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✓ NORTH AMERICAN SHORTWAVE ASSOCIATION



SEPT.

1967

NASWA HEADQUARTERS

POST OFFICE BOX 989

ALTOONA, PENNA. 16603

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RADIO PEKING MAKES DEMAND

The following letter was received by and published in Sweden Calling DXers bulletin. "It is most regretable that you should have published Taiwan as a country in your Sweden Calling DXers of April 11, 1967 in disregard of the friendship between the peoples of China and Sweden and the well-known facts. We hereby lodge a protest against this. As your country has established diplomatic relations with the Peoples Republic of China, you should have known that there is only one China in the world, namely the Peoples Republic of China. Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinas territory. The Government of the Peolpes Republic of China is not yet able to exercise her sovereign rights there simply because it is forcably occupied by U.S.Imperialism. Hence, all radio stations of Chiang Kai-shek gang in Taiwan are completely illegal. As far as broadcasting is concerned, Radio Peking is the sole authorized representative of the Peoples Rep. of China. It must be pointed out that any attempt to split China's territory by taking Taiwan as a country or an independent political entity is hostile to the 700 million Chinese people. It is futile and bound to fail.

To uphold the friendship between the peoples of China and Sweden, we demand that you correct your mistake and guarantee not to publish in your bulletin again the illegal radio stations of the Chiang Kai-shek gang in Taiwan.

International Liason Dept. of Radio Peking"

Although SCDXers has made no return comment, no reply to this letter to date, at least not via its bulletin, nor as far as we know otherwise, we are sure that when it does, it will not meet the demand of Radio Peking. SCDXers is broadcast over Radio Sweden, a government operated station, but it is in no way related politically...it is a hobby oriented program and publication. SCDXers, as NASWA and all clubs, certainly want/wish to cooperate with all radio stations of the world, to better relationships between the listener and broadcaster as well as to promote friendship between the peoples of the countries of the world; Yet if stations begin making demands, for political reasons, such wants/wishes will become severly hampered. We would also mention, for the record, if Radio Peking wants our radio hobby clubs to follow political ideals, does it then not realize we would most likely not recognize the Peoples Republic of China which is not seated in the United Nations?

Bill Eddings

NEXT MONTH! Conclusion of three part series by Al Niblack "Three S's of Receiver Performance"....Article re Private SWBCing in Canada....Station features on Radio Denmark, Radio Cristal, Dom.Rep. and others....Feature on "Israel's shortwave voice"....Another exclusive by our own Charlie Loudenboomer....Some advance info regarding NASWA's new and revised Awards Program to be headed by Bill Graham. These and other features and articles along with QSL Scoreboard, Log Report, NewsRoom, etc., just for you via FrenDx.

FRENDX is the official publication of the North American Shortwave Association and is expressly for the SWL/DXer interested in International Shortwave Broadcasting. 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-sea mail overseas). For those desiring first-class delivery in NA, an additional \$2.00 fee is required. Airmail rates also available. Write for info.

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

FRENDX STAFF

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

Our motto...
"UNITY and FRIENDSHIP"

ANARC CONVENTION...HIGHLIGHTS & SIDELIGHTS

Best speaker, HCJB's Clayton Howard anecdoting about the problems of station operation including a long-winded ex-Ecuadorian President and the 20 minute, accidental airing of a Russian language program...backwards.

Grand total of thirty-six attended the convention.

The look on the face of young Chicago DXer-Dick Nelson, as his name was announced as the winner of the convention's top prize, a Hallicrafters portable rx.

The Sunday morning window-washer who put his foot through the 14th floor window of an Essex Inn room, startling Gerry Dexter, Morrie Goldman and Don Jensen.

Joe Johnston/WMRC and Frank Peters/NASWA, were the only representatives attending.

The collapsible vertical helix (otherwise known as a "Slinky toy") antenna attached to Frank Peters' HRO-500 receiver.

Curt "Snoopy" Fredrickson's wild collection of sweatshirts bearing portraits of characters from the "Peanuts" cartoon strip, all jammed into a very worn knapsack.

Wayne Plunkett running out of gas on a Detroit street during rush hour traffic, enroute to convention; Richard Woods similar feat in downtown Chicago.

Groundwork by Dennis Smith, Joe Johnston, Morrie Goldman and Wayne Plunkett for the possible formation of an all TV-FM DX club.

The wonderful, friendly atmosphere prevailing even though all types of DXers attended. A strong feeling of comradeship we experienced.

Bits to remember: A certain half-empty jug of Sherry wine.....A New England DXer whose name kept cropping up in conversations.....W. Nordgren's vintage Atwater-Kent radio.....

Frank Merrill's collection of weird veries.....The interminable wait for the elevators. (Our tnx for above to Don Jensen, Frank Peters and Warren Nordgren...and to the latter two, plaudits and more thanks for the work they did in making convention a success.)

INTRODUCING NASWA OFFICERS/STAFF

Frank Peters, one of three NASWA-ANARC Reps, began in the hobby back in 1941 with a Hallicrafters SX-11. Then came the war and four years w/USAF. He took up hobby again in '59. Presently Frank listens to all radio services, uses an HQ-180 and an HRO-500. His antenna, the same as he has always used since first entering the hobby, is an interior ceiling type, 35' in length. (He lives in an apartment, in Chicago!) Working for REA Express, for past 22 years, Frank is 48, single. Other of his hobby interests include photography and trying to get out of work.

MIMEO FUND...FIRST CONTRIBUTORS

Most pleased we are to mention here the names of members responding to our first call for donations/contributions for our new mimeo. Several others, who request their names not be listed, also acted generously. Many and sincere thanks to them and to: Ed Shaw, Ron Thomas, Andy Pappas, Dick Fields, Bert Pestor, Frank Peters, Joel Graham, Stewart MacKenzie/ASWLC, Hank Michalenka, Warren Nordgren, Ralph Irace Jr/CIXC, Joe Ray, Stan Mayo, Danny Jamison, Bob Langevin, Bill Eddings.

Added mention must be given our two friends, Stew MacKenzie/ASWLC and Ralph Irace Jr./CIXC; Although not presently members of NASWA, they nonetheless sent contributions as "brothers in hobby" and/or fellow members via ANARC. A fine gesture, gratefully accepted. Please know that any/all donations or contributions are needed and appreciated. If you cannot give now, you can do so later....we will continue to accept any/all until we consider the fund sufficient enough to purchase a worthy machine. Ever keep in mind that all monies that come into NASWA Hdqs are used for bulletin supplies, postage and club operational expenses. No officer, no editor receives any pay!

* * * * *
* DONATE! CONTRIBUTE! TO NASWA MIMEO FUND! INVEST IN THE FUTURE OF THE CLUB!!!! *
* INVEST IN THE FUTURE OF THE CLUB!!!! DONATE! CONTRIBUTE! TO NASWA MIMEO FUND! *
* * * * *

"They are never alone that are accompanied by noble thoughts!" (Richard Jenneman)

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS



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

: : : : : : : :
Kai Nieminen, Kiviportintie 31, Helsinki, Finland. "I am an 18 year old high school student and have been SWLing since 1963. My rx is a Lafayette HE-80 and I use a long-wire antenna. Am interested in awards, contests, cardswaps, also music. My favorite DX area is Latin America. First learned of NASWA via bulletin of Soumen DX-Kuuntentia (Finnish club) of which I am a member, also via WRTH."

Bob Wigelsworth, 885 Adelaide St., London, Ont., Canada. "I have been SWLing for three years. Am 26, single and work as an order clerk. My rx is a Hallicrafters SW-500 and my antenna is a 50' longwire. Am interested in contests, awards, cardswaps and ice-hockey. Read about NASWA in current edition of PE Communication Handbook."

Jon H. Kong, 22129 South Garden Ave., Hayward, Calif. 94541. "Born in China, I came to USA in '58. My age is 19, I am single and work as electronics mechanic. Equipment used is Heathkit GR-54 and Lafayette HA-230; Antenna is HyGain model SWO. Am interested in awards, contests, also Hi-Fi. Read of NASWA in PE Comm. Handbook."

Philip J. Wanat, MSG. American Embassy-Madrid, APO New York 09285. "In the US Marines, serving w/Security Guard here. Am 23, single. Rx is a Normende portable (15 bands) and use a Heathkit GR-54 as standby. Antenna is a 75' longwire. Am interested in contests, awards, kit building and AROing. Belong to NNRC and ASWLC. First learned about NASWA via one of the national communications magazines."

Gary Galo, 85 Olympus Road, Proctor, Vermont 05765. "Am 16 and a junior in highschool. Been an SWL for over 2 years. Use a Knightkit StarRoamer and a longwire antenna. Am interested in awards, contests, also music (piano, conducting, composition). Am member of RCSWC and RNYWWSWC. Read about NASWA in '67 WRTH."

Douglas Rathke, P.O.Box 191, Alamo, Calif. 94507. "Originally from England. Am married, 47 and a mechanical engineer. Use a Drake R4A and a C.R.100; Antenna is Mosley SWL-7. Other hobby interests are in TV repair and model railroading. Belong to NNRC and ISWL. First learned about NASWA via World Radio-TV Handbook."

D.L. Bechard, P.O.Box 107, Chicago Heights, Illinois 60411. "Married, age is a young 40 and am a professional photographer. Served with USN during WWII, presently Director of photo services for Star Publications Inc. Rx is a National HRC-50TI, antenna is a 100' longwire. Other gear includes an Ampro and a Morelco tape recorders. Interested in awards, contests, also trap and skeet shooting. Am member of RNYWWSWC. Read about NASWA in Popular Electronics Communications Handbook."

Gary Psota, 166 JFK Blvd., Somerset, New Jersey 08873. "Am a freshman in highschool, age is 15. I began DXing because of my fathers interest in radio. Present rx is a Hammarlund HQ-100; Antenna is a 30' longwire. I also have a Sony tape recorder. Interested in awards, contests, hamming, aviation and electronics. Belong to RPMC and am registered WPE. First read about NASWA in Radio-TV Experimenter magazine."

Harry Pariser, 27 Judith Street, Uniontown, Penna. 15401. "Am 13, entering freshman year in highschool and am a bachelor. My rx is a National NC-77X, antenna is an 8 element beam. Other findings in shack are a 24 hour clock and Channel Master tape recorder. I am interested in awards, also electronics and tapesponding. Read of NASWA in WRTH."

Robert McClain, 1095 Seena Avenue, Los Altos, Calif. 94022. "Am 16 and a junior in high-school. Use a Lafayette HA-226 rx and a 100' longwire antenna. Other DXing aids are a 24 hr clock and a taperecorder. Interested in awards, contests, also boating, water-skiing and boat building. Read about NASWA in '67 PE Comm. Handbook."

Richard Bywater, 2406 Clarendon Ave., Louisville, Ky. 40205. "A 16 year old junior in highschool, I have been SWLing for about 4 years...have been questing QSLs for 1 year. Rx is a Hallicrafters S-118, antenna is a multiple tuned dipole. Interested in awards, contests, also astronomy, mathematics and aerospace. NASWA is my first club, read about

*New Members, cont'd...

it in PE Communications Handbook, and chose it after "scouting" other clubs."
Audie Kaufman, 3000 Ocean Parkway-A17T, Brooklyn, New York 11235. "Am 18, attending Brooklyn College, hope to get degree in Math. Have been interested in SWLing for about a year. Equipment includes Hallicrafters SK-130, Zenith M660A and a Panasonic RS-755S taperecorder. Antenna is a 35' longwire. Am interested in contests, awards, cardswaps, partaking in tapesponding, and astronomy. Am member of NNRC. Read about NASWA in PE Communications Handbook and am pleased to be aboard."

Michael D. Smith, 6968 N.Owen Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60631. "Iam 16 and have been SWLing for about 3 years. My rx is a Grundig-4070 and I use a 100' longwire antenna. Also have a Roberts 1630 tape recorder. Am interested in contests, awards, philately, chess. Belong to NNRC and RNYWWLC. Presently am a junior in highschool. My first real contact w/NASWA was at the '67 ANARC convention in Chicago."

Richard F. Walsh, 204 Banks Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138. "Using a National NC-77X and a Korting 7 tube rx(s) with a 50' longwire antenna, I have rcvd 25 QSLs in the past 4 months. Age is 49, am married, have a six year old son, and am in accounting field. Interested in awards, contests, music(organ) and camping. Read of NASWA in WRTH."

B.R.Robertson, 23A Poplar Road, West Hill, Ont., Canada. "I am 34, married and teach Geography. I feel that the SWL/DX hobby will aid me in learning more about the countries of the world. My receiver is a Westinghouse "International" and antenna is a longwire. I find Frendx contains info, not readily found in newspapers/periodicals, that I can pass along to my students. Read of NASWA in recent Electronics magazine."

Donald J. Weber, 2169 Walter Road, Westlake, Ohio 44091. "Family-man, aged 37 and am in the credit field. Rx is a Hallicrafters WR-600, antenna is a longwire. To date have 90 QSLs. Other than SWLing/DXing and questing QSLs, am interested in philately and studying history. NASWA is my first club and I read of it in magazine."

RENEWALS: Dave Carlson, Ron Engelbrecht, Dick D'Angelo, Jerry Stuart, Wendel Craighead, John Ostrowski Jr., Dick Fields and Mel Gulick for their second; Francis George, Carl Goodling their third; and Frank Peters for his fifth and sixth. Many, many tnx gents!!!

SEPTEMBER BIRTHDAYS

Our sincere best regards to each/all following members celebrating this month.....

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Mark Watson | 12 Walt Fairr Jr. | 23 John Ostrowski Jr. |
| 1 W.W.Mosby | 14 Robert Quade | 25 Hector J. Pressa |
| 5 Victor Jaar | 17 Dick DuShane | 26 Gordon Nelson |
| 6 Robert Padula | 17 Danny Jamison | 28 Bruce T. Goldman |
| 9 Marlin Field | 17 Tom Rosalanko | 28 Robert Grubbs |
| 10 Del Hirst | 20 Richard Wood | 28 Alan Jeeves |
| 11 Ron Engelbrecht | 22 Robert Gorenflo | 29 Elias Coulouras |
| 11 Douglas Rathke | 22 Mike McPherson | 29 Walt Moore Jr. |
| 12 Al Rassmussen | 23 Mark Dollinger | |

HELPING HAND SERVICE

Wanted! Copy of the NASWA/Frendx Latin American "White List" that appeared in the May edition. Any member not saving it, or non-interested in QSLs, please be so kind as to send your copy to William Matthews, 222 Hodgson Ave., Houston, Pa. 15342.
 For sale! Complete Morse code course (Allied Radio) like new. Anyone interested write Henry J. Michalenka, 14 Brook Street, Central Falls. Rhode Island 02863.

REGARDING BACK ISSUES OF FRENDX: All members should be alert to fact that only limited number of bulletins are printed(mimecd) each month; Enough for one copy each to all members, and an extra supply for samples/exchanges. Occasionally there will be a few issues on hand for a length of time, but not usually...thus if a member requests one of certain back issues, it is very unlikely Hqgs will have it. We do not stock back issues, they are used for samples which are sent to prospective members for 25¢ fee. (Keep in mind that we operate on a budget...we are a non-profit organization!) If you write us we will try to find you one, but we do not stock!!

ExclusiveLOUDENBOOMER REPORTExclusive

In line with my policy of keeping my readers completely informed on the latest and most important happenings in the hobby, I am pleased to bring you this "inside" report on the activities which took place in Chicago during recent 1967 convention of the North American Radio Clubs Association.

The convention opened Friday evening with the Chairman of the Assn. bringing down the gavel. He missed, unfortunately, and as the lump on the one club Presidents head grew, said President promptly resigned from the Assn.

After a few hours of opening remarks, the meeting broke up into individual informal groups. There were rumors and mutterings of an attempted coup, due to the unfortunate incident earlier, and learning of this, the Chairman and his henchmen promptly had the would-be coup makers thrown in the hotel pool, SWL cards and all.

Saturday morning dawned bright and cheeful. The unhappiness of the night before put aside in the interest of hobby unity. Meetings continued through the morning with several enlightening speeches and discussions on such subjects as: Two-thousand foot backyard antennae, The advisability of making Racine, Wisconsin a separate radio country, and a sales pitch by a representative of a company that makes Russian and Arabic language typewriters. Also discussed were results of a comparison between Gates and Phillips consoles at Radio Buea, and the designing of SWL cards for maximum swap response.

Following a Dutch treat lunch break, the assemblage was back for more. The afternoon saw one of the highlights of the convention...a debate between the two principal antagonists in the RA dispute. The Chairman, cleverly thinking ahead, withdrew a pearl handle 38 which he laid on the table as the discussion began. I am happy to report that, after a few minor scuffles, the location of the station was definately proved beyond any doubt. You shoulda been there!

Late in the afternoon the session closed and everyone continued DX talk informally, looked over verifications (with many green faces evident!) and took time out to freshen up for the big Saturday night banquet.

After the banquet, the Chairman gave a speech in which he outlined the organizations history, achievements, work during past year, proposed future programs, etc, etc. Four hours later he sat down, dodging seventeen tomatoes. The guest speaker, representative from R.Hakari, was next. He walked into the room complete with black patch, sword, sash and a knife between his teeth; Also a parrot on his shoulder. (The parrot gave the speech!

Then followed the presentation of the prizes which, for some odd reason, went only to the organizations representatives. And, the Yearly DXers Award was also presented, wich I gratefully accepted.

Late Saturday night a closed-door meeting was held for representatives only. Unfortunately I am unable to give you a report on this as the microphone I had planted in the room was discovered. I listened to 98 minutes of Russian jamming.

By 4:30am Sunday morning, things were fairly quiet in the hotel, although an occasional shriek of "How did you verify them?" could be heard echoing down the halls.

By 9am Sunday, most of the group was back, though not seeing too well, for a final meeting of a very general nature. Little was accomplished at this session other than deciding to raise club dues to \$1098 per year in order to purchase time for a weekly hour program over WNYW. I suspect that the cause of such a slack session was that most of those attending were either sleeping on the floor or consuming part of the 492 cups of coffee dispatched during those hours.

By early afternoon most of the 13 tons of pamphlets, brochures, etc., had been packed into suitcases and car trunks, and the big affair began to break up. There were a few no carried on until early dawn... (The Chairman never did wake up Sunday morning. As I left, I saw him walking out of his hotel room with admirable support from two of his chief lieutenants.

So that was about it. If you werent there, you really missed a ball. Not only that, you missed a chance to meet me...and for that you'd better have a very good excuse!

LIFE WITH A DXer

by Mrs. Del Hirst.

Once upon a time we were an average family of four. We spent a great deal of our spare time together enjoying movies, sports, camping, and life in general as a group. Alas things change!

Some months ago, my OM being clever with his hands, decided to construct a shortwave receiver. We were delighted! But little did we know...!

The kit arrived and we watched with pleasure as the parts were unwrapped, sorted and put together. With bated breath we waited as he plugged in the finished result and slowly turned the dials. Wonder upon wonder, it worked!!!

Delerious with triumph, we settled back to enjoy some broadcasts, but we were overly eager. We must have a proper antenna! And so again we waited as the OM climbed the roof, drilled holes in the walls and ceiling, strung wire all over the attic and out to posts that were now springing up all over the place like a forest. We watched and we wondered! Finally the antennas were in place, the radio was humming, and the good old days became a thing of the past.

Meals were cooked and the family waited, but the OM was hunched over lighted dials... food grew cold. He just had to listen to this ID! He would roar about the clocks, they were 30 seconds slow! The kids, with homework, start to ask for help, but the OM, glued to his receiver, turns like a wounded animal. With facinated horror we watch his face turn a dreadful purple, his eyes grow hazed and the veins in his neck throb.....he thunders "QUIET!!!..How do you expect me to get this with you yakking all over the place?" The radio continues to hum, the ID now over, and the obsessed devil still raves. We race quickly out of the room with hands over ears to shut out the curses, and the man blindly reaches again for the dials. The radio shreiks and howls, snaps and snarls, and the lost companion feverishly writes notes while his family tiptoes about the house, whispering to each other.

Night comes and the radio again blares its unholy noise...Sleep is broken as the alarm clock rings and the weary devil arouses to tune his incubus. The frequency found, the ID heard, he sinks into sleep while the dark is lighted by the flickering dials and the night turns hideous with the sounds of transmitters tuning, static crashing. Morning finally comes and the obsessed man, groaning, drags himself wearily to work. Another day to pass before he can return to his receiver and lose the world. The weekend comes, but he is comatose, dreaming of short path, long path, parallels, and so forth. Yet there comes a time even he must sleep. Poor fellow, he's a DXer.

.....

(Our many and sincere thanks to Jo Anne (Mrs.Del) Hirst for the above. While it may be humorous to some of us, we are not so sure it is to her. Hi! And while we are at it, another thanks to Jo Anne for her helps to her OM Del with his typing and preparing the Logging section each month. She is indeed one of NASWA's "silent angels".)

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DX JUMBLE PUZZLE

We've had crossword puzzles, now we offer a new kind submitted by member Hank Michalenka Instructions: Unscramble the 8 jumbles in order to form 8 ordinary words pretaining to our hobby. Then arrange proper letters from each to form answer to clue.

- 1. e a t t n n n
2. e u n r t
3. o u n p t s s
4. u a o b c l k t
5. a i e e n n c d l t s
6. u e a a l n g s
7. a a e i r l
8. i e e e c v r r

Handwritten jumble puzzle solutions and letter sets including 'E N A', 'U L F', 'C C C', 'A E R A L', and 'R E C I V E R'.

Clue: The world's most popular SWBC station in 1962.

() () () () () () () () () () () () () ()

Give it a go, then check your answers with those appearing in next months bulletin!

The ANARC Report

R Art Glover, 2318 S, Laurel, Port Angeles, Washington 98362(W. Coast)
 E : Frank Peters, 820 West 34th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60608 (Central)
 P : Doug Benson, 63 High Street, Laconia New Hampshire 03246(E. Coast)
 S

The Association of North American Radio Clubs is a non-profit organization, a parliamentary body whose makeup consists of one representative per each 150 members of most of the major hemispheric radio clubs in the North American sphere of influence.

Rep. Peters' Report on the second annual convention

The second annual convention of the Association of North American Radio Clubs was held at the Essex Inn, Chicago, Illinois the first weekend in August, with the relatively disappointing number of 50 interested partys in attendance. Here's a rundown on the program held this year. (You might hang onto this, compare it with efforts next year, and as a memory nudger next time someone asks you what goes on at conventions of this sort

August 4th saw registration, an informal gathering in the evening in the meeting room, with Gerry Dexter, Executive Secretary of ANARC, providing the opening comments.

On Saturday, August 5th, convention swung into full gear, with late-comer registration early in the morning, followed by the first general meeting and discussions on BCB DXing by Curt Frederickson of IRCA, a look at Latin America by Richard Wood. After lunch, the agenda included a discussion on TV-FM DXing by Dennis Smith, Donald Jensen's well done "Tracking down the clandestines", followed by a discussion of general interest covering reception reports and verifications.

Saturday night saw the ANARC Banquet, featuring a magnificent address by HCJB's (Quito, Ecuador) Clayton Howard, the Presentation of the Man of The Year Award to Mr. Arthur Cushen of New Zealand (a doggone good choice!) and the awarding of door prizes. The day was rounded out by an owl's meeting of representatives and chairmen of committees, although lack of parties attending limited this meeting's value. Art Glover's Novice-oriented article proposal in NASWA was the main topic of discussion.

On Sunday, Conventioneers stumbled sleepily out of bed to hear a general discussion on the Association, and to share breakfast with new friends and old acquaintances. And thus officially rounded out the 2nd annual convention. We should mention here that Warren Nordgren, together with NASWA's Frank Peters, certainly worked far beyond the "call of duty" for the success of the convention. In Frank's official report on the ANARC Convention to Ye Report Editor Benson, he included a statement, the opening lines of which perhaps reflect better than all else the amount of effort put forth by a few men to insure the convention's success:

"Statement by Frank Peters, NASWA Representative to ANARC.....

There are thousands of radio listeners and 36 of these attended the second annual ANARC Convention.

Perhaps the number attending was small, but I am glad to have the opportunity to meet 36 friends.

I thank Gerry Dexter and Richard Jenneman for their aid in helping me obtain brochures and other literature. I thank all those manufacturers

(continuation of statement by Frank Peters)... "publishers, clubs and individuals who answered my request for this material. I thank all of those who donated prizes. (Frank was in charge of procuring manufacturers literature and door prizes)

Thanks to Warren Nordgren for giving up much of his time to locate a convention site, and in obtaining the services of Mr. Clayton Howard as a guest speaker.

Thanks to all who sent in their letters, cards photos and tapes.

And a very big thanks to the 36 persons who attended the convention. Without them, there could be no convention.

Was it worth it?

To me, yes! "

Ed's notation: You'll note a variance in estimation of the number of persons attending the convention: Whether it be, as one source says, 50, or as Frank notes, 36, the number is disappointing in any case. DB.

Convention sidelights, from the notebook of the Official Notetaker:

The old and the new was demonstrated neatly by W. Nordgren, displaying his 1923 Atwater-Kent receiver next to an HRO 500...

Door Prizes numbered 18 in all. Winners of prizes were:

Hallicrafters WR4000 receiver	Dick Nelson, Chicago
Concord F-90 Tape Recorder	Warren Nordgren
Hammurlund Noise Immunizer Kit	Ken Behrens, Chicago
Nat. Geographic Atlas	Don Eggert, South Bend, Indiana
2-Yr Subscription to "CQ"	Dick Wood, Bloomington, Ind.
2-Yr Subscription to EI magazine(choice)	Gerry Dexter, West Bend, Wis.
1 Yr Subscription to WRTVH Bulletin	Dick Palmer, Decatur, Illinois
WRTVH Handbook, 1967 edition	Don Jensen, Racine, Wisconsin
TV Handbook	Ernie Wesolowski, Omaha, Nebr.
Tunaverter	Wayne Plunkett, Weston, Ontario
Transistor Radio	Andy Pappas, Chicago
2nd Transistor Radio	Pat Flanagan, Cincinnati, Ohio
Antenna Loop Frame	Mike Smith, Chicago
Collapsible Loop Antenna	Tom Behrens, Chicago
Military Directional Antenna	Bob Grubbs, Rolling Meadows, Ill
Loggings Beets	Bill Eddie, St. Louis, Mo.
Report Forms	Joe Johnston, Philadelphia, Pa.

Donations of door prizes;

Frank Peters

Gerry Dexter

Bill Eddings

Richard Wood

SWL Publications

W. Nordgren

Other news this month: Fircrest DX Club unanimously admitted to the Association, application received from Northeast Shortwave Listeners Club, and being voted upon this month by reps. CM Stanbury submits for vote an amendment to the 2/3rds amendment passed two months ago, his proposal suggesting that no club controlled by a shortwave station be allowed membership in the association. It's being voted upon now. FRC chairman Camire has obtained letterhead paper free for his committee. Letters in to B. Colapietro on ANARC's ITU letters for Ut non-QSLers, results largely negative. A committee may be formed toward this with



SHORTWAVE BROADCAST CENTER



DONALD JENSEN, EDITOR
1832 RIDGE DRIVE
RACINE, WISCONSIN 53406

A NEW SEASON UPON US

The usual summer doldrums seemed to be particularly severe for many DXers this year. Generally speaking, conditions on the shortwave bands weren't too good, though some listeners reported some good catches. Then too, with more activities available outside the hobby area, many found the thought of sitting at their receivers less attractive than out of door diversions.

But with the advent of the cooler autumn weather, most of us head back to the shack for some concentrated listening. The sunspot cycle should mean a lot of high frequency DX this fall and winter, but don't abandon the lower frequencies where much good listening will be found.

Now is the time to check those antennas, for its no fun to crawl up on the roof to repair a cracked insulator or fatigue-broken antenna wire in the middle of winter. Check out your receivers as well to make sure they are performing up to par. I would be a shame to miss some of this season's good DX because of faulty equipment.

If advance notices prove to be correct we should see new and interesting stations on the air for the first time this season.

Don't forget to send your reports of loggings and your feature articles to your Frendx editors. They, of course, form the heart of our bulletin each month and your continued support is both needed and wanted.

...Don Jensen

THE ANARC CONVENTION

Those attending the recent convention in Chicago were vastly pleased with the results. There were many interesting discussions, some fine prizes awarded and some fascinating talks presented.

Some of the more interesting talks were tape recorded and will form the basis of several articles which will appear in the pages of Frendx in the coming months.

ANARC is looking for a person or persons willing to host the 1968 convention next summer. If you are interested, or want more information on just what it would entail, contact your ANARC representative now. Plans for the convention should be initiated as early as possible to insure a sufficient amount of preparation time.

RADIO MIL - SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The radio stations of the Dominican Republic are perhaps the best organized and equipped institutions in the entire country. During a recent visit, I saw many which could put American stations of similar size to shame and I was consistently struck by the great pride and personal interest which their owners and managers took in their operations.

Radio Mil is an outstanding example. It has a receptionist's desk, the director's office, and two very roomy studios with the latest equipment, including Garrard turn-

(continued next page)

RADIO MIL (Continued)

tables and three of the latest type of miniaturized tape cartridge machines just to the announcer's left. As the music and continuity announcer sits at his console, the record library is behind him, the technician in his control is visible through a window just over the cartridge machines, and, during the long, detailed and well presented news broadcasts, two newsreaders sit in another large studio, face to face, with the main announcer, who gives identifications and time checks and plays cartridge commercials. Radio Mil is often a four-man operation, a team seldom found in U.S. radio today, with correspondingly high results. When the news studio was free, the director, Sr. Jimenez Maxwell, invited me to record six forms of identification, sign off and request for reports in English and French. These were tapes and will be put on cartridges for nightly use.

Since resuming broadcasts on SW, Radio Mil has received many reports, both from Europe and the Americas (this reporter received QSL No. 2). The recording of the French and English ID's is meant as an encouragement to the international audience and a tribute to DXers. Although working in a highly competitive metropolitan market, Radio Mil nevertheless shows its appreciation of the overseas listeners who cannot constitute part of its commercial audience.

When I visited the station with the well-known DX'er and NASWA member, Cesar Objio, much of our conversation with the director centered around the shortwave frequency. Cesar had already discussed the clash with Radiodiffusion Haitienne, which, for all its modest 350-odd watts, has often been heard in Europe and North America, and effectively ruins reception in many outlying areas of the Dominican Republic, where Radio Mil could hope to gain a commercial audience.

Sr. Jimenez Maxwell, however, has just obtained a new and well constructed American 1,000 watt transmitter for shortwave. It is set to 4,940 kc/s. and cannot too easily be changed. This change of transmitter, incidentally, accounts for the recent inactivity of the station on shortwaves. He was clearly disinclined to make any changes at this stage. Although Cesar and I mentioned the entirely changed situation on the frequency—the activation of Radio Yaracuy, with its "veinte mil vatios de potencia" (20 kw.), Sr. Jimenez said that he felt that the combination of the new transmitter and a new, extended schedule, would help to maintain the long-distance audience. Broadcast time is to be extended to 0700 GMT, two a.m. local time, a totally new idea in Dominican broadcasting. Radio Mil thus hopes to provide at least three hours' pleasure for DXers, although Cesar and I were forced to point out the 0600 GMT signon of Abidjan.

What other plans does Radio Mil have? Not content with its present studios—capacious and well-equipped though they are -- it has rented the whole top floor of a tall office building in an otherwise residential area of Santo Domingo. One advantage there will be will be the interference-free reception of Associated Press news on shortwave from New York. There had been difficulties with this in the crowded downtown area. The present Radio Mil building has an attractive neon sign featuring the same map design as the station's QSL card, and this will probably be transferred to the new building, where it will be visible over a long distance. The transmitter site, including the shortwave antenna, a center-fed long-wire string SSE-NNW between two poles fifty feet high, in the suburban section where most Santo Domingo stations have their antennas, will remain unchanged.

Incidentally, the transmitter is guarded by a resident uniformed guard. Many Latin American stations which are guarded and wish to emphasize the fact, list the names of their guards in their sign off announcements.

Radio Mil invites listeners to tune for the voice of "one of their own" and send their reports to Radio Mil, Apartado 1372, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

... Richard Wood

Future issues of French will include Richard Wood's special reports on stations in the Dominican Republic and Haiti which he visited during his recent Caribbean trip.

RADIO LIBERTAD - LA VOZ ANTI-COMUNISTA DE AMERICA

FOR MORE THAN FIVE YEARS, LISTENERS HAVE PUZZLED OVER THE MYSTERIOUS RADIO LIBERTAD, LA VOZ ANTI-COMUNISTA DE AMERICA. WHERE IS IT LOCATED? WHO OPERATES IT? TWO YEARS OF RESEARCH HAVE TURNED UP SOME OF THE ANSWERS, BUT BY NO MEANS ALL OF THEM. THERE IS STILL MUCH THAT IS NOT KNOWN ABOUT THIS STATION. THEREFORE, THIS MUST BE SOMETHING OF AN INTERIM REPORT.

On the surface, Radio Libertad would seem to have much in common with the more widely known Radio Americas (ex-Radio Swan). And there is some reason to believe that there actually is some sort of link between these two stations. But we will touch upon that later. But closer analysis shows there are a good number of significant differences in their operations.

Radio Libertad has never publicly announced its transmitting site. Radio Americas, and Radio Swan before it, never attempted to hide the transmitter location, though some have tried to create a mystery about this where little actually existed.

Radio Americas is openly opposed to the present Cuban regime and pumped out streams of hard-core anti-Castro propaganda. A number of Cuban exile groups "sponsor" programs directed to their homeland. Under its former "cover" Radio Swan, it participated overtly in actions against the Castro regime during the Bay of Pigs invasion. Now only on medium wave, Radio Americas still presents rather hard-core propaganda with little entertainment programming to Cuban audiences.

On the other hand, Radio Libertad, though similarly anti-communist, as its name indicates, seems to be less propaganda oriented; featuring more musical programming, taking not such a hard propaganda line, and in fact, perhaps not even intending its broadcasts primarily for Cuban audiences.

Other differences: Radio Americas often was jammed by Cuban transmitters, while this does not seem to be the case with Radio Libertad. Radio Americas verified regularly; Radio Libertad, though asking for letters and announcing its addresses, rarely answers.

A careful check of national magazines, special interest journals, newspapers which cover the Latin American scene, such as the Miami Herald and New York Times, reveal that there have been no published articles on Radio Libertad. Even radio magazines have provided very little information. This is odd, since general news magazines, such as Time and Newsweek, have even had on occasions articles about such mysteries as the Spanish numbers stations. But concerning Libertad there is just silence.

THE BIG QUESTION

The differences between the two clandestine stations point up the biggest question: Just what is Radio Libertad up to?

The station's history dates back, apparently, to late 1961, probably in November of that year. To put this time period into the proper perspective, the Bay of Pigs invasion occurred about six months earlier. Radio Libertad's appearance on the air occurred within a few weeks of the time when the discredited Radio Swan vanished and was replaced, in name only, by Radio Americas.

Possibly the first published report of the new Radio Libertad was that of NASWA's Douglas Benson, who reported logging the station in late November, 1961, on 7,380 kc/s. during an abbreviated schedule of 0115-0215 G.M.T. That same month, well-known former SWBC DXer, George Cox, Delaware, heard the station on 6,999 and 7,318 kc/s.

If one thing has characterized Radio Libertad over the years, it has been its widely varying frequencies and frequent channel shifts. Because of this, it is difficult to completely list the dozens of actual frequencies used by Radio Libertad during its existence. However, early transmissions were normally on two different frequency ranges in the 41 meter band: approximately 7,300-7,330 and 7,415-7,450 kc/s.

By May 1962, the 19 meter band channel, approximately 15,050 kc/s., still in use, was put into service. The station then also announced outlets in the 16, 25 and 31 m.b., and on medium wave. In December of that year, three new frequency areas had

RADIO LIBERTAD (Continued)

been established, 5,040; 8,950; and 9,340 kc/s. Radio Libertad, at times, has used the following frequencies and frequency areas: 3,390; 3,660-3,675V; 3,997-4,005V; 5,100; 5,650V; 6,240; 6,750V; 11,865; 11,935-11,970V; 15,370-15,430V; 17,745 and 17,885 kc/s. Rarely heard was the medium wave channel 1505-1560V kc/s. Though not heard during the past year, there were a few reports of reception on 1406V kc/s. Quite surely, Radio Libertad currently is not transmitting on medium wave though announcements still mention 1400 kc/s.

ADDRESSES

Varying almost as much as the wavelengths have been the station's mail addresses. These have been announced over the years in Spanish and English, but few persons have received replies.

First announced was P.O. Box 3551, Miami. In the spring of 1962, though still announcing this address, listeners reported letters so addressed were being returned by the post office as unclaimed. By February 1963, the address had changed to Apartado (Box) 1624, Miami, Fla. Still later, P.O. Box 2113, Ocean View Branch, Miami Beach, Fla., and Apartado 5650 del Este, Caracas, Venezuela, were announced.

The Florida addresses were used as mail drops, with letters received there being forwarded to Radio Libertad's headquarters in Caracas.

This brings us squarely to the matter of Radio Libertad's location. It is now apparent that the transmitter site and the administrative-studio headquarters are not at the same location. The easier of these to locate seems to be the headquarters.

A Latin American source says this: "Radio Libertad belongs to the anti-Castro people with offices in Venezuela."

Congressman Dante B. Fascell, chairman of the Congressional Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements, informed NASWA that "an organization bearing such a name has been operating since 1961 in Venezuela, and that it is presumably staffed by anti-Castro Cubans."

Tom Kneitel, author of one of the few bits of published data on Radio Libertad in a radio magazine, wrote that the station announced "that the programs come from the studios of Eugenio Fernandez Ortega which are apparently in Venezuela." We have reason to believe that Kneitel's information came from highly reliable sources. However, thus far, we have been unable to track down the location of these studios more precisely.

One of the few direct replies received from Radio Libertad is of some help in determining the administrative site. A personal letter signed by a Mrs. Consuelo de Izaguirre, the assistant director of the station in 1964, on attractive letterhead paper not of U.S. manufacture, apparently, expressed an interest in further reports. But further letters directed to her have gone unanswered.

She requested that to insure a prompt reply in the future, letters should be sent to Box 5650 East, Caracas. (English translation of the previously mentioned Venezuelan address)

The reply was postmarked "Estafeta Gallipan", or the Gallipan postal station, in the Venezuelan state of Miranda. On the tentative theory that this was a small town in Miranda State, detailed maps were studied, but to no avail. Gallipan did not appear on the maps.

Then, quite by accident, it was learned by Frendx that Gallipan is not a town, but rather a large office building on the east side of Caracas, where the capital city sprawls out of the federal district into the adjoining state of Miranda. In this modern district of Caracas are located beautiful residences, business areas and foreign embassies, including that of the United States.

Edificio Gallipan (Gallipan Building) is located on the broad, major thoroughfare, Avenida Francisco de Miranda. In this building is located the branch of the Caracas post office for the eastern districts of the city. It is interesting to note that Radio Libertad's post office box is also located at this substation.

Therefore, Radio Libertad both receives and mails letters from this branch post office. Considering the distances involved in the burgeoning Venezuela capital,

RADIO LIBERTAD (Continued)

it may well be that the station's headquarters are located in the eastern districts of the city.

Since there is some indication that the administrative offices of Radio Libertad are not at the same location as the transmitters, let's look at this latter matter.

Several years ago there was some speculation that it was transmitting from aboard a ship. An unidentified Popular Electronics reporter was quoted as claiming it was on a vessel in the Caribbean. George Cox stated in 1963 that the station might be on a ship that made regular runs from around the Florida keys, down the Central American coastline, with primary targets in Colombia and Venezuela. A New York state DXer, who says he speaks fluent Spanish, once claimed he heard the station announcing a location on St. Croix, in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Those suggesting a floating station did so generally because of fluctuations in signal strength, which might be explained by transmissions from a vessel that moved closer to and further away from the U.S. periodically. More recent studies, however, seem to make this possibility a fairly remote one. The St. Croix theory can be eliminated from consideration on the basis of a tour of the island by the NASWA shortwave center editor in 1963, at which time no station equipment or antennas were to be seen on the small island which could support such a hypothesis.

OTHER POSSIBILITIES

Other Caribbean locations have been suggested by some. One listener thinks an airborne operation is a probability. No solid evidence has been uncovered, however, to support such a speculation.

Because of the oft-noted tendency toward volubility on the part of Latin peoples, to the dispair of U.S. intelligence agents working with Cuban exile groups, it is difficult to explain how the transmitter location has remained a secret for so long without word "leaking" out.

The best objective evidence as to the station's transmitter location has been turned up by Gordon Nelson, Watertown, Mass., with his Adcock "H" antenna (described in the July Frendx). With statistical accuracy, Nelson's experiments with the huge directional antenna, dubbed "Stonehenge," narrow the possible transmitter locations to "Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands (US and UK), Saba, Trinidad, Bonaire, Venezuela, from Valencia to Isla Mariusa..(and)..regions in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay..."

With a fair degree of certainty we can immediately eliminate the deep South American locations. At least two listeners in Brazil and Argentina report the station seldom or never heard there. On the scenes observations by listeners in Trinidad and the Virgin Islands, plus listening experiments from the latter, seem to eliminate both from consideration. A Puerto Rican DXer noted reception of Radio Libertad, in strength and propagation, approximates that of stations in Venezuela and Colombia and it is his opinion that it is definitely not in Puerto Rico. Saba and Bonaire, both Dutch possessions, are rather unlikely. The former, little more than a volcanic crater, seems out because of the distance from the studios would mean the necessity of regular air delivery of program tapes. Saba is not able to handle anything more than a specially modified, German-made, light airplane with short range. A recent visit by NASWA member Richard Wood to Bonaire indicates it cannot be located on that tiny island.

Further, Wood has observed that shortwave propagation of the station, as received in various Caribbean locations this summer, pointed to a South American, rather than a West Indian location. Reception characteristics, he said, were similar to those of more distant Venezuelan shortwave stations or of Guyana, and unlike those of more northerly West Indian islands. No medium wave signals were heard from Libertad.

Wood's independant conclusion is that Radio Libertad's transmitters are possibly in Eastern Venezuela, in the vicinity of Trinidad or the Guyana border, and certainly not in the Caracas area.

Add to this the data provides by Nelson, the Puerto Rican listener, and a crude direction finding study by NASWA's shortwave center editor, and the tentative conclusion is that Radio Libertad's transmitters would seem to be on Venezuelan

RADIO LIBERTAD (Continued)

territory, either mainland somewhere east of Caracas, or on one of that nation's off-shore islands, such as Marguerita Island.

So far, F.J. Lara, director of the Venezuelan Embassy's Washington, D.C. information service has been unable to provide information on the station. Sr. Lara claims that all the data he can furnish is based on the radio list of the Venezuelan Director of Telecommunications, of the Ministry of Communications. This official list does not mention Radio Libertad. He claims to be checking further.

If, as we suspect, both the transmitters and headquarters of Radio Libertad are on Venezuelan territory, who is behind the operation.

Based on previously quoted material, the station is staffed by exile Cubans. Kneitel has written that the station is "reportedly controlled by a group known as 'The Eleven'". It is assumed, though no reference to this group can be found in sources elsewhere, that this is one of the many exile Cuban organizations.

A source knowledgeable in Latin ways has told NASWA that the number 11 has interesting connotations to the Latin American mind. Typically, conspiratorial groups, revolutionary cells and the like, are organized into sections of 11, a leader and ten members. This organization grouping is dictated by security reasons. The choice of the name for the Radio Libertad group may have been made with this tradition in mind.

But is there more to the Radio Libertad mystery than a group of Cuban exiles? Very likely!

Though operations of Radio Libertad are apparently utilizing fairly low-powered transmitters (several persons with technical backgrounds estimate the R.L. 41 m.b. signals, assuming a Venezuelan location, come from a transmitter with about 1 kw.) the station seemingly has at two and possibly more transmitters at its disposal.

No matter how you figure it, there would seem to be considerable financial backing in the operation. This would suggest financing, hence political direction, from secret U.S. sources.

There are indications that both Radio Americas and Radio Libertad are clandestine stations controlled by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Not long ago, there were disclosures of how the CIA funneled funds, through dummy foundations, to a variety of groups, including anti-Castro organizations. Radio Libertad may receive its financing this way.

Since Radio Americas left shortwave nearly a year ago, we have suspected its days were numbered and that a new emphasis would be placed by the CIA on Radio Libertad. Author Kneitel, in the September issue of Electronics Illustrated, seems to suggest the same possibility. For those who have not read this article, we would recommend it to you ("Radio Americas and the CIA").

It is interesting to note the reply NASWA received from the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, the radio monitoring arm of the CIA; in reply to an inquiry about Radio Libertad. "The Foreign Broadcast Information Service has no information THAT IT CAN FURNISH YOU (author's emphasis) on the location of a station announcing as Radio Libertad, La Voz anti-comunista de America."

Recognizing that this is an interim report, based on considerably less than full information, we would now summarize this article as follows: Radio Libertad came on the air about November 1961, about the time Radio Swan became Radio Americas. Its exact purpose is still a mystery but it is probably intended for other Latin audiences, in addition to those in Cuba and features less hard-core propaganda than Radio Americas. It is characterized by frequency fluctuations and changes and probably uses fairly low powered equipment. Its headquarters-studios and transmitters are probably at two different locations, the former in eastern Caracas, the latter further eastward in Venezuela. It is probably staffed by Cuban exiles but the financial backing and control probably come from the Central Intelligence Agency.

The assistance of our readers in providing further data is sought and your general comments on this interim report are also requested.

THE WORLD SAYS THE DARNDDEST THINGS

(Ever try to explain the fascination of DXing to a non-listener, in capsule form? We think member Edward Shaw has done so in the following article. So, apparently, did Radio Australia, which also published Ed's brief, but interesting, article a short time ago.)

Who doesn't get just a little tired of the fast-paced disc jockey found on the radio dials today? A little put out? Your type of program doesn't exist anymore? I felt like this once. But now all this can change if you want it to. I changed it, and now I'm enjoying a whole new world of listening.

The majority of all people think of the word "shortwave" as the squeak and squeal of Dad's old radio up in the attic or the dit-dit-dah-dit seen in the movies. Well, there's all that, but there's more, too. Did you know that there are really story-type soap operas still on the air? Did you ever go to Japan or Egypt to be interviewed on the street? Ever wonder what the other countries really think of us? Do you just want to know the correct time?

My introduction to shortwave listening came when a friend of mine got one of those multi-band portable radios with a dozen or more transistors costing a small fortune, I thought. We were tuning around one night when we heard a female voice apparently giving the news of the day. BOY!, this news was NOTHING like I ever heard before! Imperialist rebels! American aggression! Who in the world talked treason like that? Then the station break came, "This is Radio Peking." It answered my question and sold me at once on the idea of shortwave. I didn't waste a week in getting my own receiver.

What a world this turned out to be. Ecuador, broadcasting the gospel 24 hours a day; Moscow, with their interviews of visiting Americans; symphonies from Deutsche Welle in Germany; popular music and letter request shows from Holland and Switzerland; time signals every minute from Canada and Colorado. And all without one commercial! Every major country has its schedule of English language broadcasts. Of course, every country also has its programs of life in that particular land. Foreign language programs are a boon too, for American immigrated citizens and other visitors who love to hear programs in their own tongues with news of their homelands.

How much for all this? Well, you could buy a big console for hundreds, or a powerful portable such as my friend's for less than \$150. But I bought a kit from a catalogue for \$40 and assembled my own in about 18 hours. I had only the basic knowledge of electronics, but most students learn that much these days. You can find even cheaper, ready-made sets, too, but selectivity would probably be limited to the more powerful transmissions. It all depends on propagation. This includes a number of factors, but the right combination of these would enable you to hear anything from anyplace in the world on the cheapest of receivers. But in order to have dependable service when you want it, it takes a better set. The larger ones can put you down inside such little places as Togoland, in Africa, whose entire landscape is just 32 miles wide on the oceanfront.

I've had a "skywire" up for less than 3 months now and I find there is almost unlimited enjoyment to be had by the SWL, or shortwave listener. There's a new language to be learned in this hobby--DXing as the common jargon goes. This just means distance receiving. The further away or weaker the station, the greater the challenge to the SWL. The custom is for the SWL to submit a report of reception to a station heard in accordance with internationally recognized standards. This, in short, simply means how the signal came through in terms of strength, noise, fading, etc. You also give some details of the program heard to authenticate your report. In return, most stations will verify your report with a QSL - a decorative, sometimes colorful card with the station's identification and verified information on it. This is returned to the SWL for his collection. For many, the more QSLs you receive, the more fun it becomes.

It takes practice at first to learn the art of SW tuning, but after a while it becomes nothing to flip on the receiver and settle back with a glass of wine to listen to the strum of fado music from Portugal.

GHANA GETS SHORTWAVE BROADCASTING STATION

The Ghana Broadcasting and Television Corp. made plans in 1962 to improve the internal coverage of their shortwave service and to extend their overseas broadcasting facilities, augmenting the service already supplied by the four 100 kw Marconi transmitters installed in Tema in 1961. A suitable location was found near the village of Ejura, some 60 miles northeast of the Ashanti capital of Kumasi and on the edge of flat land overlooking an escarpment. It was near the television station at Jamasi, where the microwave link ended. The Ejura site is on the edge of a forest reserve and hundreds of trees had to be felled to make way for aerial systems and transmission lines.

The station building is approximately in the form of a "T". The left-hand section of the top of the "T" houses the internal services transmitters, six 10 kw. units. The right side contains two 250 kw. overseas transmitters. They are steam cooled. In the center is a control room complex. The vertical of the "T" contains workshops, stores and administration offices, in addition to a copper-lined, screened room housing the microwave terminal equipment providing five program channels from the Accra studios.

Separate transmission circuits each terminating in two 10 kw. internal shortwave transmitters capable of operating between 2.2 and 12 Mc/s. were provided.

Two transmitters are operated on the same frequency for each service and fed to separate aeriels, zero phase difference between them being maintained at all times. The advantage of having two 10 kw. transmitters in parallel rather than a single 20 kw. transmitter is mainly to ensure continuity of program should any transmitter failure occur. It also enables extra services to be run on short notice by operating transmitters separately on two different frequencies but at the loss of the standby facility.

Each of the 250 kw. transmitters is capable of being switched to any one of the 12 directional aeriels. A special interlock device guarantees the switching operation.

The aeriels for the internal services consist of folded dipoles mounted at such a height that the radiation is predominantly vertical, and two adjacent aeriels are tuned to the same frequency. The whole aerial assembly consists of six pairs of aeriels tuned to the six broadcasting bands between 3.3 and 12.0 Mc/s. Two trunk transmission lines run northwards for some 1,800 feet from the transmitter building to a six-way switching station with 12 compressed-air-operated switches. A second similar station is interposed in the lines some 600 feet from the building. The nearer station serves six directional aeriels suspended in a north-south line and which can be made to fire in either easterly or westerly directions. These six aeriels cover one frequency in each broadcast band from 6 to 21 mc/s. (excepting 7 mc/s.)

Each aerial is in the form of two bays of three stacks together with a similar reflecting curtain. The two curtains are identical and the direction of fire of each aerial can be reversed by the operation of a manual changeover switch at the base of the antenna. This acts to change the feed point from one curtain to the other while at the same time changing over the directional stub.

The furthest switch station provides selection to the second line of six similar directional aeriels whose line of fire can be either northwest or southeast. The same range of frequencies is provided as the aeriels mentioned above.

The biggest problems, however, are natural. The tropical growth means that the forest bushes and shrubs must be continually cleared. Birds also are problems. When they perch on the transmission line when the power is applied, their legs are burned off. When power is already applied and they approach the feeder line, arcing takes place before they touch and they fly away with burned legs. Two owls once perched on opposite legs of the feeder, causing a flashover which burned through half the wires on one line and necessitated a rerun of some 1,200 feet of line.

Another hazard is due to the habit of burning off the dry vegetation just before the new growing season. The carbon particles floating in the air settle on the feeder wires and when power is applied get sufficiently hot to scintillate until completely burned away. The same phenomenon occurs when the local silk cotton trees release their multitudinous seeds, each contained in a ball of silky material, which clings to the wire cages. The fear is that local softening of the feeder wire will result from the heat created by the burning particles.

THE THREE "S" FEATURES OF RECEIVER PERFORMANCE

BY AL NIBLACK

S T A B I L I T Y

In the preceding installment, the initial one of this series on receiver performance, we discussed SENSITIVITY. The next "S" feature to be covered is STABILITY.

Stability is the ability of a receiver to stay "on" frequency once it is tuned to a signal of a known standard; to be stable, both mechanical and electrical stability must be built in. While it sounds easy, this condition is somewhat difficult to achieve and control.

As the receiver warms up and comes to operating temperature, the thermal problem steals into the picture. Tuned circuits are quite sensitive to heat and as the temperature goes up in the cabinet, the receiver will start to drift. Drift causes the dial calibration to change and necessitates the retuning of the signal.

Nearly all shortwave receivers have a bit of in-built drift from a cold start and may drift for as much as 30 minutes before becoming reasonably stable. In purchasing a receiver, either new or reconditioned, be sure and check this feature and learn how well built and engineered the receiver is and how well the manufacturer did his job. If you obtain a receiver that never actually becomes stable while in operation but continues to "crawl", you will find that it is an unhappy, unadvertised feature, not mentioned in the manufacturer's manual!

Mechanical stability is probably easier to obtain in a communications receiver and is accomplished by building the unit sturdily, a heavy chassis built into a heavy metal cabinet with all parts mounted firmly. The "front end," (RF section) of the receiver will have heavy leads and rubber shocks to lessen vibration. Some manufacturers suggest that you not mount or place your speaker on the receiver cabinet as this may lead to vibrations and microphonics. Also, if the receiver has a top-ventilated cabinet, it will interfere with free air flow.

To decide if your receiver is within the drift limitations, turn it on and from a cold start, tune WWV or a crystal controlled signal that is highly stable. Then "zero beat" the signal and observe how long the receiver will function without a change in the beat note; observe how many times it must be retuned and if it approaches stability after 30 minutes operation. After the warm-up period, the stability should not vary over a few hundred cycles.

Another factor that controls dial calibration is the band switch. Select a stable signal in one of the high frequency bands, say the 19 m.b., tune it in carefully, and rotate the band switch to a lower band. Then return it to the original band and note if the station is still tuned in. This is a rigid test and it takes a good receiver to do it; but the name brands just above the medium price brackets will do so, passing the test with flying colors.

Certain functions in a communications receiver interlock and the function or malfunction of one can cause a problem. Let's examine the Q-multiplier (a selective tuned circuit that varies the IFs of the receiver through which the signals pass) which will produce razor sharp selectivity. Several manufacturers have used this control feature as a standard device to obtain the necessary variable selectivity. But, the Q-multiplier is a regenerative circuit and if the receiver continually drifts, it is necessary to continually re-adjust the Q-multiplier (when it is in the circuit) and make its tuning coincide with the tuned signal or regeneration develops with all its woes. The author of this article once owned a medium priced receiver by a well-known manufacturer to which I added a Heath Q-multiplier. The receiver, not noted for its stability, drifted and I was always readjusting the Q-multiplier when monitoring a station, or suffered the consequences - one big howl!

While Q-multipliers are under discussion (though this may be getting ahead of ourselves since this really belongs in the discussion of selectivity to come next month) the R.L. Drake Co. advises that their SW4A (or SW4) can be provided with their model 2-CQ Q-multiplier, making for variable selectivity. This would be an invaluable addition to the Drake model and should put it strictly in the communications class of receivers, if so equipped.

(Continued next page)

THE THREE "S" FEATURES - STABILITY (Continued)

It is interesting to note the drift patterns of some communication receiver models, each built by a different manufacturer. One model, by a well-known firm, drifts high from a cold start, stabilizing approximately 10 kc/s. higher than the initial starting point. A unit by another manufacturer drifts high several kc/s., then reverses the pattern and drifts low several kc/s., then comes back to the original starting point, stabilizing there. In fact, it is so stable that when turned on later, after a long cooling off period, the calibration is quite accurate. If, for instance, WWV was tuned when the receiver was turned off, WWV would again appear without retuning when the receiver was again turned on. The majority of receivers that the author has observed do have a drift pattern that tends to be upwards, before settling.

Let us now look at some methods used to control the problem of drift. Beside the heavy mechanical construction, high quality and temperature compensated components, some manufacturers and suppliers have added other refinements.

Hammarlund is using in their HQ-180A series a separate filament transformer that keeps the filaments of the mixer and first oscillator tubes "hot" as long as the unit is plugged into the AC socket. A little known fact is that Hammarlund will supply an accessory kit complete with instructions for adding this feature to some of their other models, such as the HQ-145A and the HQ-145AX. The inclusion of this feature makes for a receiver with nearly rock-like stability.

In some of the late model Lafayette receivers the "always-on" oscillator/mixer filament feature has been included to make for better stability.

While Hallicrafters SX-122 model does not have the continual running heaters feature, an examination disclosed the general coverage model does have very excellent stability from a cold start.

How well other manufacturers have succeeded in stabilizing their receivers is attested to by the R.L. Drake Co., with their R4A receiver and the statement that readout is accurate to within 1 kc/s. if set to a known calibration frequency in the band. This takes stability and the improvement was brought about by decreasing the receiver tuning range to blocks of 500 kc/s. (crystals being supplied for the desired frequency range) and incorporating a highly drift free variable frequency local oscillator.

Collins claims accuracy of better than 1 kc. readout on some of their receivers (they don't manufacture any medium or low priced units so expect a slight discomfort in the region of your pocket book when pricing one) with digital readout provisions.

Squires-Sanders also claims excellent readout for their SS-1R receiver (they also make a general coverage job, you know).

For a manufacturer to make claims and back them up as do the above companies takes excellent engineering and manufacturing methods. To produce a receiver with a low drift factor from a cold start and early stabilization to no drift is an accomplishment.

In the first two articles of this series we've discussed Sensitivity and Stability. But even if a receiver excelled on these two counts it could be unsatisfactory. The fact is, some receivers look "pretty" but fail to measure up to other selectivity checks, and may have bad cross modulation characteristics, overload badly in the presence of a strong signal, exhibit uneven sensitivity, or have good sensitivity but a poor signal-to-noise ratio, and so on.

Next month, in the final installment on the three "S" features, we will take a look at SELECTIVITY. This article will discuss the property, what to look for performance-wise, methods in use to obtain selectivity and variable selectivity, and how manufacturers apply these methods to receivers to obtain good performance.

BBC CENTRAL, AFRICAN RELAY - The station at Francistown, Botswana, consists of a 10 kw. shortwave transmitter using 4,845 kc/s. between 0400-0545 and 1630-2045 GMT. The same transmitter also operates on 7,285 kc/s., between 0600-0800 GMT. Programs relayed are the BBC World Service offerings in English. In addition, two 50 kw. medium wave transmitters are also employed on 926 and 602 kc/s.

... G.L. Dexter

CLANDESTINE CORNERC A S T R O ' S R A D I O R E B E L D E

On February 23, 1958, underground members of Fidel Castro's revolutionary movement, MR-26-7, in Havana, in an effort to publicize their resistance to the Batista regime, kidnapped famed race driver Juan Fangio. Fangio was released unharmed several days later after the movement had received the publicity it sought.

On the same evening Fangio was abducted, a more important development was afoot in the mountainous country of Cuba's Oriente Province. Transmission bugs had been worked out and the first rebel broadcast went out directly from the Sierra Maestra.

Crackling across the shortwave 40 meter band from Oriente to Pinar del Rio went the message, "Aqui Radio Rebelde! Aqui Radio Rebelde! Transmitiendo desde la Sierra Maestra en territorio libre de Cuba."

A few days earlier the station, likely a revamped amateur station, had been conducted, but it had not been a propaganda success. There were only two listeners to this first test broadcast. One was a farmer who lived across the road from the transmitter site. The other was Fidel Castro himself, who had the only radio receiver in the rebel camp. But within days the bugs were eliminated and Radio Rebelde became a permanent fixture on the air. Though the station long since has left the Sierra Maestra, the call Radio Rebelde is still heard broadcasting Castro's propaganda messages.

In the months that followed these early transmissions, the broadcasts of Radio Rebelde and the other sporadic broadcasters became more popular with the Cuban people, particularly after censorship of the normal channels of communication was instituted by Batista. There was a general blackout of news of the insurrection by the stations controlled by the government.

Apparently in July 1958, and perhaps later, Radio Rebelde was still using a mobile radio unit, which the guerrillas moved from place to place to prevent location of their headquarters. A number of frequencies began to be reported by listeners in the United States. Listeners in Pennsylvania and Indiana reported hearing these clandestine broadcasting stations during the mid to late evening hours on frequencies that included 15,320 and 14,240 kc/s. The latter frequency in particular seemed to indicate amateur radio equipment was still being used by the rebel forces for their propaganda broadcasts.

DRAMATIC NEWS

There were many dramatic moments in the Radio Rebelde programs. On August 18 and 19, 1958, Fidel Castro spoke to the people of Cuba and Latin America concerning the major battle then underway between his forces and a reported 14 battalions of government army troops, naming units, casualties and the details of the battles.

The rebels had increased their attacks in Oriente Province. The army detachment was surrounded near La Plata on the south coast. Batista's air force failed to do major damage to the rebels. Finally the commander of the government forces, Maj. Jose Quevedo surrendered his troops to Castro, considered the turning point of the revolution. Radio Rebelde reported, "hundreds of soldiers had been killed and wounded" and 442 wounded government troops were released to the Cuban Red Cross by Castro. Due to the news blackout, the population tuned to Radio Rebelde for news of the combat in Oriente.

Early in September, the rebel radio announced that Castro was going to begin an offensive. Six columns of guerrillas set out across the island to assist smaller groups of rebels in the Escambray Mts.

That autumn, Radio Rebelde announced that all candidates for office in the scheduled November elections would be disqualified from running again for the next 30 years once he took power.

The Cuban people awoke on the first day of 1959 to learn that Batista had fled the country. Radio Rebelde was then the most listened to station in Cuba. While the call Radio Rebelde continued to be heard on shortwave for a while, now one hears the slogan only on certain of the Cuban medium wave channels.

WRTH SUMMER EDITION GROWS UP

The World Radio TV Handbook's summer supplement has grown up. In fact, it's now called the Summer EDITION - 1967.

From the formerly slim little booklet of past years, it now totals some 180 pages, considerably larger than some of the earlier editions of WRTH itself. And it packs plenty of information a DXer will find useful, in addition to the updating of data which appeared in the regular WRTH issued last December.

BCB listeners should find the 44-page section, color coded on yellow paper for easy reference, most interesting. It breaks the medium wave listings into five sections of the world; Europe, Africa and Near East; Asia and Pacific; North America; Latin America; and South America. Within each section, stations in these areas are arranged by frequency.

Separate log sections list by frequency the shortwave and FM sections of the world, also color coded in white and pink, respectively.

Special features are also included in the summer edition this year. These include articles on "Listening on Shortwave," ("Pip" Duke, Radio Canada), "How to Report Broadcasting Stations," (Barry Wildblood, England), "Where to Listen for Satellite Signals," (George Jacobs, VOA), "Listening to Latin America on 60 and 75 m. Bands," (NASWA's Vic Jaar), "Aeronautical and Maritime Communications Stations," (Leo van der Meer, Holland), and many more.

The growth of the summer edition of WRTH presumably must be credited to an increased sales record of this mid-year supplement. We would hope that at some time in the not-too-distant future, support will reach the proportions to justify the issuance of two full and complete WRTH editions each year.

A descriptive brochure and order blank for the Summer Edition - 1967, may be obtained from World Radio TV Handbook Co., Ltd., Sundvej 6, Hellerup, Denmark, or orders may be sent to Gilfer Associates, Box 239, Park Ridge, N.Y.

QUESTION BOX

In this column we attempt to answer your questions pertaining to shortwave broadcast topics. In each case we seek answers to your inquiries from persons qualified as experts in their fields. If you have a question, send it to SWBC Center Editor, 1832 Ridge Drive, Racine, Wisconsin, 53406.

QUESTION - Should a shortwave long wire antenna be pointed to the target area or broadside to the incoming signal?

ANSWER - Harmonically operated long wires cannot be considered as having appreciable directivity unless several wavelengths long. Therefore, the typical DXer's long wire probably has little directionality, particularly on the lower frequencies.

QUESTION - Why do most of the South American countries use low frequency channels for their broadcasting?

ANSWER - By various international agreements, the high powered broadcasters intending their programs for overseas audiences have been assigned the higher frequencies. The low frequency bands, the so-called Tropical Bands are therefore used by stations desiring to reach local or regional, not worldwide audiences. Most Latin American stations intend their programs only for listeners in their own immediate areas and use the low frequencies to augment their medium wave coverage.

QUESTION - How many shortwave stations are there in the world?

ANSWER - This depends on just what you mean. The summer supplement of WRTH lists some 2,870 station-frequencies. The number of broadcasting organizations is somewhat less because some operate on multiple frequencies. But on the other hand, WRTH does not include all the stations in the world. An exact answer is probably impossible.

S P O T L I G H T O N R A D I O C L U B E D E S A O T O M E

First a word or two about the islands themselves. Lying right on the equator, Sao Tome (St. Thomas in English) is the most southwesterly of a line of four islands running diagonally across the Gulf of Guinea. Next comes Principe, the sister to S. Tome, which was originally known as St. Anthony, but later changed in honor of one of the Crown Princes. The other two islands Fernando Po, and Ano Bom (or New Year's Day) were also discovered by the Portuguese but later ceded to Spain in 1788.

This archipelago lying due south of Nigeria and due west of Gabon, was first discovered by John of Santarem and Pero de Escobar, two Portuguese navigators, between 1470 and 1471. None of the islands was inhabited until King John II made a special grant to a member of his household on condition that he should arrange to settle them and develop the possibilities for farming.

At the outset, most of the settlers devoted their attention to the production of sugar until they realized the great value first of coffee and later of cocoa which were introduced into the islands in the second half of the 19th century. About the same time, the islands became highly prosperous as ports of call for the transatlantic sailing vessels, and later as refueling stations for the first ocean-going steamers.

Both islands are of volcanic origin and relatively small, but each has fairly high mountain peaks running to some 6,000 feet. The climate is naturally warm with an average temperature of 77 degrees, which sometimes goes as high as 105. Humidity is high and the peaks are often enveloped in clouds.

The scenery is beautiful, and from the air, both islands fully justify the title for there is not a barren patch to be seen. On the ground one can drive for miles through verdant forests in which the coffee bushes mingle with the coconut palms and other tropical fauna and flora.

Sao Tome, the capital of the islands of the same name, and also of the province as a whole, is a fair sized city with some 8,000 inhabitants, whereas Santo Antonio, the capital of Principe, boasts of being the smallest city in the world with little more than 500 citizens.

Radio Clube de Sao Tome is a private commercial station originally founded in 1957. Its headquarters are situated in the city itself at Avenida Infante D. Henrique. It also uses Post Office Box 10-2A.

The programs are broadcast daily on both medium and shortwave between 0600 and 0700 GMT, from 1830 to 2200, and from 1200 to 1300 GMT. The service is exclusively Portuguese and the station call is "Aqui Portugal, Provincia de Sao Tome e Principe, fala-vos o Radio Clube de Sao Tome."

The medium wave frequency operating on a 5,000 watt transmitter is 395 meters, 760 kc/s., whereas the shortwave transmitters of 1,000 watts power operated on 4,765 kc/s., 4,865 kc/s., and 5,015 kc/s., nominally.

The station verifies by QSL card and members of the technical staff report reception reports received from all over the world.

(Digested from R. Portugal DX Newsheet)

CBC PLANS STATION IN CARIBBEAN

Early this year the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. announced plans for a new service of Radio Canada, the Commonwealth Caribbean-Canada Broadcast Center. It is reported that the project will include a pair of 100 kw. shortwave transmitters and a very high powered BCB transmitter. The location of the station has not been announced, but it supposedly will be on one of the Caribbean islands.

The system is planned for two purposes, to relay the CBC's programs to Latin America and Africa, and to provide a Caribbean regional service which will consist of regional news, education, fishing reports, public affairs and farming news.

The general manager of the new service is H.G. "Bud" Walker.

Thus far we have no information as to target date for the initiation of the Commonwealth Caribbean-Canada Broadcasting Center. Any further information our readers can provide will be appreciated.

...Bruce Ted Goldman

To a DX'er, a record keeping system should rank in importance only behind his equipment, antenna and ears. For without some sort of method to keep track of his loggings and other data, the least his future holds is confusion.

There is a wide variety of record keeping systems in use, and each DX'er probably uses several, depending upon the goal in mind..the job to be done..and the information he wants available. Indeed, the methods used may vary as much as the number of DX'ers.

This DX'er keeps reasonably complete records and a description of the system in use might offer an idea or two that could be put to use. To do this, let's follow a logging from the time a station is heard until the time a verification is received.

As a new station is heard, notes are taken on ordinary three-ring notebook paper. Once details of the station and the program notes are completed, the words "log," "card," and "report," are written in red on that particular sheet.

At the end of the week, the pages for that week are gathered and reception reports written. As each report is finished the word "report" is crossed out.

Then a 4 by 6 inch file card is typed for each logging and the word "card" is crossed out. The cards are then filed in the "stations heard" card file, which serves the same purpose as a more formal - by date - logbook. Checking to see if a station has been heard and locating the particulars concerning the logging are much easier with the file. Cards are filed under country and then alphabetically under station name. This is further subdivided by location should there be several stations under the same organization name as with the VOA.

A smaller 3 by 5 inch file card is also made out showing the station name and date the report was sent. In this way it can be determined at a glance how many reports have been sent to a given station and when the last one was mailed. This offers a great advantage when tuning in an infrequently heard station that has not been verified, in that it is easy to check to see when the last report went out and thus decide if it is time for another.

The number of new stations heard during the week..if any.. is then totaled and added to a running total which provides an up-to-date accounting of the number of stations heard and verified. If the number stood at 523 and 3 new ones were logged during the week, the last number in the column then becomes 526. Once this has been done, the word "log" is crossed off the original logging sheet. These words, in red, on the original sheet and the process of checking them off insures that mistakes in the form of forgetting to make a file card, counting the stations twice, or not at all, are reduced to a minimum.

Returning to the reception reports briefly, once these are ready to go, a list of those being sent is entered in a "reports out" sheet, showing the name of the station, type of report, date sent and date received. Copies of the reports are also retained in the event a follow-up becomes necessary.

Once the verification has been received, the pertinent details are entered in a daybook under the date received. This makes reporting to the NASWA QSL section easier and also provides a good picture of the way the mail looks for the month and the year. The running total of stations verified is then brought up to date.

* * * * *

NORSK RIKSKRINGKASTING - Radio broadcasting on a regular basis began in Norway in 1925 by private companies. In 1933, Parliament set up Norsk Rikskringkasting as an independent state institution. NRK's director is appointed by the King, as is the governing 5 member board. The advisory council of 23 members (12 chosen by Parliament, 11 by the King) meets twice a year. Headquarters is at Broadcasting House, Marienlyst, Oslo, with regional centers throughout Norway. Six shortwave transmitters are at Fredrikstad, 50 miles south of Oslo and provide the foreign service, not only for its international audience, but for fellow Norwegians at sea and in other countries. Another transmitter at Trømsø, about 600 miles to the north, directs the home programs to fishermen in the North Atlantic, and to Norwegians in Canada and the U.S.

...Henry Michalenka

C O N F L I C T I N T H E M I D D L E E A S T
THROUGH THE EYES OF AN ARAB

The new upstairs neighbor was, to me, an odd looking fellow, with rather sharp features, long black hair and black eyes. He was tall, solidly built and an attractive young man. Other than that, we knew nothing about him.

Life went on as usual as riot and war broke out this summer in the Middle East, and Israeli tanks and troops slashed unchecked through Egypt, Jordan and Syria. Unable to understand the languages, we tuned our receiver to Beirut at night, Damascus in the afternoon and Cairo at evening, listening to history being made, and yet not comprehending any of the messages.

It was Saturday, the morning of Jordan's capitulation after two days of fighting, and the receiver was aimlessly set in the 19 meter band while we answered letters. From the speaker came a swirl of invective in Arabic, unnoticed by any, save the dark haired young man who had stopped outside our apartment door. My wife and I became aware of him suddenly, our attention caught by the baby's cooing and pointing.

We said a few words of greeting and were answered quickly by the newcomer, although his mind, as his eyes, seemed elsewhere. It took me a moment to place his intense gaze, until I realized that the set was still on, growling its babble from the kitchen table.

A bit prideful, I invited him in, introduced the family and explained the set's purpose. In halting English, he asked whether I might turn the set up to louder volume. The selectivity set to comfortable listening level, the RF gain backed off against the volume gain, until the set's output level rendered it more readable. And while we attempted to make conversation, he stared thoughtfully at the receiver until 10 minutes had passed, alternately shaking his head and nodding. That he understood the program content was obvious immediately, and when it closed with the familiar prayer that he mouthed, word for word, only then did we reach him and his thoughts.

"It's bad for you", were the first conversational words he spoke, referring to the concluded program.

We exchanged pleasantries, learned that

he was an exchange student, attending school in Ohio and was in the tourist region of New Hampshire for the summer. His father, in official capacity, was in Jerusalem. Due to his father's position, which he mentioned but I cannot here, we will call him simply, "Radi." Also learned was the reason for his thoughtful listening; he was a Jordanian citizen.

The ritual of listening became a part of our life as the days and the Middle East war dragged on. He'd be down after work each afternoon, asking us to find Amman, Cairo, Kol Zion, Beirut ("bey-rooth" he'd say) on the set. Throughout the spectrum he'd translate for us, noting the dialectual variances of the stations we tuned, identifying them ID or no.

In case after case, noted Radi, we (ie, the U.S.) were being blamed for the war, and his personal observations were our personal aids in sorting out the background to the sketchy news coverage afforded by the papers. In rapid succession came sketches on the King of Jordan, the Arabs' lack of military solidarity, words on Gamel Nasser, the Israelis, and the reasons behind the war from his standpoint.

We're well on the way now, as his friendship increases, to a better understanding, not only of the basic problems confronting the Middle East, but problems as they affect us, and yes, even our remote radio hobby.

I asked our now veteran shortwave listener the other day if he found the hobby interesting, as we did.

"Interesting?" said he. "No, I just want to listen to the voices from home."

....Doug Benson

RADIO BUDAPEST'S CONTEST

RBSWC, The Radio Budapest SW Club, is conducting a contest currently, the winners of which will receive silver cups and plaques. Contestants must listen to stations on the six continents, answer a series of questions, tune Radio Budapest a number of times and write stories of their DX experiences. Full details are available from: RBSWC Contest 1967, Brody Sandor u.5-7, Budapest VIII, Hungary.

LA VOZ DE COSTA RICA

No longer on shortwave, but still broadcasting on medium wave on 1600 kc/s. is a pioneer Latin American station, "La Voz de Costa Rica." For those who believe early broadcasting occurred only in the major countries of the world, consider this article, digested from one appearing in the "New Zealand Radio Times," June 1938. The chief character in this tale, Sr. Cespedes, was a true broadcasting pioneer.

A prophet is not without honor save in his own country, but in the case of Armando Cespedes Marin of Heredia, Costa Rica, this is not true. Sr. Cespedes has been royally honored both abroad and in his own country.

When the BBC was transmitting experimentally on shortwave in 1928, over G5SW at Chelmsford, near London; when the Philips Radio Laboratories were doing the same over PCJ and PHI; when Westinghouse was conducting tests with W8XK and GE with W2XAF, a radio wizard, not a company or a large organization with unlimited resources, but a single man, was establishing his country on the same level of radio. He was Sr. Cespedes, who put his town of Heredia on the radio map.

In recognition of the service and publicity rendered Costa Rica by Cespedes, the government allowed him the use of its mails officially, putting him in the same category with the diplomatic service.

His original station ran only $7\frac{1}{2}$ watts of power and bore the call letters NRH. One of the largest electric companies in the world could not believe the signal of Cespedes NRH was originated from a station of such low power. It sent two engineers to Costa Rica to measure the power and they were amazed to find it actually running 5 watts, not $7\frac{1}{2}$.

Cespedes received letters from all over the world, reporting reception. At NRH he was the whole show, builder, owner, engineer, announcer, program director, manager, etc. He also answered listeners letters sent to TI4NRH, as it became known.

In addition to building and operating the NRH station, he built several other transmitters in his country, including TIRCC, Radioemisora Catolica Costaricense, at San Jose, where he also acted as engineer for a time.

Sr. Cespedes spent seven years in the United States, in New York and in Illinois, where he studied photography. In 1904 he was Commissioner Attache to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

By 1938, NRH had grown to 500 watts and reached out so well that 300-400 listeners letters were received by the station each month. Then, now nearly 30 years ago, the station broadcast on 9,700 kc/s., about four hours a week, an hour each on Wednesdays, Fridays and two hours on Sundays. By that time the TI prefix had been added.

Today the name Cespedes is still connected with the station, though its founder is gone. WRTH lists the owner as A. Cespedes A., most likely the elder Cespedes son.

(NZ Radio Times—courtesy A. Balbi
and the Danish SW Club International)

DX'ING A BEAM OF LIGHT??

A Georgetown Univ. physicist reported that he has developed a way of transmitting FM music and voice simultaneously over a beam of light. According to the university his discovery—"true frequency modulation of a laser beam"—could "revolutionize the field of communications."

In theory, light waves can be used to carry sound waves in much the same way radio waves do. But until the advent of the laser beam, no light source was available which was intense enough to serve as a carrier wave in communications.

Because light frequencies are vastly greater than radio's, light should be able to carry millions of times more traffic than radio. Physicist W.J. Thaler hopes to achieve light modulation band width of a billion cycles. Laser devices emit highly concentrated beams which, because all waves are the same length, can travel long distances without appreciable spreading.

To make laser beams carry communications they must be modulated in a manner similar to low frequency long waves by transmitters.

(UPI, via Dick Jenneman)



NEWSROOM

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

Deadline 15th of month

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Radio Uganda sends the following up-to-date schedule of its transmissions: 0345-0545 and 1400-2300 on 4976 kc; 0345-0545, 0600-1130, 1400-2300 on 3340 kc; 0345-0545, 1400-2300 on 5026 kc, and 0600-1130 on 7110//7195 kcs. (Radio Uganda via NASWA Headquarters).

Ed Shaw sends the following sked of United Nations broadcasts in English: On Fridays to Europe via VOA xmtr, Greenville: 1800 and 1830 on 26040 and 15415 kcs; On Saturdays to Africa via Greenville: 0330 on 9770 kcs, and at 0545 and 0622 on 6125 kcs; On Saturdays via VOA xmtr Dixon, California, to Oceania on 11725//9740 kc from 0845-0900. Ed also mentions that the UN transmissions are the only U.S. stations issued that reply with acceptable QSLs. (UN Radio via Ed Shaw, Va.)

Radio Damascus, Syria, sends the following current schedule of their English and French transmissions: On 15165 kc from 1600-1900 to Europe, and 7145 kc from 0500-0730.

Other programs which may be heard are: Arabic, Spanish, and Portuguese mixed programs from 2330-0100 on 17895, 17865, and 15165 kcs, to North and South America. The Arabic xmsm to Europe on 15165 kc from 1900-2300 may also be heard. (Radio Damascus, Syria, via Ed Shaw, Virginia, and Bill Sparks, San Francisco, California).

Bob Hill reports that the recent Perseid meteor shower which was visible in Eastern North America, may have given astronomers help in solving a riddle bearing on nighttime radio reception. New evidence seems to have been gathered which may help

scientists solve the age-old question of why the ionosphere persists at night after the sun goes down, since the presence of the sun is the ultimate generating force in forming the ionosphere. (Bob Hill, Riverdale, Maryland, via the Associated Press).

Gary Mickle reports the current schedule of Radio El Mundo, Buenos Aires, Argentina:

LRU, 15290 kcs, broadcasts from 0200-1000, LRX, 11755 kcs, xmits from 0800-1500, LRX2, 9710 kc, is on from 1500-1800, and LRX1 on 6120 kc, is on the air from 0600-1000 and 1500-2000. (Gary Mickle, California, from Radio El Mundo, Argentina--Welcome aboard, Gary--ED).

Radio New York WorldWide sends the following schedule, which is valid from 2 September until 2 January, 1968:

To Latin America on 15440 kc from 1600-2200, On 17730 kc from 1600-1900, and on 17760 kc from 1900-2200.

To Europe and the United Kingdom on 17845 kc from 1600-2200, on 21530 kc from 1600-1945, and 11970 kc from 2000-2200.

To Central and South Africa on 21530 kc from 1600-2200.

All the above listings were English transmissions only. (RNYW via Mike Mackin, Mass, and Richard D'Angelo, Brooklyn, New York).

Mike Mochizuki, a new NASWA member from Hawaii, sends the following frequency changes to Radio South Africa's schedule: To NA: 11875 kc replaces 11900 kc, 9705 kc replaces 9765 kcs, and a new frequency, 6075 kcs, is added, all for the English transmission from 2330-0325 to NA. (Mike Mochizuki, Hawaii. Welcome aboard, Mike--ED.)

According to a recent letter from Estonia, it was learned that the Soviet station broadcasting on 17700 kc is NOT Tallinn, as it is listed in the WRTH. The following schedule was given for Tallinn: Only on 6085 kcs. 1600-2200 weekdays and 0800-2200 on Sundays. Programs are in Estonian except from 1700-1730 in Finnish and 2100-2200 in Swedish. (Bill Sparks, California).

Radiodiffusion Television Algerienne, Radio Alger, sends the following current schedule of their French and Arabic transmissions:

In Arabic on 11810 kcs from 0600-0000; In Francais on 6080 kc from 0630-0830, 1700-0000; On 11715 kc from 0630-0830, 1200-1700; On 9510 kc from 0600-0830; and in Kabyle on 9865 kcs from 1200-2230. (RTV Algerienne, via Ed Shaw and Gary Mickle).

— Bruce Churchill sends the following complete schedule from Radio Phnom-Penh, Cambodia's International Station-2 on 9695 kcs:

To Tokyo from 0130-0230, with News in Cambodian at 0145, in English at 0200, and in French at 0215.

To New Delhi from 0300-0420, with News in Cambodian at 0315, in French at 0330, in English at 0345, and in Thai at 0400.

To Peking from 1155-1500, with News in Mandarin at 1200, in Cantonese at 1230, in Chaochou at 1300, in Vietnamese at 1330, in Laotian at 1400, and in Thai at 1430.

Other than news, the programs in this service consists of Cambodian variety music. (Radio Phnom-Penh, Cambodia, via Bruce Churchill, California).

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

It lists broadcasts to Europe from 1100-1200 on 21585 and 15290 kc in Pushtu/Dari, 1730-1800 on 15265 and 11775 kc in German, and 1800-1830 in English on the same frequencies.

Other listed Non-Directional xmsns are from 1200-1730 on 4775 kc in local languages. (Radio Kabul, via Del Hirst Snyder Texas).

Radio Austria sends the following schedule of its English transmissions to North America:

From 2300-0430 on 6155 kc with 10 kw power; From 0000-0200 on 9770 kc with 10 kw power, and from 0200-0400 on 9770 kc with 100 kw power. (Austrian Radio via NASWA Headquarters.)

— Bill Matthews reports that the Voice of the UN Command (VUNC) has dropped ALL Chinese programs. The schedule remains the same as reported recently in FRENDX, but the Chinese has been replaced by Korean. Bill reports that the best frequency on ECNA is 13830 kcs, around 1100. (Bill Matthews, Pennsylvania. Welcome aboard, Bill).

The Voice of Denmark sends the following schedule for the forthcoming DX season:

To North America in English on 9520 kcs from 0145-0215 and on 15165 kcs from 1245-1315.

To South Asia in English from 1445-1515 on 15165 kcs; and to Africa from 1915-1945 on 15165 kcs. (Voice of Denmark via Richard D'Angelo and Lou Janicek).

August 14 marked a black day for the British 'pirate' radio stations, for it was on this day that a law banning commercial radio came into force.

All but one of the pirate stations ceased broadcasting with the arrival of the new law. However, Radio Caroline, the most successful of the pirates, continued transmitting.

The BBC is planning to introduce another radio station at the end of September to cater to popular music fans. It was the absence of popular music stations prior to the pirate stations' beginning that led to their foundation. (Bob Hill, Maryland, via the Washington Post.)

The Swiss Broadcasting Corp. lists the following changes to their schedule, effective September 3: To Australia/New Zealand from 0715-0900 on 17885 kc; To SE Asia and Japan from 1315-1500 on 15310 and 17845 kcs; and to the UK and Ireland from 1900-2045 on 6015 kcs. All of the above listings are English transmissions. (Swiss B/Casting Corp.)

"Golden West Radio Network" which has been heard and reported on occasion, but lacks any station IDs for the SW xmsns, is a utility station located in vicinity of San Francisco which relays baseball and football games to Hawaii. It is a network of local BCB stations in California, Nevada, Washington and Oregon. When received in Hawaii, via the Ute station on SW, the programs are relayed on BCB to/over local Hawaiian stations. The Ute stations, on SW are said to be ITT stations; No ID's have ever been heard. Prior to WWII, RCA did all relaying of programs to Hawaii. Recently heard on 9390, these stations have also been heard/reported on freqs close to the 19mb (both sides) as well as on lower freqs. (Bill Sparks, Calif.)

One of the biggest swindles in radio's is the phony, dummy transistors. You see ads about 16 transistor sets offered at very low prices. What with that number of transistors you'd expect to pick up Africa on a clear day...or maybe the moon at night. Or perhaps there will be super selectivity, extraordinary sensitivity, magnificent tone, superb AFC, and other top features. But what the average person is not aware of is that most of the transistors in these sets are dummy, merely soldered to the breadboard, doing nothing. Beware!!! Dont get rooked!!! (N.Y. Times)

RNE can be heard beamed to NA in English from 0100 to 0345 on 6130 (100kw) //9760 (20kw). (Philip Wanat, Madrid, Spain)

According to "The Ear of Virginia" member Ed Shaw, propagation conditions were best ever during mid-August. He reports that African DX was especially good. Logged were Tanzania, Dahomey, Guinea, Somali Rep. and Malagasy Rep.

TWR-Bonaire is offering free pictures of the Bonaire and Monaco transmitters to anyone interested. They ask however, you include return postage (IRCs) with your request. (Bruce Goldman, N.Y.)

According to letter from Radio Sofia, it is presently out of QSL cards. (Philip Wanat, Madrid, Spain)

BBC-WRC will publicize NASWA during upcoming program in future. (Paul Gough, Me.)

September is the month of the Stockholm (Sweden) Festival, the month when summer has its last fling and the harbingers of fall begin to make themselves felt, and the month when schools start after summer vacations. The summer course in advanced Swedish will come to and end on the first Saturday, but it dont mean scholl is out because there have been so many requests to repeat the first course in Swedish by Radio that the station will again start school on September 9th. This course, as regular Radio Sweden listeners know, has been very popular over the years and many thousands of listeners have learned the basic princilpes of the Swedish language. The course covers thirty weeks and requires no previous knowledge of any language other than English. Listening to these programs, even if you are not interested in learning Swedish, you will learn a lot about Sweden. You may get a free textbook for the course by writting to: Swedish by Radio, Radio Sweden, Box 955, Stockholm 1, Sweden. (RS) Radio Sweden beams English to North America at times, on freqs as follows:

To ECNA- 1400-1430 on 17840, 1600-1630 on 17840, 2015-2045 on 11805, 0030-0100 on 11805, 0200-0230 on 11805.
To WCNA- 1600-1630 on 15240, 0330-0400 on 11705. (Radio Sweden)

Legislation for higher postal rates are still being debated, but is expected to be enacted soon. Third-class mail is due to be upped by at least 2¢ per first 2oz.

NASWAer Glenn Hauser who does monthly prog re NA DX scene via Radio Nederland, also is being heard on AFRITS. He is doing a gud job of publicizing our hobby.

Chilian radio stations, according to a newsreport in the N.Y. Times, are presently broadcasting no ads nor tapes because of a Labor Ministry ruling in effect while announcers and technicians are on strike for higher wages. (Bruce Goldman, N.Y.)

With the going of pirate stations, BBC has hired some of the former pirate DJ's. (Bruce Goldman, N.Y.) Radio Caroline North is only pirate still being heard..15 Aug. (Philip Wanat, Madrid, Spain)

NASWA was given plug on "DX Special" prog broadcast over TWR. (Bruce Goldman, N.Y.)

Radio Berlin International announces the following current schedule for their transmissions to the United States and Canada. This schedule, along with the noted frequency changes, is valid until 4 November::

To East Coast NA from 0100-0130 and 0230-0300 on 9730 and 11890 kcs. These frequencies will be valid until 4 November.

To West Coast NA from 0345-0415 and from 0445-0515 on 9650 and 9560 kcs. These frequencies are valid from 3 September.

All the above transmissions are in English. (Radio Berlin International via Richard D'Angelo, Lou Janicek, and Bob Hagerman, Hemlock, Michigan. Welcome aboard, Bob--ED).

HOSTILE BROADCASTS BY SOVIETS IRK INDIA

Within the past few months, the Soviet Union has been repeatedly accused by the Indian government of unfriendly broadcasts by Radio Peace and Progress, whose transmitter is located in Soviet Uzbekistan. These acts have shocked the Indian government, who normally is on 'friendly' terms with the Soviet Union. However, recently, the monitoring section of All India Radio has reported that the Soviet transmitter, along with Radio Tashkent and Radio Moscow, has joined in with India's two border enemies, Pakistan and China, in an attempt to use their radio transmitters to influence the outcome of the recent Indian general elections.

It would seem that the stations were actually working against their own interests, since the Soviet Union has poured many millions of dollars into the economy under the government headed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. However, the broadcasts monitored in India, seemed to indicate 'disfavor' with the actions of her government.

As the result of the broadcasts, India has sent a series of harsh protests to Moscow in the hope that they will stop. (The Associated Press via the Washington Post).

Radio Nacional Espana, Madrid, sends the following schedule of their xmsns to North America: From 0200 and from 0445 on 6130 kcs with 100 kw power, and on 9760 kcs, with 20 kw power. (RNE, Madrid, via Ed Shaw, Virginia).

Bob Hagerman sends the following schedule of English language programs from ORTF, Paris:

News is broadcast to Africa from 0515-0530 in the 9 and 11 Mc band with 100 kw power, and from 1100-1115 on 17850 and 21650 kcs with 100 kw power.

From 1300-1330 to Africa and the Far East on 21580, 17740, and 15245 kcs with 100 kw power. Programs include the news and musical-variety programs.

From 1915-1930, news is broadcast again to Africa in the 9 and 15 Mc band with 100 kw power. (ORTF, Paris, via Bob Hagerman, Michigan, and Mike Mackin, Massachusetts).

Well, as you all know by now, I've finally taken the big step and gotten an Elite type-writer. I am really enthused about it so far, although I don't know how well it will turn out. Any comments either good or bad are appreciated, since NewsRoom thrives on news and pro/con suggestions from NASWA members. This is the only way we can continue to improve and make NASWA and FRENDX the best club and publication regarding SWBC listening.

A kind welcome to Bob Hagerman and Gary Mickle, Mike Mochizuki and Bill Matthews, who have joined the growing list of contributors to NewsRoom. Thanks fellows, and thanks to the 'old-timers' who keep up the good work each month.

I would also like to extend an invitation to all members of NASWA to contribute to NewsRoom to help make it the best of it's kind in the SWBC field.

Your Editor,

Dan Henderson

KENYA.

Voice of Kenya, Nairobi

fair, followups often needed, but look for improvement.

Regional Stations

seldom heard, but have replied at times.

LESOTHO.

Radio Lesotho, Maseru

seldom heard outside S. Africa, a rather poor replier.

LIBERIA.

ELBC, Monrovia

formerly fairly good but slow; uncertain now one of the better ones

ELWA, Monrovia

VOA Relay, Monrovia

good, with return to old verification policy

BBC West African relay

LIBYA.

Libya Broadcasting & TV Service, Tripoli

excellent recently

MALAGASY REPUBLIC.

Radiodif. Nationale Malgache, Tananarive

quite good

Radio Université, Tananarive

one verie, very rare

MALAWI.

Malawi Bcing Corporation, Blantyre

bad until about six months ago, now quite good

MALI.

Radio Mali, Bamako

fairly good, but can be slow

MAURITANIA.

Radio Mauritania, Nouakchott

another fairly good African, likes French rpts

MAURITIUS.

Forest Side, Mauritius Broadcasting Corp.

has lengthy record of good QSL policy

MOROCCO.

Rabat-Sebaa Aïoun, Rdf. TV Marocaine

rather good, but slow

VOA Relay, Tangier

good, with return to old policy

MOZAMBIQUE.

Radio Clube de Moçambique, Lourenco Marques

excellent verifier

Radio Pax, Beira

rather good lately

Emis. do Aero Clube da Beira, Beira

seldom heard, fair

Regional stations

rarely heard; rarely verified

NIGER.

Radio Niger, Niamey

fairly good

NIGERIA.

Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Lagos

good

Eastern Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Enugu, (Biafra)

formerly good; impossible at present as entire secessionist region of Biafra is blockaded by Nigerian Federal troops out of Lagos. No mails in or out at time of publication.

Radio-TV Kaduna, Kaduna

good, but can be slow; generally friendly

western Nigeria Radiovision Service, Ibadan

friendly, good

midwest Relay, Benin

a few replies thus far; currently reported in the hands of Biafran troops. Confirm?

REUNION ISLAND.

C.T.F., St-Denis

quite good

RHODESIA.

Rhodesia Broadcasting Corp., Gwelo

two relies noted recently; friendly

RWANDA.Rdf. de la République Rwandaise, Kigali
Deutsche Welle Relay, Kigalialways irregular; poorer lately
excellent via Köln, West GermanySAO TOME.

Radio Clube de São Tomé

not as good as in the past, but usually replie

Voice of The West Relay, São Tomé e Príncipe - couple replies via Lisbon noted

SENEGAL.

Radiodiffusion du Sénégal, Dakar

good, via seamaill

SIERRA LEONE.

Sierra Leone Bcing Service, Freetown

somewhat spotty lately

SOMALI REPUBLIC.National Broadcasting Station, Mogadiscio
Radio Somali, Hargesialess regular than in the past
friendly when it does reply, but rarely hrdFRENCH SOMALILAND.

O.R.T.F., Djibouti

good

SOUTH AFRICA.

Radio RSA

one of the very best in Africa

SUDAN.

Sudan Broadcasting Service, Omdurman

fairly good, but can be slow; limited
station personnel to handle reportsTANZANIA.

Dar es Salaam

Radio Tanzania Zanzibar

quite good, but often very slow
very rare, any wayTOGO.

Radiodiffusion du Togo, Lomé

good, via seamaill usually

TUNISIA.

Radiodiffusion TV Tunisienne, Tunis

fair formerly; poor now; one recently

U.A.R.

U.A.R. Broadcasting & TV, Cairo

consistent; but uncertain of effects of
recent crisis and strained relationsUGANDA.

Radio Uganda, kampala

usually sends semi-message. See page 1.

UPPER VOLTA.

radiodif. de Haute-Volta, Ouagadougou

fairly good, but generally slow

ZAMBIA.

Zambia Bcing Services, Lusaka

good verifier normally; likes IRCs.

QSLs RECEIVED

Your Edit would draw your special attention to QSLs listed under Cambodia, Malawi, and the Tadjik S.S.R. Phnom-Penh is particularly rare, and although it also appeared a couple months ago, it slipped through and was not given the special note it should have had. Congratulations to both Gerry Dexter (Wisconsin) and Bruce Churchill (California).

AFGHANISTAN. card from Kabul, 15265 kc/s in 16 days. V/S is Mehria Rafiq who said this was the 1st letter they had rec'd from me, although it is the 3rd I have sent. 2-IRCs. Card is a beauty featuring outline map of Afghanistan w/antenna masts on concentric circles. (Hirst, Texas) Suggest reports be registered to help avoid mail theft which tends to be quite prevalent in this sector of the world (GAC).

ALGERIA Radio-Télévision Algérienne, 11835 kc/s, w/card of charcoal drawing and sked seamaill in 2 months. 3 IRcs sent (Shaw, Virginia)

ANGOLA. Radio Diamang, 11685 kc/s w/picture post card of 3 natives and letter airmail in just under 5 months (Sgrulletta, New York).

ASCENSION ISLAND. BBC South Atlantic Relay, 11865 sends standard Big Ben card airmail in 14 days. 2 IRcs. Via London. (Thornton, California)

AUSTRALIA. VLX9, Perth, 9610 sent card airmail in 39 days. (Deal, Nebraska)

Radio Australia, with card and report form in 1 month by 2nd class airmail. 2 IRcs sent (Cuthbertson, Ohio)

AUSTRIA. 9770, card and sked with rpt/forms in 15 days airmail. No IRcs (Rizzo, New Jersey)

BONAIRE. Radio Nederland relay w/new EXPO commemorative card in 3 weeks. (Jeeves, Penna.)

BRAZIL. Emis. Piratininga, 6025 w/letter in English and decal airmail in 28 days. V/S is L.G. Perry, PhD, a Radio-TV Consultant (Graham, New York)

Radio Poti, 4935 kc/s w/English letter in 13 days. Including photos of station, city, pennant airmail. V/S: Luiz Maria Alves (Graham, New York)

Radio Cultura de Campos, 4855 kc/s with letter airmail in 12 days w/pennant. V/S is Dr. Mario Ferraz (Graham, New York)

Radio Cultura Araraquora, 4915 kc/s with letter and photos of city in 14 days by airmail. IRC sent (Graham, New York)

Radio Cultura da Bahia, 4895 kc/s, letter by air in 20 days after f/up (Dexter)

CAMBODIA: Phnom-Penh, 4995 sent letter/sked airmail in 15 days. V/S is Lim Sainvar, Deputy Manager. Mint stamps sent and were used on reply (Churchill, California)

CAMEROON. Radio Yaoundé, 4972.5 kc/s sent card rcr report in French in 9 months (Henderson)

CANADA. CHNX, Halifax, N.S., 6130 kc/s verifies by card. No regular time period; up to 1½ months reported. (Jeeves, Penna; Macken, Mass.)

CHILE: La Voz de Chile, CE970 sent card and pennant in 139 days airmail for 9700 kc/s. Technical report in Spanish and program details in English (Deal, Nebraska)

CLANDESTINE: Radio Euzkadi, The Voice of the Basque Resistance sent card/letter in Spanish airmail in 8 days. IRC sent (Cuthbertson, Ohio)

COLOMBIA: Radio Santa Fé, 4930, letter/pennant seamaill in 4½ months. V/S/ is Mrs. Luisa V. De Bernal (Goldman, New York) (Macken, Mass.)

CONGO REPUBLIC: O.R.T.F., Brazzaville, 15190 sending card only by airmail in 41 days.//

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Radio Prague, 7345 sends card airmail in 52 days. No IRcs. Signer is Martha Trojanová. (Rizzo, New Jersey)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Radio Exitos, 3365 kc/s sending letter, pennant and color picture of station, signed by J. Buenaventura in 16 weeks airmail. (Sparks, California)

ECUADOR: Radio Zaracay, 3390 kc/s w/letter in 13 days signed by Hector Cordova R., locutor (Announcer). After 6 attempts, airmail (Dexter, Wisconsin)

FIJI ISLANDS: Radio Fiji, 3284 kc/s in 6 weeks via airmail; after report containing mint stamps for return postage (Henderson, Maryland) Very good Dan (GAC)

FINLAND: Helsinki, 15185 kc/s sends card/skeds airmail in 44 days. (Thornton, California)
RANCE: O.R.T.F., 15190, card/skeds seammil in 5½ months. no IRCs. Replies also noted as quickly as 1 week and 1 month. Generally takes longer however (Rasin, Cuthbertson)

GUATEMALA: TGNA, 5955 w/card and personal letter signed by John Hollard airmail in 30 days. (Thornton, California)

Radio Nacional Tikal, 6205 kc/s w/personal letter in Spanish and signed my homebrew card as well; stamps and history of city and station. V/S is E. C. Burgcs, Director. Airmail in 11 days; mint stamps sent (Sgrulletta, New York).

HONDURAS: Radio Evangelica, HRVC sends card, skeds in Spanish airmail in 3-6 months. Decorative four-color card in English. No signer, but report sent to: David R. Jones for 4820 kc/s. 3 IRCs snt (Calkin, N. B., Fair, Texas)

INDONESIA: YDI, Surabaya, sends card in 5 weeks for 3975 kc/s signed by R. M. Kindarsy. IRCs sent (Sparks, California)

IRAN: Radio Iran, 15135 kc/s verifies by letter in 2 months by registered mail. Also some publications sent. IRC w/report (Jeeves, Pennsylvania)

ISRAEL: letter or card from Jerusalem by seammil currently being sent. Duration up to 3 months, further complicated recently by mid-East crisis; V/S: Eileen Hyman. No IRCs sent or required, but appreciated (Goldman, N. Y., kamp, Texas)

JAPAN: card, skeds and 3 issues of Radio Japan News, report forms airmail in 16 days for 17825 kc/s (Cuthbertson, Ohio) NHK, Tokyo

LIBERIA: ELWA, Monrovia, 11975 kc/s, 15155 kc/s sending card, skeds, info on Liberia, and map of Africa in 3½ months seammil. (Goldman, N.Y., Wraz, Pennsylvania)

MALAWI: Radio Malawi sent letter and QSL, info sheet on the station in 1½ months for 3380 kc/s. 4 IRCs sent and although station sent airmail reply, the Malawi post office cut it to surface mail for insufficient postage. Full skeds included on QSL (Calkin, N.B.)

MOROCCO: VOA, Tangier w/usual card in 9 days surface mail. V/S is Rosy Cardellino. No IRCs sent (Perry, Illinois)

NETHERLANDS: Radio Nederland, currently still sending commemorative EXPO'67 card. One or less IRCs nets seammil reply; two or more by airmail. Skeds sent too and DXers name put on regular mailing list. Duration averages 1 to 2 months (10 reporters)

NIGERIA: Voice of Nigeria, 7275 kc/s w/card airmail in 13 days; 3 IRCs (Fair, Texas)

NORWAY: Radio Norway, 17825 kc/s w/card/skeds seammil in 56 days. V/S is E. Thokle (Pappas)

RUSSIAN S.F.S.R. (ASIATIC) Khabarovsk relay verified via Moscow by card/skeds airmail in 1 month (Shaw, Virginia)

SINGAPORE: Radio Singapura, 5052 sent card in 2 months (Ketola, Finland)

TADJIK S.S.R. Dushanbe, 4635 kc/s w/card via Moscow airmail in 20 days. Standard "Poau" white w/blue globe card. Although no signer report sent airmail to Mrs. Eugenia Stepanova including also report of N.A. Service (Calkin, New Brunswick)

VENEZUELA: Ondas Panamericanas, 3215 kc/s sent 3-page letter, p/cards of LA recording personalities on f/up in 28 days (Dexter, Wisconsin)

Radio Bolivar, 4770 airmails card in 2 months. V/S is Jacinto Benito Bisconti, Director y Jefe Técnico (Zaharek, Connecticut; wood, Indiana)

Radio Giradot, 2440 w/card/pennant in 27 days: V/S: Victor Ramon Cordova, Director-General (Dexter, Wisconsin)

YUGOSLAVIA: Beograd, 7200 w/folder-type QSL and skeds by air in 1 month (Shaw, Virginia)

LA EMISORA DE RADIODIFUSION DE SANTA ISABEL - SPANISH GUINEA

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La Emisora de Radiodifusión de Santa Isabel

Con Q. T. H. en la ciudad de Santa Isabel, capital de Guinea Española, en la Isla de Fernando Poo. Apartado de Correos n.º 195; acusa recibo de su carta en la que nos daba control de nuestras emisiones, oídas por Vd. con fecha 12 de Mayo del 63 a las 21,10 horas G. M. T. Efectivamente las señales que Vd. indica, procedían de esta Estación. Esta Emisora de Santa Isabel le agradece mucho su información, y le invita a oír sus emisiones con regularidad. Le adjuntamos un horario de las mismas, y aprovechamos la ocasión para suscribirnos de Vd. afectísimo, seguro servidor que estrecha su mano.

El Director
Margallo

Sr. Donald N. Jensen

Ciudad Wisconsin

Nación U.S.A.

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In rough translation the above QSL states: "With headquarters in the city of Santa Isabel, capital of Spanish Guinea, on the island of Fernando Poo, Post Office Box No 195, we acknowledge receipt of your letter in which is given details of our transmissions, heard by you on the 12th of May, 1963 at 2110 hours GMT. The signals which you heard were transmitted from this station.

"This station in Santa Isabel thanks you very much for your report and invites you to listen to its transmissions regularly. Enclosed is a schedule of these, and thanking you for writing to us, we remain, your friend"

Fairly often heard and a fair to poor verifier this station does tend to prefer Spanish reports. Your Editors report in spanish netted a long personal letter from the Chief Engineer. Remember too that Santa Isabel now counts a separate country from Radio Ecuatorial Bata (on the mainland), according to the new NASWA Country List.

ABBREVIATIONS MISLEADING???

Abbreviations can be misleading and this was recently brought to light when Alan Jeeves of Verona, Pennsylvania sent a report to Radio Clube do Lobito. The reply from the station neglected to put "USA" on it and with only "Pa." for the state, the letter unfortunately ended up in the city of the same name in Italy. Perhaps that is where some of your long-expected QSLs are. Do you use Abbreviations that are perhaps not that well known in foreign countries?

NEXT MONTH

Next month should be a banner month with many DXers beginning to settle down to another winter of serious DXing. SCOREBOARD will be back in QSL REPORT and many of you will want to update your totals according to the new Country List. Perhaps you have gained a few countries? The Deadline is September 15th.

Report Form C for QSL REPORT, and the French and Portuguese Reception Reports forms are all currently available from your QSL Editor. Do you have your copy? Until next month then, best 73 and loads of DX QSLs. GREGG



LOG REPORT

DEL HIRST, EDITOR
202 BIRCH STREET
SNYDER, TEXAS 79549

Deadline-15th of Month

* * * * *

ALL GMT

- 25720 ENGLAND BBC w/ann. for "Afr Ser" 1729, 8/5 (Hirst)
- 25650 ENGLAND BBC WS to ME, w/cricket nx 1745 Sked 0900-0830 (Hirst)
- 25000 USA WWV, Boulder; Colo. 0050-0100, unusual time of day, 8/11 (Askine)
- 21735A CZECH'KIA Prague, 1600 Eng nx, irr. hrd (Balbi)
- 21730 NORWAY R. Norway 1700-1830 in Norw; ID in Eng (Rowell)
- 21700 PORTUGAL R. Portugal w/Angola/Mozambique ser., all Port, 2000 (Shaw)
- 21695 GRENADA Windward IS. B/C Ser 2015-2130 irr. hrd, weak, strg fade (Balbi)
- 21660 GRENADA Windward Is. B/C Ser, w/Eng pops on test xmsn 1945-2000, asks for reports (Shaw) S/off 2130 after chch. ser. Ann cont. to Jamaica on 17835, not hrd (Hauser)
- 21660 PORTUGAL Hrd from 1510 to 1705/1715 (v.) abrupt off. //21700, ID for Lisbon, Internat'l Ser to Angola, Funchal, Mozambique. All Port Freq etc. 1700, not all understood (Hirst)
- 21650 W. GERMANY D-W, Cologne for Eng to ANZ 0845-0940, well hrd 8/6 (Padula)
- 21645 NIGERIA Voice of Nigeria, Lagos, on new freq 1540; Eng w/pops (Niblack)
- 21595 CANADA CBC Armed Forces Ser 1145, 8/2 (White) From 21460; also new freq to USA and Eur (Ed) Eng to Afr 1900 (Bedwell)
- 21590 PAKISTAN R. Pakistan, Karachi, news 1330 (White) Eng nx 0830, 8/5 (Padula)
- 21580 W. GERMANY D-W, Cologne, from 17880 w/Ger to ANZ 0645-0945, good 8/2 (Padula)
- 21565 UKRAINE SSR Lvov (tent.) 1950 Russ, piano bkgrd, 2000 ID for R'stantsiys Rodina, 8/5 (Hirst)
- 21545 GHANA R. Ghana w/nx in Eng 1500, 8/7 (M.Nelson)
- 21535 S. AFRICA R. RSA 1700 Eng nx, fair sig (Balbi) S/on Fr & Fr nx 0630, 7/15 (Sparks)
- 21500 CONGO REP. R. Brazzaville, ORTF, w/Fr at 1555, fair sig (Deal)
- 21495 PORTUGAL Lisbon w/"V. of West", Eng, to ANZ hrd 0730-0815//17740, 8/2 (Padula)
- 21485A VATICAN CITY R. Vaticana s/on 1840 in Italian (M.Nelson)
- 19440 W. GERMANY (tent.)(or Rwanda?) D-W begin Fr pgm w/Ger ID 1615; listed 9735(x2=19470), so this may have been fixed feed from Germany (Hauser)
- 18301 CUBA R. Habana hrd 1635; off 1646 when 11930, 17725, 17885 also left air; 6100 not listed or hrd this time (Hauser)
- 17920 EGYPT/UAR R. Cairo 2105 w/Arab mx and tlk (Douglas)
- 17890 TAIWAN BED40, Taipei showing well, closing 0330 (Niblack) Eng 1810-1840 (Bedwell)
- 17880 HOLLAND R. Ned. here from 17775 w/Sp to LA, s/on 2315, Dutch 2330. Not a good choice, as Moscow here with Vietnamese to Asia this time. 8/4 (Padula)
- 17865 SYRIA R. Damascus 0330 in Arabic to 0600 fade (Rowell) Arab nx/mx, off 2200, Eng ID (Douglas)
- 17860 BELGIUM R. TV. Belge, 1830-2100 Fr, Dutch, & Congolese to Afr (Rowell)
- 17860 W. GERMANY Munich VOA relay 0600 Eng nx to Afr, irr. hrd (Balbi)
- 17855 AUSTRALIA AR-SW Ser., early a 0415 to after 0540 (Rowell)
- 17855A FRANCE ORTF, Paris 0515 IS; nx in Eng to Afr, s/off 0530, IS, QRM de Moscow 17850 (Hirst)
- 17850 USSR Moscow sta. s/on 0430 in unknown lang (Rowell)
- 17845 USA WNYW here w/Sp around 2300 (Padula)
- 17840 SWEDEN R. Sweden w/Eng nx to S.Asia, 0515 s/on (Balbi) Swede to ECNA1630 (Precosky)

- 17840 CZECHIA Prague, 1900 s/on in Arabic (Balbi)
 17826 JAPAN R. Japan, w/"Japan Progress" 0010 (White)
 17825A SWITZERLAND SBS Eng to ME; nx, sports 1615, s/off Eng 1630 (Bedwell)
 17820 AUSTRALIA ABC Eng 0440-0515 to Afr //15320; Fr after 0515 (Goldman)
 17815 S. AFRICA R. RSA Eng nx 0520-0525, 55555 (Goldman)
 17815 USSR Moscow, new freq w/Eng nx 2230, very weak, 7/29 (Whist) Listed Simferopol (E)
 17795 CHINA R. Peking at 0000, w/Sp to SA //17745 //17710 (Balbi)
 17790 ENGLAND BBC w/Victor Sylvester's nice mx, Mon. 0415-0500 (Rowell) To ME: long-path rec. (Ed)
 17790 S. AFRICA R. RSA s/on 1800 to Eur, Fr; QRM by BBC (Balbi)
 17775 USSR R. Yerevan, Eng portion of pgm from Yerevan 0320, Sun. 7/30 (Sparks)
 17770 N. ZEALAND R. New Zealand w/ms, ID 0545, 7/29 (White)
 17768 N. ZEALAND RNZ around 2345, supposed to be 17770, creating bad het. (Padula)
 17765 RWANDA (tent.) D-W in Persian 1625-1720; is it Kigali? (Rowell) Probably (Ed) IS, weak, QRMed, 1745 (Precosky)
 17765 LEBANON Beirut still here w/Arabic 2345, QRM N. Zealand 17768 (Padula)
 17730 AUSTRALIA Vienna excel. at 1500 s/on though sharing freq. w/WNYW (Niblack)
 17730A FRANCE ORTF, Paris Sp, ID, s/on 2300 (White) Sp to 0000, then Fr (Askine)
 17720 TAIWAN Taipei, "Voice of Free China" w/nx 0210 (White) ID Eng 0332 (Poulis)
 17715 ENGLAND BBC with Russ from 1100 (Padula)
 17700 ITALY RAI, Rome, 0500 in Italian //15310 (Rowell)
 17695 ENGLAND BBC Eur Ser E.xR. to 0545, then Greek (Hirst)
 17690 EGYPT/UAR Cairo, Voice of Africa Prog. 1930-2015 strong; Eng nx 1930, Fr 2100 (Balbi)
 17680 CHINA R. Peking w/nx 0140, 8/10 (Rasin)
 16295 N. KOREA Pyongyang w/New Freq, Sp at 0030 (Balbi)
 15460 USSR R. Lithuania, "Nx of Lith." s/on 2230 (White) Eur. xmtr (Ed)
 15450A USSR R. Kiev, Eng comment. 0040 (White) Eur xmtr (Ed)
 15445 CONGO REP. R. Brazzaville, relay ORTF nx in Eng 0515-0530 (Rowell) Also 0615-0630 (Goldman)
 15435 ENGLAND BBC "London Calling Asia" s/on 0130 (White) Cyprus only on 9625 this hour (Ed)
 15428 S. KOREA Seoul in move from 15425 in clear 0300 and 0600 Eng nx (Balbi)
 15425 HOLLAND R. Ned. Eng 2030-2050 ann. //17810 (Askine)
 15410A TANZANIA Dar es Salaam s/on 1800, Eng nx to 1811, lang to 1900 then Port 8/6 (Shaw)
 15410 ITALY Rome like-local to NA in Eng 0120, N.F. (Niblack)
 15400 ETHIOPIA ETLF 0530 in Arabic (Rowell) 1341 to India, wiped out by nearby s/on (Jamison) S/on Eng 0430, then Arabic (Goldman)
 15365 PAKISTAN R. Pakistan, Eng 1945-2030, Nx 2000 Eng & Urdu; good sig (Chorney) Hrd 7/23, QRM, ID 2005 (Hirst)
 15350 USSR (Er.) R. Moscow, "...R. Peace and Progress.." ID 1430 w/nx to Afr/S. Asia (Niblack)
 15345 GREECE NHBI, Athens hrd w/Engnx 2212-2215; into Fr; 8/13 (Niblack)
 15345 NORWAY R. Norway in lang 1900, 2100, //17825 (Balbi)
 15335 BELGIUM RTB at 2115 in nat. lang, 2145 in Fr (Balbi)
 15335 PAKISTAN R. Karachi s/on w/IS 0130, beaut. sig. Cont. in lingo (Shaw)
 15334 MOROCCO Sebaa Aioun w/Arab from 0730 tuning. Feel this is move from 15345 (Padula)
 15330A PAKISTAN R. Pakistan 0025, nx in Eng, 8/2 (Jamison)
 15330 USA AFRTS Greenville 2256 w/"Hometown USA" from KHFI by Glenn Hauser (Hauser)
 15320 AUSTRALIA R. Australia 0431 hvy QRM HCJB on adj. freq. (Jamison)
 15320 NORWAY R. Norway, Norw. lang ID, songs, 2045 (Douglas)
 15320A PORTUGAL R. Nac., "Voz do Oeste" 0145 sounds like direct to NA (Shaw) Could this be 15315, new freq listed last month? (Ed)
 15315 PORTUGAL Lisbon finally moved from 15380 where been missing Canary Is & Kigali. Tuned w/Port around 2300-0000 on about only vacant spot in band (Padula)
 15315 ETHIOPIA ETLF V. of Gospel, barely aud. 1329, beamed to India (Jamison)
 15310 ITALY RAI 0436 in Ital. S-6-7. (Glover) IS 0535 s/on Arabic 0538 (Bedwell)

- 15300 JAPAN Tokyo in Eng, nx 1200-1215; Jap. nx 1230(Askine)End Eng.nx 1315 (Poulis)
 15295 MOROCCO VOA, Tangier to Eur. 0300 Eng. nx (Balbi)
 15290 MOROCCO VOA, ID and off 2346, 7/30 (Poulis)
 15285 VATICAN CITY R. Vatican in Eng 0045-0105, full ID (Askine)
 15270 MALAGASY REP. Tananarive, SINPO 25211 at 0930 in Fr., 8/10 (Pestor)
 15265 AFGHANISTAN R. Afghanistan Eng 1800-1830, nx/nx, comment. Tight squeeze(Chorney)
 Ger. 1730-1800 hrd best; QRM Cuba 15270. QSL in 16 days. (Hirst)
 15260 ENGLAND BBC WS after 0300 2 beams to both E.Afr. and Lower Sam., received with
 severe echo. Double path or triple?(Hirst)
 15255 NIGERIA Lagos fair lvl 1845, Eng ID, N.F. (Niblack) 0615 s/off, ann.//7275,
 11773(Afr.), 21655 (Asia) (Goldman)
 15245 FRANCE ORTF, Paris 1915-1930 Eng nx//21580 (Balbi)To Afr; relayed by Brazz.(Ed.)
 French ID, nx, 0155 (Douglas)
 15210 USSR R. Vilnius, hrd in Lith. on Thurs. 2230 s/on bell IS; hrd//15420,7/27
 (Mickle) Moscow relay?(Ed.)
 15200 FRANCE ORTF, Paris 1900-1930 Fr, new freq.//15160//15120(Balbi) All unsked -
 to West Indies? (Ed.)
 15190 CONGO REP. Brazzaville w/nx, 1930 (White)ORTF nx 1915-1930 in Eng (Rasin)
 15165 DENMARK R. Denmark, 1445-1500, Eng to Asia (D'Angelo)S/off 1315 Eng to NA(Getman)
 15165 SYRIA R. Damascus (after R. Denmark s/off) 1930-2200 in Arabic (Rowell) Opening
 w/Eng nx 1605, QRM (Poulis)
 15160 TURKEY Ankara dly around 0500, HS in Turk, generally strong (Radula) 2220 in
 Eng (White) 2200, good str., w/bad het (Breville) 2200 (Goldman)
 15155 FINLAND Pori at 2400 closing to NA, like local, 7/16, N.F. (Niblack)
 15155 NIGERIA Lagos, //4990, s/on Fr. 0550; Eng nx 0600 strong.QRM Cuba 0625(Balbi)
 15150 SAUDI ARABIA Arabic chants, good sig. 2230, 8/7 (i. Nelson)
 15135 IRAN R. Iran, Teheran 1630 Persian; 1730-2130 to Eur. w/Eng 2000-2030 (Rowell)
 15130 LIBERIA VOA, Monrovia s/on, ID 0600 Eng nx. Conakry reported here not audible
 (Balbi)
 15127A BRAZIL R. Soc. Bahia w/fast-paced sportcast 2330 past 0130. Anncr's endurance
 is unbelievable. Sometimes QRM T.R. Listed inactive. (Hirst)
 15125 PORTUGAL R. En. Mac., Lisbon s/on 0445 in Port.//11935 (Rowell)
 15120 NIGERIA Lagos, regular, 1930 Fr., 2100-2205 Eng. //11715 not audible. Ann.
 15255 and 11770, neither audible (Balbi) nx and nx, s/off 2205 (White)
 15110 N. ZEALAND RNZ 0440 good mx; 0500 church (Jarison) 2121 in Eng(Deal) Time?(Ed.)
 15105 BRAZIL ZYZ32, R. Rural Brasileira quite good 2155-2230, freq IDs(Mickle) Mx
 pgm, ID 2300, 8/7 (M. Nelson)
 15105 JAPAN NHK at 1700, w/15 min. Eng, then Japanese, 8/6 (Wallin)
 15095 EGYPT/UAR Cairo sometimes shows by 1700 in Arabic on N.F. (Niblack)
 15090A CHINA R. Peking to SEAsia, usual Eng. pgm, strong (Bedwell)
 15080A CLANDESTINE Euzkadi IDing 2230 in Eng, jammed 3 min. later, 7/22 (Poulis)
 15080 INDIA AIR 1900-1915 Eng nx, irr. hrd. Weak sig. (Balbi)
 15055A CLANDESTINE R. Libertad hrd twice, 1300-1340; 1235-1300. Unable copy box no.
 (Askine)
 15050 CLANDESTINE R. Libertad 0035-0120, Sp. tlk, mx; many IDs (D'Angelo)
 15030 CHINA R. Peking in Portuguese 2000-2055 (Rowell)
 15010 ENGLAND BBC here at 0515 on 7/31, same pgm as 15070(Rowell) Would be WS to W
 and NW Afr. and W. Medit. Test freq?(Ed.)
 12005 EGYPT/UAR R. Cairo, Arab mx/tlk, then ID Eng 2145 (Douglas)
 11990 CZECH'KIA R. Prague in Eng to NA 0330-0425 (Rowell) Slipped to 11987 7/15 0234,
 nx in Eng (Douglas)
 11975 LIBERIA Monrovia, ELWA, with Gospel 0600 (White)
 11970 GRENADA WIBS at 2335 w/mx req. pgm (Deal) Good sig 0010 (Poulis) Eng to Jamaica,
 ID 0125, 7/19 (Bedwell)
 11965 LEBANON Beirut at 0230, SINPO 55555, 7/23 (White) SINPO 33453 (Wallin) Eng 0230
 7/28 (Precosky) Arab tlk, & ID, s/off in Eng 0549 (Douglas) To another lang 0243
 (Goldman) Eng 0300 (Bedwell)

- 11947 PARAGUAY R. Encarnacion at last; squeezed between Canada 11945 & R. Educacao Brazil 11950 from 2330-2355 w/mx, tlk in Sp (Padula)
- 11945 W. GERMANY D-W, Cologne w/nx and mx 0312(White) Eng nx 0130 (Askine)
- 11935 BRAZIL R. Clube Paranaense w/LA mx 1234-1247 (D'Angelo)
- 11910 THAILAND HSK9 w/Eng comment. around 1115 on 7/25. QSL rec. 8/7 (Hirst)
- 11905 RWANDA D-W relay, Kigali with a s/off in Eng at 1055 (D'Angelo)
- 11900 URUGUAY S.O.D.R.E., Montivideo, right under Moscow w/Sp mx, ID 0245, nx Sp to 0250, much QRM (Shaw)
- 11900 S. AFRICA R. RSA 2155, w/closing nx in Eng (Nelson)
- 11895 BELGIUM Belg. Radio TV w/Dutch tlk, nx freq. IDs. 0100 final given & left the air or changed antenna. (Douglas)
- 11890 ETHIOPIA ETLF in Eng 0430, fade 0455, (Bedwell)
- 11880 AUSTRALIA R. Australia good w/Eng nx at 1205 (Poulis)
- 11875 S. AFRICA R. RSA back here 2330-0325 in Eng to NA //9705, 6075 (Rowell)
- 11875 VATICAN CITY move from 11760, 0030 Sp, 0050 Eng to NA //15285, //9690 (Balbi)
- 11865 SWITZERLAND SBC 1900 w/nx in Eng to UK & Eur (Nelson) Mailbag 1830 (Michalenka)
- 11855 SAUDI ARABIA Jidda, Arab mx/tlk 2320; short anth. & off 2335 (Hirst)
- 11850 NORWAY R. Norway Eng ID, wx rpt in Nor. 2000 (Precosky)
- 11840 N. VIETNAM R. Hanoi, Eng 1015 tune to ID 1030, then in lang. Poor sig, anti-US (Shaw)
- 11835 ALGERIA Algiers in Arabic irr. audible, 0730, QRM by VOA (Balbi)
- 11820 NETH. ANTILLES TWR, Bonaire from 1210-1235, rel. pgm (D'Angelo)
- 11815 JAPAN NHK, Tokyo, s/on w/nx 1400 (White)
- 11810 JORDAN Amman in Arabic at 0530 (Rowell) Hrd consistently 0600-0730 (Padula)
- 11805 BRAZIL R. Blobo at 0150 w/Port pgm (M.Nelson)
- 11805 SWEDEN R. Sweden DX pgm Fr 2100 Tues; Eng DX pgm 1915 on 21690 Tues (Balbi) Eng 0030-0045 (Askine) Sked to 0100 (Ed) Eng 0215 (Goldman) 0200-0230 (Ed)
- 11790 USSR R. Vilnius on Sun. 2255 w/comment. in Eng, asking for rpts. & giving QTH (Niblack) App. relay from Riazan (Ed)
- 11785 E. GERMANY RBI in Sp on N.F. w/ID 0000; D-W, Cologne listed for this freq (Niblack)
- 11780 ENGLAND CBC, Canada relay start at BBC close-down 0330 in lang (Hirst)
- 11780 ETHIOPIA ETLF Eng tlks, rel. mx to W.Afr; s/off 0549, Eng ID (Douglas)
- 11780 JAPAN "R. Japan Journal" in Eng 1015 (M. Nelson)
- 11765 BRAZIL Sao Paulo at 0220, het w/Cuba, ann. R. Nacional (Hirst)
- 11760 AUSTRALIA R. Australia 1305 nx, not dual to 11710 (Poulis)
- 11753 N. VIETNAM Hanoi hrd in lang on lower freq, poss. to avoid QRM (Niblack)
- 11750 JAPAN FEN Tokyo in clear 0800-0845; BBCFES on channel other times (Padula)
- 11740 AUSTRALIA ABC s/on 1100 FES(?); mention Bob Padula and NASWA later on DX pgm (Shaw)
- 11730 USSR R. Vilnius, Lith. s/on Eng 2230, ann. //15260, 15460 (Michalenka) Eur xmtr (Ed) S/off Eng to NA 2259 (Precosky)
- 11730 MOROCCO VOA, Tangier w/Eng ID 0430 then Czech (Glover)
- 11715 NIGERIA Lagos closing "Listeners' Choice" 2300; N.F. (Niblack)
- 11715 NETH. ANTILLES TWR s/off test xmsn 0503 in Eng 7/18 (Bedwell)
- 11710 AUSTRALIA R. Australia w/mx at 1255, like local (Poulis)
- 11705 VATICAN CITY R. Vatican s/off in Eng 2245 (Michalenka)
- 11705 SWEDEN R. Sweden s/on Eng 2245 (Michalenka) To SA (Ed) S/off Eng 0400 (White) Eng to WCNA 0330 (Wallin)
- 11700 S. AFRICA R. RSA IS w/birds, Eng ID 0130, 7/26 (Douglas) Test? (Ed)
- 11700 VATICAN CITY Vatican Radio 1210-1215 s/off to ANZ (D'Angelo)
- 11695 EGYPT/UAR R. Cairo s/on 0200 in Arabic (Rowell) Lang 0230 past 0445, RTTY QRM (Bedwell)
- 9960i N. KOREA Pyongyang hrd in Jap 1102 thru 1124 (Getman)
- 9865 INDONESIA - Java YDF6, Djakarta w/"Voice of Indonesia" in Eng w/IS bell chime s/on 1059 (Getman)
- 9860 CHINA R. Peking w/Vietnamese 1052 to s/off anthem 1055 (Getman)
- 9845 RYUKYU IS. VUNC showing nicely 1100-1130 in Korean, old US pop recors, some humor (Niblack) If I remember correctly this freq. in use about 1 yr. ago (Ed)

- 9840 RYUKYU IS. Voice of U.N. Command (VUNC) in Korean 0800 (Rowell) Sked here (Ed)
 325 ENGLAND BBC 0245 in Eur lang //9765 (Rowell)
- 9770A ASIATIC USSR Vladivostok (Listed) Class. mx, ID 0700 "R'stansya Emeni(Sp?)(Shaw)
 Tuned 1142 w/Russ lang pgm thru 1151 (Getman)
- 9770 AUSTRALIA R. Austria w/nx 0005 (Rasin)S/on Multi-lang 0100 (Michalenka) 0045 in
 Ger //6155; ID takes 3 min. (Askine)
- 9770 PERU R. Tropical, pgm in Sp w/LA mx 1100, 8/12 (M.Nelson)New ID or sta?(Ed)
- 9760 N. VIETNAM Hanoi hrd for 1st time; Eng nx 1000, QRM & het (Poulis) Pgm in Oriental
 lang 1130, hvy QRM (M.Nelson)
- 9760 GHANA R. Ghana, Accra w/nx 2000 (White)
- 9755 FRANCE ORTF in Fr and Sp 0130 (Douglas)
- 9748 VENEZUELA R. Tovar, ID "Diocesis de Merida" as early as 2230 currently, slightly
 below listed 9750; much QRM (Niblack)
- 9730 E. GERMANY RBI, E. Berlin usual trash, ID & s/off 0128 (Douglas) 0100-0330 to
 ECNA //11890 (Rowell)
- 9720 S. AFRICA Springbok Radio Eng/Afrikaans 0630 past 0700 (Bedwell)
- 9705 S. AFRICA R. RSA best here, 0230-0325 to WNA //11875, 6075 (Rowell) DX Show hrd
 0200 8/11 (Goldman) Starts about 10 min to hr, Fri. GMT (Ed)
- 9700 CHILE CE970 real fine w/LA mx 0005; bad het (Niblack) Hvy QRM de R. Sofia 2335-
 0005; freqs. must be slightly different, as could separate them slightly (Fair)
 Many adverts and nx 2330-0100 (Padula)
- 9690 NETH. ANTILLES TWR, Bonaire in Eng 0230-0355 (Rowell) DX show Mon. GMT (Goldman)
- 9685 TAIWAN Taipei, BBC "V. of Free China" in Eng 1830 w/tlks, mx (Mochizuki) Does
 this replace 9765? (Ed)
- 9680 PORTUGAL Em. Nac. Lisbon, 0200-0430 to NA //5985 at 0300 (Rowell)
- 9675 POLAND Warsaw, Eng 0730-0800, comedy pgm, poor rec to Australia (Goldman) Low
 lvl sig w/mx pgm (Shaw) What time, Ed? (Ed.)
- 9675 S. AFRICA SABC Home Ser, Eng 0800 w/nx, 55555 (Goldman)
- 9640 S. KOREA Seoul, in Jap 0957, Korean 1000-1030, Eng 1030-1100 (Getman) Eng to
 SEAsia 0800-0830, clear (Bedwell)
- 9635 BRAZIL R. Aparecida w/Port tlk; time chex, mx, 8/1 (Douglas)
- 9625 CANADA CBC Eng to ANZ; IS 0825, s/on 0830, 7/26 (Bedwell)
- 9625 ISRAEL Kol Zion w/nx, s/off 2130, 7/30 (White)
- 9620 BRAZIL Sta ZYR96 excel. lvl around 0010; 2 IDs at 0012. Typ. Braz. (Niblack)
- 9610 AUSTRALIA ABC, Perth with wx rpt at 2315; time at 2330 at "7:30"(AM, Sun.)Very
 unusual time to log this; reception had to be long way around. QRM Brazil.(Niblack)
 Hrd 1040-52(D'Angelo)Drama at 0940(Getman)Best hrd 0730; 2KW on QSL (Shaw)
- 9605 W. GERMANY D-W to Cent. Am. in Ger 0145-0445 (Rowell)
- 9600 ASCENSION IS BBC Relay, WS, 0715 s/off (Goldman) Eng by R. 0645-0700 in Fr, BBC
 WS 0700 (Shaw) Not Cyprus! (Ed)
- 9600 CHILE R. Pres. Balmaceda 0320 in Sp; QRM at 0400 (Rowell)
- 9580 AUSTRALIA R. Australia w/nx in Eng 1200 //9570. 9580 best (Getman)
- 9575 FRANCE ORTF, Paris strong w/Sp, s/off 0200 (White)
- 9560 AUSTRALIA R. Australia 0645-0830, great sig; DX pgm 7/26, Frendx mentioned(Goldman)
- 9551 TANZANIA R. Tanzania hrd well 1358-1430 s/off, w/short annts by OH & YL, bits
 of mx in between, 8/10 (Hickle)
- 9550 CZECH/SLV Prague 0700 s/on Eng, 8/10, good sig (Goldman) FE & Australia (Ed)
- 9540 POLAND Warsaw tucked in between powerful Switz. 9535 & D-W 9545 at 2200 in Fr.
 Very weak, one for discriminating DXers! (Padula)
- 9525 AUSTRALIA Austrian SW Ser 0230-0400 to L. (Rowell) Ger to E. Coast 0200-0230(Askine)
- 9520 PERU R. La Cronica w/LA mx and comm'ls 0500, 8/13 (M.Nelson)
- 9520 N. ZEALAND is here at 1030. Port Moresby signs off 0715 (Balbi) 0840 to Pac. Is.,
 0900 to Australia (Getman)
- 9510 VENEZUELA R. Barquisimeto w/LA mx at 0130 (Nelson)
- 9500 CHILE CE950, R. Corporacion, Santiago, noticias & 0400 s/off 8/1 (Sparks)
- 9599 FRANCE ORTF to 0530, Eng nx & comment (Glover)
- 9476.4 EGYPT/UNR, R. Cairo 0044 ID, then anthem; nx 0045 (Douglas)

- 9475 EGYPT/UAR R. Cairo w/"Listeners' Letters" 0215 (White) Eng nx 0230 (Askine)
- 9395 CHINA R. Peking Sp. 1204 tune/in, s/off w/anthem 1227 (Getman) Listed 9390(Ed.)
- 9360 SPAIN R. Nac. w/Sp. mx 2130-2145 (D'Angelo) Pop mx in Sp. 0230 (Askine)
- 7300 MALAYSIA R. Malaysia, Penang w/HS at 1100 w/Eng by M, weak to fair (Niblack)
- 7295A ENGLAND BBC(unid. relay) at 0145 "...this pgm brought to you by BBC" Botswana? (Shaw) Botswana 0600-0830 w/BBC London on same freq, and //. Chances remote of IDing it. VOA also uses this xmtr at Woolferton.(Ed.)
- 7285 INDONESIA Djakarta to 1300, lang & Polynesian mx; not listed. 8/4 (Glover)
- 7270 S. AFRICA R. RSA IS; in unid. lang to Afr., 0400 (Precosky)
- 7210 SENEGAL Dakar, 1st. Pgm; 0600, Fr. and nice mx, 20 DB+S-9(2nd Pgm. 4890)(Glover) Pop mx, Fr. ID 0700, strong fading (Precosky)
- 7210 SWITZERLAND I.C.Red Cross, s/on 2300, then local ham QRM blocked it (Michalenka)
- 7190 ASCENSION IS.(Tentative only) BBC 0244, Eng by R. in Sp; BBC chimes at 0300,S-9 sig.(Glover) Runs //15180 Ascension to LA hrd 20 DB over S-9; just tentative, no ID 0315 abrupt off. Waiting for confirm/deny. (Hirst)
- 7185 S. AFRICA New ser. to S' Afr. w/Eng nx 0600-15, 0700 s/off. 100 KW acc. to WRTH SS (Padula)
- 7165 RYUKYU IS. VOA Okinawa, weak at 1020, 8/7 (Hirst)
- 7160 MALAYSIA Sarawak, Kuching 1523 Eng and US pops, S-6; 8/7 (Glover)
- 7110 MALAYSIA "R. Malaysia" good lvl by 1130-1145, when ID. Kuala Lumpur I think (Niblack)
- 7075 EGYPT/UAR R. Cairo w/Arabic chants at 0300, 7/24 (Peters)
- 6250 N. KOREA Pyongyang w/clackety-clack mx and sing-song by W. from 1015-1030, good (Niblack)
- 6207 COSTA RICA R. Reloj, apparent abrupt off 0700, 7/30(Wallin)0550, 55555 (Goldman)
- 6185 BRAZIL R. Bandeirantes one of many hrd from s/on to 1000 fade. Also hrd long rt. around 2200 (Padula)
- 6185 PORTUGAL Lisbon 0420, "Voice of the West" to NA, Eng, S-8 (Glover)
- 6180 GUATEMALA TGWB La Voz de Guatemala 0420-0430 (Goldman)
- 6170 VENEZUELA YVIG, R. Nacional 0650-0727 earthquake nx, and mx, 8/2 (Goldman)
- 6160 CANADA Low power outlet excel. w/ID 0530, into symphonic mx. Can't be hrd 'til early morn, when freq. cleans up(Niblack) CKZU, 500 W. (Ed.)
- 6160 COLOMBIA R. Nueva Grenada, Bogota 0106-0133, Sp. pop mx; hvy QRM (Fair)
- 6150 AUSTRALIA VLR6 Melbourne good w/local pgms after 0830 (Bedwell)
- 6135 TAHITI Papeete hrd w/Fr. 0715 past 0730, clear and strong (Bedwell)
- 6100 MALAYSIA "Voice of Malaysia", Kuala Lumpur, big sig. 1108 chimes; //6175, also good (Niblack) -
- 6097A SOMALIA R. Mogadishu, chanting and Arabic mx at 0335, 8/8 (Sparks)
- 6095 S. AFRICA R. RSA opens at 0400 in Eng; Com'l Ser. formerly here (Niblack)
- 6090 DOMINICAN REP. R. TV. Dominicana, HISD 0204-0235 clear thru QRM w/mx and ads. (Fair) 0445-0500 Sp., ID 0500 (Askine)
- 6090 AUSTRALIA VLI6 Sydney, New S. Wales regional pgms, home nx 1623; good for 2 KW (Bedwell)
- 6090 NIGERIA Kaduna strong lvl w/nx in Eng, ID 0535; overrides Dom. Rep. same freq. (Niblack)
- 6082 PERU R. Nac., Lima 0330-0400 w/old standard mx, IDs 0343 and 0356 (Chorney)
- 6075 MALAYSIA Kuala Lumpur beginning Eng w/"From the Editorials" 1117, QRM (Poulis)
- 6075 S. AFRICA R. RSA 0238-0325 s/off Eng.(To NA.Ed.) 0440-0520+, several lang. S' Afr. Ser?(Glover) 0030 s/on Eng; lite QRM CFRX (Precosky)
- 6060 HONDURAS HRU, R. Centro, Tegucigalpa, 1209-1221, w/QRM, 8/7 (Nicklé)
- 6025 BRAZIL R. Emissora Piratininga from as early as 0759 at excel. lvl. (Dexter)
- 6025 PORTUGAL R. Portugal w/DX club in Eng 0215, 7/11(Michalenka) To alternate with Mailbag Tues. GET (Ed.)
- 6015 IVORY COAST R. Abidjan, pop mx w/Fr. annnts, strong and clear (Precosky)
- 6010 MEXICO R. Mil 0740-0755 Eng/Sp. lyrics to R&R, CFCX QRM (Goldman)
- 6010 EL SALVADOR R. Nac. de Salvador 0100-0130 w/IDs and time chx 0115, 0130(Chorney)
- 6010 CANADA CJCX, 0005-0022 w/mx (D'Angelo)

- 0000 BRAZIL R. Inconfidencia 2330-0000 w/pop mx, local mx and lots of ads (Chorney)
 980 GUYANA R. Demerara, Geo'town s/on 0900, mostly mx (Shaw)
 5978 GUYANA Georgetown s/on 0915 Eng; Indian syle mx, fade 1015A, reg hrd. (Padula)
 5965 LIBYA Tripoli, w/bells IS 0428, s/on 0430 anth. into prayer chant (Hirst) ID hrd
 as "...Allibyah", hard to catch (Niblack)
 5955 GUATEMALA TGNA, relig. in Eng 0300-0400 (Rowell) (Goldman)
 5930 CZECH'KIA R. Prague in Eng. 0340 w/mx, 7/27 (Goldman)
 5075 COLOMBIA R. Sutatenza w/educ. pgm. for women 0200, 8/11 (M. Nelson)
 5043 COOK IS. R. Cook IS. ZK5 hrd after 0430 s/on w/hard to read Eng pgm, nx 0433.
 South Seas type mx after 0600; hvy QRM de CP38 Bolivia (Churchill)
 5040 MALAYSIA Sarawak at 1230 in lang, nx. 5037 listed (Glover)
 5020 COLOMBIA HJFW, Manizales, ann. "R. Cadena Nacional" 0920 mx and ads (Getman)
 4995 CAMBODIA R. Phnom-Penh 1250-1306, Eng nx by YL, 8/10 (Mickle)
 4990 NIGERIA Lagos in Eng w/YL giving pgm sked for following week, 0545, S-9 (Peters)
 4985 BOLIVIA La Cruz del Sur, rel. nx in Eng at 0230, mx C245, s/off 0300 (Peters)
 4980A GHANA Accra Nat'l. Ser., Eng nx 0600, ID 0615, then rx. (Bedwell)
 4950 MALAYSIA R. Malaysia, Sarawak 1145 Eng, US Western mx, then Singapore stock mkt
 report (Glover)
 4940 IVORY COAST R. Abidjan, 0610 w/nat. mx, S-6 sig, 8/13 (Hirst)
 4920 GUINEA Conakry, drifting again to this freq on 8/5; Fr. nx 0645. (Sparks)
 4920 AUSTRALIA VLK4, Brisbane 1115 in Eng, S-6 sig. 8/4 (Glover)
 4915 GHANA Accra w/0600 ID, then nx in Eng, S-7 sig.; 8/13. (Hirst)
 4895 MALAYSIA W/nx in Eng at 1110; poss. new R. Malaysia outlet, tho definite ID not
 hrd. (Niblack)
 4890 SENEGAL Dakar, 0630 lang, 2nd. pgm (Glover) Tent; ID(?) Fr., after Arab wail 0623.
 (Poulis)
 4890 PAPUA Port Moresby, VLK4 nx in Eng from ABC 0900-0915 (Getman) S-7 at 1230A.
 (Hirst)
 4880 DOMINICAN REP. MIJP, R. Comercial, pop mx and ID, 0500 s/off, (Sparks)
 4875 S. AFRICA SABC Springbok w/Afrikaans; lt. mx, time pips 0500, 8/8 (Churchill)
 4875 BRAZIL (Tent.) R. Jornal do Brazil(?) 0835, Port., ID as "R. Voz do America do
 Brasil", 8/12 (Goldman)
 4870 DAHOMEY R. Diff. Dahomey, excel. lvl 0600-0700, incl. Eng leçon (Shaw)
 4855 NIGERIA ENES, Enugu; nx in Eng 0530. "This newscast is coming to you from the
 Eastern Nigeria Brdc. Service at Enugu". S-7 sig on 7/16 (Peters) Eng. nx and
 political commentary daily at 0530 (Sparks)
 4845 BRAZIL Radiodifusora Teresina w/nx and tll: from CC32 tune/in; fair lvl w/QRM.
 (Dexter)
 4843 CONGO REP. R-TV Congolaise w/nx in Fr. 0530; S-5, on 7/16 (Peters)
 4815 PERU R. Amazonas was hrd signing on at earlier time of 1000, 8/5 (Padula)
 4790 DOMINICAN REP. Onda Musical w/mx and IDs from 0330 tune/in to abrupt off in
 mid-selection 0344. Waited until 0400 but did not return (Dexter).
 4780 ECUADOR R. Atahualpa w/many IDs anncg. call HCMQ around 1130-1230 (Padula)
 4770 VENEZUELA R. Bolivar w/nx at 0255 and ID, 8/9 (M. Nelson)
 4760 VENEZUELA "Emissora Vargas" ID at 0415; local nx 0400 (Peters) Hrd well after
 0600, 7/30, nite of earthquake w/spec. annmts. relayed from R. Rumbos and R. Nac.
 Venez. Hrd//R. Rumbos, 4970//R. Sucre, 4960//R. Mundo, 4860//R. Maturin, 5040.
 (Sparks)
 3385 NEW BRITAIN VL9BR, Rabaul w/nx 0924-1000, nx in Eng 1010 (Getman)
 3380 MALAWI MBC Limbe at S-1 lvl w/spiritual jazz type mx 0357; Afr. lang comm'ls.
 Pgm lang not determined, poss. Eng; soft-voiced anncr. typical of some Common-
 wealth stations (Churchill)
 3365 DOMINICAN REP. R. Exitos, Santiago w/nx, ID Sp. 0425; het on freq. (Douglas)
 Sp., w/hvy QRM 0200 (M. Nelson)
 3355 NEW CALEDONIA R. Nouméa, hrd signing off 1100 (Niblack)
 3339 TANZANIA R. Tanzania w/pgm in Swahili at 1830, ID 1900, 8/2 (Padula)

- 3331 COMORES IS. One for the record! Still here, w/pgm in Fr., s/off 1900 w/"Marseillaise". Not so good this year. RTTY QRM. Patience is needed; also is 5 A.M. (Padula)
- 3305 VENEZUELA R. La Voz del Patria, tlk pgm, QRM 0230 (N. Nelson)
- 3235 S. AFRICA Outlet for SWAfr. consistently hrd around 1800 (Padula)
- 2376 S. AFRICA Yearly appearance, fade/in around 1900 w/comm'l. ser. (Padula)
- 2326 S. AFRICA Fade/in around 1900 w/Eng. Ser. (Padula)

??? UNIDENTIFIED STATIONS ???

- 25655 UNID. w/Arabic mx at 1740; W. s/off(?) in Arabic 1745, then off, no IS, 8/1 (Hirst)
- 7105 UNID. to abrupt off 1540; US pop records, no annmts, poor modulation 8/7 (Glover)
- 7100 UNID. To past 1545, ditto above; S-5 and QRM 8/7 (Glover) Who's testing? (Ed.)
- 7075 UNID. Tent. Cairo w/Arab chants, fades badly this time, 0205, 7/15 (Douglas)
- 7185A (out of order) UNID. 2330, 7/30 Eng lang pop mx to 0000, no IDs hrd. Cont. in Afr nat. mx. Too early for S. Africa? (Shaw)
- 5960 UNID. VOA sta., Eur. Ser(?) in Eng on new freq, from 5965, leaving channel open for Libya, 0430; hrd at same time, very weak. Is it Tangier? (Hirst)
- 4960-65 UNID. Eng nx 0510 fair lvl. British accent, but not BBC nx. Poss. Zambia? Listed 4965. (Churchill)

Now that our all-new NASWA SWBC Country List has been released, we have a standard for listing countries logged. This column has followed the list this month, as shown in at least two listings. The Windward Islands has become GRENADA, and Rabaul, formerly limped in with Papua/New Guinea is now NEW BRITAIN. I hope that members will follow this list in reporting their loggings. For the sake of brevity, the People's Republic of China will still be called CHINA, and the European USSR shortened to USSR. We will naturally distinguish between the individual countries within the USSR as set out in the list. Asiatic USSR will be abbreviated to USSR (As.) and a more specific location will be shown as well, where it is known.

It looks as though we will have a fine DX season ahead, with several very strong 60 M. band openings to Africa and Asia reported already. Good DX, everybody. 73,

TNX TO THIS MONTH'S REPORTERS

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Dave Askine, W. Va. GR-64 | Gary Lickle, Calif. SW-4 |
| August Balbi, Calif. | Mike Hochizuki, Hawaii S-120 |
| Bob Bedwell, Calif. HA-63 | Marvin Nelson, N. Y. NC-121 |
| Walt Breville, Mo. SX-122 | Al Miblack, Ind. SX-100 II |
| Sheldon Chorney, N. Y. NC-190 | Bob Padula, Australia Marconi B-28 |
| Bruce Churchill, Calif. HQ-180A | Frank Peters, Ill. HRO-500 |
| Dick D'Angelo, N. Y. NC-190 | Art Poulis, Mass. NC-190 |
| Barry Deal, Neb. HA-230 | Don Precosky, Ont. S-120 |
| Gerry Dexter, Wis. HQ-180 | Chas. Rasin, N. J. HQ-145A, SX-110 |
| Danny Douglas, Va. R-390, NC-183D. | Sam Rowell, Wash. NC-190 |
| Walt Fair, Jr. Texas SX-99 | Ed Shaw, Va. SX-130 |
| Bob Getman, Wis. NC-125 | Bill Sparks, Calif. HQ-180 |
| Art Glover, Wash. HQ-180A | Gary Wallin, Iowa R-100A |
| Bruce Goldman, N. Y. HA-230 | H. S. White, Mich. SW-41 |
| Glenn Hauser, N. H. HQ-160 | Bert Pestor, Ont. HQ-145X |
| Del Hirst, Texas HQ-100 | SCDX |
| Danny Jamison, Va. SW-4, S-120 | WRE |
| Hank Michalenka, R. I. Healtone 4597 | WRTH SS |

Sept. '67

FLASH



SHEET

Sept. '67

Last ninit news/tips

Last ninit news/tips

BIAFRA: As the civil war rages in Nigeria, the Voice of Biafra appears to be changing stripes daily - up until a week or so ago, they were signing on at 0530 instead of at 0500 w/vernacular prog and Hindustani mx, very unusual for Nigeria or W.Africa in general. Last few days have been signing on again at 0500 w/Eng and news at 0503 rather than at 0530 as before. They now announce as "The Voice of Biafra, the external service of the Broadcasting System of Biafra". (Churchill, Calif)

BOTSWANA: On Aug.18 a company of the British Army's South Wales Borderers turned over its command to the Botswana police. For the past 21 months, these troops have guarded the BBC relay at Francistown against possible sabotage by Rhodesians. The outpost was the last manned by the British south of the Sahara. It was not announced if control of the station was also handed over to the Botswana government, a long promised move. Nown locally as "bush radio" the station was built at cost of \$1.4 million, a fact that by implication, seems to refute claims that the relay station uses one of the VQA xmtrs on loan. (Jensen, Wisc.)

COOK ISLANDS: According to recent WRB via Radio Australia's DXers Calling; Radio Cook Islands has ordered 3 five Kw xmtrs to operate on 5045, 3265 and 820 kc. Present sked is 2030-2330, 0430-0900 Tues thru Sat with a new period 1530-1930 to be added soon. On a recent Sunday the station was hrd with a 0745 sign off...this may be another new sked addition. (Churchill, Calif.)

CLANDESTINE: According to C.M.Stanbury II, in August ASWLC bulletin item, R.Libertad (see NASWA story in this month Frendx) was off the air July 29, following severe Venezuelan earthquake. Normally off the air Sundays (July 30) it returned to the air Monday. This observation lends support to belief that the xmtrs of this station are in that country, but outside Caracas where quake was most severe. (Jensen, Wisc.)

ANGOLA: Recent logging of Radio Clube do Huambo on 5060 at 0540 indicates they have added another xmsn period to the WRTH listed 1600-2300 for that channel. There is a MW xmsn listed for 0530-1330 which is now probably on 5060. (Churchill, Calif.)

VENEZUELA: Radio Tovar, Tovar-Estado Merida, Venezuela now being hrd announcing new name "Radio Occidente" and using freqs of 1100, 3365 and 9750 and adding "Diez mil vatios de potencia" on the MW freq. This new name has been hrd since the Caracas earthquake and programming has been only classical mx, stopping for IDs and news about quake damage and deaths. (Objio, Dominican Rep.)

OKINAWA: VUNC, Maschinato, Okinawa is now broadcasting in Korean only, has dropped all Chinese progs. Freqs listed in recent prog sked direct from station are 13832 and 9840. Some DXers report latter as being 9845. (Fredricks, Oregon, Hirst, Texas)

NORTH KOREA: Radio Pyonyang hrd on 16300 at 2300-000 in Spanish to SA. Is indeed as listed in SS-WRTH. (Padula, Australia)

MOZAMBIQUE: New freq for Lourenco Marques is 3360. Noted w/religious prog 2030-2100 // 4760. Good on both freqs. (Padula, Aust.)

DOMINICAN REP. Radio Mil, HIBE now back on air with 1000w on 4940. (Objio, Dom.Rep.)

SOUTH AFRICA: Radio RSA hrd on 21535 with church service in Afrikaans 0900-1000. Tho there was severe QSB at times it shows 13mb active even at this early time. (Padula)

SOUTH VIETNAM: Saigon hrd on 9623 around 1600 with lang and native and French mx. (Glover, Wash.) Wat is French mx Art? (ed)

PAKISTAN: Radio Pakistan hrd s/on 15335 at 0130 w/IS, ID, chant and lingo prog. I like the IS, its real weird! Shaw, Va.)

Listen to the world on shortwave radio!

HAITI: Radio Haiti on 6195A is not being hrd due the fact the building on which its antenna(SW) stood is now being demolished. (WIDXA/Jaar, Haiti)

NEW ZEALAND: The government has under consideration a proposal to boost power of R. New Zealand to maximum of 29kw and will retain its main service area as the Pacific and Australia. (NZDXT/Cushen, N. Zealand)

AUSTRALIA: Radio Australia now to ECNA one hour earlier 1115-1215 to conform w/DST. is now hrd on 9580//11710. "DXers Calling" prog hrd 1/2 hour earlier 0215 Mondays(GMT) on 17840//15320. (Balbi, Calif.)

CANARY ISLANDS: RNE now on 15365, amove de 15380. Hrd 2000-0400 //11800. This move now gives DW-Kigali relay clearer 15380-spot-2000-2250. (Balbi, Calif.) RNE on 15365 hrd w/Spanish ID at 0336. (Niblack, Ind.) Hrd on 15365 to NA at 0300-0330 w/Spanish nx and music. Good sigs. (Glover, Wash.)

PHILIPPINES: FEBC on new freq 15230 hrd w/ Indian lang at 1400, Eng ID at 1415. (Balbi)

VATICAN: Vatican Radio now on new freq of 15155, hrd w/Eng at 2200 beamed to Far East and New Zealand. //11705. (Balbi)

USSR: Radio Vilnius hrd on 11790 w/Eng Tue. Fri. 2230-2300. Announces 11730 and 11970. At 2300 R. Moscow on 11790. Would also like to say that feature on Russian stations, in August Frendx, best ever seen, and that I have a QSL from RNE 12000, Radio Center Moscow, signed by I. Petrov for a report I sent April 13, 1938 re-prog hrd at 1015EST. Card shows 4 Soviet scientists returning after 9 months on ice-floe. (Balbi, Calif.)

AFGHANISTAN: Radio Afghanistan on 15265 hrd w/ID by female anncr in German at 1738 and into native music. Eng follows at 1800. (Niblack, Ind.) Hrd in Eng 1800-1828 s/off. (Shaw, Va.)

INDONESIA: YDF6 hrd w/IS around 1100 (Shaw) Hrd at 100 w/ID and English. (Niblack)

COSTA RICA: (Correction to last month item) Radio Casino runs a night session anned in English. Freq is 5954. Error last month had this as "an all night session". (This error was fault of Hdqs, not Niblack!)

SAUDI ARABIA: Jeddah on 11855 w/good sig hrd 2310 with ID then into native news at 2315 (on Sunday). (Niblack, Ind)

BRAZIL: Radio Gazeta noted on 9685 at 2335 with ID and freq quote in Portuguese. Very strong sigs for 7.5kw. (Niblack, Ind.)

ISRAEL: 4XB51, Tel Aviv hrd on 9625 w/Eng news at 2115. Has Fr earlier. (Niblack)

CHILE: Radio Valentin Letelier on 9550 hrd from 0200 w/classical mx, IDs. Close down amts at 0305A accompanied by choir. One listing says this station belongs to Univ. of Chile. Is it new one? (Niblack)

PERU: Radio Tacna, OAX6H noted on 9491 w/ IDs and commercials at 0255. Weak and may vary in freq. (Niblack)

ECUADOR: The Spanish speaker recently on this freq 6257 that s/off at 0300 is Radio Centinela del Sur, Loja...according to rather infrequent amts and little info at s/off. (Niblack)

GUYANA: Radio Demerara on 3265 closes at 0345A on Sundays(Gmt) which is extension in time from reg weekly sked. (Niblack)

SINGAPORE: BBCFES, Tevrau noted on 7120 with IS and svereál IDs from 1127 tuning. Nice signals. (Niblack)

POLAND: Radio Warsaw on 9675 w/Eng lang variety prog of news, mx, comments and tourist info. 0745-0800. (Shaw, Va.) Hrd w/Eng on 11812A (listed 11815) from 0730-0800 and Polish 0800-0830. QRM'd by Amman 11810 and RFE 11815. Altho this move is from 11840, it was not improvement. (Bob Padula, Australia)

TANZANIA: Radio Tanzania hrd on 15410A at 1800 s/on in English. At 1810 goes into lingo. (Shaw, Va.)

MALAGASY REP. Tananarive on 9515 at 0718 w/YL in French and pop mx. News given at 0730-0735 by OM. (Shaw, Va.)

WINDWARD ISLANDS: WTBS hrd on 21695 w/nx at 2030. Hrd later on 17835 with prog of pop mx anned by woman 2130. (Niblack)

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This months FS Reporters: Al Niblack, Indiana, Bruce Churchill, Calif., August Balbi, Calif., Cesar Objic, Don. Rep., Bob Padula, Australia, Art Glover, Wash., Ed Shaw, Va., Don Jensen, Wisc., Gary Fredricks, Oregon, Del Hirst, Texas. Plus items de WIDXA, NZDXT.