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✓ NORTH AMERICAN SHORTWAVE ASSOCIATION



AUGUST

1967

NASWA HEADQUARTERS

POST OFFICE BOX 989

ALTOONA, PENNA. 16603

.....

ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE!

With this edition of our bulletin, we celebrate our first anniversary as an all-SWBC club. Let us hope we will be celebrating many more to come.

As Executive Editor, I would take this opportunity to express thanks to all who have made the occasion possible, especially those who have served us so well in capacity as editors of the various sections of our bulletins. The likes of such as Don Jensen, Del Hirst, Gregg Calkin, Dan Henderson, are hard to come by this day in our hobby. There is no other club which has a more devoted and sincere staff. It has been my pleasure to be associated with them, not only as fellow editors/members, but also as friends. I know I speak for each individual member when I say they are held in high esteem. To list or point out others who have helped making our first all-SWBC anniversary a reality, would be quite impossible...they are numerous. I would thus only say thanks to everyone who has given us support over the past year. No other club can be more appreciative nor proud of its membership support than NASWA!

In way of celebrating this month, we release our official Country List. You will find your copy herewith as part of August Friends. Save it; It will play an important part in our club/hobby futurewise. Study it, become familiar with it!

...Bill Eddings

ANNOUNCING NEW MIMEO FUND DRIVE! Effective immediately, we will accept any/all form of donations in order that we might purchase a new mimeo or duplicating machine. And, after new one is at hand, we will "gift" to ANARC, the one we are now using. Thus, any and all members who donate to our new machine, will also be doing ANARC and affiliates a favor. And in case there are some who wonder why we seek a new machine for NASWA use, it is due the fact the one we have at present is not readily suitable for long-run printings. A new/better machine will result in more appreciable bulletins and will also aid in expediting/remediating workload at club headquarters.

Any/all members wishing to donate/contribute are requested to mail such to club hqqs. Please be sure to make checks/money-orders payable to North American SW Assn., not to any officer/editor/individual. As donations/contributions are received each month, we will list names in bulletins (unless you specify otherwise!)

No amount will be refused...we will need every/all we can get. This is the first of announcements...others will follow in coming months. Who will be first..YOU???????????

* * * * *

NEXT MONTH: An exclusive "interim" report on mystery station, Radio Libertad; Another exclusive "Through the eyes of an Arab" a DXers firsthand view of the Mid-East crisis; Article on Ghana's new SW transmitting center; Feature on La Voz de Costa Rica; Article "Keeping Track" re importance of record keeping; Clandestine Corner will feature Cuba's Radio Rebelde; Charlie Loudenboemer will give his version of the ANARC convention; And there will be plenty more....all in next Friends, "The SWBC Journal". Dont miss it!!!!

FRENDX is the official publication of the North American SW Association, expressly for the SWL and DXer interested in Shortwave Broadcasting by international radio stations. There are no subscriptions; Only active, in good standing members entitled to receive copies other than samples or exchanges. Membership fee in NASWA is \$5.00 per year, 12 editions sent via third-class mail in North America (via surface mail abroad). For those desiring first-class delivery, an additional \$2.00 fee is required. Airmail rates also available, write Hdqs for info.

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

FRENDX STAFF

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Special Contributors	Al Niblack, Gerry Dexter, Victor Jaar, Cesar Objio, Barry Williams, Bob Padula, Richard Wood, Art Glover, Ed Shaw, Doug Benson, Frank Peters, Bruce Goldman, Bruce Churchill, August Balbi, Bill Graham, Glenn Hauser, Gordon Nelson

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

Our motto...
"UNITY and FRIENDSHIP"

COMMENT ON RADIO AMERICAS

It is a coincidence that two radio magazines, Electronics Illustrated and Radio-TV Experimenter, in their current editions, feature articles about Radio Americas. Both state a point, which is clear to all except those who wont see, that the station is on Swan Island. But beyond that similarity, the two articles are quite different. One, billed by RTVE as "The Real Truth about Radio Americas", by Ken Sinon, a University of Florida student, is superficially researched piece that hardly lives up to its title. The other, "Radio Americas and the CIA", by Tom Kneitel, in EI, is carefully done, well researched and can be recommended to students of this clandestine broadcasting station.

We'd long considered publishing an in-depth study of Radio Swan/Americas in Frendx, based on two years of research for the DXplorer Radio Association. This manuscript, about 75 typewritten pages in length, has been circulated privately to those interested in clandestines. It contains data not to be found in other published studies of the station. But we have refrained from doing so for several reasons; (1) Considering its length, even in serialized form, would have taken many months and general interest among club members would probably not warrant such space usage. (2) We didnt feel there would be any benefit to NASWA members for Frendx to become embroiled in the lengthy and rather silly debate about the station which has raged in several other club and magazines recently. (3) For all but the most dyed-in-the-wool Radio Americas fan, Kneitels articles on the station which have appeared in various easily available radio magazines, present the basics of the matter. There have been plenty of erroneous details about Radio Americas printed in bulletins and magazines, but the DXer who wants the basic facts will find them in Kneitels articles which are accurate in the main.

The heart of the matter, as related by Kneitel, is that Radio Swan and Radio Americas are and were on Swan Island and that both are clandestine operations of the Central Intelligence Agency. Most interesting, in his current EI article, are his comments on the possible future of Radio Americas. Our own information agrees with his remarks that Radio Americas is probably near the end of its rope. Whether the mission of Radio Americas is merged with that of the more recent secret Radio Libertad, or whether a new operation is initiated, remains to be seen. But since we believe before very long Radio Americas will be just history, we dont now intend to present any lengthy report on it in Frendx. This "mystery" has long been solved. It is now time to concentrate our attention on what may be its successor, Radio Libertad.

There is still much to be learned about Radio Libertad, though we think that Kneitels suggestion that it might be located "in or near the Bahamas or Lesser Antilles" is incorrect. Next month Frendx will feature an "interim" report on what we believe we know about Radio Libertad. Certainly we are not as sure about this data as we are about Radio Americas, but we hope you will find it interesting and a "take-off point" for further research on this operation.

Dont miss next months SWBC Center section! Another NASWA first!

ATTENTION!!

To all members who attended the ANARC convention in Chicago...we request you send us your personal report on all that went on. Tell us in your own words, give your own comments and opinions firsthand. If enough response is received hereto, we will have a special section exclusively in next months bulletin. Members are asked to mail all convention reports direct to club Hdqs direct to club Hdqs direct to club Hdqs! Tnx!! Keep in mind that the deadline will be the 15th of the month (August) as per usual!!! Our boy Charlie Loudenboomer will be reporting, giving his version of what went on, but it will be up to those who were there, to know whtehr or not he was/wasnt present.

Do you have one of the NEW NASWA club rubber stamps? If not, now is good time to get one. All you need do is send along order and \$1.00 to headquarters, yours will be in return mail, via first-class. One of the best ways you can publicize the club, is by using the club stamp on all your mail...cards, letters, reports, etc. Get yours now!

ATTENTION!!

AROUND THE CLUBS

CIDXC: In a letter from Ralph Irace, Jr. new President of this club, he informs us that his candidacy for like post w/CIDXC has been dropped, at his request. However he plans to continue certain editorial work for CIDXC nonetheless.

NNRC: Due to personal commitments and vocational pursuits, Jack Keene has found it necessary to resign his editorship of Statistics Column. New editor to be named.

ASWLC: After election of new officers, now in progress, this club hopes to become an all-WCNA organization, dedicated to the West Coast DXer and with all-West Coast leadership. It also has announced three new additions to its editorial staff; Robert

LaRose-Novice Column, James Widner-Feature Editor, and Brian Doherty-Cardswap Editor.

WIDXA: We repeat, contrary to what's been stated in other bulletins, Victor Jaar is the SWBC editor and Cesar Objio is the MW editor. Margaret Hinkson is still President.

DXI: Although this club has not formally or officially announced its demise, it has not published any bulletins, nor replied to all mail sent it by members, since new Exec. Editor Robert Hejl took over.

WMRC: Joe Johnson still trying to keep his club in operation with help of a few loyal editors and very little membership support.

ICDXC: We take this opportunity to welcome newest addition to the ANARC family. The Intercontinental DX Club has its Hdqs in Ontario and is headed by Richard Langley. (Canadian DX Club-CIDXC, Newark News Radio Club-NNRC, American SWL Club-ASWLC, West Indian DX Association-WIDXA, DX International-DXI, Worldwide Monitors Radio Club-WMRC and Intercontinental DX Club-ICDXC, Canadian International DX Club-CIDXC are all affiliates of ANARC along with NASWA.)

ARDXC: Australian Radio DX Club planning a convention next year. This will be first of its kind ever held in Australia. Plans have not yet been finalized, but depending on support from members, may take place in Melbourne either the last week of January or during Easter holidays. Questionnaires have been sent to all members and early replies are very heartening. (B. Padula)

"DXing enables a person to expand his own horizons, and to help others expand theirs!"
William Matthews, Houston, Pa.

NOT AT ALL GOOD!!

Perhaps the most QRMing factor, when it comes to "Unity and Friendship" between the DX clubs of the world, is the frictions brought about by editorials written by officers/editors of different bulletins.

Not long ago, an officer of a certain overseas club, filling in for that club's Exec. Editor who was away at the time, found reason to take offense to an editorial that had been written/contained in a bulletin of a North American club. Seems the Exec.Ed. of the NA club saw fit to enter into, shall we say "debate" with the overseas club OM, and brought out points that were pointedly political. The overseas club officer then retaliated by threatening to declare "war" on the NA club. (This is HOBBY talk?!) When the Exec. Editor of the overseas club returned, learned of what his replacement had done, he made it known that he was not in agreement...and so the replacement then resigned his office.

The Exec. Editor of the overseas club did what he thought in best interest of, not only his club, but the hobby overall; He did right and is to be commended!

Yet, even so, the NA Editor has again come out with still another editorial, though injected into/along with report dealing w/ the country of the overseas club in point, adding even more friction...continuing to QRM relations between the clubs involved. And again his writings dwell on matters of political nature rather than hobby.

What is really bad is that the NA editor writes as though he were speaking on behalf of all his club members, yet in fact, he is only giving his own personal opinion/view. VERY few of his fellow members are appreciative of his actions. Regretful it is that such a well-versed and knowledgeable DXer, heading a most worthy club, cannot realize the ill he is doing. Regretful it is that he permits personal, and worse yet, political opinions, to jeopardize his club, fellow-clubs, and the hobby in general.

I would here, now, appeal to this man.... Let not your position, your office, nor your ego govern your actions. Consider your fellow members, brother hobbyists, and let to enter in "heart". Cease allowing dark clouds to hover; Seek to add sunshine. Wipe away the scowls, and help to bring smiles!

I would here, now, appeal to this man.... Let not your position, your office, nor your ego govern your actions. Consider your fellow members, brother hobbyists, and let to enter in "heart". Cease allowing dark clouds to hover; Seek to add sunshine. Wipe away the scowls, and help to bring smiles!

Bill Eddings
NASWA

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS



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

Nuno Viegas Vaz, Caixa Postal 3311, Luanda, Angola "Although only in the hobby for just six months, I am becoming very interested. My receiver is a Trio 9R-59 and I use a doublet antenna. Age is 33 and I am an insurance inspector by vocation. An single. Have sixteen QSLs so far. Belong to ISWL, RSGB and RNYWSWLC. Interested in contests, awards, also traveling. Learned about NASWA via WRTH."

Michael Mochizuki, 2365A Palolo Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816 "Began in hobby about 3½ months ago and have 17 QSLs to date. I use a Hallicrafters S-120 rx and a 75' long-wire antenna. Am 16, highschool student. Interested in stamps, AROing; cardswapping, as well as awards and contests. Member of ARRL and NNRC. Read about NASWA in the '67 edion of Communications Handbook published by PE."

Gordon P. Nelson, 19 Irma Avenue, Watertown, Mass. 02172 "Was active on SWBC 1954-58 when I was editor for URDXC and during which time I QSL'd 131 countries. Took up MW/BCB in '63 and have 116 QSLs herefrom thus far. Currently serving as NRC International editor. Rx is a honebrew as is most other of my very specialized gear. Antenna setup includes a loop, Adcock SW and various random wires. Main interests center on the technical aspects of DXing, rx and antenna design, direction finding and computer prediction of reception. Also interested in cryptanalysis. Am 25, married and teach at MIT. Join NASWA after first hearing of it via friend/member Don Jensen."

William A. Matthews, 222 Hodgson Avenue, Houston, Penna. 15342 "Began DXing in 1963. Present receiver is a Knight R-100A with a Zenith M722 also on hand. Antenna is a 23m longwire. Other gear in shack is a VM Tape recorder, model 750. Age is 20, an college student, single. Interested in awards, contests, stamps, science fiction and do some/limited taping. Am member of BDXC, RCDXC, WCCGB and FDXCI. Hold third-class RT license. Join NASWA after hearing of it via Bill Eddings."

Robert E. March, 2571 Millstream Road, Victoria, B.C., Canada "Am 28, married and my vocation is building contractor. Have been SWLing for about a year, use a Marconi CSR5 rx and a 50' longwire antenna. Have 85 QSLs to date. Am interested in contests, awards, electronics and pen pals. Read about NASWA in PE Communications Handbook."

Arthur A. Seivers, 402-Kratz Road, Monticello, Illinois 61856 "A student at ISU, an single, 20 and just starting in the SWL hobby. Receiver is a Realistic DX-7S and I use a Hygain SW-6 antenna. Am interested in Social Science (my major in college) and model railroading. Belong to NNRC. Read of NASWA in Poptronics magazine."

Michael Rude, 2105 Redondela Drive, San Pedro, Calif. 90732 "Am an ARO (WN6VTP) very interested in SWLing. Age is 15 and I am in highschool. Rx is a Haethkit GR-64 and my antenna is a 70' L shaped longwire, and 15m bean. Interested in awards, contests, astronomy and science fiction. Am member of EIDX. Read of NASWA in WRTH and EI mag."

Louis H. Fried, 101 N. Craig, Apt.2, Pasadena, Calif. 91107 "Am 22, married, full time college student majoring in history, with physical ed minor. Rx is a Zenith TransOceanic and I use a longwire anetnna. Am newcomer to hobby of SWLing. NASWA is my first club and I read about it in the PE Communications Handbook."

Ralph Washofsky, 226 Elmwood Drive, Lafayette, Louisiana 70501 "An attorney by profession, I am married, 37, have two children. New to the hobby. Rx is a Knight StarRoamer and antenna is a longwire. Am a member of NRC. Read about NASWA in recent PE mag."

James McColley, Route 2 Box 127K, Orange, Virginia 22960 "I am 16 and in tenth grade. Just starting in the hobby. Use a Hallicrafters S-120 and a 75' longwire. Interested in contests, awards, also on track team and in school band. Plan to begin cardswapping in future. Join NASWA after hearing of it via friend/member Danny Jamison."

Robert Hagerman, 475 Wilson Street, Henlock, Michigan 48226 "Began SWLing in '64. Am 15, in 10th grade. Have QSL'd 42 countries so far. Equipment includes Knight StarRoamer, Eico VOM, Haethkit Q-multiplier, Lafayette RK-142 tape recorder. (cont'd. next page)

New Members, cont'd...

The antenna I use is a fan type, five element. I am interested in awards, contests, cardswaps, tapesponding, also collect stamps and coins. Heard about NASWA from Dick Jennenon and Ed Shaw. Am much enthused about being a fellow-member."

David L. Mayes, 255 N. Portage Path, Apt. 208, Akron, Ohio 44303 "Wanting to increase my understanding of world affairs, I have decided to take up SWL hobby. I am 25, single, college grad and presently working as research engineer. Although I have no appreciable receiver now, I plan on purchasing new one soon, become an active member. Other of my interests are photography and sports cars. Learned about NASWA via WRTH."

George V. Roberts, 34 Clyde Street, Newtonville, Mass. 02160 "Became interested in the hobby while serving with the U.S. Coast Guard and have now been an active SWL for about four months. Am 23, single, and employed at Raytheon. Use a RBM-5 (USN Surplus) and a Zenith M660 as rx's, and a 100' longwire antenna. Have QSL'd 15 of the 16 countries logged so far. NASWA recommended to me by Wayne Segal, former head of DXI."

RENEWALS

Giacomo Perolo, his 2nd and 3rd; Mike Larkins his 2nd; Marvin Nelson, Joel Graham and Jim Thornton, their 3rd; Gerry Dexter his 4th. Thanks for continued support gents!

AUGUST BIRTHDAYS!!!

Many happy returns to each/all following members celebrating this month. Luck, fun, 73!

3 Warren Davis	11 Bruno Colapietro	19 Charles Artiss
6 Bill Colyn	13 Frank Peters	23 Tom Guglielmi
8 Russ Fields	15 Mark Lorenz	25 Bob Zobot
8 Tapio Salnjarvi	16 John Zaharek	25 Clarke Thacher
10 Mike Yaco	16 Art Poulis	25 Bob Hagerman
11 Serge Neumann II	18 Les Marcus	28 Alan Johnson
		31 Leo Poirier

HELPING HAND SERVICE

For sale; -Hallicrafters S-120. Excellent condition. Includes 75' longwire antenna and all manuals. Very reasonably priced. Write: Mike Mochizuki, 2365A Palolo Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii 96816.

EXCERPTS de LETTERS

"Frendx is slowly but surely improving. I hope to see it become more technically oriented in the future however. Some aspects of it...such as those dealing with history of SWBCing...are interesting, but seem more aimed at history teachers. More technical info, re new methods of SWBC, rx's, improvements, etc., would help improve this image." Gary Wallin

"Very pleased to renew for another year. I find the bulletins most interesting, entertaining and informative. NASWA has shown the realm of SWBC enthusiasts that specialization can be rewarding and that it is essential to the hobby. Keep up the good work!" Marv Nelson

* * * *

"A certain amount of good behavior is the result of knowing that a next door neighbor is a terrible gossip."

Richard Jenneman

NASWA MEMBER WINS!

Victor Jaar, ace DXer from Haiti has been notified that he is winner in recent contest/competition on "Polands Contribution to World Culture" held by Polish Radio. He will receive a carved plate.

Vic reports "very good relations with Polish Radio started when the Polish Attache in Port-au-Prince told me he could never hear Warsaw and was astonished to know it could be heard here in Haiti with several of its services."

RADIO BUDAPEST CONTEST

In August and September the RBSWC World-wide Hdqs will hold a special contest for members and non-members. Requirements are that one station on each continent must be reported on; Five questions, to be broadcast via Radio Budapest, must be answered; And ten reception reports for Radio Budapest broadcasts must be reported. Too, all entrants are required to submit thesis on their DXing activities. Complete details may be had by writing: RBSWC Contest '67, Budapest, VIII, Brody Sandor u. 5-7., Hungary. Eight main prizes will be given, plus all entrants will receive a memorial flag of the contest. (RBSWC)

THE DXers LAMENT or HOW TO BECOME A BACHELOR AGAIN

by Ed Shaw

Little did I realize when I embarked upon this folly hobby what profound changes would transpire in my daily existence. The kids used to love their daddy, and they rejoiced in anticipation of forthcoming weekends of fun and frolic. The XYL had no complaints either - I took her out to dinner now and then and permitted a visit to the beautyshop once a month. Yes, it was an admirable family situation.

And then it happened!! The children were tucked away in bed and the boob-tube glowed with glee. I finished the newspaper and then turned my attention to watch Thrush invade Peyton Place. The programming just didnt seem to click with me this evening. Wifey didnt bat an eye when I excused myself to retire to one corner of the bedroom where "That Infernal Box" rested mutely on a desk.

I turned a knob and heard a hum surge through its innards. A needle on one meter drifted slowly up to zero and the lighted dial smiled brightly. I mused how the Box resembled a cross-eyed face; The red needle on the bandspread a bloody scar across its mouth. I gave it a few minutes to wake up and clear the cobwebs from its mind. Some wires coming in through the window passed through an open knife switch to the monster presenting a picture every bit like hospital set-up for giving intravenous injections of glucose. I closed the knife switch and the meter needle danced far over to the opposite side of zero. Putting the bandspread needle on 15, I calibrated the main tuning until the familiar 'di dah dah, di dah dah, di di di dah' spoke loudest as concurred with the S-meter. I plugged in the earphones and settled the foam-rubber pads over my ears. The sounds of the boob-tube in the living room faded away as I swooped off to a world of my own.

At 3:45a.m. I snuffed out my tenth cigarette and looked at the room about me. It came as a surprise to find that the wife had silently sneaked into bed. But then I reasoned 'where else would she be at this hour?' I guess the time must have just slipped away. It sure would be sleepy outside tomorrow! But who cares? It was the weekend and no one had to get up in the morning. I debated whether to go to bed or not, but soon resigned myself to the fact that this infernal hobby gets the best of a man. So I turned again to face the box. It had won, and the nightly ritual was beginning to take its toll on my household.

It was a beautiful night and propagation hadnt been so good on 25meters since I can remember. While the receiver hummed idly, I checked my supply of smokes and the condx of the tape recorder. What happened to those boxes of 3 inch tapes on the desk? Six minutes to four. The monster was vibrant with sensitivity now. Tape recorder turned on; (hmmmm, maybe I put the tapes in the desk drawer) I stuck a cigarette in my lips and flicked the lighter. Four minutes to four. Giving an arbitrary twist to the dial knob, my left hand moved to turn up the gain. Whoops! Funny interval signal there. No time to calibrate the dial to find exact frequency. I dropped the lighter and grabbed earphones. My cigarette dangled from my lips, smoke curling up into my eyes. The lighter, fallen between my legs in the chair, blazed merrily much to my discomfort. A shrill voice cracked the air, "Where's my tapes?" The funny interval signal tinkled away with crystal clarity. The cigarette smoke smarted as it filled my eyes with acrid fumes. Something in the back of my mind told me that voice had been mine. I reached up to pluck the cigarecte from my mouth but the paper stuck to my lips and my fingers slid down and grasped the burning ash. The lighter continued to threaten bodily harm, and the interval signal chined on. "WHAR's MY #&\$\$#& TAPES?" It happened; It finally happened. My peaceful and serene home was thrown into a turmoil as my wife and kiddies, awakened from snug beds, all gathered in the bedroom and rumaged to find the lost tapes. I closed my thighs tightly to muffle the lighter flame. The scorched inscans smoked slightly and parted painfully to match. One minute to four!! My wife shouted 'eureka' and victoriously presented the tapes she had found in her sewing basket.(??) The kids, now full awake, stood watching over my shoulders as I frantically fitted a reel of tape to the recorder. I could hear their snickers behind me. My burned fingers throbbed and my eyes were puffed from the smarting of smoke. I flipped the recorder switch just in time to get the last repeat of the strange melodious signal. The sing-song identification came and I pictured a dark-haired beauty behind a microphone in some far away place. (CONT'D)

DXers LAMENT...cont'd...

I couldn't understand a word and I'd never heard anything like it before. Wow! And I whispered an awed 'Shazam'.

One of the children broke in, "What is it Da....". QUIET!!!", snapped a fierce and snarling daddy. The children stumbled over each other getting out of the room. The wife mumbled something about being a widow and also hastily exited. I uttered a soft &##%# and turned back to the monster. My sore, bloodshot eyes strained at the dials. Burned fingers gingerly played on the knobs. My lower anatomy wasn't feeling peachy keen either. I listened intently until it felt as if my ears would drop off. Then the end of the tape came and the strange signal began to fade into the mud. I had a strong sense of accomplishment over the tape. I'd run it over to the university for possible IDing. I rewound it and pushed the 'play' button.

Outside in the living room, Mother consoled the children and made excuses for poor daddy because he was tired. Yes, it had happened, but good this time. And then another scream rent the silence and the family again dove for shelter. Heaven help deliver my poor family from the frothy-mouthed maniac in the bedroom who, in excited haste, forgot to push the 'record' button.

INTRODUCING NASWA OFFICERS AND STAFF

"Like many other DXers, I learned of the hobby myself, struck by the fact that 50kw stations could be heard from many cities on the broadcast band. This occurred when I was around age of 13, flared briefly and then lay dormant until I discovered the Hallicrafters S38 some two years later. Then I was caught for good. Again I was one of the many who developed within the hobby for sometime alone, not realizing how wide the following was. Slowly information about clubs, QSLs, and all the rest came to hand. From the S38 I progressed to an S40B, an HQ129X, HQ160, to present HQ180. My first real DXing was in 1951 and was on SWBC. And although in the following years I dipped a hand into DXing the ARO bands as well as BCB, FM and TV, SWBC survived it all. At present I am interested in SWBC only, with an occasional listen at utilities. In past years I have been member of ISWL, ISWC, USWC, ACRC and NRC; Currently I hold membership in DSWCI, NNRC and of course, NASWA, wherein I am on BOD. Also am presently serving a Exec. Secretary of ANARC. My main enjoyment DX-wise, is logging new stations and receiving verifications. Also find interest in clandestines but have done little research, mainly logging and taping. Other interests include world affairs, reading, writing, the theater and jazz. I am married, have one son and vocation is radio broadcasting; Age is thirty-one."

CROSSWORD-ANSWERS

If you worked last month's puzzle, here are answers you should have given:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| Across | Down |
| 1. WRTH | 1. Watts |
| 4. RSA | 2. HQ |
| 6. QSL | 3. Altoona |
| 8. TNX | 5. Africa |
| 9. FDR | 7. SBC |
| 10. COD | 12. SF |
| 11. SOS | 15. Romeo |
| 13. FCC | 16. DX |
| 14. Friendx | 17. Kiwi |
| 18. Ax | 19. On |
| 20. In | 22. One |
| 21. No | |
| 23. Nepal | (Again our thanks to |
| 24. Ionosphere | Danny Jamison) |

ATTENTION!!

If you attended the ANARC convention, we would be most interested in your report re what went on, when you met, what you swapped/won, what you enjoyed most. In other words we would like your personal report (Charlie L. has sent his already, but it is anyone's guess as to whether or not he actually attended. Hi!) All letters will be given space in future bulletins. Since majority of members were unable to attend, they would appreciate reports on doings from those who were there. Thanks!

AND SO IT GOES..

Our new member in Hawaii reports that he received his first bulletin, via 3rd class mail in only five days. Yet a few others ECNA inform us that theirs often takes a week or more to reach them. Since all are mailed at same time, it is PO at receiving end that seems to cause delays.

* Have you bought your NASWA stamp yet? If *
* not, now is the time to do so. They are *
* only \$1.00 each. Buy/support!! *

Exclusive

LOUDENBOOMER REPORT

Exclusive

Well now you men and fen, happy news! Tis time for another dip into the mailbag for one more go of "The Loudenboomer Answers to Questions" series, designed to really fill you in with answers to your questions about the hobby of DXing. So away we go.!

Question: (This is more of a suggestion than a question Mr. Loudenboomer) but I would like to know why we cant have more loggings appear now and then in the International World Wide Continetal DX Asociacion bulletin. Cant you perhaps drop, or cut down on, such columns as the Presidents Report, the Vice Presidents Report, the Traesurers Report, the Secreratrys Report, the SWL Cardswpa column, the Tapesponders column, the listing of members' high school graduation anniversarys, the Beginners section, the listing of currently heard harmonics (especially the 2nd and third), and most of all, your column...in order to make room for more lists of stations heard?

Answer: Your member in IWWCDXA is hereby canceled.

Question: How do the employees of those off-shore pirate stations get to work?

Answer: So far they've had to swim. But yours truly is in the process of getting (I mean negotiating) the purchase of a 19th century frigate with 12 eight inch guns, to be used to ferry these people to their jobs. A nominal fee would of course be charged; Say three pieces of eight per trip.

Question: What are these rumors concerning a new SWBC station to be built on Navassa?

Answer: I am at present conducting an investigation into this matter. So far, indications strongly point to an organization calling itself "Guana Miners Anonymous" which obviously has links with the CIA and is most probably also connected to the VOA, WNYW, Blue Eagle and Voice of the Himalayas.

Question; I heard you attended the convention of the North American Radio Clubs Assn. I was there but I didnt see you.

Answer: If I were there, I didnt see ne either!

Question: I read somewhere recently that there are 37,311 DXers in the U.S. Is this true? (Seems like an awful lot!) Can you confirm this?

Answer: Your report is verified. I know because I've met every one of them, and altho only 3 measure up to my standards, I do my best to educate and help where, when I can.

Question: Wjat do you know about the All Planet DX Alliance? I hear it is a good club.

Answer: Your membership is canceled too.

Question: How do you write a report in Quecha?

Answer; Take your pick...longhand or typewriter.

Question: There used to be a magazine called "Far Horizons in DXing" or some such; Can you tell me what happned to this publication?

Answer: It went...far over the horizon!

Question: I very much enjoyed your DX Trivia game you ran recently. I have been able to find all answers except one...Give me a break, tell me...what is Mrs.Stepanova's maiden name?

Answer: O'Brien...

Well gang, that runs me out of space for this time, but I'll be treating you to another Q and A sessions one of these months..so send in your puzzlers to me. Just mail them to "Know it All" and enclose \$25 for each question (to cover research costs!)

The ANARC Report

Summarizing this month's activities within the Association of North American Radio Clubs, a parliamentary body made up of representatives from each major club, and working together to improve the hobby, its standards and its practises.

NASWA's three representatives to the ANARC are Art Glover 2318 South Laurel, Port Angeles, Washington 98362 representing the West Coast, Frank Peters, 820 West 34th St., Chicago, Illinois 60608 representing for NASWA the Central portion of the nation, and Doug Benson, 63 High Street Laconia, N.H. 03246 handling East Coast status.

Exclusive pre-release statement to NASWA concerning the activities of the Frequency Recommendations Committee from new head Roger Camire: Rog notes to Rep. Benson that all correspondence between the committee and the Middle Eastern countries, due quite assuredly to the escalating feelings following the recent War, has stopped. Rog notes that only time will tell whether or not the stoppage of mail from stations in these lands denotes a cutoff of relations with the Recommendations Committee or merely a curtailment of mail activities ala government-policy.

Activities and recent developments within the scope of this committee since Ex-chairman Wood handed over the reins to Camire:

Nederalnds Radio has sent thank-you note for the committee's observations on reception and has apparantly been planning the fall/winter sked which will be sent to the committee for its study.

Radio Budapest, Hungary has shown, says Roger, and is showing, an interest in the committee and notes that they would accept help if reception problems develope. However, Budapest makes it clear that the reports from their "Budapest DX Club" members have enabled them to keep close tabs on North American reception.

The committee has just been sent directives to check the reception in North America of the following; Bucharest Radio, Radio Budapest, R. Norway, and to give an appraisal of reception of Radio Denmark. Roger notes that Denmark has, in the past, refused committee aid, but that he is "working on a new approach to the problem".

All correspondence from Radio South Africa is confusing of late, notes Camire. It seems that they are requesting clear channels from the members of the committee on different bands, and upon receipt of a suggestion do something entirely different, entirely unpredictable.

Radio Prague was sent commentary on their summer frequencies, appear satisfied.

And, as a final comment in his personal letter, the head of the FRC notes that he is looking for a committeeman who could supply reports from a Southeastern locale, and that he has drafted his request of a well-known DXer and Editor to fill the position.

Finally, Camire explains why..as we noted herein..little has been heard from the committee in the past few months..the illness of the chairman.

The vote has been taken, and passed eight to one, concerning the 2/3rds Constitutional Amendment procedure. Passed, it is worded thus: "Any club wishing to join ANARC shall supply the Executive Secretary with full information about said club. After notifying the reps of the club's nature and intention, the Executive Secretary shall call for

a vote on whether to accept or reject the club's application. A two-thirds majority shall be required to admit a new club into ANARC".

In line with this proposal representatives have been asked to vote this month on the admission of a new 20-member club in Fircrest, Wash. The Fircrest DX Club, with one Juris Burkevics as president covers most aspects of the radio hobby in its bulletins, and is located at 1021 Alameda Avenue, Fircrest Washington 98466.

CDXC is to begin a new ANARC Report column in its bulletins, according to Ralph Irace. Irace says the new column is to be patterned after the one which you now read. Looks like someone up there likes us.

The effort mentioned last month to get BCB station reporters more attuned with good reporting procedures, reports Executive Secretary Dexter, is apparently hanging fire within the BCB clubs' ranks. Dexter reports fervent activity by CDXC President Irace (and that club's rep. to ANARC) to get things moving within his club's scope of activities. In short, the plan is simple: To get committeemen within each club to write BCB stations in their locale, collecting from these stations on a regular basis, poor reports from listeners. The reporter would then receive a copy of a mimeoed (we would assume) sheet, setting forth the elements of good BCB reporting. The Executive Secretary notes advisements will continue as the plan hopefully gains momentum.

Still in the works is the revision of the country list. Comments have been forwarded to the ex-chairman of the compiling committee (which is now defunct, its work completed) outlining individual's reactions to the list. In general, response has been favorable with most individuals leaning toward a more specific listing. The corrections and additions so far are numbering nearly 20 out of the 300-odd radio countries the lists carry. Comments are still wanted by your East Coast Rep on it.

As you read this the 2nd annual convention will be past. If you could not make it this year, watch the Report in the coming months and you may begin making plans for attending the 3rd one. We'll have a report on convention proceedings this year in the September Friendx.

Nearly passed up the FRC report to ANARC from Rog Camire, an earlier report than the previous one overpage.. Rog advises ANARC that Radio Australia was recommended 17715 kcs rather than 15320 and got a tnx from ABC for the clearer channel, that VOFK Seoul was informed of hvy interference on 15425 kcs, that Radio South Africa wants a clearer channel found for them on 49 meters and are testing on 6075 kcs..and that Radio Nederlands, informed of a poor channel in 11780 kcs, got recommendation of an alternate 25 mb frequency with a special recommendation for a move entirely from the 25 mb to the 19 mb.

And our final urging for your continued participation in the activities of the Association. Becoming a part of it is rather easy: Just drop a line to your area's NASWA Representative, propose an idea, make a comment on the Report or on the association as a whole. Possibly you are nursing an idea right now that you feel might benefit the hobby, or a pet peeve that you'd like to see SOMETHING done about. Well, the ANARC is your sounding board for it. Best 73 from Art, Frank and Doug.



SHORTWAVE BROADCAST CENTER



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CONVENTION AFTERMATH

By the time you read this, the second annual convention of the Association of North American Radio Clubs will be history. The full story of the meeting in Chicago August 4, 5 and 6 will appear in *Freendx* next month.

To those who made it to the Essex Inn, we're sure you had a good time. To those who couldn't, how about starting now to plan for next year?

A JOINT STATEMENT

Recently, three NASWA members, Richard E. Wood, Cesar F. Objio G., and Victor C. Jaar, released to several clubs a statement of their opinion on a matter of some importance. It is presented here, somewhat condensed.

"There are few stations anywhere whose verifications are more widely sought, or highly esteemed, than those of the low-powered local stations operating on the medium waves and in the tropical bands from the countries of the Caribbean. ..But all is not, sad to say, as it should be in this regard, as a series of visits by the three undersigned DXers to numerous stations in this area has recently shown...A study of the reports received by these stations has show that many of the self styled reception reports sent are without value and patently spurious...The hoaxers trust that the station, overjoyed at receiving a letter claiming reception in some distant area, will hasten to send the desired, but unjustified reply in the form of a QSL verification.

Again and again, in the report files of the stations, the same names recur, with their worthless reports, which typically give no verifiable details, list no commercials, no complete identifications, no precise musical titles, and often do not even mention the language in use....Other details which are often lacking are correct time, frequency and concrete details to establish reception...The more sophisticated hoaxers often attempt to hide this lack behind a mass of verbiage about their receivers, antennae, the local weather and the like.

Perhaps even more potentially harmful to our hobby of DXing are the reports based upon information copied from DX bulletins, hobby publications and reference works. The authors of such letters may be unaware, but in most cases such copying is blatantly evident; information copied from standard hobby guides recurs again and again in false reports, and may quickly be recognized even by the non-technical staff.

What is the potential consequence of this situation? Nothing less than the total destruction of our hobby, especially of mutual confidence among DXers. In particular, the withdrawal of genuine DXers from active participation in DX clubs and their bulletins, resulting in the take-over of charlatans.

To counter this, the work of informing the stations of the obligatory standards of reception reporting must be greatly stepped up, and DX clubs must be swift to take action against hoaxers, tricksters and plagiarists. Finally, genuine DXers must be careful not to release any information which could be of use to such persons. This is said not out of misanthropy, but because the present writers have learned, to their cost, the meaning of the phrase, 'Once bitten, twice shy.'

SPECIAL SECTION - UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

This multi-page feature on the USSR is one of Frendx's continuing, but irregular, series on a total shortwave broadcasting approach to one of the world's major countries. Even with the following pages, it is nearly impossible to cover the scope of broadcasting in a country so huge as the USSR, however, it is hoped that this compilation of data will assist you. Its importance may be noted in the fact that by logging all the radio countries in the Soviet Union, you will have raised your totals by 14 (Several radio countries in Russia currently do not broadcast on shortwave).

"A newspaper which requires no newsprint and disregards distance" - Lenin

...The Russian leader's definition of radio...

INTRODUCTION

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is composed of 16 union republics ranging from the Baltic and Black Seas to the Pacific. It spans a large portion of the world, including much of Asia and part of Europe, some eight and a half million square miles. It covers one-sixth of the earth's inhabited area, is the world's largest state, and after China and India, is its most populous.

In broad geographic terms, it is a lowland, divided by the Ural Mountains into the East European plain and the Western Siberian plain. The latter rises toward the Central Siberian Plateau and the Far Eastern Highlands. It is ringed along the southern margin by the high ranges of the Carpathians, the Crimea, the Caucasus, the Tien Shan and Pamir-Alai ranges, and the Altai and Sayan mountains. Elevations in the USSR range from 433 feet below sea level to Stalin Peak, 24,590 feet.

In natural resources, it is nearly self sufficient. In the past 50 years, the nation has been transformed from an agricultural to an industrial base, though farming is still important.

Its major cities are Moscow, Leningrad, Gorky and Kuibyshev in the European portion, plus Kiev, Odessa, Baku, Tblisi, Tashkent and a number of others elsewhere in the Soviet Union.

The leading ethnic and linguistic groups are the Slavs - Russians (50% of the population), Ukrainians (15%) and the Belorussians (5%). These Slavic peoples thus make up nearly 3/4ths of the USSR population. The Turkic and other groups comprise the rest.

Written Russian history dates to before the 10th Century, when a loose confederation of eastern Slavic tribes, the Kievan state was first termed Russia. Though long and interesting, a general history of Russia is beyond the scope of this study. Broadcasting in the USSR did not begin until after the great revolution of 1917, which put the communist regime in power. Therefore, we will pick up the history of Russian broadcasting at that point.

RUSSIAN RADIO HISTORY

Like many other developments of modern society, the Russians claim to have invented radio. Whether true or not, it is clear that Russia was among the first nations in the world to experiment with wireless. Laboratory experiments were being carried on by 1918, it has been recorded.

More certain is the fact that the Soviet government saw the potential of radio broadcasting as a propaganda medium before most other major countries. Lenin's regime made use of broadcasting for propaganda purposes while elsewhere it was relegated to the basements of experimenters and laboratory tests. Through the years, the entire pattern of radio operation in the Soviet Union has been determined by the communist party's needs. It has been regarded chiefly, not as a source of amusement or a means of recreation, but as an instrument of popular education, a tool for communist upbringing of the masses.

(Continued next page)

RADIO HISTORY (Continued)

1922 marks the beginning of real broadcasting in the Soviet Union, through a 12 kilowatt transmitter at Shabolovka in Moscow. Beaming from a beautiful trellis tower, which today is used for telecasting, the first program was transmitted on September 17, 1922. The station, at the time, was said to be the most powerful in the world.

On the basis of this broadcast, the Soviet government claims to have entered the radio race first, about two months ahead of England and three months ahead of France.

In October 1924, the Council of People's Commissars established a joint stock company for radio broadcasting, called Radioperedacha, owned by the trade unions and public education authorities.

During the same month, on October 12, 1924, the Sokolnicheskaya radio station, operated by the cultural section of the Moscow Trade Union Council, went on the air and marked the beginning of systematic broadcasting in the Soviet Union.

In that year, Leningrad and Gorky on the Volga were broadcasting too. The first wired broadcasting system, rediffusion exchange, went into operation in Moscow in 1925 with a net of fifty wired speakers.

DXers may be interested to know that in 1925, one of the first distant listener reports of reception of a Russian station was received in Moscow. Louis Rekach, of San Juan, Puerto Rico, wrote, "Your signal was powerful enough to be heard on Mars and was exceedingly stable." What he heard was station RDW, the transmitter of the Gorky Radio Laboratory.

By 1928 there were about 20 stations in operation; 57 by 1932. In the early part of 1940, the number had jumped to 90. Today the transmitters, short, medium, long waves, FM and TV, in the USSR numbers in the hundreds.

Since 1933, the operation of Soviet broadcasting has been under the control of the All-Union Radio Committee, an arm of the ruling party. It is divided into several chief units; the Administration of Central Broadcasting, responsible for propaganda, literary-dramatic fare, broadcasts to outlying Russian areas, etc.; the Administration of Musical Broadcasting; the Administration of Local Broadcasting, which operates training facilities for personnel and other low level activities; the Administration of Radiofication, primarily a technical agency; the Planning, Financial and Accounting Sector, the administrative organization; and the International Bureau, often called the Foreign Broadcasting Sector.

The foreign service of Radio Moscow began in 1929, with broadcasts in German, French and English. By December 1941, the foreign service could be heard in 21 languages, a total of 51 hours a day. It is said that the Russians were the first in total power of all European stations in that year.

Powerful transmitters were always the forte of the Russians. In 1935, there was a 500 kilowatt station, called Komintern, used for propaganda purposes, operating near Moscow. Today the foreign service transmitters range from 50 to 120 kw., with rhombic and synphasic antennas of different designs.

WORLD WAR II

The war caused a tremendous impact on Soviet broadcasting. The Germans, during the early stages of the war, destroyed 29 major stations and a large number of the smaller ones. It is said that some 2,200 kw. of transmitter power were knocked out. This amounted to about half of the then operating transmitting stations.

But construction in the wake of the German retreat was very rapid, however, spurred on by the recognition of the radio network's importance for reestablishing political control over the liberated areas.

Throughout the war, the powerful Moscow transmitters were heard well around the world, as reported by shortwave listeners. US DXers reported regular reception of Radio Centre, as the foreign service was then known.

By war's end, the number and power of stations in operation exceeded the pre-war level, with new stations under construction in Moscow, Leningrad, Riga, Lvov and Minsk, as well as in other cities. Though widely reported in the first few years after the war, Radio Centre was a notorious non-verifier, oddly enough, in light of its later policies toward answering listeners' letters. (Continued next page)

RADIO HISTORY (Continued-2)

In the late '40's, quite a stir was created in DX circles by the published report of a Belgian listener who said he received a verification from Moscow. By 1950, when your SW Center Editor sent his first report to Moscow, the station had changed its verification policy to one much like today's. The identification of the foreign service was then Radio Moscow. No QSL cards were then issued, verification being by personal letter, but usually postal view cards were enclosed.

In recent years most listeners have become very familiar with Radio Moscow and its operations. Little more need be told of Soviet broadcasting history. Since about 1950, the pattern has been a consistent one; more transmitters, more power, longer broadcasting schedules, more languages used. Recent information from Radio Moscow indicates that the station broadcasts in some 54 languages, a total of over 140 hours a day to foreign audiences. This excludes the vast home services, regional programming and the like. Besides, some of the major cities in the USSR broadcast their own programs intended for overseas audiences, in addition to heavy rebroadcast schedules of Radio Moscow programs.

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HOME AND SPECIAL BROADCAST SERVICES

The Russian home service has five channels, or different types of programs, each aimed at a different audience. Transmissions are on the long, medium and shortwaves, as well as on FM. Stereo broadcasts go on the air in Moscow and in some of the republics via FM.

In addition, local programming in the 60 languages and dialects of the Soviet nations is originated throughout the USSR at local and regional stations. Some of these stations also broadcast to overseas audiences on shortwave, though mostly they relay Radio Moscow. Shortwave transmitters operated in something like 100 different cities.

In the Soviet republics, a listener has the choice of two or three local channels on long and medium waves, and an FM music program, plus the choice of two Moscow channels via relay. Sixteen cities have two parallel radio channels on long and medium waves. At least one of the Russian home service channels is specifically directed to listeners in Siberia and the Soviet Far East.

RADIO MAJAK - The so-called "Lighthouse" service, the home service's second program, is said to be aimed at Russian youth. It broadcasts, on one channel or another, 24 hours a day and has been reported on various frequencies in the 49, 41, 31 and 25 mb.

RADIOSTANSIYA ATLANTICA - The fifth program of Radio Moscow's home service, it is one of the newer Soviet operations. It is aimed primarily at Soviet sailors aboard merchant vessels and the farflung trawler fleet. Also, it is said, the channel is intended for Soviet citizens abroad.

RADIO STATION PEACE AND PROGRESS - This is an overseas transmission heard in three languages, English, French and Spanish ("Paz y Progreso"). It is another fairly new service of Radio Moscow and supposedly is the "voice of Soviet opinion."

RADIOSTANSIYA RODINA - This "Motherland" radio station features broadcasts of the Soviet Committee for Cultural Relations with Fellow Countrymen Abroad. It is also for Russian citizens abroad, but one reporter has termed it a "cultural alias." It can be easily identified by its interval signal, the beginning notes of a well-known Russian song, translated as "Moscow Nights," but popularized in the US as "Midnight in Moscow." It is not known to have specifically verified reports, though it maintains a separate address: Sovetskiiy Komitet Po Kulturnym Svazyam S Sootchestvennikami Za Rubezom, Bolshoj Kharitonevskij Pereulok 10, MOSCOW k-62, USSR. The committee can also be addressed in care of its East German office, Box 108, Berlin 8, German Democratic Republic.

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NIGHT AND DAY - According to a pamphlet, "The Press, Books, Radio and Television in the USSR," by N. Krivenko, published in Moscow, "At present the total broadcasting time of all central and local broadcasting stations exceeds 900 HOURS DAILY!"

SHORTWAVE STATIONS OF THE U.S.S.R. OPERATING IN THE MAJOR BANDS

The following list of stations in the U.S.S.R. is probably the most accurate and up to date available to listeners in the free world. It is compiled from the Tentative High Frequency Broadcasting Schedule of the International Telecommunications Union. It should be quite accurate, however subject to changes and data not reported to the ITU by Soviet authorities. In the vast majority of cases, these transmitters merely relay Radio Moscow in its various services and do not announce actual transmitter locations. The 60 meter band, as well as other "off" frequency channels, such as below 5,955, below 9,505, above 12,000 kc/s., etc., are not included in the ITU lists. The occasional items in parenthesis indicate recommended changes by the ITU, which may or may not have been carried out. The abbreviations following the cities indicate the specific radio country. You will note that not all of the radio countries in the USSR presently have shortwave transmitters. An explanation of these abbreviations follows the listing. Scheduled times are in G.M.T.

<u>FREQ. IN KC/S.</u>	<u>TRANSMITTER LOCATION</u>	<u>POWER IN KW.</u>	<u>OPERATING SCHEDULE</u>
5,970	Tashkent, Uz.	100	1300-1800
5,980	Tbilisi, Geo.	100	0530-0830; 1700-2130
6,010	Moscow, ER	100	1600-2200
6,020	Kiev, Uk.	50	0500-1600
6,020	Khabarovsk, AR	50	24 hours a day
6,030	Moscow, ER	100	2200-0700 (5,990 kc/s.)
6,030	Simferopol, ER	100	1800-2200 (5,995 kc/s.)
6,035	Vladivostok, AR	50	0500-2200
6,045	Moscow, ER	100	2300-0400
6,050	Irkutsk, AR	20	24 hours a day
6,055	Tallin, Est.	50	1900-2300
6,060	Chita, AR	50	1300-1600
6,085	Tallin, Est.	50	0800-2300
6,090	Chita, AR	15	2200-1700
6,100	Vladivostok, AR	50	1900-2130
6,110	Baku, Az.	50	0200-2100
6,115	Khabarovsk, AR	50	1830-2100
6,130	Moscow, ER	50	2300-0400
6,130	Vladivostok, AR	50	0730-1430
6,165	Kiev, Uk.	100	0200-1100
6,165	Vladivostok, AR	100	2000-2130
6,180	Tashkent, Uz.	50	24 hours a day
6,190	Petropavlovsk, AR	15	1100-2200
6,195	Baku, Az.	50	0400-2100

MOSCOW'S LINK WITH LISTENERS

Radio Moscow receives between 120,000 and 180,000 letters each year from its foreign listeners. It is said that there are "scores" of people to answer these letters and comply with any requests. In each of Radio Moscow's foreign language services there are people to answer letters received. Some, if answers are of general interest, are replied to on the air and the sender is notified of this in advance.

The name of Mrs Eugenia Stepanova is familiar to most DXers today. She signs the correspondence from Radio Moscow to listeners, though the actual drafting of letters is apparently done by other employes. Still it is a monumental task. Older listeners may recall the name of Ivan Petrov, her predecessor as Moscow's verie signer.

7,110	Tula, ER	50	1630-2100
7,110	Omsk, AR	50	1330-0230
7,130	Krasnoiansk, AR	50	2030-0230
7,140	Riga, Lat.	50	1530-2200; 0600-0800

SHORTWAVE STATIONS OF THE U.S.S.R. (Continued)

7,150	Serpukhov, ER	100	1530-2230
7,160	Lvov, Uk.	50	2100-0400; 1600-2030
7,175	Starobelsk, Uk.	120	1600-2200
7,185	Sverdlovsk, ER	50	2100-0300(7,105;2200-0245)
7,195	Tula, ER	50	2300-0400
7,205	Moscow, ER	100	2300-0300
7,210	Moscow, ER	100	1600-2030; 2130-2230
7,210	Vladivostok, AR	50	1930-1500
7,230	Kiev, Uk.	100	1430-1900
7,240	Tula, ER	50	1700-0700
7,250	Krasnoiarsk, AR	50	1400-2100; 0000-0530
7,265	Riazan, ER	50	2030-2300 (7,275)
7,270	Yerevan, Arm.	50	1100-2100; 2300-0530
7,270	Yakutsk, AR	50	0700-2300
7,290	Moscow, ER	120	2230-0200
7,295	Alma Ata, Kaz.	50	1830-2030

RUSSIA'S BROADCASTERS

The permanent staff of radio and television in the Soviet Union numbers in the tens of thousands of workers. Young specialists receive training in the institutes of communication, as well as in the Department of Radio and Television Journalism of the Moscow Lomonosov University and in many other higher educational institutions of the country. The great majority of those connected with Russian radio and television are graduates of higher specialized educational institutions.

Every year, staff members of local broadcasting studios in various regions, districts and republics undergo training or study courses. In 1962, for example, several hundred such staff members completed training in the study courses organized by Radio Leningrad and the Ukrainian radio.

9,515	Krasnoiarsk, AR	50	1700-0000; 0200-1300
9,525	Kaunas, Lith.	50	1300-0300
9,530	Moscow, ER	120	24 hours a day
9,540	Petropavlovsk, AR	50	1700-2030;0330-0630;0800-1600
9,550	Moscow, ER	120	2200-1330
9,555	Irkutsk, AR	100	0000-0200; 1500-1700
9,570	Riazan, ER	100	2300-0300
9,580	Kazan, ER	50	1600-2200; 2230-0500
9,580	Blagovestchen AR	50	0800-1500 (9,510)
9,590	Starobelsk, Uk.	50	1800-2230
9,590	Omsk, AR	50	0300-1600
9,590	Khabarovsk, AR	50	2200-0700
9,590	Tashkent, Uz.	50	1200-1600
9,600	Moscow, ER	100	2300-0500
9,600	Tashkent, Uz.	50	1200-1800
9,605	Serpukhov, ER	50	2300-1500
9,610	Tula, ER	120	2300-0500;0700-1130;1530-2230
9,610	Khabarovsk, AR	50	0800-1600; 2200-0000
9,620	Moscow, ER	50	2200-0600
9,620	Krasnoiarsk, AR	50	0030-0300
9,630	Serpukhov, ER	50	2330-0900; 1500-1700
9,635	Vladivostok, AR	50	2100-1600
9,640	Moscow, ER	120	1600-0600 (9,760)
9,645	Khabarovsk, AR	50	2200-1800
9,650	Moscow, ER	100	1830-2300; 0600-0730
9,655	Minsk, Belo.	150	2300-0300
9,665	Lvov, Uk.	120	2200-0700(06-0700 9,555)

SHORTWAVE STATIONS OF THE U.S.S.R. (Continued)

9,675	Voronej, ER	120	1630-2130
9,700	Lvov, Uk	100	0130-0400
9,715	Orenburg, ER	100	0000-1530
9,720	Riazan, ER	120	0430-0930
9,725	Irkutsk, AR	50	0300-1400
9,730	Tula, ER	110	2300-0900
9,735	Tula, ER	50	2230-0400
9,735	Nikolaievsk, AR	50	0400-0730; 0930-1600; 1730-2030
9,745	Moscow, ER	100	2200-0400; 0430-0700
9,745	Ashkhabad, Turk	50	1730-2030
9,755	Nikolaievsk, AR	50	0800-1500
9,765	Leningrad, ER	100	1900-2200
9,765	Armavir, ER	100	2130-0400
9,770	Vladivostok, AR	100	1600-1000

VERIFICATION POLICY

Radio Moscow's verification policy is well known to DXers. Though some feel reports are QSLed without much of a check to determine accuracy, listeners have learned that at least Moscow can be relied upon to reply fairly rapidly. No reply postage is necessary.

The regional stations are different cases entirely. Some, like Tashkent, Kiev and Vilnius, do reply directly. Others, such as Baku and Tblisi, do occasionally. Many, however, cannot be verified, in most cases, except through the occasional good offices of Mrs. Stepanova at Radio Moscow.

For more detailed data on the verification policies of the Russian regionals, check the special listing that appeared in the QSL Section of the April issue of Fren dx.

11,705	Serpukhov, ER	100	1200-0300 (11,775)
11,720	Sverdlovsk, ER	50	0400-1500
11,725	Omsk, AR	100	0600-1600
11,730	Vinnitsa, Uk	50	0730-0900; 1400-2230 (11,750, 0730-0900; 11,860, 1400-1700; 11,875, 1700-2230)
11,735	Vinnitsa, Uk	50	2200-0000 (11,875)
11,740	Novosibirsk, AR	15	0000-1400
11,745	Minsk, Belo	50	0430-1500; 1800-2200
11,755	Leningrad, ER	100	0830-2030
11,755	Tbilisi, Geo	120	2130-0000
11,760	Karkov, Uk	100	0500-1430
11,775	Kursk, ER	50	0700-2300
11,785	Vinnitsa, Uk	50	0430-0700; 1000-1700; 1830-2130
11,790	Riazan, ER	50	2300-0130
11,805	Kazan, ER	50	0400-2000
11,810	Simferopol, ER	100	1130-0000
11,820	Murmask, ER	50	0200-2130
11,825	Novosibirsk, AR	50	0930-1630
11,830	Moscow, ER	100	0600-1730; 1800-2130
11,845	Kazan, ER	50	1300-1700
11,850	Kazan, ER	50	1730-0330; 0530-1430
11,850	Vladivostok, AR	50	0330-0730; 2230-0000
11,860	Gorki, ER	100	1730-0330; 0500-0800
11,860	Krasnoiarsk, AR	100	0800-1230
11,870	Kaunas, Lith	50	0400-0700; 1530-1730; 1900-2130
11,880	Moscow, ER	50	2130-0300; 0400-0700

SHORTWAVE STATIONS OF THE U.S.S.R. (Continued)

11,880	Sverdlovsk, ER	50	0500-1600
11,890	Riazan, ER	120	1700-2130
11,900	Tbilisi, Geo	120	1700-2100
11,900	Lvov, Uk	120	2200-0600
11,900	Sverdlovsk, ER	50	0500-1600
11,905	Irkutsk, AR	100	0000-0100; 1500-1700
11,915	Orenburg, ER	50	0500-1600
11,920	Moscow, ER	100	1530-2100
11,925	Tashkent, Uz	50	1200-1800
11,930	Moscow, ER	50	24 hours
11,930	Irkutsk, AR	120	1500-1700 (11,920)
11,940	Krasnoiarsk, AR	50	0300-1600
11,950	Vladivostok, AR	50	0800-1300; 2230-0000
11,955	Serpukhov, ER	120	2200-0600 (11,965)
11,955	Alma Ata, Kaz	50	0800-1700
11,960	Serpukhov, ER	50	1900-2130
11,965	Tbilisi, Geo	120	1000-1630

JAMMING

The U.S.S.R. perfected the art of jamming incoming transmissions from western nations in the years following WW-II. Much of the deliberate interference caused by these Russian jamming transmitters was annoying "buzz-saw" type. Frequently the jamming transmitters identified themselves by a two-letter code signal. Western sources have linked these stations with certain locations within the U.S.S.R. A few examples are: "DA", Moscow; "BR", Odessa; "GR", Tallinn; "KB", Simferopol; "UN", Kuibyshev; "WA", Vilnius; "WL", Kazan; "ZG", Krasnodar; "Z5", Bulgaria. Jammers with two letter calls are in the Soviet Union; those with letter-number combinations are in the satellite countries. More recently the Russians have gone to other forms of jamming, such as overmodulated broadcasts, transmitted on top of the western, or in many cases these days, Chinese, stations.

The jamming of Voice of America and, presumably, the BBC Russian transmissions ceased in 1963. However, according to the Associated Press, during the recent Middle Eastern crisis, Russia again jammed broadcasts of the BBC and VOA.

But, in general, it is said that conditions now permit Soviet citizens to listen to foreign programs with relative safety. In fact, major news events, reported by the VOA, and even Radio Liberty, though the latter is still jammed regularly, are common gossip in Moscow within hours.

15,110	Kiev, Uk	100	0430-2100
15,140	Riazan, ER	50	1000-1430
15,140	Petropavlovsk, AR	50	2100-0430
15,150	Omsk, AR	50	0600-1030
15,170	Blagovestchen, AR	50	0830-1300
15,175	Lvov, Uk	100	1230-1700
15,180	Kiev, Uk	100	1530-2130
15,180	Sverdlovsk, ER	50	0430-0700; 1400-1500
15,180	Petropavlovsk, AR	50	0030-0400
15,185	Ashknabad, Turk	50	0930-1530
15,190	Ivano-Frank, Uk	50	0200-2100
15,200	Kalatch, ER	50	0800-1700
15,210	Moscow, ER	100	0930-1530
15,220	Riga, Lat	50	0930-1630
15,220	Krasnoiarsk, AR	50	0200-0800
15,230	Voronej, ER	50	1230-2130
15,250	Kazan, ER	50	0430-1600
15,265	Gorki, ER	100	1300-2100

SHORTWAVE STATIONS OF THE U.S.S.R. (Continued)

15,265	Kenga, AR	50	0600-1300
15,280	Serpukhov, ER	50	0300-1530
15,295	Voronej, ER	50	0430-0530 (15,135); 0800-1630
15,320	Kazan, ER	100	0930-1830
15,330	Sverdlovsk, ER	100	0500-1300; 1430-2100
15,350	Vologda, ER	100	0800-2100
15,360	Moscow, ER	100	0730-1500
15,375	Leningrad, ER	100	1000-2100
15,385	Gorki, ER	100	0800-1630
15,395	Tashkent, Uz	120	1100-1500
15,405	Kingisepp, Est.	100	0600-1600
15,415	Kiev, Uk	100	0600-1530
15,425	Moscow, ER	120	1400-2130
15,440	Riazan, ER	120	0800-1500
15,440	Tashkent, Uz	100	1400-1530

WIRED BROADCASTING IN RUSSIA

Rediffusion, or wired loudspeaker broadcasting, has always been an important aspect of Russian communications. These public loudspeaker systems now number 35 million. In addition, there are about 35 million radio sets in the Soviet Union today, most of them with shortwave bands. This compares with 760,000 sets, few of them shortwave, in the entire U.S.S.R. just prior to World War II.

17,710	Moscow, ER	100	0800-1530
17,720	Novosibirsk, AR	50	0500-1500
17,730	Serpukhov, ER	50	0700-1530
17,745	Kursk, ER	50	0700-1900
17,745	Vladivostok, AR	50	0000-0400
17,760	Khabarovsk, AR	50	0030-0400
17,765	Tula, ER	100	0700-1900
17,775	Riazan, ER	50	0800-1500
17,785	Frunze, Kir	50	0600-1400
17,795	Serpukhov, ER	100	0700-1630
17,805	Alma Ata, Kaz	50	1300-1530
17,805	Khabarovsk, AR	50	1300-1530
17,815	Simferopol, ER	100	0700-1400
17,820	Kiev, Uk	100	1400-2200
17,840	Moscow, ER	100	0700-1600
17,850	Moscow, ER	50	0800-2000
17,860	Tashkent, Uz	100	0800-1530
17,870	Riazan, ER	50	0530-1800
17,880	Tula, ER	50	0500-1300
17,880	Petropavlovsk, AR	50	0000-0600
17,895	Kaunas, Lith.	50	0700-1300
21,460	Novosibirsk, AR	50	0300-0900
21,475	Simferopol, ER	50	0700-1300
21,505	Yerevan, Arm	50	0700-1400
21,530	Frunze, Kir	50	0530-1130
21,540	Kursk, ER	100	1000-1400
21,565	Lvov, Uk	100	0930-1600
21,600	Leningrad, ER	100	0800-1230
21,640	Baku, Az	50	0730-1400
21,730	Leningrad, ER	100	0800-1400 (21,735)

ABBREVIATIONS - Uz: Uzbek Geo: Georgia ER: European Russia Uk: Ukraine
 AR: Asiatic Russia Est: Estonia Lat: Latvia Az: Azerbaijan Arm: Armenia
 Kaz: Kazakh Belo: Belorussia Turk: Turkmen Lith: Lithuania Kir: Kirghiz

THAT #%*"%& ATMOSPHERIC NOISE!!

One of the most annoying things that can happen to a listener seeking a rare and elusive DX station is to find the bands blanketed with atmospheric noise. Well, just what is this nuisance that plagues us all so often?

Usually the wave form of atmospheric noise is erratic, consisting of short pulses of comparatively random occurrence, superimposed on a background of random noise. Its characteristic depends on the center frequency and bandwidth of a particular receiver, the season and time of day, the geographical location and the amount of local storm activity and the average noise level.

Atmospheric noise is caused by electromagnetic radiation from natural lightning discharges. It has been estimated that about 50,000 thunderstorms occur every day throughout the world and that on the average, about 2,000 storms are in progress at any one time, corresponding to at least 100 flashes per second. Thunderstorm activity is at its highest during the afternoon with a maximum frequency at about 1400 hours local time. More thunderstorms occur over land and coastal waters than over the sea, particularly in the tropics. In each hemisphere, there are approximately twice as many thunderstorms during the summer as in winter.

There are three types of natural lightning flashes, the cloud-to-ground discharge, a discharge within a cloud and a discharge between a cloud and the upper atmosphere. In all three cases the charge is initiated by the flash following a relatively weak pilot streamer. In the case of cloud-to-ground discharges there is a return stroke following the path ionized previously.

Discharges between a cloud and the ground are more common in temperate zones than in the tropics. Discharges within a cloud are much more common than discharges between a cloud and the upper atmosphere.

A receiver will pick up signals propagated from lightning discharges which are occurring over an extensive area. Propagation of the atmospheric noise signals may be via ground wave, line of sight, or by one or more reflections of the ionosphere and/or ground, or via the troposphere. The number of storms contribute to the noise and the amplitude and distribution of their contributions will depend on the propagation considerations (receiver frequency and ionospheric conditions). It is interesting to note that high altitude nuclear explosions in 1958 substantially reduced noise levels at Hawaii because of the effect on the ionosphere.

Diurnal variations - It is noted that when instantaneous noise powers are averaged over periods of several minutes, the average value is fairly constant over periods of an hour. Over periods of a day it is found that this average noise level is maximum at night, fluctuating at dawn, is a minimum during the morning, rises somewhat during the afternoon, fluctuates at dusk and rises to a high level again at night. This diurnal variation is not so great as the frequency increases. At lower frequencies, noise is propagated over much greater distances at night when ionospheric absorption is low. This accounts for the fluctuating levels in the dawn and dusk period when ionospheric conditions are changing, and also for the high night levels. The possibility of a local storm occurring is high in the afternoon, hence the noise level tends to be higher than in the morning.

Seasonal changes - Noise levels are higher in summer than in winter for two reasons. First, local storms occur more frequently in summer. Secondly, the main thunderstorms in the tropics tend to move south or north of the equator following summer in the southern or northern hemispheres. This effect becomes less apparent as the receiver location moves further away from the equator.

Geographic location - Average noise levels increase with decreasing latitude, since storms occur much more frequently in the tropical regions. The noise level in the tropics also depends on the number of large land areas within receiving range, because storms occur more frequently over land. Atmospheric noise tends to be more impulsive in temperate regions than in the tropics, that is, one tends to get crashes of static rather than general mixed noise.

"FREEBEE'S"FIFTY THINGS YOU CAN GET FOR NOTHING

- From the Federal Communications Commission, Post Office Dept. Bldg., Washington, D.C.
 INF Bulletin 2-B, "Broadcast Primer," 28 pages on the history of broadcasting.
 Other pamphlets: "ABC's of the FCC," "Radio Station Frequency and Equipment Lists,"
 "Publications and Services," "Educational TV," "CATV System."
- From the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402
 A price list, "Radio and Electricity," No. 82, 17 pages of pamphlet listings available.
- From time-frequency stations.
 WWV- Misc. Publication 236, 16 pages, from National Bur. of Standards, WWV, Boulder,
 Colo. 80302. Also Bulletin 35, with frequency and explanation of geoalerts.
 CHU- Time Service Bulletin B-16, about CHU services, from CHU, Dept. of Mines and
 Technical Surveys, Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, Canada.
 U.S. Navy VLF Time Stations-List, from U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office, Washington, D.C.
- From the Post Office Department
 Country list and postal rates, 12 pages, POD Publication 51, from Post Office
 Department, Washington, D.C.
- From various stations.
 Frequency list, 63 pages, in German but can be used quite well even if you only
 read English. Sender Freies Berlin, Programdirektion (Horfunk), Dl, Berlin 19,
 German Federal Republic.
 "Constant Voice," a 46 page booklet on Radio Australia's 25 anniversary, from station.
 "Canada Speaks to the World," four page folder from the CBC, Box 6000, Montreal.
 Other booklets, etc., from Norway (72 pages), TWR-Monaco (20 pages), HCJB, 4VEH, etc.
 Radio Nederlands leaflets - DX Information Service, "Aerial Construction,"
 "Converters," "Transistorized SW Converter," "Selectivity Improvement,"
 "Beat Frequency Oscillator," "Crystal Calibrator," "Product Detector,"
 "Frame Aerial," "This is DXing," and "English-Spanish Vocabulary."
- From hobby organizations.
 List of Radio Countries, from DX Alliansen, P.O. Box 3108, Stockholm, Sweden (1-IRC)
- From radio magazines.
 Electronics Illustrated - A country list. Send stamped, self-addressed No. 10
 envelope to Countries List, EI's DX Club, 67 West 44th St., New York 10036.
 This list used for EI's awards program.
 Popular Electronics - (For P.E. monitors only, ie, those with WPE calls); Leaflet
 "G"- Verifications; "H"-Clubs and Publications; "I"- Reporting Codes; "J"-
 Time Conversion; "K"- SWL and QSL Card Printers; "L"- Time and Standard
 Frequency Stations; "M"- Worldwide Callsign Allocations; "N"-Reporting
 Information; "O"- Abbreviations; "P"- Poptronics Country List; Amateur
 Radio Reference leaflet; Reporting cards and sheets. Return postage
 required for these, from WPE Monitor, P.O. Box 333, Cherry Hill, N.J. 08034.
- From publishers.
 Free sample of the "World Radio Bulletin," from World Publications, Lindorfsalle 1,
 Hellerup, Denmark.
 Brochures on WRTH and the WRTH Summer Supplement, from World Radio Television
 Handbook Co., Ltd., Sundvej 6, Hellerup, Denmark.
- From other shortwave stations.
 Weekly DX bulletin, "Sweden Calling DXers," from Radio Sweden.
 "Notes on How to Obtain a QSL," from HCJB, Quito, Ecuador

....Bruce Ted Goldman

ARGENTINA OK'S PRIVATE BROADCASTING - The Argentine government has signed papers that will return 36 radio stations to private ownership. The stations had been taken over by the government during the Perone regime and never returned. It will also free some 100 radio and television frequencies for private use. These had never been allocated for private use in Argentina.

...Gerry Dexter

BROADCASTING ORGANIZATIONS WITH MULTI-TRANSMITTER LOCATIONS

Just what constitutes a radio station for counting purposes on your records? What if a station broadcasts from studios in one location, over transmitters in more than one place? Do you count it just once, or once for each transmitter location you hear and verify?

Most likely you count each transmitter location separately, as is the case with the VOA relay stations around the world. There are many other broadcasting organizations which have multiple locations of their transmitters, both within and without their own territory. But many of these cases are not obvious. You must study WRTH, the ITU lists and in some cases, a copy of the station's schedule is the only way to know which transmitter location you are tuned to.

Verifying these stations is seldom difficult in the usual manner, however, in most cases you have to specifically request that the transmitter location be noted on your verification.

In our list below, we have excluded the VOA, Indonesia, USSR and China, as they have been treated in separate FRENDX articles previously. Other very obvious situations like Deutsche Welle's Kigali relay and TWR, Bonaire, have also been excluded.

In many cases, hearing all transmitter locations for a given broadcasting organization is not as easy as it may appear at first.

<u>AUSTRALIA (A.B.C.)</u>	<u>INDIA (A.I.R.)</u>	<u>MOZAMBIQUE (R.C. de M.)</u>	<u>SOUTH VIETNAM</u>
Brisbane	Bhopal	Lorenco Marques	Banmethout
Lyndhurst	Bombay	Nampala	Dalat
Melbourne	Calcutta	Porto Amelia	Da Nang
Perth	Delhi	Quelimane	Hue
Shepparton	Gauhati		Nha Trang
Sydney	Hyderabad		Saigon
	Jammu	<u>NIGERIA (N.B.C.)</u>	
<u>AUSTRIA (Austrian Radio)</u>	Kohima	Benin City	<u>SUDAN (SBS)</u>
Aldrans	Kuresong	Enugu	Juba
Deutsch Altenburg	Lacknow	Ikorodu	Omdurman
Fleckendorf	Madras	Kaduna	
Kronstörff	Simla	Lagos	<u>SWITZERLAND (SBC)</u>
Moosbrunn	Srinigar		Beromunster
		<u>NORWAY (R. Norway)</u>	Schwarzenburg
<u>ENGLAND (BBC)</u>	<u>JAPAN (R. Japan)</u>	Fredrickstad	
Crowborough	Nazaki	Trømsø	<u>THAILAND</u>
Daventry	Yamata		Bangkok
Rampisham		<u>PAKISTAN (R. Pak.)</u>	Surasdhani
Skelton	<u>KENYA (V. of Kenya)</u>	Dacca	
Wooferton	Kisumu	Islamabad	<u>TURKEY</u>
	Nairobi	Karachi	Ankara
<u>GABON (R.T.G.)</u>		Lahore	Diyarbukir
Franceville	<u>KUWAIT (K.B.T.S.)</u>	Peshwar	Iskenderun
Libreville	Jewan	Quetta	Izmir
	Magwa	Rawalpindi	
<u>GHANA (G.R.T.C.)</u>		<u>SAUDI ARABIA (SABS)</u>	<u>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA</u>
Accra	<u>LIBYA (L.B.T.S.)</u>	Jeddah	Bloemfontein
Ejura	Benghazi	Riyadh	Meyerton
Tema	Tripoli		Paradys
<u>HUNGARY (R. Budapest)</u>	<u>MOROCCO (R.T.M.)</u>	<u>SENEGAL (Rd. du Sen.)</u>	<u>VATICAN CITY</u>
Diosd	Rabat	Dakar	S.M. Galeria (Italy)
Szekesfehervar	Sebba Aioun	Ziguinchor	Vatican City
<u>IRAQ</u>	Tangier	<u>SOUTH KOREA</u>	
Abu Ghraib		Gunswan	
Salman Pack		Suwan	
		Yunni	

(Continued next page)

PART OF A SERIES

THE THREE "S" FEATURES OF RECEIVER PERFORMANCE

By Al Niblack

The tyro listener to the fascinating world of shortwaves is usually initially attracted to the hobby by chance, rather than by intent and he has little intention of ever being more than casual about his efforts.

While idly tuning the shortwave spectrum, his attention may be attracted by an Arabic speaker reciting the Koran. The rise and fall of the chant, coming possibly thousands of miles through space and the darkness of the night, rivets his attention on this method of communication. The listener cannot interpret the transmission nor the identification of the transmitting station but his curiosity is fired to the point that he begins a quest to learn more about the medium. Thus, a listener is born!

Beginning listeners usually fall into one of two classes-- after following the hobby for a period and the "new" wearing off, the interest wanes...Or, if the listener has more determination, he will begin a systematic study to become a seasoned listener, a "DX'er." The problem that confronts him is not unsolvable and he may take it upon himself to learn the whys of the hobby. Many an old timer has made it just that way, observing and learning from his own experiences.

The shortwave fraternity has never offered much in the way of a text book on getting started in the hobby. There are possibly three instruction books that can be obtained that will be of help, but one must know the correct source to turn to, to locate the books.

It is a fact that some listeners can

produce more DX than others. With the proper equipment and accessories, DXing is nearly an exact science. While some ham operators would have you believe that listening is a simple thing, they have, in error, formed their opinions from listening to such powerhouses as Radio Moscow, the BBC and the VOA, all operating in the 41 meter band (besides numerous other bands). And, in fairness, there are some hams who are par-excellence DXers in their own right. You can, however, nearly hear these powerful stations by sticking your head out of the window! But an experienced DXer can hear a "hot spark" in Inner Slobovia.

This article, and two to follow, will treat subjects seldom adequately covered in the very few texts on the hobby in general, receiver performance. It is true that you must know your receiver inside and out to get the most from it.

It will discuss what to expect from your receiver and how to judge if it measures up -- whether it is a "hot" one, a "so-so" performer, or a "dud."

There are three key features in receiver performance: SENSITIVITY, STABILITY and SELECTIVITY.

Sensitivity is the ability of a receiver to "hear" a weak station. This is of prime importance and some manufacturers will tell you it is the easiest requirement for them to meet. But even some rather good "name" receivers do not exhibit even an adequate sensitivity characteristics. In considering this factor, we must also consider the inherent noise of the set and its ability to amplify the signal above the noise level. In other words, the signal to noise ratio.

If we were all rich, we could send our receivers to an independent laboratory and request the sensitivity level be measured by instrument. This can be done for each band, but it is costly and time consuming.

A sensitivity check can be made right in your own shack that will prove if your receiver is a "DX-getter." For want of a better term we will call it the home-brew "ears" test.

Provide the unit with an adequate aerial (25' length of wire suspended 25' above the ground for shortwave listening). Set

MULTIPLE TRANSMITTER LOCATIONS (Continued)

WEST GERMANY

Radio In American Sector (RIAS)
Berlin, Munich

Radio Free Europe
Biblis, W. Germany
Holzkirchen, W. Germany
Lisbon, Portugal

Radio Liberty
Lampertheim, W. Germany
Playa de Pals, Spain
Pa-Li, TaiwanG.L.Dexter

THREE "S" FEATURES (Continued)

all operating controls in the mode for normal operation (be sure the RF gain is set at optimum—fully open and the antenna trimmer for maximum response). Then check each band carefully, by slowly tuning across each one in turn. If the receiver will produce background noise, then you may be sure that you can hear all the DX that appears at your antenna. On the highest band, about 12-30 mc/s., possibly you won't hear much atmospheric noise above 16 meters, as it lessens as you get into the higher frequencies. Also, it will be necessary to rotate the antenna trimmer control (if you have one) to maintain sensitivity and keep the receiver loaded to the antenna.

After this test is completed, disconnect the antenna from the receiver and note the noise level of the unit itself. You can then distinguish to a degree between the noise level of the receiver and the sensitivity level of the receiver. It has been the experience of the author that a receiver that has good sensitivity is noisy in the absence of a quieting signal, but that it will produce DX if a signal is present to be produced.

Some manufacturers are loath to quote performance figures of their receivers and possibly it's a good idea as the general public does not understand them.

To get technical for a moment, sensitivity is measured in terms of "microvolts", a measurement that can get quite complicated so we will try to keep it uncomplicated in our summary.

A 1 microvolt sensitivity level to produce a 10 to 1 signal to noise ratio for AM operation is considered excellent. Some manufacturers quote $\frac{1}{2}$ microvolt sensitivity level for CW operation and some quote a $\frac{1}{2}$ microvolt level for AM operation for their receivers that cover a specialized set of frequencies, such as citizen band or ham band only receivers. A sensitivity level on the order of 5 or 6 microvolts will miss some of the real weak ones but would have to be considered generally satisfactory.

In this day of modern shortwave receivers, nearly all except the low cost bracket ones will have one stage of radio frequency amplification (RF). Several years ago it was the practice to sometimes use two stages of RF. This method had merit and also gave higher amplification, but it also caused a minor "tracking" problem. Today this practice seems to have been dropped with the coming of double conversion. Modern shortwave receivers offer plenty of amplification and rejection of images, if the factory spends enough on their labor costs to properly align each receiver and inspect it before releasing it for shipment.

A previous article discussed the importance of preselection. A preselector is not a must if you have a good shortwave receiver that is operating at optimum, unless you are continually hunting for extremely weak DX. A hot receiver will locate weak DX without the aid of a preselector but the addition of such a unit will help in producing an identifiable signal.

In looking for a receiver and judging its performance you may find a good buy in what is termed by the electronic supply firms as "reconditioned." If the receiver had proper care and the firm that you purchase it from has a competent service department, the unit will be in excellent shape, possibly better than when it was new, as time has been spent to completely align it for extreme sensitivity and proper calibration. But don't necessarily consider this the case unless the dealer specifically says so and will back it up with a guarantee of satisfaction or that it may be returned after a ten day trial period for full refund.

One dealer does not run a receiver through his shop unless it is requested and then will do so for a flat fee of 10% of the receiver's selling price. Thus, the unit is priced at the quoted amount, plus 10% for servicing. This method seems fair and it's nearly a sure bet that the receiver will do the job.

In this article, one important feature of receiver performance, sensitivity, has been discussed and it is hoped that it will be of help, especially to those who have had no yard stick or criterion to go by. Get to know your receiver.

The other two features of receiver performance, stability and selectivity, will be discussed in future articles.

CLANDESTINE CORNER

RESEARCH SHEDS LIGHT ON VIETNAMESE CLANDESTINE



In the March "Clandestine Corner," we reported an almost classic example of a "black" propaganda station now operating in Vietnam. The station has been identified in press accounts, variously, as "Guom Thieng Ai Quoc" (The Sacred Sword of Patriotism) and Radio Liberation Army.

Typically, a "black" station stresses a nationalistic patriotism, but attacks the government structure of the ruling regime. It attempts to pit the people themselves against their leaders. In order to make its posture, a "peoples' secret station", credible, the "black" operation must also denounce the "enemy", though in fact it is that "enemy" that actually operates it.

Therefore, in this case, the propaganda outlet attacks not only the North Vietnamese and Chinese regimes, but the South Vietnamese and "interventionist" United States as well. In our earlier report on this station, we theorized that this "black" broadcaster was secretly run by the U.S. Army Psychological Warfare teams somewhere in the northern portion of South Vietnam. We rejected the station's broadcast claims of operating from the Hanoi area. We also reported the station formerly used two 41 m.b. frequencies, but possibly had moved one of these to 9,433 kc/s., where it had been noted on the West Coast.

With that summary, we can turn to some remarkable research by NASWA'er Bruce Churchill, which updates the facts given in our earlier accounts, corrects a few errors in the source report (Associated Press), and, in general, presents a fairly complete picture of this clandestine's current operations.

A recording of the 9,433 kc/s. outlet made by Churchill has been analyzed by a Vietnamese language specialist, who for various reasons will not be identified. It revealed that the heretofore unidentified station of this frequency is, indeed, our Vietnamese clandestine on a new channel.

The station now identifies as "Day la Tieng Noi cua Mat Tran Dan Quan Ai Quoc," or the Voice of Patriotic Militiamen's Front. Apparently the original identification, "Guom Thieng Ai Quoc," was dropped; the translator stated he felt this slogan was too "theatrical" to be effective with its intended North Vietnamese audience. The Radio Liberation Army ID, noted in press stories, was not heard and may have merely been a loose and not-too-accurate translation of the above identification.

VPMF signs on with an interval signal of drum and cymbals, followed by a Vietnamese folk tune. Then comes the following announcement in Vietnamese: "The Voice of Patriotic Militiamen's Front, broadcasting three times a day at 1200 to 1400, 1600 to 1700, 2100 to 2300 Hanoi Time over 41.57, 31.81, 331 meters, or 7,216 kc/s., 9,430 kc/s., 995 kc/s. The evening cast (sic) over medium wavelength is on 995 kc/s. at 2100 to 2300 Hanoi Time."

In translation summary form, the content of the program Churchill recorded was as follows: "Aims at liberating North Vietnam from Chinese domination, putting an end to an unjust war in South Vietnam, long range target is to build an independent, democratic and prosperous Vietnam, including all strata of people, men in the communist ranks who are dissatisfied with communist present policy. The Front's view is that man is not an animal, raised to serve the interests of a political party or serve a dictator. It fights old and new style colonialism, demands all international interventionist forces get out of Vietnam territory, demands the Hanoi regime hold peace talks so as to compel U.S. interventionists to stop barbaric bombings of Vietnamese population, calls on all big nations to exert influence to stop aggression by North Vietnam's troops against South Vietnam, denounces plot of China to foster war all over the world so as to dominate Southeast Asian countries. The Front will organize within and without the country, armed activist groups and cadres, teams at village levels to provide material and spiritual aid to victims of war and the belligerent Hanoi regime."

(Continued next page)

CLANDESTINE CORNER (Continued)

The commentary, it was announced, we entitled "North Vietnam in the Face of Annihilation Threat Caused by the War in South Vietnam." It was written by one "Comrade Cao Danh" and read before the microphone by "Comrade Luu Giang."

The last five minutes of the broadcast consisted of dictation speed announcements; coded orders to agents and teams supposedly in South Vietnam, in areas designated by such terms as ANT6638, ZKC7532, etc. There were some names also mentioned in the coded orders.

Churchill's recording did not reveal the station announcing as being located in Hanoi, but did give "Hanoi Time." Other accounts say the station claims, falsely of course, to broadcast secretly from the North Vietnamese capital.

Despite the station's announced time schedule and frequency, Churchill heard the station on 9,433 kc/s., from 1400 GMT signon (2200 Hanoi Time), until signoff at approximately 1545 GMT (2345 Hanoi Time). On one occasion it did not sign on until 1500 GMT.

The data uncovered by Churchill strongly supports our earlier theory of "black" propaganda operation by U.S. psychwar elements. Its actual location is unknown, though as we have speculated before, it is likely in northern South Vietnam, possibly in the Hue-Phu Bai area. Obviously it is a rather powerful station.

LISTENER-STATION RELATIONSBY VICTOR C. JAAR

We speak often about the relations between the stations and the listeners, but generally from the listener's point of view. It is true that we expect a certain collaboration or "response" from the stations, but we seem to forget the other side of the coin, our own debt toward the station. We should learn to thank them for entertaining and informing us, and appreciate their labor.

Many listeners send reports to a station only when they need a verification card. They cannot imagine that you can write to a station for other reasons. A station's staff needs more reception reports, comments and suggestions than just those sent with the purpose of obtaining a verification card.

DXers should never use printed report forms. Not only do they not have any personal contents, but they do not invite a good response from the station receiving them. Do you like, for instance, receiving circulars and printed letters? Or more importantly, do you answer them? A station feels the same way about prepared report forms.

Many stations send QSL cards just to thank the listeners for their letters, or as a souvenir. These then are not true verifications.

When you receive a QSL card or letter, write again to the station, thanking them. This is very seldom done by DXers, unfortunately. Even more, the station will certainly appreciate receiving additional reception reports, not intended to obtain a verification. In such cases, one may receive personal letters even from a station's director, which is real proof of the way they appreciate a listener's interest and support.

A sudden change cannot be expected, but if the above suggestions are followed, we may expect better relations between the stations and the listeners in the future. We as listeners are going to benefit the most!

LA VOZ DEL CENTRO

HJTW in Espinal, Colombia, operates on 6,095 kc/s. The station's address is Carrera 7a, No. 8-58, Espinal, Tolima, Colombia.

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

PART III

This concludes a three-part series on Bolivian shortwave operations, legal and illegal. It has been digested from a study published by the DXplorer Radio Association. 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.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| 24) Radio Loyola | 5,994-95 kc/s. (63-66)
750 watts | In Sucre, call CP41, belongs to a school operated by Catholic Fathers, and verified promptly. Suffers from VOA on 5,995 kc/s., hence heard rather seldom around 0000 and later. |
| 25) Radio Cronica * | 5,895 (1963)
500 watts (?) | Also ID'ing as Radiovision Cronica, heard briefly in '63, probably in the Oruro area. Signal fair at times.
A clandestine, but probably commercial. |
| 26) Radio Iquitos * | 5,830 kc/s (1963) | Another clandestine, surely commercial, whose location was never established. Not to be confused with any station of Iquitos, Peru. Transmission pattern, modulation, signal strength suggest it is same transmitter of Radio Cronica. |
| 27) Radio Colquiri * | 6,218V kc/s (63-65) | In Colquiri, this belongs to a union, probably of miners or steel workers. Reported heard after 2200, must run less than 200 watts. |
| 28) Radio Amoro * | 8,910 kc/s (1963)
4,898 kc/s. (1966) | In Santa Cruz, this was a clandestine on 8,910 kc/s., but it seems to have got a call for the 60 meter band outlet, where they announce 4,915 kc/s and 1 kw. Real power is only 500 watts, however. Heard in the U.S. about 0100 or so. |
| 29) Radio Chorolque | 6,028 kc/s. (63-64)
500 watts | In Chorolque, a legal one but with missing call letters. Began in 1963, verified promptly, but not heard recently. Mostly LA pop tunes and rare commercials. |
| 30) Radio Luiz de Fuentes | 6,215V kc/s. (63-66)
150 watts | In Tarija, also legal, with call letters possibly CP76. Verified promptly in 1963. Apparently has no political associations. |
| 31) Radio Centenario | 3,395 kc/s. (62-63)
250 watts | In Sta. Cruz. The transmitter used in the 90 m.b. was later converted to CP25, MW only. (CP66 used on SW) Inactive since 1963 on shortwave. |
| 32) Radio Santa Cruz * | 6,210 kc/s. (1961)
40 watts | In Santa Cruz. Operated illegally on SW using MW (legal) call, CP32, issued for 960 kc. When gov't refused SW licenses stations plans were dropped. |
| 33) Radio Rural * | 6,240 kc/s (59-61)
250 watts | In Santa Cruz. Heard daily in 1959. Then went to medium wave and gov't shut them down. Verified many reports. |
| 34) Radio Fides | 6,164 kc/s. (1962)
6,170 kc/s. (1966)
300 watts | In La Paz, call is CP12. This belongs to Catholic Fathers who run a school. Is difficult to hear. Doesn't seek reports. |

BOLIVIAN STATIONS (Continued)

- 35) Radio la Plata 9,715 kc/s. (63-65) In Sucre, call CP21. Heard when opens at 1100, but must run less than rated 1 kw. Tough to verie.
- 36) Radio Uyuni * 5,990 kc/s. (64-65)
300 watts Operated by a railroaders union, was very weak. Might have been a legal one. Verified after much delay.
- 37) Radio Nueva America 4,795 kc/s. (64-65)
1 kw. In La Paz, CP73. Initially heard in '64, in '65 suffered from QRM from Brazilian and Brazzaville. Verified promptly.
- 38) Radio Sararanda 4,742 kc/s. (1964)
200 watts In Camiri (QTH: Casilla 20), CP77. Opened mid-'64, dualed by CP17, 1250 kc/s. Verified promptly, was weak.
- 39) Radio 21 de Diciembre * 5,120V kc/s. (64-65) In Katavi. A clandestine run by a miners' union. Ran daily to C200, with power under 500 watts. Never veried.
- 40) Radio Universo 5,013-15 kc/s. (64-66)
1 kw. In La Paz, CP48. Testing commercially in late 1964, veried well at the time. Heard in US in 1966 after 0100.
- 41) Radio Viloco 3,340 kc/s. (1965) In Viloco (La Paz), CP99. Belongs to a miners' union, though call indicates legalization. Sked to 0400 in '65, but seemed less than 1 kw. Never veried. Since early '67, R.N. de Huanuni on this channel. Relay or swap of freq.?
- 42) Radiodifusora Libertad * 5,750 kc/s. (64-65) In Sucre, a political clandestine of undefined affiliation. Probably less than 500 watts. Political talks only, with some ID's, best after 2300.
- 43) Radio Ibare 4,958V kc/s (66) In Trinidad, CP100, opened last year, signed off about 0100, announced 4,885 kc/s., erroneously. Probably commercial and runs 700 watts according to verie. Address is: Casilla 50, Trinidad.
- 44) Radio la Cruz del Sur 4,985 kc/s. (62-67)
5 kw. La Paz, is so widely known details not necessary. Original 9,505 kc/s. outlet now leased to Radio Altiplano. Formerly used 11,765 but QRMed there by Brazilian. Not noted on 25 meters recently.
- 45) Radio Bolivia 4,760 kc/s. (1966)
5 kw. In Oruro, this opened in 1966 and veried promptly. Despite reports that this one linked to R. San Jose, their verie would rather indicate the contrary. More likely linked to R. Pio XII. Is scheduled 24 hours a day, except brief interruption from 1700-1800 daily.
- 46) Radio Los Andes 4,576 kc/s. (1966)
460 watts In Tarija, CP84, heard in mid-1966 and verified promptly. Announces 4,775 kc/s., but are far from that channel. S/off at 0400 daily.

No languages were mentioned for any of the above stations, since they all use Spanish, with few exceptions.

We believe the list of Bolivian stations we've presented is the most comprehensive to appear in a radio bulletin. Though some of these stations are not now on the air, what with the state of Bolivian broadcasting, who knows what the future will bring!



NEWSROOM

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

Deadline 15th of month

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....NEWS-TIPS-SKEDS....

Radio Lumere (4VU), began broadcasting May 17 from a new 240 feet high tower located in a mud flat near the Haitian capital of Port-au-Prince. In 3 days the second-hand diesel that turns the power plant gave out, and technicians had to revert to an old 60 ft hurricane-damaged antenna. A 1 kw transmitter has been ordered to replace the present 250 watter.

Malawi is soon to open a second service over high-powered xtrs frr Malawi citizens living in adjoining nations. Frequencies, times, and dates are yet unknown. (Gregg Calkin, New Brunswick, Canada)

The following schedule has just been received from Radio Malaysia: The English Service may be heard from 1115-1215 and 2245-2315 on 6100, 6175, and 11900 kcs. (Voice of Malaysia via Richard D'Angelo, Brooklyn, N.Y. and Danny Jamison, Richmond, Va).

Erich Soentgerath reports that the Newark Sunday News reported a new station, HRQ, at San Pedro Sula, Honduras, has been heard signing on at 1100 daily, using a frequency of 6125 kcs. The announcer requests that reports be sent to Apartado 33, San Pedro Sula, Honduras. (Erich Soentgerath New Jersey).

Bill Graham reports that OTRF Djibouti, Afar (formerly Fr. Somaliland), sends the following sked, which is different than the one given in WRTH: On 4780 kcs from 0300-0600 and 0900-2000 weekdays, and 0500-2000 on Sundays and

other Holidays. (RTF, Djibouti, via Bill Graham, Binghamton, N. York).

The Windward Islands Broadcast- ing Service sends the following schedule: To the Eastern Caribbean on 9550 kc from 1545-1800, on 5015 kcs from 1545-2245, and 3280 kcs from 2155-0215. To Jamaica on 15105 kcs from 1545-1800 and 2000-2245, and on 11970 kc from 2315-0215. To the Ascension Island on 11970 kc from 2315-0215. To the British Isles on 15105 kc from 2015-2130. All transmitters are 5kw. (WIBS via Lou Janicek, New Jersey).

Radio Moscow and Moskva Radio (the Home Service) make much use of fixed feeders on SSB, probably for domestic relay in isolated localities, and for relay by Khabarovsk to the exterior. The following feeders have been heard: In Russian on 9150 kc at 0425, 11530A at 1330, 12100 kc at 0202, 12175 kc at 1420, 13815 kc at 0240, 15780 kc at 0629, 16250 kc at 0550, 18650 kc at 060E, and 19725 kc at 0550. In English: 15780 kc at 1510 and in an Oriental language at 1328 on 10740 kc. Other frequencies listed by the CIA: 6805, 7115, 7295, 9210, 10340, 12130, 12275, 18060, 18265, 19845, 20090, 21230, and 22920 kcs, all at European sites. (Glenn Hauser, New Mexico).

Phil Allen reports that the Netherlands exhibit at EXPO '67 plays recorded music of Radio Nederland's ID's and IS. He reports that SW radio is mentioned at several exhibits at EXPO. (Phil Allen, Irmo, South Carolina).

Art Glover reports that prior to the recent outbreak of hostilities in the Congo Republic, Radio Cairo broadcasted a program in English on 17690 kc to all of Africa, dealing with the reasons for a revolution in South Africa. At the close, listeners were loudly instructed to "Carry Forward the Banner of the African Revolution". The Congo Revolution coincidentally started on July 4, so it may prove interesting to watch the U/R for early signs of further rumblings in Africa, and for signs of possible U/R participation. (Art Glover, Washington).

It has been reported that LaVoz de Mela CW453, at Montevideo, Uruguay, broadcasting on 6055 kcs, has increased power to 5 kw, which may mean an increased quality of signals here in the U.S. (Erich Soentgerath, New Jersey).

The very latest schedule from the national station in Botswana has just been received: On 3356 kc and 4835 kc from 1530-1830 daily, and on 4835 kc and 5965 kc on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday from 1315-1400. The 90 and 50 meter outlet are 10 kw, and the 4835 kc outlet is 2 kw. (Bruce Churchill, California) Also, Gregg Calkin reports that an outlet in the 31 meter band on 9590 kc has been pressed into service with a present 400 watt transmitter for the transmissions during the weekdays. The indications are that this transmitter will probably be increased in power. (Gregg Calkin and NewsRoom Editor).

Another sporadic broadcast of Radio Free Harlem has been heard in Connecticut. RFH has been heard on July 2 at 2305 on 3871 kcs by a W.S.W.A member and also by many hams and some FCC people! The ID given was "Radio Free Harlem--WREH". Some hams were noted saying that the signal sounded like "15-20 kw" power. (Dan Trigilio Connecticut).

Radio Zambia is now transmitting in the General Service on 2455//3275 3295/6165/7240/7250, although not necessarily in parallel. Some of these are still testing, although 3295 kc has been heard well after 0400. Furthermore, a transmission has been noted on 7235 kc with a 10 kw transmitter. Some of the General Service transmitters are 120 kw. (Gregg Calkin, Canada, and SCDXers).

The following schedule has been received from Radio Beirut, Lebanon: In French from 0130-0200, In Arabic from 0200-0230, In English from 0230-0300, In Arabic from 0300-0330, and In Spanish from 0330-0400, all on 11965 kcs. (Radio Beirut, Lebanon, via Sheldon Chorney).

Glenn Hauser reports that he has learned from a very reliable source that the PTP facilities of ITT in Brentwood, NY and of RCA in Rocky Point, NY, were quickly modified for transmitting of the SWDC bands by WJWV during the time that the original transmitters in Mass were being repaired following the mid-April fire. This will be of interest to DXers who count states heard. (Glenn Hauser, New Mexico.)

The Far East Broadcasting Co. in Manila, Phillipines Is. sends the following partial schedule: In English from 0900-1000 on weekdays and 0830-1000 on Sundays, all on 11850 kcs. The Mailbag can be heard on Mondays from 0915-0930. (FEBC via Sheldon Chorney, New York).

Richard D'Angelo reports that Radio New York Worldwide will be on the air with 3 100 kw and 2 50 kw transmitters by September of this year.

Well, the first anniversary of W.S.W.A being all SWDC has come and gone and W.S.W.A has really come along as one of the top SW clubs in the world. Your Editor wishes to thank all contributors who have made NEWSROOM a big success.



QSL REPORT



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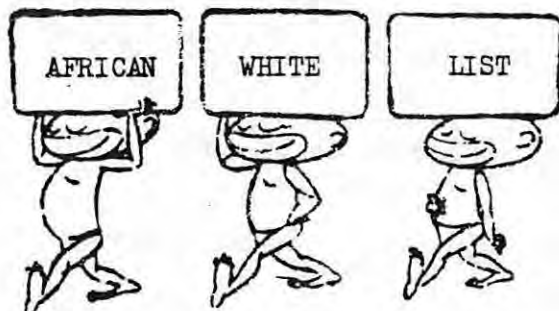
Deadline 15th of month

August has come again and NASWA has passed through her first year of all-SWBC operation with flying colors. By way of review, QSL REPORT can boast more than 170 countries verified by members in the past year, a great achievement. Congratulations!

This month also brings the NASWA official Radio Country List to be found elsewhere in this issue. I particularly draw this to your attention as it means there is now a common basis for SCOREBOARD ratings. I trust that all members will examine this List, use it and update their SCOREBOARD totals, if necessary.

In closing, your editor wishes to thank all of you who have given so liberally of your time and effort in your regular reports, which have made QSL REPORT what it is today. As we enter our second year of SWBC publication, your QSL editor can only look to the future with a tremendous feeling of optimism and faith in the growing potential of our Association.

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This month we turn our attention to the dark continent and in particular to those stations who have verified reception in the last year or so. This is the fourth part of a WORLD WHITE LIST which will deal eventually with all continents. Your comments will be greatly appreciated.

Grateful thanks to Danny Jamison and Don Jensen for this splendid summation.

ALGERIA.

radiodiffusion-Télévision Algérienne, Algiers fairly good, though sometimes slow

ANGOLA.

Radio Angola, Luanda	fairly good
Radio Clube do Huambo, Nova Lisboa	good, has beautiful modern card
Radio Clube de Moçâmedes, Moçâmedes	a good verifier normally
Radio Clube de Huila, Sá da Bandeira	has verified
Radio Clube de Benguela, Benguela	difficult to get a reply from
Radio Comercial de Angola, Sá de Bandeira	fairly good, but often slow
Radio Clube do Cuanza Sul, Novo Redondo	has verified, but seldom heard
Radio Clube de Angola, Luanda	rather consistent
Radio Clube do Bié, Silva Porto	fairly good, not often heard
Radio Clube do Lobito, Lobito	one verie recently
Radio Clube de Malanje, Malanje	friendly but not heard often
Radio ecclésia, Luanda	Seldom replies
Radio Clube de Cabinda, Cabinda	One reply noted recently
Radio Clube do Moxico, Luso	Seldom heard, seldom verifies
Radio Diamang, Dundo	a good verifier
Radio Clube Congo Portugues, Carmona	one reply noted

ASCENSION ISLAND.

BBC South Atlantic Relay

very good, but usually only acknowledgement card via London.

BOTSWANA.

BBC Relay, Francistown

Radio Botswana, Gaborone

very good via London with acknowledgement card, "Big Ben" style friendly, will reply, but not often heard

BURUNDI.

Radio Burundi, Bujumbura

Radio Cordac, Bujumbura

formerly good, but slow, few replies recently.
good normally, with friendly letterCAMEROON.

Radio Yaoundé, Yaoundé

Radio Douala, Douala

Radio Garoua, Garoua

Radio Buea, Buea

quite good, sometimes slow
has verified in the past, not often heard
good in the past
little known; has verifiedCANARY ISLANDS.

Radio Nacional de España, Sta. Cruz de Tenerife good via Madrid, spotty direct

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.

Radio Clube de Cabo Verde, Praia

Radio Barlavento, São Vicente

Radio Clube Mindelo, São Vicente

fair w/beautiful card, seldom heard
best of the three
formerly did not reply, a few latelyCENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

Rdf. Nationale Centre-Africaine, Bangui

quite good; likes French reports

CHAD.

Rdf. Nationale Tchadienne, Ft.-Lamy

pretty good, but can be slow

COMORES ISLANDS.

O.R.T.F., Dzaoudzi

quite regular with French letter

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF.

Kinshasa (ex-Leopoldville)

Lubumbashi (ex-Elizabethville)

Kisangani (Stanleyville)

Other regionals

only fair lately, long waits
infrequently, but replied recently
rare, has verified once only
quite rareCONGO REPUBLIC.

Radio Brazzaville, Brazzaville

Rdf.-Télévision Congolaise, Brazzaville

quite good, but be prepared for a wait
only fairDAHOMEY.

Rdf. Du Dahomey, Cotonou

quite good; likes French reports too

ETHIOPIA:

E.T.L.F. (R.V.O.G.), Addis Ababa

Radio Ethiopia, Addis Ababa

very good; airmail in 3 IRCs sent
formerly quite irregular, worse nowGABON.Rdf.-Télévision Gabonaise, Libreville and
Francevillefairly good, although
Franceville rarely heard

SCOREBOARD

<u>No.</u>	<u>Reporter</u>	<u>HIC</u>	<u>VIC</u>	<u>Prized QSL</u>
1.	Don Jensen, Wisconsin	192	187	Falkland Islands Bc. Service, 3958 kc
2.	Frank Peters, Illinois	185	182	Radio Port Vila, New Hebrides, 3905
3.	Bob Hill, Maryland	178	6	CR4AA, Cape Verde Islands, 7398 kc/s
4.	Gerry L. Dexter, Wisconsin	175	171	Radio Rarotonga, Cook Is., 5045 kc/s
5.	Bill S. Sparks, California	170	161	Emissora de Radiodifusão de Timor
6.	Wendel Craighead, Kansas	169	148	BBC West African Relay, Monrovia 9555
7.	Bob J. Padula, Australia	168	162	Lusaka, Zambia, 2355 kc/s, 2.5 kW.
8.	William G. Graham, New York	168	156	Radio Nepal, Kathmandu, 7105 kc/s
9.	H. L. Chadbourne, California	161	144	O.R.T.F., Réunion, 4807 kc/s
10.	Dan Henderson, Maryland	161	131	Frunze, Kirghiz S.S.R., 4008 kc/s.
11.	Gregg A. Calkin, New Brunswick	148	130	Zk5, Radio Cook Islands, 5045 kc/s.
12.	Marlin A. Field, Michigan	144	129	My. Nyeri Regional, Kenya, 6175 kc/s.
13.	Serge Neumann II, California	142	126	Radio Fort-Lamy, Tchad, 4904 kc/s.
14.	Victor C. Jaar, Haiti	142	3	AVROS, Surinam, 15465 kc/s.
15.	Warren E. Nordgren, Illinois	138	112	Grønlands Radio, Godthåb, 5980 kc/s.
16.	Fred K. Baines, Nova Scotia	131	125	Radio France Asie, Saigon, 9524 kc/s.
17.	Ray Fansler, Illinois	127	82	Radio Rabaul, New Guinea, 3385 kc/s.
18.	René Chicoine, P. Q.	125	112	Radio La Cruz del Sur, 4985 kc/s.
19.	Bruce W. Churchill, California	124	91	Radio Nepal, 9NB7, 4600 kc/s.
20.	Art. E. Glover, Washington	123	108	Grønlands Radiofoni, Godthåb, 5980 kc
21.	Bill Eddings, Pennsylvania	120	103	DZB2, Philippines, 3345 kc/s
22.	Mike Finigan, North Carolina	117	75	Voice of Vietnam, Hanoi, N. Vietnam
23.	Roger A. Camire, New Hampshire	112	96	Radio des Valees, Andorra, 6305 kc/s
24.	Danny Douglas, Washington	111	75	Male Cineco Radio, Maldive Islands
25.	Del Hirst, Texas	111	69	Suva, Fiji Islands, 9715 kc/s.
26.	Glenn Hauser, Oklahoma	111	56	Radio Tahiti, Papeete, 6135 kc/s.
27.	César Objío, Dominican Republic	104	24	Voice of The West, Lisboa, Portugal
28.	Tom Hamp, Ontario	103	80	Radio Martinique, Fort-de-France 3315
29.	Bruno Colapietro, New York	101	84	Radio Iran, Tehran, Iran, 11750 kc/s
30.	Sheldon Chorney, New York	101	66	R.R.I., Djakarta, Indonesia 9865 kc/s
31.	Edward C. Shaw, Virginia	100	73	Radio Lomé, Togo, 5047 kc/s.
31.	Alex T. Frimm, Missouri	100	73	Radio Baghdad, Iraq, 6095 kc/s.
33.	Richard D'Angelo, New York	99	51	Radio Mogadiscio, Somalia, 7120 kc/s
34.	John L. Sgrulletta, New York	98	86	Radio Bandeirantes, Brazil, 11925 kc
35.	Elias P. Coulouras, Mass.	98	79	Radio Tahiti, Papeete, 6135 kc/s.
36.	Mike Kamp, Texas,	95	76	Radio Kabul, Afghanistan, 15265 kc/s
37.	Jim J. Howard, Missouri	95	75	Radio Réunion, St-Denis, 3380 kc/s.
38.	Roger Parker, Illinois°	95	71	Radio Tahiti, Papeete (O.R.T.F.)
39.	Gary Mickle, California	95	67	Radio Buzkadi, Clandestine, 15095 kc/s
40.	Robert R. Getman, Wisconsin	90	60	Radio Alma-Ata, Kazakh S.S.R., 9380
41.	Rick Charnes, New Jersey	88	59	All India Radio, New Delhi, 9915 kc/s
42.	John Patton, Pennsylvania	83	50	HCJB, Quito, Ecuador
43.	Jim Gallucci, Oregon°	82	43	Radio Tahiti, Papeete (O.R.T.F.)
44.	Jerry L. Green, Virginia	81	68	Radio Iran, Tehran, Iran, 11730 kc/s
45.	Mark D. Hosmer, Indiana	81	60	Radio Togo, Lomé, 5047 kc/s.
46.	Danny Jamison, Virginia	80	29	VLK3, Fort Moresby, Papua, 3925 kc/s
47.	Art A. Poulis, Mass.	79	57	O.R.T.F., Papeete, Tahiti 11825 kc/s
48.	Ralph Ferry, Illinois	78	54	HSK9, Bangkok, Thailand, 11910 kc/s
49.	Ronald Engelbrecht, Missouri°	77	58	Hanoi, North Vietnam, 15044 kc/s.
50.	Charles Artiss, Michigan	76	68	Radio Guarani, ZYV74, 6175 kc/s.
51.	Robert H. Bedwell, California	76	47	Suva, Fiji Islands, 3280 kc/s.
52.	Kenneth E. McCartney, Ohio	75	64	VRH10, Suva, Fiji Islands, 9710 kc/s
53.	Bruce Reynolds, Missouri	72	56	FIN-Tokyo, Japan, 6155 kc/s AFRTS
54.	John Zaharek, Connecticut	70	54	Perth, Australia, 9610 kc/s VLK9

55. Michael Larkins, New Jersey	69	49	All India Radio, Delhi, 15375 kc/s.
56. Don Precosky, Ontario	69	41	Radio Sénégal, Dakar, 7210 kc/s.
57. Bob Krasnoff, Pennsylvania°	68	18	Radio Pakistan, Rawalpindi
58. Del Beaupre, Connecticut°	67	62	Djeddah, Saudi Arabia
59. Andrew F. Rugg, P. Q.	67	58	VLX9, Perth, Australia, 9610 kc/s
60. Charles Rasin, New Jersey	65	62	Delhi, India, 15230 kc/s.
61. Alan I. Raylesberg, New York	65	45	Radio Togo, Lomé, 5047 kc/s.
62. George Zeller, Ohio	60	47	Radio Buzkadi, Clandestine
63. Alan Jeeves, Pennsylvania	60	15	Radio Clube do Lobito, Angola 7175 kc
64. Louis Janicek, New Jersey	58	49	Radio Pakistan, Rawalpindi, 15090 kc/s
64. Dave Carlson, Missouri	58	49	ELWA, Monrovia, Liberia
66. Tony Griffith, Illinois	58	40	Radio Luxembourg
67. Thomas D. Walsh, Massachusetts	58	19	Voice of Free Korea, Seoul
68. Ken Josephic, Pennsylvania	57	28	Radio Nacional de España, 9760 kc/s
69. Dan Trigilio, Connecticut	56	7	Austrian SW Sce, Vienna, 6155 kc/s
70. Barry Deal, Nebraska°	55	28	Cairo, U. A. R., 17670 kc/s
71. Norman A. Jacobson, Wisconsin	54	46	B.C.C., Taipei, Taiwan, 17720 kc/s
72. Michael Baker, Maryland	53	36	VLX9, Perth, Australia, 9610 kc/s
73. Bert Adams, Ontario	52	43	Radio Clube de Moçambique, 3265 kc/s
74. Jim Thornton, California	52	42	Radio New Zealand, Wellington 11780
75. Clarke Thacher, Indiana	51	29	VLX9, Perth, Australia, 9610 kc/s
76. Walt B. Fair, Texas	51	27	Radio Buzkadi, Clandestine
77. Don Herbert, Pennsylvania	51	26	Radio Australia, Melbourne
78. Peter DeHart, Pennsylvania	51	20	Radio Baghdad, Iraq, 6095 kc/s.
79. Bruce Ted Goldman, New York	50	41	CFVP, Calgary, Alberta, 6030 kc/s.
79. Ed. J. Pyatt, South Carolina	50	41	VLX9, Perth, Australia, 9610 kc/s
81. Anthony A. Jinkinson, Ontario	48	39	Radio Portugal, Lisboa, Portugal
82. Fred J. Gaisser, New York°	48	32	Voice of Nigeria, Lagos, Nigeria
83. Gordon Schiff, Illinois	47	25	ELWA, Monrovia, Liberia 15155 kc/s.
84. Lou M. Kurdziel, New York	47	22	Radio Nederland, 15425 kc/s.
85. David J. Askine, West Virginia	45	32	Radio Nacional de Colombia, 4955 kc/s
86. Andrew Pappas, Illinois	43	36	Voice of Free China, Taipei, Taiwan
87. Greg Bovee, Michigan	43	34	Radio 4VEH, Cap Haitien, Haiti
88. Bob G. Taylor, West Virginia	43	22	Radio Ankara, Turkey
89. Allen Abel, New York	42	29	ZNS, Bahamas, 3080 kc (1540 Harmonic)
90. Ken Sedlacek, Nebraska	39	14	Radio Ghana, Accra, 6110 kc/s;
91. John Mraz, Jr., Pennsylvania	38	32	Radio Portugal, Lisboa, 6085 kc/s.
92. Henry J. Michalenska, Rhode Is.	38	23	Radio Nigeria National Prog., 4990
93. Mike Macken, Massachusetts	38	19	VOA, Malalos, Philippines
94. Bruce Cuthbertson, Ohio	38	10	Voice of Nigeria, Lagos, 11915 kc/s;
95. Trev Burke, British Columbia	37	31	ELWA, Monrovia, Liberia 11950 kc/s.
96. Bob Zobot, Virginia	35	22	Radio Australia, Melbourne
97. Mike Scott, P. Q.°	34	31	DZF3, Manila, Philippines 15385 kc/s
98. Gary Wallin, Iowa	34	25	Radio Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
99. Tom Miller, Missouri	33	31	Radio Ghana, Accra, Ghana 9760 kc/s
100. John Ostrozski, Connecticut	31	10	Radio Cairo, U. A. R., 9475 kc/s.
101. Michael J. McPherson, Iowa	29	16	Radio Sweden, Stockholm, Sweden
102. Al. Rasmussen, New Jersey	29	9	Radio Tirana, Albania 7265 kc/s;
103. Ken Hildreth, Illinois	27	22	N.H.K., Tokyo, Japan, 15135 kc/s.
104. Thomas Rosalanko, New Jersey	23	6	Radio Peking, China, 15060 kc/s.
105. Michael Mochizuki, Hawaii	21	16	SBC, Berne, Switzerland, 9655 kc/s.
106. Warren Davis, Maryland	20	10	VLX9, Perth, Australia 9610 kc/s.
107. Don Dinkmeyer, Illinois	16	12	Deutsche Welle, Köln, GFR, 9640 kc/s.
108. Jim Eller, Virginia	12	11	Radio Australia, Melbourne, 17840 kc/s.

A very hearty welcome to many new members who make their appearance in SCOREBOARD for the first time this month. Again too, those so indicated (°) please update your totals before next deadline. Thanks.

QSLs RECEIVED

Of particular interest this month, your editor would draw your attention to rare QSLs received from such nations as French Somaliland, Gilbert & Ellice Islands, Hong Kong, New Hebrides, Rhodesia, São Tomé, and Tunisia.

AFGHANISTAN: Radio Kabul, 15265 kc/s sending card airmail in 20 days. 3-IRCs. (Kamp, Texas)

ALBANIA: Tirana, 7265/9715 with card or letter plus sked in 8-10 weeks airmail. Tends toward longer period if no IRCs sent (Thornton, California; Rasmussen, New Jersey)

ANGOLA: Radio Clube de Huambo, verified with colorful card in 3 weeks airmail. Card has details in 6 languages, showing bongo drums. Plenty of Angolan stamps; reported in English; mint stamps sent in lieu of IRCs (Padula, Australia)

ARGENTINA: R.A.E., Buenos Aires, 11710 kc/s w/card seamail. 3 IRCs sent (Shaw, Va.)

AUSTRALIA: Radio Australia, 7190/9580/11710/21540 kc/s now sending a new commemorative EXPO card, often with info on Australia and sked. Air/sea reply generally depends on inclusion of IRC; averages 2 months, up to 4. (Jinkinson; Sedlacek; Precosky; Mochizuki)

AUSTRIA: Vienna, 9770/6155 kc/s card/sked and report forms airmail in 24 days. IRC occasionally returned! (Jinkinson, Ontario; Dexter, Wisconsin)

BELGIUM: R.T.B., Brussels, w/card/sked seamail in 62 days (Precosky, Ontario)

BOINAIRE: Radio Nederland w/special EXPO card airmail in 47 days; pennant too (Precosky)

T.W.R., 9690/9710/11820 sends folder-QSL with views of the station plus sked averaging one month. Three V/Ss: Mrs. L. Harvey; Beverly Jones; Mrs. J.A. Schneider Take ur choice. (Jinkinson, Ont; Michalenka, RI; Rasmussen, N.J., Mochizuki, Hawaii)

BRAZIL: Radio Aparecida, card, letter, pennant and stamps for 9635 in 12 days airmail.

V/S: José Diny's (Graham, New York)

Radio Bandeirantes, 11925, card/and cordial letter airmail in 32 days. V/S is Lutfalla Aurani (Ferry, Illinois)

Radio Caiari, 4955, letter and 2 stickers seamail in 2 months, signed by The Director (Wood, Indiana)

Radio Dif. Taubate, 4855, letter/pennant in 15 days airmail. V/S: E.A. Berings IRC sent with report (Graham, New York)

Radio Dif. Teresina, 4845 kc/s w/letter/pennant in 21 days airmail. V/S is José Lopes dos Santos. IRC sent (Graham, New York)

Radio Guarani, Belo Horizonte, 6175 with card/pennant via registered airmail in 24 days. IRC and 2 p/cards also sent w/rpt. (Chicoine, P. Q.)

BULGARIA: Radio Sofia, 9700, letter sked and report cards seamail in approx 76 days. (Pappas, Illinois; Askine, West Virginia)

CANADA: Radio Canada still sending the very colorful blue-green-black card with EXPO and Canadian Centennial crests. QSL text in English/French. V/S: B. Duke. Generally quite quick now that initial request for them is over. Freq: 9625 kc/s. (Goldman, N.Y., Macken, Mass., Mochizuki, Hawaii, Carlson, Missouri and Calkin, New Brunswick)

CHNX, Halifax, N.S., 6130 card 1st class mail in 116 days. IRC (Goldman, N.Y.)

CFRX, Toronto, Ont., 6070 card surface mail in 1 week. V/S: Clive Eastwood, the C.E. Return postage not required for reply, but does help (Michalenka, Askine)

CKZN, St. John's, Nfld., w/CBC regional card and letter signed by John C. Postema, Nfld. Regional Engineer; 5 weeks (Williams, New Zealand) Congrats OM (GAC)

CHINA: Radio Peking, 11725/15060/15345/17680 sends card, pennant and propaganda plus sked in 2 months av. (Jinkinson, Ont; Macken, Mass; Askine, W. Va; Mochizuki, Hawaii)

CLANDESTINE: Radio Euzkadi, La Voz de la Resistencia Vasca w/letter airmail in 10 days for 15038 kc/s acknowledges only receipt of report. 2 IRCs sent (Pappas, Illinois)

COLOMBIA: La Voz del Pueblo, 5997 w/card in 6 weeks. V/S is Juan Mejia D. (Dexter, Wis)

Radio Horizonte, 5970, letter from Andrés Paez Moreno, Secretario (Wood, Ind)

Radio Nacional, 4955 w/letter in Spanish signed by: German Pinzon M, or G. D. Rincon. Recent QSL states they have no more pennants; replies by airmail when IRCs are sent (Janicek, N.J., Askine, West Va., Zaharek, Connecticut; Ferry, Illinois)

Radio Sutatenza, 6070 w/card in 1½ months seamail. V/S Pompilio Sanchez

(Zaharek, Conn.)

- CONGO REP. O.R.T.F., Brazzaville, 15190 w/large card in 2½-3 months airmail. Reply in less than a month if IRCs sent (Kamp, Texas; Ferry, Illinois; Rasin, New Jersey)
Radio Congo, Brazzaville with card in 20 days (Williams, N. Z.)
- COSTA RICA: La Voz de la Victor, 9615, card in 23 days airmail. 2 IRCs (Mickle, Calif)
Radio Casino, 5954, w/letter and pennant airmail in 6-11 weeks. IRCs sometimes returned (Coulouras, Mass; Mickle, California; Goldman, N. Y.)
Radio Reloj, letter airmail in Spanish in 2½ months. V/S: Marta Cecilia Araya Barahona. No IRCs (Goldman, New York) & Mochizuki)
- CUBA: Radio Habana, 6135/6170/15340 w/card, sked circa 1 month airmail. (Wood, Askine/
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Radio Prague, 7115/7345/11990 kc/s sends card, Czech life magazine in 2-2½ months. V/S: Martha Trojanová. (Rasin, N.J., Jinkinson, Ont, Askine, West Va., and Rasmussen, N. J.)
- DENMARK: OZF5, 9520, card featuring map of Denmark in 24 days airmail (Goldman, N.Y.)
- DODECANESE IS. VOA/Rhodes, 15160, card airmail in 1 week. V/S: Rosy Cardellino (Kamp)
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: R.T.V. Dominicana, 9505, card seaimail in 12 days. (Askine, W.Va.)
HIN, letter airmail in 17 days signed by Olga B. De Catrain. QSL letter in Spanish (Wraz, Pennsylvania)
- ECUADOR: HCJB, 11915/9745/15115/17890 kc/s sending card, religious tracts and sked in up to 2 months. Airmail reply if IRCs sent (Wraz, Wood, Askine, Mochizuki)
Radio Carimanga, 6240, letter airmail in 10 months (Wood, Indiana)
- EL SALVADOR: Radio Nacional, 9553.5 kc/s, letter in 1 month. V/S is Alfredo Parado h. (Note that the "h" = hijo meaning son, i.e. Jr.) Airmail reply (Wood, Indiana)
- ENGLAND: BBC, 9580 card, antenna booklet, sked and info on BBC airmail (Sedlacek, Neb.)
- ETHIOPIA: ETLF, Addis Ababa, 9660, card/sked in 3 months. No IRC (Mochizuki, Hawaii)
- FINLAND: Helsinki, 15185, card/sked seaimail in 3½ months. No IRCs (Rasin, N.J.) Askine)
- FRANCE: O.R.T.F., Paris 11845/15190 w/card airmail in ½-2 months (Jinkinson, Jamison/
- FRENCH SOMALILAND: O.R.T.F., Djibouti, 4780 in 7½ months after 3 follow-ups, a prepared card and five days later a folder QSL by airmail. Mint stamps/IRC sent (Graham, NY)
- G.D.R. R.B.I., 9650/9635/11830 cards, newspaper airmail. No IRC (Askine, West Va.)
- G.F.R. Deutsche Welle, Köln, card featuring map of Europe in blue signed by S. Mele, and accompanied by other pamphlets, skeds etc. Pennant sometimes sent too (6 reporters)
Radio Free Europe, card in 10 days from either New York office or direct from Germany for 17805 kc/s. No IRCs in either case sent (Frecosky, Ont; Askine, W. Va.)
- GHANA: Accra, 9675/9760/11850 kc/s card/skd in up to 5 weeks. (Pappas, Thornton, Miller)
- GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS: VTW2, Betio, verified by form letter signed by: Reuben K. Uatua containing station info, plus date and frequency. Verie time is 14 days airmail IRC sent w/rpt. Freq: 4912.5 kc/s (Churchill, California) Very Good Bruce (GAC)
- GUATEMALA: TGNA, card, letter in 1½ years plus some religious folders and sked. V/S is Elena Pilditch, 5955 kc/s (Carlson, Missouri)
- HAITI: 4VEH, card, sked and religious tracts airmail in 60 days. V/S is Mrs. Kent Ragsdale, for 11835 kc/s. (Thornton, California)
Radio Citadelle, 6155, letter and card airmail in 10 months signed by Georges Boncy. QSL in French (Wood, Indiana)
Radio Lumière, 6100 sent sked with brief verie message scrawled, stating no staff available to reply; after f/up (Wood, Indiana)
4VB, La Voix de la Révolution Duvalieriste, 5950, letter in 3 weeks signed by Antoine Brown; mint stamps sent (Sparks, California)
- HONDURAS: Voz de Occidente, 5960, QSL message on back of color photo of station; airmail signed by Arturo Rendon in 12 days (Graham, New York)
- HONG KONG: Radio Hong Kong, 3940, w/large card seaimail in 6 months. 5 IRCs (Peters, Ill.)
- HUNGARY: Budapest, 9833, card, pennant and quarterly magazine. IRC sent; in 1 month (Macken, Massachusetts; Askine, West Virginia)

ITALY: RAI, 9710/15310/17770, card/booklet on Italy by air in 12 wks (Sedlacek, Askine)

JAPAN: NHK, card, letter, sked, report forms, generally airmail. Wooden doll also sent to one DXer (Pressa, Argentina; Mochizuki, Hawaii; Miller, Missouri)

LITHUANIAN S.S.R. Radio Vilnius sent p/card w/QSL data typed on plus letter/sked signed by Mr. St. Vilkas; 5940 in 4 months seamail (Janicek, New Jersey; Calkin, N.B.)

MALAYSIA: Voice of Malaysia, card/sked airmail in 14 days. V/S: The Director (Jamison)

MARTINIQUE: O.R.T.F., 3315, handwritten letter in 5 months, after f/up (Chadbourne, Cal)

MEXICO: La Voz de la América Latina, 6165 kc/s. V/S: is Ma. Cristina Blum O. (Wood)

MOZAMBIQUE: Radio Clube de Moçambique, Lourenco Marques, 6050/11780 w/card showing view of studios, but recent reports indicate supply is presently diminished; 3-3½ months duration (Padula, Australia; Kamp, Texas)

NEW GUINEA: Radio Wewak, 3335, folder QSL in 13 days airmail; IRC sent (Mickle, Calif.)

NEW HEBRIDES: Radio Port Vila in 7 days for 3905 kc/s; form letter w/details in English and French. Signer unreadable. 2 CRCs (Commonwealth) sent w/Eng. Rpt (Padula, Aust.)

NEW ZEALAND: card, sked, travel folders and "tiki" pin seamail in up to 3 months.

V/S: J. I. Hartstonge for 9540/11780 (Shaw, Va; Precosky, Ontario; Mochizuki, Hawaii)

NIGERIA: Voice of Nigeria, 11915, 9690, card airmail in 6 weeks plus pamphlets and Book on Nigeria: f/up sometimes req'd (Precosky, Ontario; Miller, Mo.)

NORWAY: Oslo, 17825/25900, cards in 43 days airmail, + sked. No IRCs (Askine, W. Va.)

PAPUA: Port Moresby, 4890/9520 w/card airmail showing all medium and SW stations and locations on Australasia map. V/S: Jill Yeo, DX Clerk (Shaw, Va; Thornton, Calif; Askine)

PARAGUAY: Radio Encarnación, 11947.5, sent letter airmail in 2 months. V/S is:

Artemio Vera, Director (Wood, Indiana)

PERU: Radio El Sol, OBX4Q, 5970 returned prepared card airmail in 11 days. V/S is Miguel Quevado C. Mint stamps sent (Mickle, California)

Radio Victoria, 6020, w/letter airmail in 2 weeks. V/S is José E. Cavaro (Peters)

PORTUGUESE GUINEA: Emissora da Guiné Portuguesa, Bissau, 5041, sending letter-card in 3 languages airmail. IRCs sent (Chicoine, P. Q.)

RHODESIA: Salisbury sent card for Gwelo in 17 days airmail. Card is identical to old one used by the Fed. Bcing Corp of Rhodesia and Nyasaland of the previous federation. Only new name sticker affixed to back of colorful card. V/S: J. Murphy. 4 IRCs sent (Calkin, New Brunswick)

RUSSIAN S.F.S.R. (Asiatic) Magadan, 9500, card via Moscow in 36 days (Chicoine, PQ)
Petrovavlovsk, 15140 w/card and p/card airmail in 29 days

No. IRCs (Pappas, Illinois)

(European) Moscow, 9680/9640, card, sked and p/card in 35 days.

SAO TOME: Radio Clube de São Tomé, verified by Lisbon w/folder card showing views of the island in English/Portuguese; for 4807 kc/s. (Peters, Illinois; Padula, Australia)

SARAWAK: Radio Malaysia, 7160 w/card surface mail in 2½ months. V/S is the "Comptroller of Radio". IRC sent with report (Graham, New York)

SINGAPORE: Radio Singapura veried in 25 days by seamail; no details but contains a verification message. IRC sent, for 7170 kc/s. Card has striking design on the front showing native huts, palm trees etc. V/S: Head of Broadcasting, Ministry of Culture (Churchill, California)

SPAIN: Radio Nacional de España, Madrid, 9760, letter, cooklets on Spain and Spanish sked airmail in 17 days. V/S: E/ Pascual Souto; 3 IRCs (Sedlacek, Nebraska)

TUNISIA: Tunis, in 1 month w/p/card. Full details typed in. No signer (Williams, N.Z.)

VENEZUELA: Radio Juventud, 4900, card in 2 weeks on 4th try (Dexter, Wisconsin)
Ecos del Torbes, 4980, letter/permanent airmail from "El Director" (Rugg, PQ)

FIJI BROADCASTING COMMISSION

FIJI BROADCASTING COMMISSION

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your report on the reception
of station VRH5 on 4.755 MC/S
on 22nd January, 1962.

We have pleasure in advising that your
report is confirmed.

~~Was report that there was not sufficient
information to allow us to confirm the report.~~

John Stewart
Manager.

Broadcasting House,
Suva.

23 FB24 56-500

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The above QSL adorns many collections, particularly of West Coast DXers. Nevertheless, Radio Fiji is excellent DX no matter where in North America you live. This is one QSL Your Editor has yet to see in His collection. hi. Why don't you try for it?

PORTUGUESE REPORT FORM

NASWA is again proud to announce the publication of its new 6-page PORTUGUESE RECEPTION REPORT FORM, the second of a series. Completely accurate and with a PHRASE LIST and full INSTRUCTIONS for its use, this form is the work of Richard Wood (Indiana) Barry Wildblood (England) and your QSL Editor.

Basically the same in format as the NASWA FRENCH REPORT FORM (see JUNE FRENCH) which has already proved so popular, this letter form is friendly and straight to the point and aims for a comprehensive and accurate/detailed reception report in the Portuguese language. Write for your free copy today to your QSL Editor, Gregg Calkin, 174 Waterloo St., Saint John, N; B; CANADA, and please don't forget that 9" x 4" self-addressed envelope and I.R.C. to cover postage costs. Oh, and of course the French form is still available. Could you use one or the other or both?

STAMP THE LEFT

This is perhaps a small point, but one worthy of note. When purchasing I.R.C.s, they must be stamped on the left hand side where it states: "Empreinte de contrôle du Pays d'origine" which translated means: "Stamp of the Country where purchased". A few received here recently by your QSL Editor were stamped on the right hand side and are technically of no value, as this is where the exchange Post Office must affix its stamp. Some post offices may accept them, but in that rare DX country do you want to take the chance? Take an extra moment to ensure yours are stamped on the left!

Best wishes Gentlemen, have a wonderful summer and loads of QSLs,

GREGG



LOG REPORT

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

Deadline-15th of Month

* * * * *

ALL TIMES GMT

- 23610 BRAZIL R. Globo, 2nd harmonic of 11805 at 1530; fund. covered by AFRTS Delano: AFRTS also hrd here briefly 1611, QRMing Globo again. (Hauser)
- 21695A FRANCE ORTF, Paris at 1745 w/Fr and mx; abrupt off 1800 w/IS melody; new freq (Hirst)
- 21690 WINDWARD IS. WBS, hrd 7/11 on new freq, 1950 w/home nx; 2015 BFC nx, //11970 (Pestor)
- 21690 MOROCCO VOA Tangier to 1630 Eng. ID and off (Glover)
- 21690 NIGERIA V of N w/Arabic 1640-1700; Eng 1700-1730 off, 6/21. rough mod. and breaks (Glover)
- 21650 W. GERMANY Deutsche Welle, in Indonesian, 1200-1215 (Askine)
- 21645A NIGERIA VON, Lagos w/mx req. pgm, Afr pop mx; 1510-1540 abrupt off, test (Hirst)
- 21620 CZECHOSLOVAKIA Prague, 1740 Afr. svc in Eng, weak and co-channel QRM (Glover)
- 21580 FRANCE ORTF, Paris w/Eng nx 1915-1930 s/off (Jamison)
- 21545 GHANA Ext. Ser, w/mx and comment. in Eng 1510; mx, off 1545, 7/16 (Hirst)
- 21540 AUSTRALIA R. Australia in Eng, 0145-0200 (Askine)
- 21495 PORTUGAL Em. Nacional, in Port, ballgame 1830-2000 (Askine)
- 21455 NIGERIA The Nigerian listed elsewhere on this freq. found to be a telephone circuit at Lagos; hrd 6/29 at 0030, hard copy; poss. double-sideband (Hirst)
- 17945 CUBA R. Habana on inexplicable freq; not harm. or image. In Sp. at 1430, ann. 17855, 17715, 15380, 15300, 11930, 6135; only 17855, 17715, 15300, 11930 audible; 7/6 (Hauser)
- 17930 INDIA AIR 1700-1729, also 1600, chants. 1730 s/on Arabic to 1806V, flute and chimes ID (Glover)
- 17890 TAIWAN Voice of Free China (VOFC) 1807 Eng, 6/23 (Glover)
- 17880 USSR R. Erevan, Armenia, ID and talk on Expo '67 in Armenian, 0300, 7/19 (Precosky) Prob. relayed by Khabarovsk or Eur. xmt. (Ed.)
- 17870 AUSTRALIA R. Australia w/Afr-Madagascar ser at 0430, fair sig (Deal)
- 17865 SYRIA Damascus, w/Arabic at 0400 (Rowell)
- 17860 BELGIUM R.T.B., Brussels in Fr. at 1930 (Rowell) Nx in Fr. 1332, QRM (Precosky)
- 17860 VATICAN R. Vaticana at 2330 into nx in Sp, new freq (Niblack)
- 17855 AUSTRIA Austrian R. SW Ser. at 0425, 7/4, Eng, asking for reports (Rowell) Eng ID 0400, than lang 6/11 (Glover)
- 17845 USA WYVW DX prog in Eng Sundays 1945 GMT, hrd 7/9 (Bedwell)
- 17840 AUSTRALIA R. Australia IS hrd 0058, s/on 0100 NA completely blocked by Prague s/on. By 0245 Mon. DX pgm clear again (Hirst)
- 17825 NORWAY R. Norway ID Eng, church ser in Norw. 1900; ann. Eng in 1 hr. (Pestor)
- 17800 BULGARIA R. Sofia in Bulg. following IDs 2300. Co-channel VOX (Padula)
- 17795 CHINA R. Peking, Eng 0300 on seldom used freq. (Niblack)
- 17785 EGYPT Cairo at 1820, not //17690 (Glover)
- 17765 RWANDA D-W relay, Kigali 1745 Eng pgm starting w/nx, 7/9 (Pestor)
- 17730 FRANCE ORTF in Sp. 0015-0045 (Askine) //15245, 11845, 9755 to L. (Ed.)
- 17720 TAIWAN BCC in Chinese 0630 //15125, good sig. (Balbi)
- 17700 E. GERMANY RBI, Berlin, 0645 Eng nx to SEAsia in lang; irr. hrd (Balbi)
- 17695 ENGLAND BFC w/Eur. lang at 1700 (Rowell)

- 17690 EGYPT R. Cairo, Afr. lang 1655, Eng 1930 (Rowell) 1930-2015 Eng to E,C & S Africa; US military ute on freq (Glover) 1845 pol. tlx, nx in Langala; Eng 1932 (Bedwell)
- 17650 CHINA R. Peking w/Sp. 0100, 0200 //17745. Best on 17650 (Balbi)
- 16298 N. KOREA R. Pyongyang ending pgm 0050; begin Spanish 0100, 6/22 (Hauser)
- 15520 CHINA R. Peking opens at 2300 w/Sp, into nx (Niblack)
- 15445 CONGO REP. Brazzaville s/on Fr. 0500, Eng 0515 from ORTF (Rowell) Larimba-like IS 0457 (Bedwell)
- 15435 ENGLAND BBC, London, w/Arabic 0430-0550 (Rowell)Hrd nitely, like local (Hirst)
- 15435 MALAYSIA BBC FES Eng nx 0200-0215 s/off, annc return at 0855. Eng commentary 0145 (Balbi)
- 15430 AUSTRIA OEI Austrian Radio s/on 2300, ID to SA, s/off 0145 (Balbi)
- 15425 S. KOREA Voice of Free Korea, Seoul, 1445-1500 Eng "Korea Today". Sig. better than C300 (Thornton) HLK15 1430 Eng nx, 1500 Fr. (Balbi)
- 15425 AUSTRALIA VLK15, Perth, W. Austr. regional prog. clear at 0615 (Bedwell)
- 15420 CYPRUS BBC WS relay, QSB, S-3 sig, lite QRM (Spain?) 0510, 7/4 (Hirst)
- 15420 ITALY RAI Eng to NA, s/on 0100 (Bedwell)
- 15400 ETHIOPIA ETLF, 0400-0515 in Arabic (Rowell)
- 15387.5 CLADESTINE R. España Independiente; political talk noted under ineffective jamming 1715 (Wood)
- 15380 PHILIPPINES DZF3, Shortwave Mailbag 0415, 6/13 (Sparks)
- 15380 RWANDA D-W relay, Kigali, 2000 ID in Ger., nx 7/11 (Festor)
- 15365 ETHIOPIA ETLF w/Fr, and IDs from 0500 (Padula)
- 15365 CZECH'KLA R. Prague anncs split freq 15368 but is in fact on reg. channel, 2130-0430 (Wood)
- 15355 CHINA R. Peking w/new freq to NA. at 0155 (Niblack)
- 15350 LUXEMBOURG (Tent.) 0030-0100 Fr; RBI off 0028, Peking QRMs 0100 (Glover)
- 15350 E. GERMANY RBI, 2200 in lang, 2300 Sp; 0000 Ger. (Balbi)
- 15340 CUBA R. Habana in Span., Red-bearded speech 0105-0115 (Prensa)
- 15335 BELGIUM Brussels w/big sig.; 2215 IS and Fr. ID (Niblack) 2115 s/on, xylophone IS, to SA in Fr., decent sig. (Ferry)
- 15320 HOLLAND R. Ned., 0100-0120 Dutch; 0215-0134 nx in var. lang. (Thornton)
- 15320 AUSTRALIA R. Australia's beam to Afr/Madagascar 0330 s/on Eng. (Niblack)
- 15315 PORTUGAL Lisbon s/on 2200 in Port, to 0130, strong (Balbi)New freq. (Ed.)
- 15295 VATICAN R. Vatican, bells 0108, Fr. 0110 to s/off 0125, clear (Bedwell)
- 15285 VATICAN R. Vaticano w/Sp. nx 2330-2335 (Prensa)
- 15265 AFGHANISTAN Hrd w/Eng to 1830, nx at 1800, poor sig. 6/15(Kamp) Tent. hrd 7/16 w/US jazz 1820, "Good-bye and good night everybody" 1827 and off; (Hirst)
- 15255 NIGERIA Lagos at 1730 w/Eng nx; ID and pop Afr mx 1735 7/15 (Hirst)
- 15250 PHILIPPINES VOA hrd s/off 0500 when Bucharest ends (Bedwell)
- 15245 RUMANIA R. Bucharest Sp. 0400-0430; Eng 0430-0459 s/off 6/22(Bedwell) Eng hrd 0315 7/14 (Hirst) Eng 0215-0230 (Askin)
- 15245 RUMANIA Bucharest at 0315 in Eng, listed 15250, 6/25(Glover) Off freq (Ed.)
- 15245 FRANCE ORTF still using this unannounced freq //17730, plus anncd 11845, 9755, 2300-0200 (Wood) Sp. to LA 0145-0200 s/off w/IS theme (Hirst)
- 15230 AUSTRALIA VLH15 Melbourne, domestic pgm, clear 0615 (Bedwell)
- 15220 S. AFRICA R. on 6/30 in Eng at 0515 (Rowell)
- 15210 USSR R. Vilnius Eng nx 2230-2300 Tues and Fri, strong. Ann.//15260//15460//11730//11970 (Balbi)
- 15190 CONGO REP. Brazzaville, ORTF w/nx 1915-1930 (Rasin) Eng. (Ed.)
- 15185 FINLAND FBC Eng 1245-1315 good lvl, but soft-spoken anncr hard to copy(Askin) Pori, w/nx 1250 (Rasin) Still here in morning (Ed.)
- 15175 NORWAY 2355 tune/in to 0030 Eng s/off; pgm in Norw. w/some Eng comments; record requests from NA; QRM Ascension 15180 (Hirst)
- 15165 NETH. ANTILLES R. Nederland relay, new freq; Dutch 2000-2120; Eng 2130 on 15220 (Balbi)
- 15145 DENMARK R. Denmark in Danish to Greenland 1730-1810 (Rowell)

- 15165 SYRIA Damascus poor at 1630 Eng nx, to 1635. Lt. class. mx to 1700; Fr. nx, fair (Kamp) 1650-1700 Eng., then YL in Fr. to 1710 7/2 (Sun.) (D'Angelo)
- 15160 HUNGARY R. Budapest in Eng to NA 0330//9833 (Rowell)
- 15155 LIBERIA ELWA Eng s/on 1700 (D'Angelo)
- 15155 FINLAND New freq to NA, 7/2 w/Eng to 2315; flk mx and US records, Finn. to 2357 s/off Eng/Finn. Sked for 15150 (Hirst) OIX4 2300 Eng nx; new freq, from 15185; good sig 7/11 (Balbi)
- 15150 SAUDI ARABIA Jidda in Arabic 1730, again 0430, QRM by USSR (Rowell)
- 15145 BRAZIL R. Jornal do Comercio 0115 to after 0145 w/US and Braz. mx, comedy show; nice ID 0128. M and W anners; S-7 sig, some slop from Moscow 15150 (Hirst)
- 15140 ASCENSION IS. BBC WS, Big Ben chimes 0245 (Precosky)
- 15140 USSR Armenia(?) R. Yerevan w/Eng ID 0325, into R. Moscow Pac. Coast Ser. 0330. Listed Petropavlovsk, must be relay and not Armenia (Dexter)
- 15135 IRAN R. Iran to Eur. 1730-2130, Eng now 2000, from 7/4 (Rowell) 1957-2000 w/IS, 3 beeps at 2000. Eng nx 2002-2007; Eng contest rules and lt. mx to 2030. Weak but fairly clear sig, 7/2 (Kamp)
- 15135 JAPAN NHK, Eng DX pgm 0230 Sun. GMT, monthly feature-6/18 (Bedwell) 3rd. Sun (Ed.)
- 15135 VATICAN Vatican R. fair in Eng to Afr. at 1635 (Niblack)
- 15125 NETH. ANTILLES TWR, Bonaire w/Sp 0100-0215; irr. on 15130 (Balbi)
- 15120 NIGERIA Lagos hrd 2000 Fr; Eng nx 2200-2205 s/off. QRM by ORTF 2100-2200 (Balbi)
- 15120 VATICAN HVJ hrd 2200, 7/12, w/Eng nx; no sign of Nigeria (Balbi) Is Nigeria hunting a spot here, or just condx? (Ed.)
- 15105 BRAZIL R. Rural, loud Port. tllk, comical vocal mx w/barnyard sound effects, 2250 (Hirst)
- 15105 ENGLAND BBC NA Ser. now 1430-1630 on this new freq //21610 (Wood)
- 15105 INDIA All India Radio (AIR) 0030 s/on General Overseas Ser. (GOS), 0040 R. News-reel, 0100 NHK QRMs. New freq and sked? (Glover)
- 15100 PAKISTAN R. Pakistan, 2030 in lang; SIMO 23222 (Pestor)
- 15098 WINDWARD IS. WBS clear of NHK 1725, ballads; ID and CBC nx 1730 (Hirst)
- 15095 CHINA R. Peking excel. lvl w/Fr. ID 2225 (Niblack)
- 15082 INDIA AIR, Delhi, lang at 1810 on 6/26 (Rowell)
- 15060 CHINA R. Peking, Eng propaganda, weak 0215-0230 (Askine)
- 15044 N. VIETNAM Hanoi in Vietnamese 1200-1220, tllk and prop. speeches 6/15 (Kamp)
- 15015 N. VIETNAM Hanoi in lang; hrd 1430, 1600; irr. hrd at 0900 (Balbi)
- 12245 USSR Magadan(?) 1815 calisthenics w/piano, very strong, 7/2 (Glover)
- 12240 USSR Magadan, Magadan Terr. SFE, w/ID for "Govorit Magadan" 0730, good strength (Dexter)
- 12010 USSR Moscow, Port. 2230-2300, Sp. 2300-0000, Port. 0000-0100, Sp. 0100-0200 (Padula)
- 12000 USSR Armavir w/R. Moscow relay in Russian at 0345 (Dexter)
- 11990 USSR On top of Prague w/home Ser from around 2300, strong 6/25 (Padula) Dushanbe, Tadjik SSR very weak under Prague; hrd s/on sig. and flk mx during silent spots in Prague b'cast, 7/7 (Shaw) WTH lists Dushanbe; how about the new FRIS? (Ed.)
- 11970 S. AFRICA R. RSA to NA 2326-0325 irr. audible; QRM by WBS to WBS s/off 0215. (Balbi) 6/13 at 0030, excellent to good sig. (Jamison)
- 11970 WINDWARD IS. WBS, Grenada, comp. covering RSA same freq w/mx req. pgm (Deal) Ex. local nx, some QRM, 2345 (Richardson)
- 11965 GUINEE Conakry w/IS 0615, anthem and ID 0625, into Fr. Also has been hrd on 4900 and 4920 this time (Peters) 7/1
- 11965 LEBANON Beirut to NA 0130-0400, Eng 0230 (Rowell) Eng 0230-0250 (Askine)
- 11960 CHILE CEL196 fair sig, 2230-2300, when blocked by VOA Sp. on 11955 (Padula)
- 11960 MOROCCO VOA Tangier 0700 s/off Eng ID 7/6 (Glover)
- 11950 LIBERIA ELWA Relay BBC nx 0700; local 0708; relay CBC children's show 0715, clear and strong 7/1 (Bedwell)
- 11945 W. GERMANY Voice of Germany, Cologne in Eng 0300 to NA (Rowell)
- 11940 SINGAPORE R. Singapore from 0935-1015 w/mx req. pgm, and one minute comms., fair sig, 7/4 (Kamp)

- 11927 BRAZIL Rádio Bandeirantes, Sao Paulo, now drifting again, 2300 (Wood)
- 11925 USSR Uzbek SSR, R. Tashkent at 1400 s/on w/Eng nx and pgn on Russ. aid to other countries; 1427 s/off. //9600 too weak to copy (Kamp)
- 11920 E. GERMANY RBI Eng to NA 0345 (Bedwell)
- 11910 THAILAND HSK9 again here from 11920 (Balbi) Bob Bedwell's report on 11920, w/Eng at 1030, last mo. should have been 11910, my error (Ed.)
- 11905A ALBANIA R. Tirana w/Eng 2400-0030; nx, UN speeches, QRM Moscow (Richardson)
- 11900 MALAYSIA Kuala Lumpur weak but clear from 1115 s/on to 1150; Eng nx 1130 6/15. (Kamp)"This is the Eng Ser of the Voice of Malaysia saying good-night" 1215, 7/14 (Hirst)
- 11900 S. AFRICA R. RSA, Fr. 0530-0542 on 7/4 (Rowell) Eng to Nigeria s/on 0645, off 0655, clear 7/1 (Bedwell)
- 11890 E. GERMANY RBI to ECNA 0100-0330//11920 (Rowell) Eng 0400-0415 (Askine)
- 11865 ASCENSION IS. BBC relay WC; new DX pgn 0245 Sun GMT, 7/9 (Bedwell) World Radio Club (Ed.)
- 11865 PHILIPPINES VOI/Malolos at 1413 in Spec. Eng, //11850, 15 KW listed (Hauser)
- 11850 GHANA External Ser, Eng commentary 2010, 6/14 (Glover)
- 11850 NORWAY R. Norway, w/Norwegian 0300-0430 //11735 (Rowell)
- 11845 FRANCE ORTF, Paris 0600-0630 s/off in Fr; str. sig. (Balbi) Unsked this time (Ed.) 0100-0120 in Sp (Askine) //15245, 17730 etc. (Ed.)
- 11840 E. GERMANY RBI to WGM 0345-0515 //11920 (Rowell)
- 11835 CEYLON VOI, Colombo 1630 Eng ID and nx, 7/4 (Glover)
- 11835 ALGIERS RTV Algerienne tuned at 2115 w/march nx, foll. by Fr; sta brk 2120 (Shaw)
- 11825 TAHITI R. Tahiti, Fapeete, Fr. 0630-0800 s/off, relay ORTF nx. Fair sig. (Shaw)
- 11810 ETHIOPIA ETLF s/on ID Eng, Fr; pgn in lang to Madagascar 0330 6/25 (Bedwell)
- 11810 INDIA AIR, Eng nx 1415 fair sig. to 1445 (Balbi)
- 11800 POLAND R. Warsaw on new freq, 6/25, poor choice. Sp. 0000; 0030-0100 Eng. QRM Canary's (Padula)
- 11785 IRAQ Arabic around 0435; also 2130; QRMed, but ID for Baghdad plainly hrd. (Niblack)
- 11785 ENGLAND BBC w/"World Radio Club" 0245 Sun 7/16; also on Ascension 11865 and 15140 (Hirst)
- 11780 NETH. ANTILLES PJB, Bonaire in lang 0400; 0500 Eng ID, barely audible (Mochizuki)
- 11780 MOZAMBIQUE Lourenço-Marques Radio some days good sig. 0430 w/disc jockey, commls in Eng/Afrikaans. Sometimes at 1300-1400 fade (Kamp)
- 11780 ARGENTINA LRY2, Belgrano 0440 Sp. comm, mx; ID 0504; QRMed out by N. Zealand s/on 0555 7/7 (Bedwell)
- 11750 MALAYSIA BBC FES Annr. said Burmese ser, much QRM, bad sigs (Shaw)
- 11740 AUSTRALIA R. Australia, ID and Eng nx 1050 (DeHart)
- 11735 NORWAY Oslo strong at 0340 w/gal in Norw. (Niblack) Eng ID 2300 (Michalenska)
- 11735 S. AFRICA SABC s/on 0700 Eng pgn, strong dly to 0800 (Balbi)
- 11735 TAIWAN BCC new freq, s/on 0920 in lang //11825//9685//7130 (Balbi)
- 11735 URUGUAY R. Oriental Sp mx, talk, few IDs, 0145-0220 (D'Angelo)
- 11725 RUMANIA Bucharest s/on at 0300, new freq, QRMed (Niblack)
- 11715A NIGERIA VON, pgn of nx, mx, and cm; s/on 2100 (Shaw)
- 11715 ARGENTINA Buenos Aires at 2340 noted since 6/6 on adjusted freq from 11710 w/Eng trx. (Niblack)
- 11710 AUSTRALIA R. Australia in Eng, strong lvl 1300-1315 (Askine)
- 11700 VATICAN Vatican R. in Arabic at 1900 (Peters)
- 11695 EGYPT R. Cairo, Saut ul Arab, now left 11745 throughout sked (Wood) Arabic 0210 (Rowell)
- 9965 CHINA R. Peking(?) in Oriental lang 1030-1100 (Askine)
- 9865 INDONESIA V. of Indonesia 1520-1530 Eng mx and sta asrmt 6/27 (Thornton)
- 9860 CHINA R. Peking at 0930, in lang (Pestor)
- 9833 HUNGARY R. Budapest Eng nx 0030 (Michalenska) Sp 0125 (Askine)
- 9770 AUSTRIA Austrian R. w/nx 0130, 7/2 (Rasin)
- 9760 GHANA R. Ghana, Accra, Eng nx & features, 2000 (DeHart) 2000-2100 s/off (Jamison)

- 9760 N. VIETNAM R. Hanoi weak in Eng at 1300 w/nx, 7/9 (Kamp)
- 9755A BRAZIL R. Brazil Central; WRTH lists inactive; hrd 0930 w/lots IDs, fine lvl 6/17 (Perry)
- 9753 PERU R. Sideral, listed 9750; good lvl w/Li format 0030; QRM Paris to 0200; clear. (Padula)
- 9750 VENEZUELA R. Tovar fade-in 2200, fair sig, hets w/Sideral; hrd to 2300, Sp ads (Padula)
- 9745 BRAZIL R. Cultura talking about "Voz do Brazil" around 2230; peaked 2315 (Padula)
- 9740 BELGIUM Brussels, tremendous sig 2215, w/Fr (Padula)
- 9740 PORTUGAL Lisbon noted here to s/off w/anthem at 2100 (Padula)
- 9730 E. GERMANY RFI w/Ger. at 0310 (Rowell)
- 9710 MALAYSIA Kuala Lumpur on new freq, several days around 1230; blocks Mauritius (Chadbourne)
- 9695 SWITZERLAND SBC to WOMA 0515-0630 //11715 (Rowell)
- 9690 VATICAN R. Vatican Eng to M. 0050//11760, 15285; YL ann. for several weeks (Richardson)
- 9670 SAUDI ARABIA Jidda in Arabic w/various types nat. mx 2000-2100, 6/30 (Askine)
- 9667 CEYLON R. Ceylon 1230 s/on weak; lt. mx to BBC mx 1300, faded completely; 6/15 (Kamp)
- 9665 PERU OX8U, R. Eco, LA mx and Sp. ID 0430, 7/11 (Sparks) Fair at 1300; easily identified (Kamp)
- 9645 BRAZIL R. Cultura de Poços good from fade/in 2215 to excellent at 2315 (Padula)
- 9635 COLOMBIA R. Nacional, IDs of 3 gongs, and ID by YL 2230. QRM'd, presumed to be Aperecida (Padula)
- 9620 BRAZIL R. 9 de Julho at 2215 mixed w/USSR HS, then overriding the Russ (Padula)
- 9615 BELGIUM Brussels well hrd at 2330 w/Fr. (Padula)
- 9615 COSTA RICA La Voz de la Victor, San José, good 1315 (Kamp) WNYW QRMs at nite (First)
- 9615 USA WNYW //15335//11740 around 0230 on a Sun. in Sp. (Padula)
- 9610 AUSTRALIA VLX9 Perth 1600 s/off, w/complete ID (Bedwell) SIBFO 55454 (Deal) Cattle report 1055 (DeHart)
- 9600 CHILE R. Pres Balmaceda 0230, freq. IDs, Sp (Bedwell) 0455 s/off by W. in Eng, M. in Sp. (Kamp)
- 9600 MEXICO R. Universidad Nacional, concert 2200 (Wood)
- 9575 INDIA AIR, 1545 Eng, "This is Bombay", 7/1 (Glover)
- 9560 AUSTRALIA R. Australia at 0900 to 0915 s/off in Gen. Pac. Ser. (Jamison)
- 9555 EL SALVADOR YSS, R. Nac., in Sp. to 0500 //6010 (Rowell)
- 9552 MALDIVES IS. Male Sinico Radio (tent.) 1322-1430 s/off 7/2; ID 1322 monotonous singing to 1400; rel. wgm in Indian tongue 1400-1430. Splatter from Delano 9545 prevented clear IDs, but 1st ID seemed to be "Male Sinico Radio" (Chadbourne)
- 9545 GHANA R. Ghana in Eng 2100-2130 (Askine)
- 9520 PAPUA VLT9, Port Koresby, ABC, 1030-1045, fair (Askine)
- 9520 N. ZEALAND Best hrd from Pacifica, 0800-0830. More like 100 W (Shaw)
- 9505 JAPAN NHK w/Eng 1000 and 1100, mx, features, good sig. (Richardson)
- 9475 EGYPT R. Cairo w/Eng to M. 0130-0300, mx, mx, comment. (Richardson)
- 9455 PERU R. America, in Sp. 0230-0245 (Askine)
- 9370 SPAIN R. Nacional 2315-2325 in Sp. w/American mx (D'Angelo)
- 9360 SPAIN R. Nac. de España in Sp. 0230-0245 (Askine)
- 9009 ISRAEL Kol Ysrael, Russian mx 0430, jammed (Wood)
- 7580 N. KOREA Pyongyang 1135-1159 s/off Eng, very weak. Eng mx/correa 1140-1157 (Kamp)
- 7245 S. VIETNAM VTV, 1028-1100, local vocal mx; Lang mx at 1048 (Graham)
- 7210 SENEGAL Dakar at s/on 0600 w/drums, anthem, into Fr. QRM SBC Eur. Ser. (Padula)
- 7120 MALAYSIA BCPES s/on 1120 IS; M. gives freq and pga, ID 1128, 7/9 (Kamp)
- 7110 MALAYSIA Kuala Lumpur at 1045 in Chinese w/good sig. (Kamp)
- 6206A COSTA RICA R. Reloj, Sp. ID 0550, "Live Maria" 0600 (Precosky)
- 6195 BRAZIL Emis. Continental 0847-0921 fade/out. Vocal mx; clarinet hrd behind anncr. (Graham)
- 6180 GUATEMALA La Voz de Guatemala Sp. ID 0530 (Precosky)

- 6180 COLOMBIA R. Nacional at fantastic time of 2315, or 9 AM here; soon faded. Propagation via Antarctic regions at this hour (Padula)
- 6155 URUGUAY Radio Carve w/Sp. and Port. before a football trx 2245-2250 (Pressa)
- 6135 BRAZIL R. Gaucha, Port., Mirinda and Sobritudo Alfred "Transmitindo a R. Gaucha 40 annos no ar" (Pressa)
- 6105 BRAZIL R. Clube Ceara 0902-0929 f/o. Commls and local mx; one Beatles record hrd. (Graham)
- 6090 NIGERIA R. Kaduna w/Eng mx and comls. at 0530, 6/26 (Sparks)
- 6075 S. AFRICA R. RSA hrd 0325, on new freq, quoted as "test" trnsmn. Poor spot. (Niblack) Hrd at 0030 w/fair sig (Jamison)
- 6070 CANADA CFCX, Toronto, at 1230, relay pgm of CFRB (Pestor)
- 6055 URUGUAY La Voz de Hielo, tango mx, adv. Ford, Bayer, Nevada cigarettes 2245-2250 (Pressa)
- 6045 BRAZIL R. Clube Paranaense at 2100 good lvl; propagation like Col. above (Padula)
- 6040 COLOMBIA HJCB, Voz del Tolima w/spec late pgm of nite-club mx 0600, 6/26 (Sparks)
- 6037 COSTA RICA TIFC casts a fair sig. here. Noted w/rel pgm 0350 (Niblack) Faro del Caribe, San José w/Eng rel. pgm 0300 (Wood)
- 6022 PERU R. Victoria, Lima, s/off 0700 w/good sig, hrd daily (Peters)
- 6015 IVORY COAST R. TV Ivoirienne 0630, annc in Fr., nat. chanting, great sig. (Ferry)
- 6010 CANADA CJCX, Sydney, N.S., at 1200, relay CJCB (Pestor)
- 6005 CANADA CFCW, Montreal, 1245, relay pgm of CFCF (Pestor)
- 5981 PERU R. Panamericana, Lima. Many commls. 0315 (Wood)
- 5965 BRAZIL R. Guaba, Port, w/Frank Pourcel and Kara, 0210-0215 (Pressa)
- 5955 GUYANA R. Cultural 0320-0400, Eng rel. pgms, good sig (Thornton) Emisoras Culturales, now active again; Eng 0400 (Wood) Into Sp 0425 (Deal) Eng to 0430 (Trecosky)
- 5954 COSTA RICA TIQ, Limon, tuned 0515, Carib. mx, Eng commls and annts (Shaw)
- 5950 HAITI La Voix de la Rev. Duvalieriste still using this freq (Niblack) 0252-0330 tune-out w/pleasant Fr. mx (Graham) 5949 0320-0525 Fr. 6/21, not noted 0330 6/24 (Glover) 0400 s/off 6/18 (Sparks)
- 5872 BOLIVIA R. San José, Oruru tuned 0300, very weak, one clear ID 0315 (Shaw)
- 5075 COLOMBIA HJGC, w/ID as R. Sutatenza in Sp, 0230-0307 (Askine) Accion Cult. Popular is network (Pd.)
- 5045 BOLIVIA R. Altiplano, 0725 ID, 6/17, real ear blaster lately (Ferry)
- ~~5043~~ COOK ISLANDS ZK5 pop. dance mx at 0525; Maori mx after 0600, 6/19 (Sparks)
- 5035 BRAZIL R. Anhanguera, 0829-0900 t/o. Usual Port. mx and commls, 6/27 (Graham)
- 5025 COLOMBIA Transmisora Caldas, stable sig at 0310 ID (Ferry) 5020, 0055 (Askine)
- 4995 BRAZIL R. Brasil Central one of 2 60 LB Brazilians hrd here lately; 0900-1000 f/o. Propagation via darkness path across Pac. (Padula)
- ~~4995~~ CAMBODIA R. Phnom Penh on new freq w/Eng commentary 1245; 7/3 and other days. (Chadbourne)
- 4980 VENEZUELA YVOC, Ecos del Torbes, San Cristobal, noted at 1015 (Wickle)
- 4946 COLOMBIA R. Colossal w/mx and 1 s 0413 tune to past 0500, str. varies greatly from night to night. One night R. Mac. on this freq. (Dexter)
- 4945 BRAZIL R. Educadora Braganca 0902-0925 f/o. Mostly tlx, w/occ. mx, 6/27 (Graham)
- 4940 VENEZUELA R. Yaracuy, hrd after 0200 (Askine) Has slipped down about 3 KC (First)
- 4935 BRAZIL R. Poti, 0901-0927 f/o, usual mx and commls, 7/6 (Graham)
- 4932 NIGERIA Benin City from 0501 weak, 6/11, much better few days later (Dexter) 0600, thought it was Kenya (Ferry)
- 4923 ECUADOR R. Quito 0240 w/slow orch; again 0415 w/commls (Ferry) 0250-0301 (Askine)
- 4915 BRAZIL R. Cultura Araraquara, 0902-0927 f/o. Mostly commls, some mx 6/28 (Graham)
- 4900 VENEZUELA R. Juventud, YVWK 0315-0335 (Askine)
- 4900 GUINEA BISSAU R. Condkry w/morn. exercises in Fr. at 0625, 6/17. 1st. time noted on this freq for several weeks (Sparks)
- 4898 N. VIETNAM Hanoi from around 1100 // 4825 w/talk in Viet. QRM de Malaysia 4895, terrible mess at times (Padula)
- 4895 BRAZIL R. Baré, 0220-0306 t/out; mostly old US instr. pop mx, 6/25 (Graham)

- 4890 PAPUA Pt. Moresby, ABC, fine w/ABC HS; IDs for Papua at 0800 (Ferry) Eng mx and listener's letters 0943 (Precosky)
- 4855 BRAZIL R. Dif. Taubaté, 0900-0917 fade/out, w/usual mx, 6/15 (Graham)
- 4855 INDONESIA Palembang strong w/ID at 1218 on 6/28 (Chadbourne)
- 4845 COLOMBIA R. Bucaramanga 0325-0330; not ID trouble, gives about 10 in 5 min. (Ferry)
- 4845 BRAZIL R. Dif. Teresina 0818-0854 fade/out, comms and mx, 6/14 (Graham)
- 4830 ECUADOR Ondas del Angel, El Angel from 0300 tune/in w/tlk and Ecuadorian mx (Dexter) Ec. mx, ID 0400 (Wood)
- 4820 HONDURAS R. Evangelica s/on 1100 w/ID in Sp. QRM de Peru, 4815, and Hanoi 4825 * (Padula) S/on 1200, 7/2 (Mickle) Sun. (Ed.)
- 4816 PERU OAXSX R. Amazonas, Iquitos hrd at 1040 w/QRM both sides, 7/1 (Mickle)
- *4820 ANGOLA R. Angola s/on 0500 on July 5 w/S9 sig (Peters)
- 4813 ECUADOR HCFM4, La Voz de Manabi from 1100 s/on until 1134 with "Manecer Ecuatoriana" pgm. Good sig. 7/1 (Mickle) Listed 300 W, on 4810 (Ed.)
- 4795 CONGO REP. R. Brazzaville at 0500 w/nx in Fr, 7/5 (Peters)
- 4777 GABON R. Gabon at 0500 with repetitious Afr. mx, 7/5 (Peters)
- 4763 CONGO REP. La Voix de Revolution Congolaise w/variety pgm 0500; nx in Fr. at 0530 (Peters)
- 4760 VENEZUELA R. Frontera w/mx and comms to 0400s/off. R. Tingo Maria, Peru, audible afterwards (Dexter) QTH San Antonio, app. move from 3235 (Ed.)
- 3390 DOMINICAN REP. A sta. IDing as "R. Santo Domingo de Colorado en Republica Dominicana", hrd at 0500; Good sig, but covered by RTTY most times (Peters)
- 3365 DOMINICAN REP. R. Exitos in Sp. 0330-0345, 7/5 (Askine)
- 3365 VENEZUELA R. Tovar w/anthem 1013, march 1015, then opening annts, w/3365, 9750 anncd, MW and FM. into nx; only hear 90 MB outlets 4 wks of year (Padula)
- 3345 VENEZUELA R. Central listed, around 1030 w/tlk in Sp. (Padula)
- 3335 NEW GUINEA R. Wewak, VL9CD hrd 0900-0930 w/sailor mx at annts, 6/15 (Mickle)
- 3295 INDIA AIR regional in Delhi w/Eng mx 1530, well hrd; //3355 (Padula)
- 3245 VENEZUELA R. Libertador w/mx, comms to 0358 s/off (Dexter)
- 3222 TOGO Lomé, from 2000 until 2300; good sig, Fr. //5047, which was weak (Padula)
- 2340 CHINA Fukien listed; nitely good lvl in Chinese; //2430, around 1300 (Padula)

? ? UNIDENTIFIED ? ? ?

- 9550-9552 UNID. hrd generally fair to good (2-3 average) but w/splatter from VOA and jammer on 9545. Hrd w/mostly Afr. type pop mx, but they do carry Arabic/Swahili/Somali type mx occasionally. Lang is vernacular, but similar to Swahili. WORTH lists R. Tanzania Zanzibar 9550 in Tanzania listing, but not in the back listing. Thought I heard ID for Tanzania at 1400, but not sure. Have hrd drama when Arabic mx is on. Have signed/off at 1430, sometimes have gone past that. I have not hrd ID for "Male Sinico Radio". Is it Maldives or Tanzania/ something to chew on at any rate! (Churchill) A. Tanzania reportedly has Swahili net on 9550 operating from 0900-1500. Possibly you are hearing Tanzania, and Chad hearing Male. Anyone else have a line on this? (Ed.)
20774. UNID. "Voice of Israel" pgm in Eng at 1630, poss. in Span. at 1700, RTTY QRM. 14th. ham. of 1484, Gibraltar? Will check further (Hauser)
- 215AA UNID. 1715-1800 in a Slavic tongue, w/variety mx, nx of space (much mention of American space men) gong 1744, clock chimes (not Big Ben) w/brief tunes, then struck 6 at 1800. and played an anthem. INFO 25433, 7/7 (Askine)
- 214AA 1840-1850 in Eng, much mention of Perth, Australia. Pop mx, disc-jockey type pgm Bells chimed 1830, foll. by talk. SILENCE 35333, 7/7. ABC regional relay. (Askine)
- 11890 UNID. 0400 w/on w/trumpets IS. Sp. pgm, "Qui Radio Georra" 0428 ETLF s/on and QRM. 6/28 (Glover)
- 9640 UNID. 2345-0030, "La Voz de la Lya"? in Sp. Finally gave a VOA ID at 0030 s/off. What's up? (Askine) La Voz de la OEA, or Organization of American States; used to have transmitter in Dom. Rep. during crisis, now uses VOA facilities (Ed.)

On our First Anniversary as an all-SWBC club, let's take a look at what this section tries to accomplish each month. The first and foremost objective is to provide members with reports of the very best DX available, both factual and up-to-date. With our membership of top DXers sending in regular reports we can hardly fail in the first part of this objective. The support of Ace DXers has been phenomenal.

This section stays up-to-date by printing only the very recent loggings. We do not go back more than a few days before our previous dead-line for our material; thus the oldest logging in this column is no more than 45 days old, by the time you read it. The great majority of the loggings are between 3 and 4 weeks old. With the addition of Hqtrs. Flash Sheet, with loggings made too late for our dead-line, you have the latest reports possible. Only in this way can the Loggings Section be of real value to DXer and SWL alike.

Our second objective is to provide the latest in frequency changes and transmission time changes. However, with the exception of DX programs, we cannot attempt to keep up with general program contents, and program skeds. It would take a full magazine to do this thoroughly each month, and is completely outside the scope of this section.

Frequency and transmission time changes of international broadcasters beamed this way are naturally included as we receive reports of them; but, it is not within the capabilities or aim of this section to report day-to-day loggings of routinely heard stations. It is a different matter when one of these outlets makes changes in frequency and time; or when the move around, testing; or are being interfered with. Reports of these events not only aid the SWL greatly, but become his responsibility to report. The SWL should report the unusual and newsworthy as he hears them. In turn he can learn and benefit from the DX loggings; whether interested in QSLs or not, it would be a rare SWL indeed who wouldn't like to put a new country in his log-book when he gets the chance. The thrill that comes with hearing and identifying a new station is one shared by all in the hobby.

Our membership is no longer confined to North America, but is now spreading into all hemispheres of the world. We can learn a great deal about conditions and DXing in other parts of the world from our overseas friends/members; we can also put our Motto into practice; "Unity and Friendship".

With your continued great support we can go on to our second year full of confidence that it will be an even greater one for NASNA. HAPPY ANNIVERSARY!

TEX TO THIS MONTH'S MEMBERS

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Donald Anthony, Conn. | Gary Mickle, Calif. SW-4 |
| Dave Askine, W. Va. GR-54 | Mark Mitchell, Mich. HA-63 |
| August Balbi, Calif. | Mike Kochizuki, Hawaii |
| Bob Bedwell, Calif. HA-63 | Al Niblack, Ind. SX-100 II |
| H.L. Chadbourne, Calif. HLC-13 | Bob Radula, Australia Marconi B-28 |
| Bruce Churchill, Calif. HQ-180. | Bert Pestor, Ont. HQ-145X |
| Richard D'Angelo, N.Y. KC-190 | Frank Peters, Ill. HRO-500 |
| Barry Deal, Neb. HA-230 | Ralph Perry, Ill. Star Roamer |
| Pete DeHart, Pa. | Don Precosky, Ont. S-120 |
| Gerry Dexter, Wis. HQ-180 | Hector Pressa, Argentina |
| Walt Fair, Jr., Texas SX-99 | Chas. Rasin, N. J. HQ-145A |
| Art Glover, Wash. HQ-180A | Frank Richardson, Fla. GR-54 |
| Bill Graham, N. Y. HQ-180A | Sam Rowell, Wash. NC-190 |
| Glenn Hauser, N. H. HQ-160 | Ed Shaw, Va. SX-130 |
| Del Hirst, Texas HQ-100 | Bill Sparks, Calif. HQ-180 |
| Danny Jamison, Va. S-120 | Jim Thornton, Calif. SW-4A |
| Mike Kamp, Texas HQ-140X | Richard Wood, Ind. HQ-180 |
| Henry Michalenka, R. I. Realtone 4597 | SCDX/WRE |

FLASH

SHEET



August 67

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Last minut news/tips

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TANZANIA: Radio Tanzania is the station listed as Unid in loggings section under 9550-9552 and also listed as Maldive Is. (tent.) in same section by Chadbourne. African pop music played most days w/ID at 1400 and s/o generally around 1430. A church service is hrd at 1400 on Sundays. Arabic/Swahili music and drama programs also hrd at times. WRB lists Tanzania is testing new external service on 9550. R. Tanzania Zanzibar also listed here, so not sure of service, location or power of this transmission. When first hrd, this station was weak and QRM'd, thus Chadbourne and I led to believe it possibly Maldive Is., but alas, such was not case. (Churchill)

CAMBODIA: Radio Phnom-Penh appears to have relaxed its QSL policy. A form letter verification was rcvd here in 15 days, via airmail, signed by Lin Sainyar-Dep. Mgr. of the National Broadcasting Station. Mint stamps help, as nine were used on return envelope. According to letter, reports are welcome to help improve technical standards of broadcasting from Cambodia. Following is abbreviated, sked sent by station (more complete one will be given in September, Frendx)... Station #1 on 4995 (listed as on 4907) hrd weekdays 2315-0100, 0400-0700, 1000-1500. Saturdays 2315-0100, 0400-1700. Sundays 0015-1600. Station #2 on 9695 hrd 0130-0230, 0300-0420, 1155-1500. #1 uses English and French, #2 uses Cambodian, English, French, Thai, Vietnamese, Laotian and three dialects of Chinese. (Churchill)

ASCENSION ISLAND: Hrd on 11865 noted with earlier s/o 2200 in BBCWS. Also hrd on 15140 at 2300 w/WS. (Balbi)

NETHERLAND ANTILLES: Bonaire on new 15200 from 15165 (7/18) w/Dutch 2000-2120 to Africa. English at 2130 on 15220. (Balbi)

BIAFRA (former E. Nigeria) hrd on 4855 w/Eng news from Enugu at 0530. (Balbi)

SOUTH AFRICA: RSA to North America 2326-0326 on new freq 11875 replacing 11970 (7/18) // 9705. And on other new freq of 6065 from 6075. (Balbi)

ENGLAND: The new BBC DX Program is sked for 0745 on Sats., 0245 Suns., 2100 Tues., and 1245 on Thurs. (Balbi)

NIGERIA: Lagos new freqs: 15120//11715 w/French at 2000, English 2100-2205. Also on 4990 at 0530 w/English. News at 0600. The 15120 freq is severly QRM'd by ORTF during 2100-2200 xmsn. (Balbi)

VIETNAM: U.S. officials in Saigon are studying plan for mass air-drops of small radio sets over No Vietnam. These sets would have one prefixed frequency, permitting only the VOA broadcasts in Vietnamese, of the South Vietnamese Voice of Freedom, to be heard. (NYDN via Goldman)

USA: The USIA, parent organization of VOA will be honored on its 14th anniversary next month with an issuance of a 5¢ commemorative postage stamp picturing sound emissions from a radio tower. Stan will be rectangle shaped, colors red, blue, black. (Dinkney, Goldman)

MALAWI: Hrd s/on at 0343 on 3380 w/rooster crowing, drums, and crowing again. English ID followed. (Calkin)

TADJIK SSR: Dushanbe hrd at 0000 on 4635 s/on w/weird Mid-east IS, followed by male and female amncers, then music. (Calkin)

ZAMBIA: Radio Zambia Hrd on new freq 3294 at s/on 0345 daily. IS/ID, then English and vernaculars. News 0400. (Calkin)

PORTUGAL: Radio Safari prog on 9680 at 0400. Gives news, DX itens and info re South Africa. Next sked for 8/28. R. Safari is prog name, not ID of a station! (Calkin)

ITEMS

VENEZUELA: Radio Tovar on 3365 seems to be using more than the 1kw of power listed. Hrd here from s/on at 1015 w/anthen and news. Generally good sigs. (Padula)

CAMEROONS: Radio Beau on 3970 being hrd from around 2100 to s/off w/anthen at 2130 ID in French. Some QRM from Portuguese speaking station, presumed to be Angola. R. Clube de Huila. (Padula)

COSTA RICA: La Voz de la Victor, TTRICA San Jose, hrd here 1200-1215 on 9615 w/ program of light music, ID and time check more music. (Padula)

NORTH VIETNAM: Hanoi now hrd on 4897 w/ local programming around 1100. Seems to be //4824 but not regularly. No longer hrd on 4684. Higher freq QRM'd by R. Malaysia on 4895. (Padula)

THAILAND: Bangkok hrd announcing as "The Overseas Service of Radio Thailand" in English at 1130 on 7115. (Niblack)

SOMALI REPUBLIC: Radio Mogadisco "Voice of the Somali Republic" has again adjusted freq. Hrd on 6097 with usual s/on at 0930. Noted 7/16. (Niblack)

SAWARAK: Radio Malaysia outlet on 4835 hrd at 1100 w/IS, plus and ID by woman in lang. (Niblack)

INDONESIA: Regional definitely logged 7/16 on 3935 w/pop music of the Southeast Asia type, female announcer in lang 1020-1030. Is listed as YDE2, Semarang. (Niblack)

NEW CALEDONIA: "Ici Noumea" given by female announcer as ID on 3355 at 1059. Repeated several times prior to s/off w/anthen at 1103A. Rather good sigs. (Niblack)

ANGOLA: Radio Commercial noted on 7150 w/ pop music and man announcer in Portuguese at 0630. Fair sig, but some QRM. (Niblack)

UKRAINIA: Radio Kiev on new freq 11980. Noted w/IS and ID in lang by man and woman and then into prog. Radio Moscow alongside on 11970 at same time. (Niblack) #2230

RHODESIA: Gwelo on 3396 hrd daily with program of light music and numerous ads around/after 0410. Weak sigs. (Calkin)

COLOMBIA: What is seemingly Radio Colosal 497A, noted 0405-0500 w/music and many ID's. Listed as 8095. (Niblack)

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS: Can any dxer familiar with Portuguese, come forward and say that it is Praia on 21660 as I previously reported, hrd 1630-1700. (Niblack)

IRAQ: Radio Baghdad noted at 0225 w/IS then s/on at 0228A in Arabic on 11785. New freq. (Niblack)

PERU: Radio La Cronica noted on 9521 with native programming around 2325. Seems to have returned to this freq and temporarily stabilized there. (Niblack)

COSTA RICA: Radio Casino on 5954 has an all night English program "Music for you". Hrd 0545 w/ID and time check. (Niblack)

CAMEROONS: Radio Douala definitely hrd w/ ID on 6115 at 0600 when given by female announcer in vernacular. Followed by program of African music. Listed as 1kw. (Niblack)

CHILE: "Radio Sociedad de Mineria" 9753 hrd closing at 0410A w/ID. Programming, all Spanish. Lots of commercials, etc. (Niblack)

AFGHANISTAN: Hrd on 21585 at 1125 w/music that sounds like mixture of Arabic and Indian types, news in lingo at 1130, ID by female woman at 1135. Good sigs. (Niblack)

PAPUA: Port Moresby noted at 1100 w/ID on 4890. This is the Papua and New Guinea service of the ABC. Hrd here regularly and as though a 50kw. (Niblack)

TAHITI: Papeete on 6138 hrd well here at 0605 in lingo. Out from under jumble on 6135 now. (Niblack)

NORTH KOREA: Pyongyang on 6250 hrd well at 1015-1030 w/clackety-clack music and song by woman. Noted often. (Niblack)

FlashSheet Reporters this month; Bruce Churchill-California, Al Niblack-Indiana, Bob Padula-Australia, Gregg Calkin-New Brunswick, Canada, August Balbi-California, Bruce Goldman, New York, Don Dinkmeyer-Illinois