzanne Feingold (Miller, Mo; Pappas, Illinois;
Coleman, Texas; Wraz, Pa; Precosky, Ont; McPherson, Iowa; Deal, Neb; Anthony; Jamison)

TAIWAN: BCC, VOFC, Taipei 17720/17890 kc/s sending card, schedule, letter and p/cards.
V/S: Sylvia Teng (Jacobson, Ferry, Mayo, Green, Widner, Pappas) IRCs sent (GAC)

TANZANIA: Dar-es-Salaam, 5050 card in 4 months; V/S: H. B. Denell (Craighead, Kansas)

THAILAND: Bangkok, card, 6160 kc/s in 6 weeks. V/S is the Chief, Overseas Bcing Div.
Public Relations Dept. One reply received for 11910 in only 10 days (Padula, Mickle)

TOGO: Lomé, 5047 kc/s sent card in 45 days airmail. 3 IRCs sent (Shaw, Va.)

TURKEY: Radio Ankara, 15160 kc/s, replying by card, sked and travel info/flag in up
to 2½ months, generally via seamail. IRCs recommended here (10 reporters)

TURKS & CAICOS IS. letter for 8000 kc/s in 2 months (Jensen, Wisconsin)

UKRAINE S.S.R. Kiev, 9665 w/card/sked in 18 days (Mickle, Calif;)

U.A.R. Cairo, 9475/9595 card/sked airmail in 1 month. No IRCs (Artiss, Jamison)

UNITED NATIONS: U.N. Radio, N.Y.C., 6000 w/card in 17 days w/sked (Jamison, Va.)

U.S.A. AFRTS, 9700 card/sked in 1 week surface mail. No IRCs (Artiss, Zaharek)

WINB, 17720, card/sked in 18 days. V/S is John M. Morris. (Mickle, California)

UZBEK S.S.R. Tashkent, 9600 sends card, and long friendly personal letter, flag,
and stamps in 6 mos by air. 2 IRCs sent. V/S: Mrs. M. Tadjieva (Charnes, N. J.)

VATICAN: Vaticana R., card seamail from E. J. Lynch up to 2 months max. (8 reporters)

VENEZUELA: Radio Marquimeto, 4990 card in 1 month (Askine, West Va; Ferry, Illinois)

Radio Tovar, 9750, letter in Spanish in 2 weeks. IRC sent and report was
in Spanish. V/S: E. A. Ovallos (Padula, Australia)

VIETNAM (NORTH): 11760, letter, p/card and sked in 94 days air (Mickle, California)

VIETNAM (SOUTH): 9620/9755 cards seamail in 7 months (Henderson, Md; Glover, Wash.)

WINDWARD IS. card in 7 wks w/sked after f/up for 3280 kc (Colapietro, Jamison)

YUGOSLAVIA: 7200/15240 cards airmail from M. Poparic in 3 months, w/sked and stamps.

THE ABOVE COVERS QSLs FROM 114 COUNTRIES; BEST YET!! CONGRATULATIONS, GENTLEMEN!!

HSK9 BANGKOK, THAILAND

THE OVERSEAS BROADCASTING STATION

BANGKOK, THAILAND.

HSK9

Power output: 50 Kw. Frequency: 12355 mc/s (25 m.)

Schedule 1233-1400 G.M.T.

With thanks we beg to verify correct
your report of 1/25/67, 1967.

V. J. Amphur
Chief, Overseas Broadcasting Division, Public Relations Dept.

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HSK9, Bangkok, Thailand, although heard quite frequently on the West Coast, does only with difficulty make it through to Eastern North America. Perseverance here is the watchword, but it can be done! Reports to be addressed to HSK9 in care of the Chief of the Overseas Broadcasting Division in the Public Relations Department, The Thai Broadcasting Service, Bangkok, Thailand.

AFRICAN WHITE LIST

This month completes Richard Wood's excellent White List dealing with Central and South American stations. Next month will begin a similar project on African stations and networks, compiled by Don Jensen of Racine, Wisconsin. Any last minute information or recent changes on African QSLing policy should be dashed off to your editor prior to next month's deadline, July and August 15th. Is there anyone who would be willing to head up, or work in conjunction with others on a similar project dealing with Asian and/or Pacific Island stations. We would like to make this series complete with all continents. If so, write me today!

IRCS BRING QSLs

As the number of reports to stations grow greater and greater, and competition between SWLs for that all-prized QSL becomes keener (particularly for DX stations), the DXer should take stock for a moment and remember that a courteous report, full of helpful specific detailed information will be of much more use to a station than one simply containing vague generalizations. IRCS are a form of courtesy too. The cost of running a broadcasting station is high enough, but if the listener is willing to subsidize postage costs by return postage, the chances of a reply are much increased. Remember that in DXing as in everything else, a little courtesy goes a long way in reaping greater benefits.

Until August then, best 75s and loads of DX-QSLs to you all. GREGG



LOG REPORT

DEL HIRST, EDITOR
202 BIRCH STREET
SNYDER, TEXAS 79549

Deadline-15th of Month

ALL TIMES GIVEN, GMT

- * * * * *
- 25950 USA (Greenville?) 1515 in Russian, unlisted freq, 6/7 (Hauser)
- 24380 COLOMBIA La Voz del Centro, Girardot, 4th harmonic of 6095; listed FBIS, unlisted
WRTM 67. 2055 w/mx, ID 2115, Caracol ID 2129 (Hauser) See 6095 (Ed.)
- 21655 NORWAY LMC, R. Norway, 1450, good reception in Eng. (Bradley)
- 21535 LIBERIA ELWA at 1810 in Eng, 5/27 (Glover)
- 21535 S. AFRICA R. RSA at 1725, amcd. as 21495 (Glover) Hrd w/ads in Eng/Afrikaans
s/off 1455; bird IS, then s/on lang 1500, Zambia mentioned (Hirst)
- 21510 BELGIUM R. Dif. TV Belge, w/nx in Fr. at 1330 (Objio)
- 17890 TAIWAN BCC, Taipei 0200-0215 nx in Eng; Chin. mx 0215 (Cabral) OM in Chin.
1343, then W. singing. Strong carrier comes in 1345 (Objio)
- 17875 BRAZIL PRL2, Rio, ending "A Voz do Brasil" w/"Boa Noche" and ID 2300 (Miblack)
- 17865 SYRIA R. Damascus s/on 0300 w/"Houna Dimashk" foll. by Moslem prayer chant;
amazing sig. to tune-out 0430 (Shaw) To 0600, when blocked by WFL (Padula)
- 17860 BELGIUM R. Dif. TV Belge hrd in Fr. at 1340 w/nx (Objio)
- 17860 SYRIA Damascus 2140 Arabic mx; 2200 TS 15 secs late, ID and off, 5/22 (Hauser)
- 17840 SWEDEN Eng nx, nx to 1430; Swedish at 1430 (Richardson)
- 17825 JAPAN FHI, w/Eng at 0015 (Baines)
- 17820 AUSTRALIA R. Australia, s/on 0330 for Madagascar in Eng. (Objio)
- 17805 S. AFRICA RSA now hrd w/Afrikaans 0445-0500, very good (Padula)
- 17765 LEBANON R. Beirut good at 2330 s/on Arabic to SA; blocked by AFRTS 0015 (Padula)
- 17765 SYRIA Damascus R. in Arabic before 0100, then s/off w/anthem (Objio)
- 17745 CHINA R. Peking in Spanish with IS at 2400 (Objio)
- 17745 PAKISTAN R. Pakistan w/news in Eng 0045, SINPO 34334, 5/14 (Baines)
- 17730 FRANCE ORTF Paris, very good w/Sp. to SA 2300-0000 (Padula)
- 17720 TAIWAN R. Free China, Taipei, weak under hvy JRM 0200 (Baines)
- 17700 USSR R. Moscow, Tallinn(?) to Afr. at 1545 in Eng, weak (Coulouras)
- 17680 CHINA R. Peking in Engl, IDing at 0002 (Objio) SINPO 44444, 0030 (Baines)
- 15520 N. KOREA Pyongyang, 1830-1845 Sp, 1845-1900 Russ, then Sp. again (Shaw)
- 15505 USSR Sverdlovsk (listed) ID 0428 s/on 0430 Russ., fade 0440 6/9 (Bedwell)
- 15490 USSR Orenburg (listed) R. Moscow HS 0200 w/ed. comments from Pravda (Peters)
- 15460 USSR Ukraine, R. Kiev s/on 2330 Sat. GMT w/Ukrainian pgs, off 0000. ID as
"Novoryt Kiev" (Padula)
- 15443 BRAZIL R. Nacional, Brasilia 0310 mx; 0322 complete ID all freq, this given
as 15445, 5/23 (Hauser)
- 15425 AUSTRALIA VLX15, Perth, Eng 0430 past 0530, very clear, 6/9 (Bedwell)
- 15420 CYPRUS BBC Relay, HS, 0600; //11720, 9650 not aud. Also //17885, 7140, 6120
to 0730 (Hirst)
- 15400 ASCENSION IS. BBC Relay hrd 1950-2115 w/Ws. At 2115 s/off Eng, msg. to British
in Iraq, advising them to leave country, 6/10. //11820, 9580. S/on Fr. 2115
//15180, 11820, 9580 (Hirst) Eng to Afr, ID 2015 "BBC Atlantic Relay (Bedwell)
- 15350 E. GERMANY RFI powerful in Sp. 2300-2330; Ger. 0000-0030 (Padula)
- 15345 NORWAY R. Norway excel. in lang at 0000 w/Eng ID (Miblack)
- 15330 CYPRUS BBC Med. Relay, IL in Malay, from 1300, terrible JRM (Hirst)

- 15310 CYPRUS BBC Med. Relay, "London Calling Asia" 1245, then Cantonese to abrupt off 1300, switch to 15330 (Hirst)
- 15275 POLAND Warsaw s/Sp. 0000; Polish 0030, and 0230-0300. Eng to ANZ 0730-0800 mixed badly w/D-W in Afr. Ser. (Padula)
- 15210 AUSTRIA Moosbrunn w/IS and trx to E. So. Am. at 2040 (Dexter)
- 15190 CONGO REP. Brazzaville, good lvl in Fr. 1820. ORTF pgm at 1830 (Dexter) 1730 s/on, Brazz. IS, 5 notes on xylo-type instr. 1915 ORTF IS, Eng nx to 1930 (Perry)
- 15185 FINLAND 1810 in Finnish; 1813 Eng ID, into Eng newscast (Dexter) Excel. 2300 to Eng/Finn s/off 2358. Eng 2300-2315; never hrd as str. before; all Eur. NA ser good via trans-Pacific rte. (Padula)
- 15180 HOLLAND R. Nederland w/Eng to ANZ on new freq at 0730, //11730 (Padula)
- 15165 SYRIA R. Damascus anti-Israel tlk in Eng by m. 1645-1700, into Fr. (Charnes)
- 15160 GREECE VOA, Rhodes, IS and IDing at 1530 in Eng. (Objio)
- <15110 N. ZEALAND ZL21 Eng nx 0500, rx 0505 clear and strong, 6/9 (Bedwell)
- 15105 BRAZIL R. Rural Brasileira, Rio de Janeiro, ID 2313, w/cultural pgms in Port., 5/5 (Objio) ZYZ32, to 0100, when IHH covers (Glover) 1220 co-channel BBC (Jaar)
- 15105 WINDWARD IS. WBS, Grenada, 1930 lt. mx, ID 1940 (Fair)
- 15105 JAPAN IHH, 2000-2015 drowning out WBS (Fair)
- 15080 INDIA All India Radio w/Spec. pgm inaug. of new pres. 1825-1900; nx (Graham)
- 15060 CHINA R. Peking, Eng to NA hrd to s/off 0255 (Bedwell)
- 15045 N. VIETNAM Hanoi in Fr., Vietnamese songs, 0630, 5/21 (Peters)
- <13833 RYUKYU IS. WUNC at 1745 in Korean(?) jarned; not noted 9418 (Glover)
- 12095 ENGLAND BBC, Eng at 1925, SINPO 55555 (Baines)
- 12040 ENGLAND BBC at 1930 in lang. (Baines)
- 12005 EGYPT Cairo w/Hit Parade in lang, 1915. Also requests at 2215 (Baines)
- 11975 LIBERIA ELWA, Monrovia well hrd around 0900 on Sun. in Fr. relig. (Padula)
- =11965 GUINEA REP. Conakry now comes on air 0600 this freq; Fr. nx 0645; not hrd 4910 lately (Sparks) Moved from 4910 to 4900 (Ed.) Hrd fair w/Afr. mx, Fr. anmts, 0300A s/on 0630 w/ID, 6/4 (Padula)
- 11965 LEBANON Beirut excel. into Sp. 0330 w/variety mx, ID "R. Nac. Lebanese" (Niblack) Ix, mx, in Eng to NA, strong and clear. Maybe at last a good freq (Charnes) Anti-Israel, Eng, 0230, nice freq (Perry)
- 11955 MALAYSIA BBC FE Relay Sta; WS 1300, IS and ID, s/off 1315 (Objio)
- 11940 EGYPT Cairo w/marches and presumably patriotic songs shortly after UAR cease-fire (Dexter)
- 11925 USSR Uzbekistan-SSR, "This is R. Tashkent" 1400 w/IS, ID Eng, nx, weak (Objio)
- 11925 BRAZIL R. Bandeirantes hrd to past 0300 in Port, 5/24 (Glover)
- 11920 E. GERMANY RBI to 0415 Eng, WCNA Ser, good (Glover) Also 0445-0515; Sp. 0200 (Padula)
- 11920 THAILAND HSK9, w/Eng to 0945, 5/6 ann. "Overseas B'cstg. Sta", weak (Glover) 11921 Bangkok, hrd 0930 s/on w/bells IS, to 0940, good sig in Thai 5/14 (Kickle) Gen. Ser., Eng 1030, weak and in the mud, 6/10 (Bedwell)
- 11915 NIGERIA VON, hrd 1503-1555 s/off, nx to 1515; Afr. and Am. mx. Good to fair at 1555 (Thornton)
- 11910 INDIA AIR, Hone Ser, Delhi carries Eng. at 1220, strong (Jaar)
- 11907 ALBANIA Very powerful w/Alay pgm 2300-2330; into Sp. 2330 w/obvious beam change, as signal then very weak (Padula)
- 11905 ALBANIA R. Tirana on new freq closing Eng session 0025A, foll. by IS (Niblack)
- 11890 E. GERMANY RBI to NA in Eng 0400, SINPO 44554 (Deal)
- 11866 CONGO D.R. Lubumbashi noted to 2100 c/down, nat. mx, w/close by YL in Fr. (Niblack)
- 11865 ASCENSION IS. BBC Atlantic Relay, s/on 2159, ID, saying poor reception past week due magnetic storm, 5/31 (Hirst) W/Eng 0115; also 0330 s/off (Jaar)
- 11855 SAUDI ARABIA at 2100 in lang. (Baines)
- 11847 CHILE R. Cruz del Sur, Santiago from 0245 w/good US pop mx, hermed in, slightly muddy (Dexter)
- 11840 E. GERMANY RBI in Eng 0345, 5/30. New freq? (Glover)

- 20 ASCENSION IS. BBC Relay carries Sp. to LA, str, 0110(Jaar)2200-0015 Port; 0015-0315 Sp.//15180; Sp. 0315-0415 s/off to CA and Mexico//15190. Modulation sharper than 11865 (Hirst)
- 11815 JAPAN NHK at tremendous lvl w/multi lang s/on at 2100 (Niblack)
- 11805 SWEDEN R. Sweden w/pop mx show on Sun. 0200 (Richardson) To ECNA (Ed.)
- 11805 BRAZIL R. Globo, ZYZ36, Rio de Janeiro, at 2316 in Port. 44554 (Deal)
- 11785A IRAQ Baghdad on new freq w/Arabic 0415. Good (Jaar)Arabic after 0400.Baghdad? (Niblack) Hrd w/Arabic mx; nx from 0500-0505; ID not caught, if any (Hirst)
- 11770 AFGHANISTAN R. Afghanistan, Kabul smothered by Monagas to s/off 1830 (Niblack)
- 11765 BRAZIL R. Dif. Sao Paulo strong 2330, new freq; from 11755 (Jaar)
- 11765 AUSTRALIA R. Australia in Eng. 1030(Baines) Hrd here, //11880, at 1200. Ann. //7190, 9540, off at 1215 (Hirst)
- 11755 USSR Ukraine SSR, calls at 2330 from Kiev, then Ukrainian, Fri. (Jaar)
- 11740 AUSTRALIA R. Australia at 1220, Chinese songs, ID Eng. 1227 (Objio)
- 11740 LIBERIA VOA, Monrovia, Eng to s/off at 0730, 6/9 (Bedwell) Tangier listed (Ed.)
- 11725 RUMANIA Bucharest, new freq to NA, powerful at 0230 in Rumanian (Padula)
- 11715 NETH. ANTILLES TWR w/test pgm of IS, mx, requests for reports; off 0515A(Dexter)
- 11710 AUSTRALIA R. Australia 0513 w/Waltzing M. and Kookaburra, foll. by s/on Fr. (Dexter) At 1200, weak (Bradley) 1215, mx, mx, sports (Pyatt) Eng to Britain, DX pgm 0730 Sun (Bedwell)
- 11705 SWEDEN R. Sweden Eng to NA, 0330-0400, clear (Bedwell)
- 11700 VATICAN CITY ending b'cast in Eng 1943 (Baines)
- 11695 EGYPT Cairo on new freq 5/12, 0415 w/nx in Arabic, and ID (Niblack)
- 10530 USSR Kazakh SSR, Alma-Ata, 0115, mx for exercising w/YL, 5/17 (Shaw)
- 9950A N. KOREA Pyongyang 1145-1200, Korean, 1200-1205 Jap.to Japan, pro-Ilao and Kruschev (Shaw)
- 9775 CONGO D.R. Kinshasa clear w/songs request pgm after 2200. Fr/Afr songs (Jaar)
- 9755 BRAZIL R. Brasil Central, ID 2335 in Port., good (Glover)
- 9745 BRAZIL R. Cultura, Sao Paulo under QRM 2220 w/local commentary and nx (Jaar)
- 9745 MALI (Tent.) 0605 Afro mx and singing weak thru QRM each side, esp. VOA 9740 (Glover)
- 9715 PHILIPPINES FEBC, Manila hrd w/Vietnamese(?) around 1200 (Jaar)
- 9715A ALBANIA Tirana carries many Eng b'casts now; noted very well at 2200 (Jaar)
- 9713 ALBANIA Quite good w/Fr. 0400-0430; Arabic 0430-0500 (Padula)
- 9710 USSR Ukraine SSR calls 2230; Ukrainian on Fri; ID "Uovorit Kievi" (Jaar)
- 9710 ARGENTINA R. El Mundo, LEX2, Buenos Aires, at 0033 strong w/Sp. pgag (Deal)
- 9710 MALAYSIA Kuala Lumpur weak to 1630 s/off, 6/6 (Glover)
- 9700 CHILE La Voz de Chile, Santiago noted clear under AFRTS at 1130 (Jaar)
- 9690 NETH. ANTILLES Bonaire, new freq, excel. with Billy Graham talk 0255 (Niblack)
- 9680 AUSTRALIA VLR9 Melbourne in Eng, ID 0730 "3AR and shortwave VLR" (Bedwell)
- 9640 S. KOREA Seoul, Eng to SE Asia 1030-1100, clear, 6/10 (Bedwell)
- 9635 BRAZIL R. Aparecida hrd w/tlks in Port. before 2300 (Jaar)
- 9634 COLOMBIA R. Nacional, Bogota, hrd around 2300 (Padula)
- 9620 BRAZIL R. 9 de Julho 0935-1012 fade-out. Usual Braz. mx; 5 min of comm'ls 0935, again 0955, 6/5 (Graham) Strong, but QRM'd; w/talks at 2230 (Jaar)
- 9617 COSTA RICA La Voz de la Victor, San José, 0515 in Sp. Listed 9615(Glover) Also listed 0500 s/off(Ed.) TIRICA, ID and pop mx dly after 0500, 9615 (Sparks) Hrd well around 0430, 9614 (Mickle) Testing, or drifting? (Ed.)
- 9610 AUSTRALIA VLX9, Perth, 1230 w/nx, mx, sports (Pyatt)
- 9600 CHILE R. Pres. Balbaceda, Santiago, ads and ID 1100, then nx in Sp.(Objio) 0400-0500 best time, sometimes QRM BBC 0450 (Perry) 2300-2345 when BBC off; also 0200-0500 (Padula)
- 9600 USSR Uzbek SSR, R. Tashkent 1400 Eng nx, excellent sig. (Sparks)
- 9595 JAPAN Tokyo in Eng at 1055, asking for reports (Objio)
- 9590 NETH. ANTILLES TWR, Bonaire, DX pgm 0145 5/19, strong Moscow QRM (Objio)
- 9585 PORTUGAL Emissora Nacional, new freq w/Port. before 2300 (Jaar)
- 9565 BRAZIL R. Jornal do Comercio, Recife, hrd 2130 w/pop Port. mx, 5/6 (Objio)

- 9555 BOLIVIA Emisora del Estado, La Paz, good at 1115, Sp. Some QRM (Jaar)
- 9545 PHILIPPINES FBBC to 1735 s/off on 6/7, w/Russ. rel pgm, Eng ID 1730. 9715 listed. (Glover)
- 9540 CONGO D.R. Lubumbashi hrd 2230 w/Afr songs; soon QRM (Jaar)
- 9520 N. ZEALAND RNZ, Wellington very well hrd 1050 "to Australia". //11780 now (Jaar)
- 9515 MALAYSIA R. Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur hrd w/native mx after 1100 (Jaar)
- 9504 PERU OAXEE, R. Loreto, "Usted escucha R. Loreto desde Iquitos, Perú", ID at 0202; rarely hrd sta, ads in Sp., 6/2 (Objio)
- 9475 EGYPT R. Cairo, 0130 in Eng; nx, mx (Pyatt) Choked up, telling of Israeli alleged atrocities; s/off to NA 0258, 6/11 (Hirst)
- 9455 PERU R. America, Lima, calls at 0228, foll. by recorded mx (Nblack)
- 7295 INDONESIA YDS, Sulawesi, Manado; 1400 Indonesian news (Sparks)
- 7275 NIGERIA Lagos w/Eng 0510, 6/2, app. back on freq. See June Flash Sheet (Glover)
- 7245 S. VIETNAM Saigon Home Ser. nightly 1000, Vietnamese, sometimes jammed (Padula)
- 7200 YUGOSLAVIA R. Belgrade s/on 0100 in Sp (Shaw)
- 7165 LIBYA w/nx b'cast in Arabic 2245-2257 (Baines)
- 7140 CYPRUS BBC, s/on 2200, nx; 2345 "London Calling Asia", Oriental lang (Objio) Since May 7 not sked here; Thai sked 2345-2400 11890//9625, WS 0000 (Ed)
- 7139 INDONESIA Ambon regional on this measured freq, good sig 2110 s/on, ID as "R. Republic Indonesia studio Ambon..." Also 1030 s/HS. 6/4 (Padula)
- 7120 MALAYSIA BBC Relay sta calls at 1125. Well hrd w/local ID (Jaar)
- 7118 INDONESIA Denpasar, solid sig nitely w/local pgm at around 1040 (Padula)
- 7115 CONGO D.R. "Ici Kinshasa", big signal at 0400 s/on (Nblack)
- 7105 SPAIN R. Nac. de Espana s/Sp mx at 2155 (Objio)
- 7050 EGYPT Cairo, with chants at 2155 (Objio)
- 6207 COSTA RICA R. Reloj, old friend, from 0500 to 0700 s/off. Also nitely s/on 1045; "Ave Maria" 1200, followed by full ID (Padula) "Lord's Prayer" at 0600 (Cabral)
- 6196 COLOMBIA R. Nacional, Bogotá, hrd dly at s/on 1140, also 4955 (Padula) 6195A at 0000 once R. Haiti was off. QRM channel (Jaar)
- 6195 TUNISIA R. Tunis w/Fr mx & comment. Familiar pop mx set to Fr ID 1130 (Shaw)
- 6185 BRAZIL R. Bandeirantes, from around 0830, seems to be s/on time; hrd to 1115 (Pad.)
- 6180 GUATEMALA TGWB, "Voz Guatemala" noted 1200-1315 w/marimba mx (Padula)
- 6175 ALGERIA R. Tv. Algerienne at 2301 w/Chopin, in Fr. QRM R. Guarani (Objio)
- 6175 BRAZIL R. Guarani w/ads and mx at 0300; mostly ads. 5/30 (Peters)
- 6175 MALAYSIA R. Malaysia hrd at 2245 s/on with IDs, faded 2315 (Padula)
- 6173 COLOMBIA R. Valledupar, HJDD, new freq, 5/20 at 1230. Move from 4815 (Objio) 6175, noted around 1200 recently (Jaar)
- 6170 VENEZUELA YVKG, R. Nacional on at 1000 w/ID. No ads 1000-1100 noted; long orch. class. mx, time in between, fades around 1115 (Padula)
- 6165 PHILIPPINES PBS, Manila, w/Eng pgm nitely at 0930, good (Padula)
- 6160 CANADA CKZU(?) w/mx pgm; tuned 0830 to 1000, when blocked by HJKJ (Padula) Relays CBU nx 0800, comp. ID 0805 (Bedwell)
- 6160 COLOMBIA R. Nueva Granada, "R. Cadena Nacional" w/pop songs incl. "Isle of Capri" in Sp, 0300 (Peters)
- 6155 JAPAN FEN, Tokyo, regular 0930A w/variety/mx pgmmg (Padula)
- 6150 SINGAPORE BBC FES w/Eng 2300-2330 dly; Chinese 2230-2300, good (Padula)
- 6150 AUSTRALIA VLR6 Melbourne, Eng, relays 3LO, s/on 0830; wx 0855, nx 0900, clear past 0950 (Bedwell)
- 6125 HONDURAS HRQ, R. Suyapa, pop mx & comp. ID 0505 s/off (Sparks) Freq. IDs, from 1100, like a local; never hrd before at such strength, s/on 5/29 (Padula)
- 6120 HAITI 4VEH s/on dly 1000 in Fr. No Eng noted as used to be at 1030 s/on (Padula)
- 6115 PERU R. Union, or Lear(?) Uses both of these calls. Shared trx? Str 1100 s/on, s/off 0600. Anybody def. on slogan? (Padula) OBZ40, relays MW sta. OBZ4W. Dick Wood had slogan "La Emisora del mejor sonido" (Ed)
- 6105 MEXICO XEQM, R. Frecuencia Juventud, Merida, Excel. lvl 0412-0500 tune-out. In pgm "La hora de banco Campesi" (sp?), 5:00 (Graham) 250 W. listed (Ed)

- 6095 COLOMBIA HJIW, "Voz Espinal" (Voz del Centro) have rec. verification on this. Hrd well at 1030 s/on (Padula) This listed in WRTM 67 for 4885 (Ed)
- 6090 AUSTRALIA VL16 Sydney, w/Eng; ID as "3rd Network" mx 0800, sports 0820 (Bedwell)
- 6080 E. GERMANY RBI in Sp 2230-2300, Eng to 2330. Algiers on freq to 2230 (Padula)
- 6075 COLOMBIA R. Sutatenza well audible w/ID 0140, foll. by semi-class. mx (Niblack)
- 6075 S. AFRICA RSA exp. freq., Eng to NA best of their freq; here at 0230-0325 s/off (Bedwell) At 0014 w/fair sig in Eng (Deal) 0215 w/"Afrikaans by Radio", test freq (Hauser)
- 6065 MEXICO XEXG s/on 1200 w/comm'l. pgmmg, good 5/29, weak since (Padula) LKW (Ed)
- 6062 THAILAND Ministry of Ed. sta. Very str. 1100 s/on w/ID Eng, into Thai 6/5 (Padula)
- 6060 CUBA Havana w/Creole 1100-1200, thot it Fr for a while, QRM Thailand (Padula)
- 6060 GUATEMALA TGRLA R. Cadena Landivar, nx 1200-1215, plenty ads; another beauty on 5/29; what went on that nite? (Padula) Magnetic storm in N. hemisphere! (Ed)
- 6045 PANAMA La Voz del Baru, David caught at 2300 w/Cath. Mass in Latin, to 0000, then Sp mx. No cmls. noted, and one ID "La Voz del Baru populares en David, Panama" 5/25 (Shaw)
- 6035 BURMA Rangoon, // 5040 around 1115; tlk in local lang, prob. Burmese, 6/5 (Padula)
- 6015 IVORY COAST R. Abidjan; still good sig, 2300 Fr mx, nx, & comment. (Shaw)
- 60124 PERU R. America, OAX4V, pop mx 0600 s/off (Sparks)
- 6010 EL SALVADOR YSS, San Salvador 0130-0230 tune-out, Sp mx & short Sp nx every 15 min. Freq IDs, "YSS, Alma-cuscatleca". QRM de VOA 0200 (Shaw)
- 6010 RYUKYU IS. Okinawa, VOA relay, hrd poorly at 0900 s/on, 6/10 (Mickle)
- 6005 CANADA CFCX World news 2100, hvy QRM, 6/1 (Michalenka)
- 6000 BRAZIL R. Inconfidencia, Belo Horizonte, 0129 mood mx; ID; only Havana and VOA stronger (Hauser)
- 59954 COLOMBIA HJGR, Voz del Pueblo w/ID 0118. Speech by Col. Pres to 0130 (Shaw)
- 5987 INDONESIA Local sta at Menado, listed 5990. Good reception around 1000 (Padula)
- 5978 GUYANA At last! VOA vacated 5985 channel. Guyana BS on Sun. 5/28 and 6/8 at s/on 0945 w/Eng ID foll. by Indian/native mx, faded by 1015. Is higher power used on Sun? S/on wkdays 0915 (Padula)
- 5970 COLOMBIA R. Horizonte, sometimes over-rides Canada, in ANZ trx! 0830-0930. Still hrd 1130 QRM USSR HS. (Padula)
- 5970 PERU OBX4Q, R. El Sol, Lima, noted at 0520 w/many cerveza comm'ls. (Mickle)
- 5955 GUATEMALA TGMA, R. Cultural 0207 ID, Billy Graham in Eng, good (Glover)
- 5955 NICARAGUA R. Zelaya 0455-0601 off, Sp and Eng, bad QRM Nancy, 5/21 (Glover)
- 5954 INDONESIA Local sta at Pakenbaru, should be on 5955; nitely from 1000A (Padula)
- 5954 COSTA RICA R. Casino, 0500-0530 Sp pgm w/pop hit tunes (Coulouras) 0500-0600 Eng pgm Carib. mx, many comm'ls. 6/4 (Shaw)
- 5950 HAITI La Voix de la Rev. Duvalieriste at 0100 w/pops, on 5/16 (Objio) Hrd from 0200-0300 tune-out, in Fr. Hrd mention of "Duvalier". Move from 5985? (Shaw) Hrd here end of May (Jaar)
- 5875 HONDURAS REP. HRI, Voz de Honduras, best sig ever hrd from Ci. Sp mx and ads 0030, ID every 15 min w/chimes that sound like "ding-dong", on 6/1, not since (Shaw)
- 5872 BOLIVIA R. San José, Oruru, tuned 0030 to 0045 fade-out, all Sp quality mx, wk, 6/3 (Shaw)
- 5095 COLOMBIA R. Sutatenza, on good nites strongest sig from LA. Also on 6075//5075, fades 1230 (Padula)
- 5060 ANGOLA R. Clube de Huambo, peaks 2215; hrd w/pop songs in Eng 6/3 (Padula)
- 5060 ECUADOR R. Catolica, HCRP1, nitely 1130 s/on w/prayers, hymns. QRM from an Indonesian regional on 5065 (Padula)
- 5052 SINGAPORE R. Singapura, 5/2, 1330 in Eng (Cabral)
- 5050 VENEZUELA R. Cultura w/Sp songs; time after each selection covered by Ute, 0210 (Peters)
- 5047 INDONESIA YDJ, political commentary at 1345 (Sparks) Jogjakarta (Ed)
- 5041 PORT. GUINEA Bissau, fair sig, peaks at 2230. Hrd w/Port songs, armts. Faded by 2300 (9 A.M. local) Propagation across Afr., So. Indian Ocean (Padula)
- 5035 CENT. AFRICAN REP. Bangui, quite good 2145A w/usual Afr mx, Fr armts (Padula)

- 5030 VENEZUELA R. Continente, s/on 0930 wkdays, 1000 Sun; could be hrd w/crystal set!
(Padula)
- 5015 BOLIVIA CP48, R. Universo, classical mx and ID 0230 (Sparks)
- 5008 DOMINICAN REP. R. Cristal 0346-0404.5 s/off. Pop mx, s/off anmt. 0402, then
anthem, and off (Graham)
- 4990 VENEZUELA R. Barquisimeto, Sp. and mx, s/off 0359 (Bedwell)
- 4985 MALAYSIA R. Malaysia at 1300 w/nx in Eng. (Cabral) From Penang (Ed.)
- 4972 CAMEROON R. Yaoundé at 2155 w/afr mx, quite good (Padula)
- 4970 VENEZUELA R. Rumbos, consistent sig, fades 1045 (Padula)
- 4955 COLOMBIA R. Nacional de Col., Bogota, 0345-0355, 5/31(Fair)Complete ID in Sp.
at 0500 s/off (Bedwell)Usually best in band 0200(Ferry) Dly. at 1140 s/on (Padula)
- 4940 VENEZUELA R. Yaracuy, from 4880, QRM'd by R. Dif. Haitienne at 0000 (Objio)
0320-0400 s/off, Sp, many IDs. Fair, but QRM de 4935(Glover)YVERA, pop mx, ID and
noticias after each mx sel; 0400 s/off (Sparks)
- 4934 PERU "R. Tropical en Tarapoto" ID hrd at s/on at 1055 each nite (Padula)
- 4926 SP. GUINEA ID as "Transmite R. Ecuatoria, Zata" at 2205, 6/3 at tremendous lvl.
(Padula)
- 4923 ECUADOR R. Quito logged at s/on 1100, quite good (Padula)
- 4900 VENEZUELA YVVK, R. Juventud, regular at 1030 (Padula)
- 4890 VENEZUELA R. Dif. Venez., w/NY Yankees game, then mx; ID 0417 for MW and SW(Fair)
- 4872 INDONESIA W. Irian, RRI Sorong, Indonesian mx to 1400 s/off (Sparks)
- 4865 BRAZIL R. Clube do Para, appeared in June Frenx as 4965, incorrectly (Mblack)
ly typo (Ed.)
- 4865 BRUNEI R. Brunei, 1400 mx in Eng, s/off 1430 (Cabral)
- 4860 VENEZUELA YVGE, ID both as R. Mundo and R. Maracaibo, pop mx, noticias, 0403
s/off (Sparks) Reg. hrd 1030 (Padula)
- 4855 BIAFRA New secessionist E. Nigeria province hrd dly as "Voice of Biafra", "B'stg.
Corp. of Biafra", from the "Peoples Democratic Rep. of Biafra". Condx poor in
evening; s/on 0500 quite good; QRM adj freq either RTTY or jamming (Calkin)
- 4830 VENEZUELA YVOK, Voz del Táchira, regular at 1030 (Padula)
- 4830 ECUADOR HCJS1, Ondas del Ángel, around 1130 when Venez. faded out. Typical
"Andean" melodies, quite good (Padula)
- 4825 N. VIETNAM Hanoi around 1100 w/talk in Vietnamese. 4634 outlet not hrd in some
time; this may be the new freq. (Padula)
- 4815 PERU R. Amazonas now s/on at earlier time; hrd w/ID at 1015. Also anncd. 9770,
but this not audible (Padula)
- 4810 VENEZUELA R. Popular; a good sta, regular at 1030 (Padula)
- 4807 SAO TOME Hrd at last at fade-in around 2150, w/Eng from Lisbon. Poor quality
sig. RTTY QRM on 4805; diff. to follow pga. Sig. strength changes from day to
day. Hope it varies (Padula)
- 4795 DOMINICAN REP. HIAS, Onda Musical, pop mx and ID 0430 s/off (Sparks)
- 4790 DOMINICAN REP. Onda Musical, moved from 4770(Objio) Onda Musical Santo Domingo,
hrd here now, anncs. 4780. Better sig (Jaar)
- 4780 VENEZUELA YVLI, Voz de Carabobo, ID often, hrd around 1030 (Padula)
- 4780 ECUADOR R. Atahualpa, hrd w/ID 1130 after YVLI fades out, quite good (Padula)
- 4777 GABON R. Gabon, very strong on Sat. extended sched around 2150; afr mx (Padula)
- 4770 ECUADOR R. Cenit, another regular at 1115 (Padula) 400 W. listed (Ed.)
- 4760 PERU R. Tingo Maria, Tingo Maria hrd from 0550-0608 s/off(Dexter)Sparks' Unid?
(Ed.)
- 4710 BRAZIL R. Dif. do Maranhão, Sao Luis, pop Port. mx at 0140 (Objio)
- 4705 CAPE VERDE IS. Measured freq, w/pop port. songs, obviously using more than list-
ed power; peaks around 2230(Padula)R. Clube Lindelo, listed for 4715, w/250 and
450 W. listed (Ed.)
- 4600 NEPAL R. Kathmandu w/nx b'cast in Eng by YL at 1500, fair. "This news is coming
to you from R. Nepal". Varied w/card.(Padula)5 min. clear in Eng 1245, pop mx and
Eng, 1250 gone. (Shaw)
- 3975 INDONESIA YDI Surabaya, pol. comment in Indonesian at 1345 (Sparks)

- 35 FRENCH GUIANA Cayenne hrd 2230 w/Fr. drama, unusual at this time; hrd because R. Hit Musical and R. Barcelona are off(Objio) Well hrd to 0100 s/off, always in Fr. (Jaar)
- 3385 NEW GUINEA R. Rabaul Eng ID 0800, then mx. Clear w/S9 sig, 6/4 (Bedwell)
- 3380 GUATEMALA R. Chortis, Jocotan in at 0100-0130 tune-out, w/Sp.songs (Fair) La Voz de la Chortis hrd w/lots of ads at 0100 (Jaar)
- 3350 GHANA R. Ghana, news in Eng 2230, SINPO 43334 also hrd 3366 same time(Baines)
- 3326 NIGERIA Kaduna w/nx in Eng by man at 0503, weak, some slop from CHU (Niblack)
- 3320 S. AFRICA Paradys, Afrikaans ser., pop mx at 0500 (Sparks)
- 3285 S. AFRICA Paradys, Eng lang ser., Eng nx at 0500, 7 A.M. clock chimes (Sparks)
- 3265 GUYANA R. Demerara, s/off at 0245 w/ID and national anthem on 6/3 (Objio)
- 3258 VENEZUELA R. Puerto Cabello 0150-0230 tune-out. Pop mx; anncr between selections fighting it out w/mandolin mx in background (Graham)
- 3250 S. AFRICA Springbok Radio, commercial ser. at 0500 (Sparks)
- 3222 MAURETANIA R. Mauretania hrd from 2245-2300 Sat, 5/13 (Baines)
- 3222 TOGO "Ici Lomé" at 0530 after IS and nat'l. anthem, strong lvl. (Niblack) 3220, s/on Fr. 0530; high power sig. used this freq now; only low power on 5047 this time. Usually strong het. (Sparks)
- 3204 NIGERIA Ibadan hrd at 0535 w/nx editorial by W., and ID, 5/3 (Niblack)
- 2446 REUNION St. Denis, Réunion at last! 0231-0257 fade-out. 2 min.of nx 0232, then Fr. pop mx w/YL anncr, 6/3 (Graham)

???? UNIDENTIFIED????

- 9535± 5 EC Unid, 1730-1800 s/off, 2/3.0 w/British accent, played hit tunes(Coulouras)
- 10650A Unid. in Russ at 1925 s/on, w/YL, sounded like "ovorit vansing'u" (Shaw)
- 9000A Unid. Chin. s/on 1115 w/Oriental plinky-plunk;veherent;text, mention Lao & Chiang; Abrupt end 1129. hrd while keeping ear on Israel 9009, 5/25 (Shaw)

Tnx a million for some fine support with many reports, despite some very trying DX condx. A big NASWA welcome to all new members; also glad to see some long-time members active again, now that summer has given them more time.

I wish that I could meet everyone at the AFARC Convention; unfortunately, a prior commitment will keep me in Texas and New Mexico the week of Aug. 4th. So, I will say "Howdy" to all you "AFARCists" now, and hope to have that eyeball QSO in the future.

73, and remember, the summer static will soon be over. - DEL-

THX TO THIS MONTH'S REPORTERS

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Fred Baines, N.S. 51-3 | Vic Jaar, Haiti HC-183D |
| Bob Bedwell, Calif. HA-63 | Henry Michalenka, R.I. Lealtone 4597 |
| Lynn Bradley, Ind. NC-54 | Gary Mickle, Calif. SW-4 |
| Ed Brhel, Ohio S-120 | Al Niblack, Ind. SX-100 II |
| Stanley Cabral, Calif. HQ-180A | César Objio, Dom. Rep. |
| Gregg Calkins, N. B. S-108, GR-54 | Bob Padula, Australia Marconi D-28 |
| Rick Charnes, N. J. HA-230 | Ralph Perry, Ill.: Star Roamer |
| Elias Coulouras, Mass. | Frank Peters, Ill. MRO-500 |
| Barry Deal, Neb. HA-230 | Ed Pyatt, S. C. Radhola 61-5 |
| Gerry Dexter, Wis. HQ-180 | Frank Richardson, Fla. GR-54 |
| Walt Fair, Texas SX-99 | Ed Shaw, Va. SX-130 |
| Art Glover, Wash. HQ-180A | Bill Sparks, Calif. HQ-180A |
| Bill Graham, N. Y. HQ-180A | Jim Thornton, Calif. SW-4A |
| Glenn Hauser, N. B. HQ-180A | Dan Trigilio, Conn. G-P-990A |
| Del Hirst, Texas HQ-100 | SCDX/WRS |

NASWA Report Forms available from the Editor for a self-addressed stamped envelope:
 Del Hirst, Loggings Ed., NLSH, 202 Birch St., Snyder, Texas 79549

CONDITIONS...POOR HERE, PHENOMENAL THERE.

Del Hirst, Texas first noted complete absence of any Europeans on the 25mb on 5/25. again on 5/29, although there were bits of reception on 31m but with severe QSB. Then on 5/31 Ascension was heard at s/on, apologizing for the poor reception "during the past week which was caused by an ionospheric storm, that has now subsided".

Art Glover, Washington noted the disturbance from about 5/25 to 5/31 and reports that the higher frequencies were about blacked out except for a few stations in the Far East coming in during a.m.

Frank Peters, Illinois commented that on 5/23 there was almost a complete black out which took several days to settle down.

Glenn Hauser, New Mexico also noted this, stating that on 5/23 at 1840 there was a complete black out of SW propagation lasting for 20 minutes before a few weak signals reappeared on the 13 and 16mbs. It took several hours for condx to normalize and was disturbed for several days.

On the other hand, from Bob Padula, Australia we are informed of phenomenal reception from European stations on 5/28 and from Latins on 5/29. Bob says that the strength of various LA signals was stronger than ever before heard. He adds, "On the night of 5/29 here in Australia, conditions were fantastic during evening hours for trans-Pacific propagation."

So, while one side of the world was blacked out, the other side was enjoying some exceptionally fine reception.

SOME DO's AND DONT's WHEN REPORTING

DONT...

- Guess at frequencies. If you are unsure of exact, place an "A" after the approximate...i.e, 15980A
- Guess at ID of a station. If you are unsure of it, mention "tentative". Most likely your editor can ID it for you.
- Forget to report times in Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Use no other.
- Submit reports that you copy from another bulletin or publication unless you give proper credits so specifying.
- Forget to give date of logging, based on GMT.

DO.....

- Type reports or write/print legibly so editor can read, avoiding errors.
- Mail reports in advance of deadlines to make sure they are rcvd by editor and will included in current bulletin.
- Mention make/model of your receiver
- Enclose SASE with report if you have question(s) for editor to answer or request report forms.
- Begin reports with higher freqs listed first, consecutively to lower.
- Avoid using abbreviations that are uncommon to the hobby.
- Report as regularly as possible.
- List only those loggings you consider your best for the month. This does mean signalwise, but rather DXwise or most interesting to you SWLwise.

UNBEATABLE COMBINATIONS!!

NASWA

UNITY

and

and

NORTH AMERICAN SHORTWAVE ASSOCIATION

P.O.Box 989

Altoona, Pa. 16603

July 167

FLASH



SHEET

July 167

Last minut news/tips

Last minut news/tips

Our apologies and following corrections to errors/omissions in last months FS. ARMENIA frequency was inadvertently left out...it should have been 17775. Also re ALGIERS (listed tentative) on 6108, the time was given as 0660, it should have been 0600. Both these errors were on the part of Hdqs and not on Mr. Niblack. Ed.

AUSTRALIA: Radio Australia to Pacific on new 9540 w/ABC news at 1800. Is not heard //9600. (August Balbi, Calif.)

CANADA: CBC changes: 21595 replaces 21460 at 1215-2150. 11945 to NA 2300 //15190. 11760 to Pacific 0730-0930 //9630. (August Balbi, Calif.)

CHINA: Peking sked; 0100-0300 to EGNA in English on 17680//15060. 0300-0500 to WCNA on 17680//new 17755//15095 in English. 1900-2200 in French on 15095. (August Balbi, Calif.)

EGYPT(UAR): Cairo on new 17930 Arabic 1630-1800. French 2030 on 17690. (August Balbi, Calif.)

MALAYSIA: FESBBC new sign on time 0855 w/BBC news 0900 on 17880//11750, 11955, 9725. (August Balbi, Calif.)

PHILIPPINES: FEBC now on 11850 replacing 11770 at 1600-1735 w/Russian. English ID at 1730. (August Balbi, Calif.)

THAILAND: HSK9 again on 11910 from 11920. Sign on 0930 in lang. English ID and nx at 1030. (August Balbi, Calif.)

LIBERIA: ELWA, in an austerity move, has cutback 25% of all programming. Measure is designed to wipe out a financial deficit. Adjustments had to be made in its broadcast sked and a number of Liberian staff members dismissed. It is hoped the situation can be corrected in the near future. (Bruce Goldman, New York)

CONGO(DR): Lubumbashi has been recently noted w/African songs on 9540 around 2230. Kinshasa on 9775 can be heard in the clear w/request program and French or African songs after 2200. (Victor Jaar, Haiti)

DOM:REPUBLIC: To the list of DR stations that appeared in June Frendx, add these following which are now active, altho a few irregular. 3355 La Voz de la Romana; 3385 Radio Hit Musical, Santiago; 4790 Onda Musical, Santo Domingo; 4840 La Voz del Atlantico, Puerto Plata. (Victor Jaar, Haiti)

HAITI: Radio Diffusion Capoise, Cap-Haitien which was to have started possible operation with tests on 6175 has not done so to date. Letter rcvd end of May indicated operating license still pending. Owners hope tests can begin during June, but nothing certain yet. (Victor Jaar, Haiti)

IRAQ: Baghdad is being heard on new outlet of 11785. Note with Arabic at 0415. (Victor Jaar, Haiti)

USA: DXing Worldwide program via WNYW is now heard on Saturdays at 1735 on 15440, 17730, 17845 and 21530. Also on Sundays at 1935 on 15440, 17845 and 21530. (WNYW)

ARMENIA: Radio Erevan hrd with Armenian program on a Sat. 0300-0330 on 17775. It open with usual IS/ID. At 0320-0325 there was a talk in English about Armenia. I would also mention R. Moscow was hrd on 17780 w/program to LA 0230-0300*.. then R. Erevan also came on*seemingly without a break in carrier. (Bob Padula, Australia)

IRAN: Radio Teheran noted on 7064 with native lang at 1900, ID at 1929, then into French. At 1930 R. Peking also came on same freq, also in French, wiping out Teheran. Strange this should be. I wonder who had this out-of-band freq first? (Bob Padula, Australia)

SYRIA: "Huna Dinashk" has resked and now noted on 17865 sign on at 0300 with very strong signal. (Al Niblack, Ind.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Radio Prague now using new freq of 17840. Noted with ID at 2345 in Spanish. (Al Niblack, Ind.)

EGYPT(UAR): Radio Cairo beamed to Brazil heard at 2330 on 17760. In Portuguese. N. F. lists 17755, but it aint so. (Niblack)

PAKISTAN: Radio Pakistan well hrd on 17745 w/ID at 0250, into music. Also opens on this freq to S.E. Asia at 0300 and announce //15335 after IS. (Al Niblack, Ind.)

BRAZIL: Radio Marajoara-ZYE21, caught w/ID at 2239. Good signal. Is also heard sometimes on rechecks, sometimes not. Wonder if not on reg sked, or if bad condx? (Al Niblack, Indiana) Freq is 15245!!

LITHUANIA: Radio Vilnius hrd in Eng at 2240 on 15210. Announces //11730, 11970, 15260 and 15460. (Al Niblack, Ind.) Noted 2230-2300 w/Eng to NA on 15460. (Bob Padula)

SOUTH AFRICA: Radio RSA has moved to 11970 hrd around 2345. Is a bad channel due lots of slop from other stations on same and nearby freqs. (Al Niblack, Ind.)

BRAZIL: Radio Record hrd with definite ID on 11965 at 2310. Much native mx and mny commercials. (Al Niblack, Ind.)

WINDWARD IS.: WBS on 11970 noted at 2329 with pop music and time chex. Strong sig and good modulation. Increase in power?? (Al Niblack, Ind.)

GREECE: NBI, Athens can be heard on 15345 at 2300 s/on in Greek. Good level though squeezed. (Al Niblack, Ind.)

COSTA RICA: La Voz da la Victor is plenty active again on 9615. Heard with many IDs and programming native mx with some American pop, English lyrics. This station hadnt been hrd for awhile...now has reappeared on the dial. Hrd from 0305 tuning. (Al Niblack, Indiana)

URUGUAY: R. Carve logged 0230-0245 on 6155 w/Spanish and commercials. Its been awhile since I hrd this one. (Al Niblack, Ind.)

ECUADOR: Voz de Manabi on 4812 sometimes loggable around 0300. Typical native with all Spanish/Ecuadorian "tone". Listed for 4810, possibly varies a bit in freq. The power is 300w (?). (Al Niblack, Ind.)

NIGERIA: External Service, Lagos noted opening at 1700 on new freq 21690 and announcing //17805, another new freq. Hrd w/IS and into English. (Al Niblack, Ind.)

PORTUGAL: Radio Portugal on new freq of 15315. Heard w/ID at 2330 then into news by female anncr in Portuguese. (Niblack)

ROUMANIA: Among many new freqs now used by Radio Bucharest, hrd 15225 at 0500 closing Eng program. (Al Niblack, Ind.)

MONGOLIA: Ulan Bator heard on 6383 on a Sunday around 1130. Was the Home Service and was in a Russian lang, with music and vocals. (Bob Padula, Australia)

NEW HEBRIDES: Port Vila now being heard from around 0630 on 3965 on Tues-Fri only. Noted w/music, French and local lingo. Abrupt s/off at 0711. (Bob Padula, Aust.)

VATICAN: Vatican Radio hrd on 15135 with xnsn to Africa at 1635. (Al Niblack) Is sked on 17860//15285 at 2300 in Portuguese and at 2330-2400 in Spanish. (A. Balbi)

PAPUA: Radio Rabaul on irregularly hrd 0800, ABC news 0900. (August Balbi)

CHILE: CEL196 sticking to freq of 11960. Heard IS and ID at 2330. Usual Spanish. (Al Niblack, Ind.)

ETHIOPIA: ETLF on new freq 7245 w/religious program, ID at 0400 in English. ARO QRM. (Al Niblack, Ind.)

PERU: Radio Eco Eco Eco noted on 9665 at s/off at 0455 w/Spanish ID after national anthem. Thats a switch from most formats! (Al Niblack, Ind.)

BOTSWANA: BBC must still be using 4845 from Francistown as outlet and relay, as one of the servicesso from London annces at 0400 sign on. Hrd 6/8. (Al Niblack)

UAR: Radio Cairo now using 7095 outlet. Hrd 6/12 w/ID and Arabic. (Al Niblack)