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NORTH AMERICAN SHORTWAVE ASSOCIATION



DECEMBER 1968

VOL. 7 NO. 11

NASWA HEADQUARTERS U.S. POST OFFICE BOX 989 ALTOONA, PA. 16603

CHRISTMAS

I would have you, good friend, observe a young lad, a novice DXer let us say, at table for Christmas dinner, and his grandfather, an oldtimer, sitting across from him. What a world of secret similarity there is between them. How hope in one and retrospection in the other, and appetite in both, meet over the same ground of pudding. And how both understand it to a nicety. How the oldtimer banters the novice on his third slice, and how the novice thinks within himself that he dines this day as well as his senior. How both look warm and rewarded and juvenile and are smiling. The oldtimer sees his own face in that of the younger of the novice; And if the novice is not pleased at the proclamation of the likeness (in truth he a bit horrified at it, thinks it somewhat a sort of madness) he would do well to realize that those who have lived long enough to see the wonderful changes in faces of people from youth to age, probably discern the thing well enough and feel a moment of pathos in their hearts in considering the world of trouble and emotion that is the causer of the changes. The oldtimers face was once as that of the lad and that of the lad is sure, to one day be as that of the oldtimer.

What a thought to make us all love and understand and respect one another, if not for our own fine qualities, then at least for the trouble and sorrow we all go through. Yes, and joy too, for all people have their joys as well as their troubles and sorrow at one time or another. Most likely both together, or in constant alternation. And the greater part of troubles are not the worst things in the world, but only graver forms of the requisite motion of the universe or workings towards a better condition of things, the greater or less violent for violence; Or respect them like awful, yet not ill-meaning gods, and entertain them with rewarded patience. Grave thoughts you say...for Christmas!? Yet say I, perhaps no season has greater right to grave thoughts, in passing; And for that very reason no season has a greater right to let them pass and recur to more light ones.

So a noble and merry season to all of you my friends...and may we meet thick and three-fold many a time to come, the novice and the oldtimer alike, ever with the spirit of "Unity and Friendship" in mind, always with the spirit of Christmas in heart.

Bill Eddings

MERRY CHRISTMAS
HAPPY NEW YEAR

TO ALL
MEMBERS AND FRIENDS

MERRY CHRISTMAS
HAPPY NEW YEAR

Friends is the official publication of the North American Shortwave Assn. and is for the SWL/DXer expressly interested in International Shortwave Broadcasts. There are no subscriptions. Only active and in good standing members are entitled to receive copies other than exchange or samples. Membership in NASWA is \$5.00 per year with 12 editions sent via 3rd class mail (surface/sea mail overseas) or \$7.00 for 12 editions via 1st class mail NA. Air mail rates are available on request.

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

Executive Editor/Hdqs, William Eddings

Shortwave Center Editor, Richard Wood

Log Report Editor, Dan Ferguson

QSL Report Editor, Gregg Calkin

NewsRoom Editor, Dan Henderson

Special Contributors, this month; Alvin Sizer, Bob Hagerman, Michael Silverstein, Ed

Pyatt, Rod Williams, Edward Shaw, Marlin Field, Gerry Dexter, Alex Primm, Don Jensen,

Doug Anderson, Barry Deal, Larry Zamora, Steve Kamp.

FlashSheet Editor, Al Niblack

ANARC Reporter, Douglas Benson

Awards Chairman, Warren Nordgren

Contest Chairman, George Schmabel

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LATE NEWS/NOTES

Last month the Danish Shortwave Club International (DSWCI) celebrated its 12th anniversary. NASWA members interested/wishing sample bulletin should contact Alan Roth, 1115 Bindley Street, Bridgeport, Conn. 06606. We extend our belated, but sincere 73 and congratulations to the DSWCI gang.

We have not had any recent/official words regarding the 1969 edition of the World Radio-TV Handbook and therefore are dubious as to whether or not NASWA will offer the publication at discount as in previous years. Although we were informed that we sold more copies than any other US based club last year, the WRTB publisher has not seen fit to advise/inform us of data relative to 1969 edition.

Member Bill Murray informs us that each fall, the University of Oregon elects its Senior 12 and gives them the highest scholastic achievement possible, and that our long time friend/member Gary Fredricks has been admitted to the National Honorary, Phi Beta Kappa. We are proud to extend congats to Gary for it is not every club that can claim this award among its membership. By the way, Bill himself is a member of the Phi Epsilon Kappa, National P.E. Honorary.

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From all NASWA editors, officers and Reps,

To all members;

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

TO ALL MEMBERS & FRIENDS

OF NASWA,

A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS!!



TO ALL MEMBERS & FRIENDS

OF NASWA,

A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS!!

GIFTS

This is perhaps the most appropriate of times to mention one of the less generally known facts regarding members and their interest in the club/hobby; And so we do.

At times during the year, there are those who send monies, mint stamps, or IRC's to Hdqs. These are sent as gifts to be used in whatever way deemed best; Thus they are. Monies have at times been sent to other clubs to aid/help them overcome certain difficulties. Stamps have been sent to members/editors known to have need of them. IRC's have been sent abroad to aid in furthering proof of our motto.

Each month the club receives other gifts also. For example, every new member who joins can be considered a gift because the fee he sends is necessary for our continuance. Then there are gifts which few members realize to be so; These are the reports and articles sent to our various section editors, for containment in our bulletins. It could be said these are the most vital of all; Without these there would be less pages in our bulletins. Indeed, without these, there is like as not the club could continue. These are the gifts all clubs need. They are those that NASWA solicits, although every of the all mentioned are gratefully accepted, most sincerely received.

Let then yourself dwell on these which are all gifts of giving; Keeping foremost amind that the latter be most needed. Be aware and think of your reports in terms of gifts to your fellow friend/members, not just this time of year, but as often and regularly as possible. They need not be worldly nor fancy, the need only be factual and of use/worth. Try as you can every month, to practice the gift of giving. What you may consider small and/or insignificant may be just what some other friend/member wants/needs in way of info or data to add pleasure to his interest in the hobby we share in common. E.E.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER!!!!

The best of gifts are not those we buy and adorn with fancy ribbon or wrap in gayely-colored paper, but are those we give from the heart and are wrapped in the intangible qualities of love and goodwill.

To little children; Smiles of encouragement and words of cheer as they bewilderingly step forward into experiences of life.

To youth; A helping hand in their quest of knowledge and adventure without which youth cannot live.

To oldtimers; An opportunity for the dreaming of dreams and an enrichment of years to come.

To life; A measure of devotion that will enliven the common ways, and too, will enable the common tasks.

To posterity; The legacy of a good name and the reputation for initiative and industry and integrity in all things.

...Rudy Welk

EXCERPTS VIA LETTERS

"Since joining NASWA a few months back, I have not only found more interest in our hobby, but have also found many new friends, both young and old. Too, the various officers and editors I have written to for help or info, have responded kindly and treated me with cordiality beyond any expectation. It is good to belong to such a swell group."

"I had been an active SWL some years ago until losing interest because of certain writings in a particular clubs bulletins. I dropped membership in that club, yet I never gave up my hobby efforts completely. Now that I have seen sample Friendx that I sent for, I see proof that NASWA is not just another DX club, but one with heart. I welcome the opportunity to join and get back into action."

"Though I am new to club/hobby and have no rare DX to report, I do want to help in some way; Therefore I am enclosing a contribution to the Bill Graham Memorial Fund."

* * * * *

PLEASE NOTE

Kindly remember that reports, articles, etc., which are meant for a particular editor or section, should be sent direct to that editor and not to club Hdqs. Sending to Hdqs may delay, might even give cause for report, etc., not appearing in bulletins due late arrival to proper editor. Only when in doubt, send reports to Hdqs for forwarding. Your cooperation hereto will be appreciated. Thanks!



WELCOME
NEW
MEMBERS

Applications received after the 20th will be listed in next months bulletin.

- William F. Murphy, 1 Concord Road, Lincoln, Mass. 01773. Age 62, married, Asst.Prof. Harvard Med. Hammarlund HQ145. Multiband dipole. Learned of NASWA via member Whit Cole.
- Whiteford R. Cole, 2 Euston St., Apt.2, Brookline, Mass. 02146. Age 34, single, private language tutor. Drake SW4A. 65' longwire. Read of NASWA in WRTH.
- Gordon L. Higbie, 821 North Chase, Pasco, Wash. 99301. Age 12, student. Hallicrafters WR600. Longwire. Read about NASWA in Radio-TV Experimenter magazine.
- Bill Kurrasch, 327 Oaklawn Dr., Rochester, N.Y. 14617. Age 28, single, electronics technician. National NC77. Dipole. Read of NASWA in WRTH.
- Ginny Langmuir, 134 Lawrence Cres., Toronto, Canada. Age 16, single, student. Heathkit GC1A Mohican. 40' longwire. Read of NASWA in WRTH.
- Roy Shelton, 136-05 Sanford Ave., Flushing, N.Y. 11355. Age 15, student. Telmonico. Built-in. Read about NASWA in Popular Electronics magazine.
- Vince J. Porto, 5821 W.Byron, Chicago, Ill. 60634. Age 57, married, mechanical insp. Drake SW4A. Mosley SWL7. Read of NASWA in WRTH.
- Tom Boyd, 412 Ruby Street, Lancaster, Pa. 17603. Age 16, student. Hammarlund HQ160. 30' longwire. Read about NASWA in RTVE magazine.
- Bill Jack, 205 Spruce Road, Flourtown, Pa. 19031. Age 16, student. Lafayette Explorair-Mark VI. Two 50' longwires. Read of NASWA in PE magazine.
- Wayne Dudley, 307 J Street, LaPorte, Ind. 46350. Age 21, single, crafter. Hallicrafters SK130. Longwire. Read of NASWA in PE magazine.
- Alice L. Doris, 12318 El Oro Way, Granada Hills, Calif. 91344. Age 36, married, language teacher. Hallicrafters S120. Dipole. Read of NASWA in RTVE magazine.
- Joe Hoenninger, 340 Ruby Street, Lancaster, Pa. 17603. Age 17, student. Eico "Space Ranger". 30' longwire. Learned about NASWA via member Tom Boyd.

NOTE: Seven others sent money for membership, but did not submit completed application form and thus are not included in this months list. They will be listed once they do comply with this requirement. NASWA does not accept subscriptions!

RENEWALS

Pleased we are to welcome back Harry Smith, Vally Reed, Kevin Brown, Greg Barman for their second year; Bruce Churchill, Lynn Brooks, Joe P. Ray for their third year; Barry Deal his fourth year; And John Lindgren his fifth year. Gracias gents!!

THE BILL GRAHAM MEMORIAL FUND

Many thanks to Bruno Colapietro, Bruce Churchill and John Lindgren, most recent contributors to our mimeo and addressing machine fund. We remind all members that we continue to solicit donations and will accept cash, check, money-orders and/or mint US stamps. Send direct to NASWA Hdqs.

NOVEMBER EDITION

Last months Friendx was late due fact your Exec.Editor/publisher was confined to bed for a week with flu. Haste to get mimioing completed resulted in poor job. Sorry!

ATTENTION CANADIAN MEMBERS!

In future we request those of our members residing in Canada to remit only in postal money-orders and not by personal check. Reason is that there is a charge made by local bank on all foreign checks, due the difference in exchange rates. The club loses .30 to .50¢ depending on amount of check. So please be good enough to comply with request. Thanks!

MERRY CHRISTMAS !!!
HAPPY NEW YEAR !!!

Exclusive

LOUDENBOOMER REPORT

Exclusive

STOP!!! DXers, read no further! This column is not for you. This month, with the holiday season at hand, ol' Charlie is directing his comments to wives and parents of SWL's.

By now you folks are well aware of the fact that it is mighty difficult to buy a Christmas present for the radio nut in your family. Every year, when I visit the local electronic emporiums, I see perplexed relatives of SWL's scratching their heads trying to figure out the proper present to buy. Well, ponder no longer... the Loudenboomer Gift Advisory Service is here and with plenty of tips on interesting and useful things sure to delight any SWL.

How about a pair of hand-painted ceramic insulators for his longwire antenna? It may be that you have complained a time or two about the unsightliness of that wire stretched between the TV tower and the outhouse roof. Now you can dress up the backyard without spoiling your DXer's fun by giving a gift of stylish, beautiful color-coordinated ceramic insulators. Attached to both ends of that drab hunk of wire, they add a real spot of color to the airspace above your backyard. There is a wide range of patterns to choose from, including the avant garde op art and the traditional simulated hard rock maple glaze finishes. These are available from Ye Ole Pot and Tile Works, Pottzdown, Pa., for a mere \$6.98 per set.

Or, how about a set of mink cushioned headphones? You may not realize it, but your SWL will really thank you for being so considerate in choosing this gift for him. After all, medical authorities agree that the greatest single source of ear infections among SWL's during the winter season are cold headphones. So consider your SWL's comfort, consider his health; Give him a fine set of phones lined with downy-soft mink. The Laffingyet Radio Corp., well known mail order house, will dispatch a pair to you in time for Christmas giving for just \$29.99 plus a small postage and handling charge.

For the technically oriented SWL, a perfect gift may be a dummy load. Never mind the detailed explanation as to what it does and what it is for, he will know and be appreciative of your thoughtfulness. Dummy loads may be obtained from Jolly Jack's Wine and Spirit Cellar, Boozemuch, Me. Jack guarantee's them to make any dummy loaded. They come in quartz and fifths.

For parents of younger SWL's, why not consider a Suzie Homebraker genuine, almost-like-real soldering gun? It is perfectly safe for even the clumsiest child. Is battery run and has plenty of flashing lights. For safety sake, the temperature of the Suzie Homebraker soldering gun never gets above 98.6 degree's F. The electrical components are fully approved by Undertakers Laboratory.

Finally, and I've saved the best for last...the gift most SWL's are requesting for this Christmas. It is a lifesized, handcolored photograph of one Charles C. Loudenboomer, suitable for framing. What an addition this will make to your SWL's shack. He will clap his hands with glee when he opens this present on Christmas morn. Shouts of "Oh goodie, my own Charlie L poster" will ring through your household as you sit back and beam with joy at your wisdom in selecting this perfect gify gift. I am making these photo's available to all my fans for just the cost of manufacturing them. Send only \$99.09 in cash, no checks please, to yours truly. But hurry, the supply is limited and we dont want any disappointed faces around the tree this Dec. 25th. Merry Christmas!!!

Charlie Loudenboomer

NOTE: Last year in our Christmas edition of Friendx, Charlie, inspired by Robert Louis Stevenson, submitted his version of "The Night Before Christmas"; It was so well accepted and appreciated by his many followers (many still with NASWA again this year) that we are repeating it on next page so that his more recnt/newer fans have opportunity to share and delight in it.

CHARLIE MEETS SANTA CLAUS (Reprinted from December Frendx 1967)

Twas the night before Christmas and I was in bed.
 Not a signal was stirring; The bands were all dead.
 An eight foot long stocking was hung, quite a trick,
 Next to the chimney, to fit a Joystick.
 Ol' Charlie was snuggled up tight in his bed
 And visions of veries danced in my head.
 I wore a new nightcap, I looked rather slick,
 With built-in earphones, I dont miss a trick.

When up on the roof there arose such a racket,
 Like my sixty-foot tower had slipped from its bracket.
 I ran to the window and opened it wide.
 I shivered and peered intently outside.
 The moon on the crest of the new fallen snow
 Disclosed a terrible scene down below
 A twisted antenna and eight tiny deer,
 And a little old driver with beard down to here.

He whistled and shouted so furiously,
 Whilst busily trying his reindeers to free.
 My tower, I realized, quicker than quick,
 Had just shot down an ex-jolly St. Nick.
 I drew in my head and was calling my lawyer,
 When a bedragled Santa burst into my foyer.
 How his eyes they glittered, he muttered a vow,
 "I'll sue Loudenboomer, for sixty-five thous."

Red-faced with rage was the chubby old fellow,
 Who shook when he yelled, like a bowl full of jello.
 A stump of a pipe he clenched tight in his teeth,
 While oaths seemed to circle his head like a wreath.
 With placating words, I offered a cup (of good Christmas cheer)
 Which he promptly drank up.
 Then still complaining that I was a jerk,
 He went to the chimney and started to work.

"No Joystick for you" he said with a hoot,
 And filled up my stocking with ashes and soot.
 Then landing a clout alongside of my nose,
 And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.
 He sprang to his sleigh, his reindeer untangled,
 Though still from one runner, my antenna dangled;
 He shouted out clearly, "S-9 reception,
 Merry Christmas to all, with just one exception!"

I heard him exclaim as he drove through the night,
 "Wait till next year Charlie, I'll fix YOU alright!"

C.L.

* * * * *

THE HELPING HAND SERVICE

For sale; Collins 51J3 receiver w/speaker and manual; Lafayette EA-225 w/speaker and manual, 14AVC trap vertical antenna w/roof mtg kit; Joystick w/Joymatch tuner, Ameco PCL-P preamp for 1.8 through 54mcs., six meter ground plane antenna, SWL indoor antenna w/match and tune cont., Superex headphones. For prices and info contact member Henry Slade, 136 Tamarack Street, Vandenberg AFB, California 93437.

The ANARC Report

The Association of North American Radio Clubs (ANARC) is a parliamentary body composed of representatives from each of the major clubs in North America and the Caribbean areas. Your NASWA Reps, Doug Benson Box 131 Laconia NH 03246, this Report's writer and editor, and Gerry Dexter, Route 1, Maple Road, Lake Geneva Wisconsin 53147 together with Bruno Colapietro, 708 Harpur Drive Endicott New York 13760 comprise the NASWA team. We represent you in association business. Make sure that YOUR views are known to us on issues before the assoc. !

WHAMO!! Executive Secretary Professor K.G. "Gray" Scrimgeour of Toronto Ontario takes over with a bang, dropping into the representatives' laps his first order of business...the Report by the Special Study Committee concerning the future makeup of the Association. Scrimgeour, appointed chairman of this committee back in July by outgoing ES Dexter, and faced with the task of exploring the defects in the Association's growing-pains makeup, pooled brains throughout the summer with Don Jensen, Bill Sparks and Bill Shultz. Out of the brain trust comes a few minor changes, a couple of major ones, and some of no surprise to anyone. All in the form...as of now...of a simple Report. To what end the report will serve we cannot say, but presumably it will be voted upon at a later date.

What changes are needed, says the committee? Biggest is the need to ensure that representatives vote in a block, thus ensuring that the official club position is stated thereby. (In that way, such bugaboos as reps approving but their clubs disapproving on certain issues will be eliminated. Such mixups occurred regularly in the past, with club's reps splitting among themselves in voting.) Next, the committee wants to beef up the representation-per-members, with a club getting one vote for each 100 members, and the number of representatives remaining unchanged. (Each club now gets one rep, thus one vote, for each 150 members. The new proposal would not alter the number of representatives, but make their club-block votes a virtual electoral college, rather than a hodge podge of personal opinion.)

There are many more changes proposed, but the most important of these to you, the member's, interest would be;

1. Membership requirement for new clubs of a minimal membership of 50, with clubs enrolling a lesser amount given Associate memberships. The Associate members shall each have one representative, but no vote.
2. Appointment of a Parliamentarian to rule on the constitutional legality and wording of proposals.
3. Clause to determine the cessation of a club, whereby after efforts by the Executive Secretary to ascertain the existence of lack of existence of any club, failure by that club to publish three consecutive bulletins would be basis for termination of ANARC affiliation.
4. Implementation of a dues schedule, based on a fiscal year of April to April.
5. A clause to suspend the voting rules for critical matters.
6. Alteration of the constitution so that negative votes must be negative votes, and that abstentions would not count as such. In effect, that a proposal get majorities of votes actually cast, not of votes theoretically possible.

Nutshelling the Report; hard-hitting and concrete. Every area of past trial faced squarely and neatly solvized. Hats off to the committee from

the NASWA reps. What now remains to be seen is whether or not this Report can pass in a voting showdown; that is, be implemented as part of the newly-revised Constitution and Operational Guidelines.

Ralph Irace's Man of The Year Committee has been authorized to go ahead with its plans to choose deserving recipients for awards throughout the year. Vote was 8-3 (abstentions?).

Serge Neumann, ANARC's man abroad reports on meetings held with representatives of the European DX Council (counterpart to ANARC), with items discussed including the EDXC Country List and a standardized abbreviations list. Suggested by Serge; 2 men from EDXC, 2 from ANARC, to work together on a mutual country list.

At the ANARC Convention this summer, Gunnar Carlsson of DX Alliance was in attendance from Sweden, and some discussion of the possibility of North Americans being permitted entry into the international DXing contests for the first time was held. Quoting from Scrimgeour's Newsletter to ANARC Representatives, which in turn quotes Carlsson: "...Probably the International contest will be arranged by a Finnish club...Have talked to other members of the board of DX Alliansen and from what we can see it's up to the arranging club if they can and want to make a contest which you (North American DXers) would find interesting." The contest idea, by the way, is not the usual mass marathon logging bit, but a list of 15 to 25 stations which contestants must log. The more difficult the station, the higher its point score. Says ES Scrimgeour; "I am sending to Serge, with a request that he follow up on this, and let us know if and when we can participate."

CIDX reports another rep change, following the recent elections; mark down on your lists Barry Jones, 90 Northwood, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada.

Off the record; Other ANARC business....

Bruce Reynolds sends along a "sneak preview" notice; All members please take note..

"The ANARC is now seeking a site for the 1969 ANARC Convention.

ANARC would like to receive several bids, and some healthy competition between the prospective sites seen for the 1969 get-together. Three Conventions have been held, and each has been a big success. The 1968 meeting, at Omaha, brought together top SW, ECB, TV, FM and Utility DXers from all over the United States. One DXer from Sweden was in attendance.

Would you like to host the ANARC Convention in your city?

If you are interested, you are invited to write to (Convention locale Chairman) Bruce Reynolds, Route 2, warrensburg, Missouri 64093."

Thanks for the nice comments about the NASWA Report, Bruce. And it should be we thanking you for your efforts, not the other way around!

Rudy Menna of Philadelphia writes in asking for information on the DX Census committee. Sorry, Rudy, we haven't heard anything from this newly-appointed committee either for a few moons. You must bear in mind, tho, that it's a mammoth undertaking and not to be jumped into lightly by the chairman. Your interest and hobby heart are sincerely appreciated.

What's on tap for next year? In the Report you'll find more in-depth looks at committees, plus more background information on the ANARC that you won't find anywhere else. We plan to cover once again procedural matters involving your participation. And, of course, anything you'd like to see in these pages.

Best of Season's Greetings from Bruno, Gerry and Doug.



SHORTWAVE BROADCAST CENTER

RICHARD E. WOOD, EDITOR, 1630 Ruth Place, Honolulu HI 96816. Deadline 10th of mth.

BROADCASTING IN MALAYSIA

by Bob Hagerman

History. The story of broadcasting in Malaysia dates all the way back to 1921, when Mr. A. L. Birch of Johore imported one of the first radio sets into Malaysia. Mr. Birch formed the Johore Wireless Society, and in 1923 they began operating on 300 metres, only to die out the very next year. Then, in 1925, the Singapore Wireless Society also began broadcasting on medium-wave. And, in the same year to 1927, Johore W.S. was revived, along with the creation of Malaysia's third wireless society, the Penang. The next year, the Malayan W.S. was formed in Kuala Lumpur. Finally, in 1930, Malaysia went on the short-waves. Mr. Earl of Singapore was on SW twice weekly (Sundays and Wednesdays). In November 1931, the Malayan W.S. went from MW up to 75 metres, where they had three transmissions a week. Then, 11 months later, they switched to 6133 kHz. In 1934, station ZHJ of the Penang W.S. was transmitting on 6117 kHz. in Malay, English, Tamil and Chinese. All broadcasting in Malaysia was in Malaya, at first. On March 1, 1937, Sir Shenton Thomas opened the British Malaya Broadcasting Corporation studios and transmitters on Caldecott Hill, Singapore. In 1940/41, the first Malayan Overseas broadcasts were transmitted in Thai over station ZHJ in Penang. Through August 1945, the Japanese established and used small stations throughout Malaya. Then, on August 1, 1946, the Dept. of Broadcasting was created, and it was officially known as Radio Malaya. At this time, Radio Malaya was a rather small-scale operation, with administration in Singapore. The staff was small, and what equipment there was, was ex-service surplus, so it had rather limited use. In 1948, due to the Communist terrorism, Radio Malaya expanded, and has been expanding ever since.

In 1952, experimental broadcasting was begun in Sabah (British North Borneo, then). The instigators were the Depts. of Information and Broadcasting and Posts and Telegraphs. These broadcasts consisted mainly of news and announcements.

Broadcasting in Sarawak was begun as a pilot service until officially inaugurated June 7, 1954, when its studios at Rock Road and transmitters at Green Road were completed. Both are in Kuching. Languages then were Malay, Dayak, Chinese and English, operating on one network 3 3/4 hrs. weekdays, 6 3/4 hrs. on weekends.

BROADCASTING IN MALAYSIA (Continued)

Radio Sabah was inaugurated in 1955. It broadcast over a 5 kW SW transmitter and a 25 kW MW transmitter then. Programs were in English, Malay and Chinese. In 1956, Kadazan programs were started.

In 1957, when Malaya achieved independence, Radio Malaya was an anachronism. On the first day of 1959, the new Radio Malaya was inaugurated in Kuala Lumpur. A second network of Radio Sarawak was launched in April 1958, when more transmitters had been completed. The hours of broadcasting were increased to 9½ hrs. Also in 1958, the Schools Broadcast Service was started, increasing broadcasting hours to 12.

In Sept. 1959, Pan-Malayan broadcasting came to an end with the separation of Radio Malaya from Radio Singapore. In 1960, R.M. started broadcasting from Kota Bahru. In 1962, R.M. began commercial broadcasts. Six months later, Radio Sarawak moved into Radio House, Tuaran Road in Jesselton, its present location, although Jesselton is now known as Kota Kinabalu.

On February 15, 1963, the Overseas Service was started, known as "Suara Malaya" (the Voice of Malaya). 3½ months later, Radio Sarawak opened its 3rd. network, increasing hours on the air to 35 daily and languages used to 15.

When Malaysia was formed in September, 1963, Radio Malaya became Radio Malaysia, and went into existence with studios in Singapore, Sabah, and Sarawak. Radio Malaysia was officially opened in Kota Bahru by H.R.H. Sultan of Kelantan on November 6, 1964. In early 1965, the station at Ipoh was operational. Also in 1965, the station in Sarawak was moved from Green Rd. to a larger, 215-acre site in Stapok. The cost of this was, however, high: \$1.3 million. In August 1965, a R.M. station in Malacca was opened. And, 3 months after that, R.M. Penang was opened. Expansion continues.

On April 29, 1967, H.R.H. the Sultan of Selangor officially opened the new Overseas Transmitting Station in Kajang, 15 miles from Kuala Lumpur. It was first started in 1954, when a building and antennas were built on a 14-acre site, with 2 10 kW ME transmitters, and one 5 kW SW transmitter. Programs were to be in Chinese, English, Tamil and Malay. Then expansion. In 1963 a 50 kW SW transmitter was operating with directional antennas. Around August 1965, 3 50 kW and 3 100 kW SW transmitters were beaming towards China, Japan, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, etc.

At present there are 4 fixed logarithmic antennas at Kajang; one is beamed towards Java and South Sumatra, another towards Eastern Malaysia, the third towards E.China, Japan, Cambodia and Vietnam; and the final one towards India, Pakistan and Burma. Other antennas include a rotatable logarithmic period for broadcasts in any direction, and 3 high-gain antenna arrays for Domestic Service.

Program Content. In Malaya, broadcasts are aired over 393 hrs. a week in English, Malay, Chinese (Mandarin, Amoy, Hakka, Cantonese) and Tamil. Great importance is attached to adult education and rural development. 45,000 aborigines are able to receive programs lasting 3 hrs. weekly in Semai and Temiar. The Malay section is on 126 hrs. a week, with 80 hrs. being taken up with entertainment, over 6 hrs. of other programs, over 12 hrs. of information, over 11 hrs. of educational programs, and the rest is news.

BROADCASTING IN MALAYSIA (Continued)

In Malaya, other language broadcasts total: English, 87 hours weekly, of which 64 are entertainment; Chinese, 94 hours; Tamil (the language of the Indians resident in Malaysia), 86 hours. In Sarawak, broadcasts total 172 hrs, weekly, in Malay, Iban, Chinese, English and Biatah (Bidayah). Malay, Chinese and English are the most important. In Sabah, total air-time is 119½ hrs. per week in Malay, Murut, Indonesia, Bajau, Chinese and English. Chinese includes Mandarin, Hakka and Cantonese.

SW transmitters of Radio Malaysia are 14 in number. They include 4 SW outlets of 10 kW each plus one at 7½ kW in Sarawak, which also hopes to obtain 4 20 kW SW transmitters. In Sabah, there is a total of 3 SW transmitters, of 5 kW, 2½ kW and 250 watts respectively.

Programs. Talks and Features was established in 1961. As the title implies, it deals with various subjects, interviews, etc. T & F exchanges programs with the United Nations Radio, the BBC, ABC, NBC (Nigeria), NHK and others. Another popular area is farming. There was a drama about a farmer called Pak Awang, telling of his misfortunes on his farm, and other things which happened in his life. There is an important, and popular, F.A.O. Broadcasting Seminar; also a school broadcast service to which 1600 schools listen 50 hours a week. The Music Service is large, and its main function is to produce live musical programs. There is a very large resident orchestra, the Radio Malaysia Orchestra, composed of 27 versatile musicians. The Record Library is large, currently numbering over 64,000 discs.

Radio Malaysia is an effective advertising medium with the widest coverage of all media in Malaysia. Commercials are sold in five languages.

News Division. In Malaya, bulletins number 54 a day. 13 are in Malay, totalling 95 mins.; 9 in English (80 mins.), 8 in Tamil (65 mins.) and 14 in Chinese dialects (125 mins.) The total is 7 hrs., 35 mins. a day. Other services include stock market reports, Malaysian press comments, and many others. The news is very up to date. In Sabah, there are 12 world and national news broadcasts daily, and 12 regional news bulletins. The World and National News is relayed from the capital, Kuala Lumpur, as it is also, 3 times daily in Malay, 4 times in English, and twice in Mandarin, by the Sarawak station, which also has 17 Home News bulletins a day. Also in Sarawak, the Dayak Service translates one of the bulletins, at 1730 local time daily, and this is broadcast in Iban, Biatah, Bukar/Sadong and Bau/Jagoi later.

Overseas Service. The Overseas Service, known as "Suara Malaysia", is in its fifth year. It was started in February 1963. Malaysia's overseas service was so effective and blanketed Indonesia so well, that Sukarno banned listening to it under pain of death. It now broadcasts in Indonesian for 35 hrs. a week, English, 14 hrs., and Mandarin 14 hrs., making a total of 63 hrs. a week. The broadcasts are well received in all of South-East Asia, and reception reports come in regularly from Japan, Formosa, Australia, New Zealand, many countries in Europe, the U.S.A. and elsewhere. In 1966, a total of 2150 letters was received from all the world, but most came from South-East Asia. In the future, the Overseas Service of Radio Malaysia hopes to increase languages used to include French, Arabic and several Asian languages.

(based on information from Mr. Toh Seng Yam, Radio Malaysia).

Your comments and suggestions are always welcome. Articles will always be carefully considered, but should if at all possible be double-spaced and typed. Original articles not published elsewhere are preferred. Remember, this is a club, not a commercial magazine, and every member is expected to play his part. REW

STATION VLM-VLQ, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

VLM-VLQ is the shortwave voice of the ABC in Brisbane, the capital city of the state of Queensland. Before studying the operations of the station, first a few words about Brisbane.

Brisbane is the third largest Australian city, behind Sydney and Melbourne. It has a population of about 677,000 people. About three-eighths of Queensland's population lives there. It is one of Australia's chief ports, and the market for wheat, wool and dairy products of southern Queensland. Brisbane's site was discovered in 1823 by John Oxley. In 1824, some prison convicts settled there. Free settlers moved in in 1842. The city became the capital of Queensland in 1859.

VLM-VLQ is a much larger operation than VLI, which was treated in the first article of this occasional NASWA series. It uses two 10 kW transmitters, VIM on 4920 and VLQ on 9660. On Monday through Saturday, the operating schedule is 2000-1402 GMT on both frequencies. Sundays, the schedule is 2030-1402 on both freqs. News is aired at 0600, 0900, 1100 and 1355. On Sunday there is no news at 0600, and on Saturday, no news at 1100. A BBC newscast is also aired at 1300.

Most programming originates at the Brisbane studios, and is broadcast simultaneously by 15 local stations in Queensland, and by VLM-VLQ to Queensland and the Northern Territory. The best time to hear VLM-VLQ here in Texas is about 0900-1300 GMT.

VLM-VLQ is a good QSL'er, like all the other ABC regionals. The address is: ABC, Box 293 E, G.P.O., Brisbane 4001, Qld., Australia. The QSL sent is the regular regional QSL, as described in the VLI article.

...Steve Kamp

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USIA honors Murrow. The U.S. Information Agency has renamed its Greenville, N.C., shortwave transmitting complex and dedicated it to the memory of Edward R. Murrow. The facility went on the air in 1963, while Mr. Murrow was director of USIA. During ceremonies at USIA's Washington headquarters Thursday, October 3, a plaque commemorating Mr. Murrow was unveiled at the complex, which now boasts 18 transmitters totalling 4.8 MW in power. The facility was renamed the "Edward R. Murrow Transmitting Station". Mr. Murrow was USIA director between 1961 and 1964, following a lengthy career as a radio and television journalist with CBS.

...Broadcasting Magazine, via Gerry Dexter

High frequencies going strong. The 11 and 13 metre bands are showing lively activity these days, with countries such as China which had previously operated only as high as 16 meters now noted on several 13m. frequencies, and intensive use of 11 m. by such countries as South Africa, Norway, Great Britain, U.S.A. and to some extent Holland. 13 metres is often quite crowded and clashes are noted. Here in Hawaii, the band is open 24 hours a day, and gives good local evening reception of Europe, with South Africa at fantastic strengths throughout the night. With noise levels low and darkness in the Northern Hemisphere, the low frequencies are wide open

also, so that often the entire panorama of bands, from 120 to 11 metres, offers a magnificent choice of reception targets. For those of you who do not have the high frequencies on your receivers, remember the Radio Nederland converter booklet, or... how about a new receiver? REM

RADIO IN THE LIFE - AND DEATH - OF CHE GUEVARA

Today, with the Cold War still tagging towards its highest and most intense peak, we face a new threat: the "War of National Liberation", as set down by Ho Chi Minh and Vo Nguyen Giap, and possibly more infamously, by Ernesto Che Guevara.

Early in November, 1966, Che entered Bolivia in disguise. In the mountains of south and central Bolivia, he organized a guerrilla band, with the aid of leaders of the Bolivian Communist Party. But a rift developed in the party, and much of Che's support was lost. However, the main reason for his downfall was his failure to recruit the local peasant population. The Bolivians he did have came mostly from the cities. He could not replace his men killed in ambushes, or captured. Che, himself, was captured alive. The exact cause of his death is somewhat cloudy.

His diary was captured with him, and an Interior Minister turned a copy over to Castro "as a tribute to Che". This caused a scandal and a government reshuffle in Bolivia. The book was released by Castro. Ramparts magazine was granted exclusive publishing rights in this country, and it may be purchased in paperback from Bantam Books.

Che, himself a city dweller, and his other city-bred companions, were isolated in the mountains. Their contact with the world was radio. (All of the stations he mentions can be heard by U.S. DX-ers, listening, no doubt, on the same frequencies as Che used. Something to think about, next time you DX Latin America. Ed.) And now for some relevant quotations from the diary, with some comments.

On June 17, 1967, Che wrote, "Another broadcast announces three more deaths, among them Inti, one of the guerrilla chiefs. They also announced the foreign composition of the guerrillas: 17 Cubans, 14 Brazilians, 4 Argentines, 3 Peruvians. It is necessary to find out where they get their information; the number of Cubans and Peruvians is correct." This partial correctness was enough to bother Che.

On the 25th. of the same month, Che wrote, "The Argentine radio gives news of 87 victims, the Bolivian news does not even mention the number (Siglo XX)." This seems to be in conjunction with the miners' revolt in Siglo XX and other areas throughout the country. Here, it seems the Bolivian radio was trying to play down the revolt, perhaps through governmental pressure. (I think the reference to Siglo Veinte may mean that the Bolivian station he was listening to was Emisoras Pio XII in Siglo XX itself. Ed.)

On September 2, 1967, Che wrote, "We heard disagreeable news on the radio about the liquidation of a group of ten men led by a Cuban called Joaquin in the zone of Camiri; however, the news was the Voice of America and the local stations have said nothing." It is difficult to understand why the VoA would report this when the local stations were silent. There is some chance that this may be a phony report, because when any major success was scored by the Army, it was played up by the Bolivian radio.

Then, on the next day, we find this passage: "Once more the Voice of the United States gave information about a combat with the army and this time it mentioned José Carillo as the only survivor of the group of ten. Since this Carillo is Paco, one of the drifters, and the liquidation occurred at Masicirri, everything seems to indicate that it is a phony story." Chances are that these two stories were made up to bolster morale. This seems to be verified when Che reports in the next day's writings that only one real death had been reported and verified. It seems that the names of the others are either fictitious or chosen from known guerrillas.

RADIO AND CHE GUEVARA (Continued)

September 7, 1967--Che wrote this passage in his diary: "Radio Cruz del Sur announces finding the corpse of Tania, the guerrilla fighter on the shores of the Rio Grande; it is news that does not have the veracity as does the story about Negro. According to this station, her corpse was taken to Santa Cruz, but not according to Altiplano's." Here we have a true enough report, but there is some conflicting information between the reports of Radio Cruz del Sur and Radio Altiplano. Some recent Time Magazines have shown that Tania was actually working for the Russians and was either directly or indirectly against Che.

September 30, 1967--"Radio Balmaceda of Chile announced that high army sources said that they had corraled Che Guevara in a wild jungle canyon. The local broadcasting stations were silent." Che wrote that they were in the area indicated - but not trapped. Silence on the part of local stations is puzzling.

October 2, 1967--"...News from La Cruz del Sur, the army communicated having a clash in Arra del Quinal with one small group of ours..." This is the point where the Bolivian Army and U.S. ranger units are closing in on them.

Guevara mainly used the radio to keep tabs on the Army and to measure the success of ambushes and the like. The role of the Bolivian radio is somewhat puzzling. Most of the stories reported - according to Guevara - were phony in some form or another. But, it seems that not all the stories were for internal use. The remainder, those which were half truths, seemed to be used for local broadcasting to bolster morale during the miners' revolt. And some of the completely false stories were also used for this purpose even though they seem to have been engineered for foreign use. Then, we find that when the guerrillas had scored some major successes against the Army, the radio stayed partly or wholly silent, even if the stories were picked up by the foreign radio services.

The propaganda campaign launched by the Bolivian government during the guerrilla period, seems somewhat crude and illogical. It may have had some mild success, nevertheless, although information on this is lacking. So, one can only guess what the long-range effects of this guerrilla action were, and what effects the propaganda campaign will have on strife-torn Bolivia.

...Barry Deal

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THE RCA RJ611. THE RCA RJ611 is a small portable SW receiver with 2 bands, the first covering AM 540-1600 kHz., the second SW 4-12 MHz. It has 8 transistors and is powered by three "C" size batteries. It has a professional-type bandspread fine tuning, which I found useful, and a precision slide-rule vernier tuning. It has 2 types of antennas: one, a ferrite rod for AM, and the other a 21-in. monopole for SW. After 3 weeks, I received most of the big powerhouse stations and a couple of stations which I had not received on my other receiver: Radio Nacional de El Salvador, 6010 kHz., and station VIX9, Perth, 9610 kHz. Both were logged in the evening with just the 21-in. monopole. After I had received these, I hooked my Cush Craft Trik Stik antenna to it and found the signal strength much improved. In my opinion, this small SW portable is fairly good. It was bought at a department store and cost under \$20. It came complete with batteries and earphone.

AMERICA SPEAKS TO THE REICH

It was late in 1940.... Germany was marching across Europe, and the United States was not yet in the Second World War.....

A hush fell over the great chamber as the President started to speak before the Congress. His message was an important one, senators and representatives were out en masse and there wasn't a man missing in the press section or spectator's gallery.

Before him was a battery of microphones which carried the speech into millions of homes. The world was listening too, in that day in 1940, for in a corner of NBC's New York offices was a handful of men hovering over a teletypewriter with one eye on the clock and the other on the keys. Paragraph by paragraph the text was ripped from the clucking machine and carbons were handed to linguists for translation into Italian, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

Three men rushed the speech into Italian. Every second counted. It was just after two o'clock and the daily Italian hour (which was received in Italy at 7 p.m.) on NBC's Shortwave Service was on the air. They worked at lightning speed and before the President had finished speaking in Washington an announcer was reading it into a microphone. The speech traveled by land-line to Bound Brook, New Jersey, where towering antennas relayed the message to the world. Several buttons were pressed and the President's speech was radioed to Italian listeners, who picked it up as clearly as though the voice came from a local station. An hour later, NBC's German Service broadcast the speech for listeners in such cities as Hamburg and Berlin, where, behind closed doors, wary listeners crouched forward towards their loudspeakers. (Tuning in a foreign news dispatch was forbidden in wartime Germany-- but no matter, many Germans heard the truth anyway via the SW service of the National Broadcasting Company.)

Next France heard the speech, then England and Latin America. And before those pioneer SW broadcasters called it a day, an international audience had heard President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's speech.

Two repeat broadcasts in the President's voice, by electrical transcription, were made for English-speaking listeners who had missed the first direct broadcast. One late at night was beamed to the Caribbean and South America, and when conditions were good, the signal would continue so that Australians could monitor the transmission. The second broadcast by transcription was directed to Europe who might have missed it earlier in the day.

The SW service of NBC had listeners in some eighty or more foreign countries during those tense days in 1940. Usually, the welcome mat was out. A large international audience was built up not so much by the red-letter events, such as the presidential speeches, but by the daily series of multi-formed yet well-balanced programs which emanated daily from two powerful SW stations 16 hours a day, seven days a week. One year before, in 1939, out of 16,500 international programs some 12,500 were designed to acquaint certain groups of listeners on five continents with customs, life and ideals in America. (As you should know, the Voice of America took over that job in 1942.)

Although news was but one dish on the international SW menu, it was by far the most popular, for were it not for those newscasts many foreigners would have had no way of learning about what was going on in their own countries and in foreign ones. American shortwave radio ignored the wartime censorship in 1940.

AMERICA SPEAKS TO THE REICH(Continued)

Long before the first gun was fired in the European conflict, the dictators had set the propaganda factories rolling to put across their ideologies. With all the intensity of a blitzkrieg, the war of words had been sprayed over twenty republics of Latin America for some time before 1940, particularly in the more important cities where both the dictators and their opponents claimed large numbers of followers.

Consequently the newscasts emanating from North America were virtually unbiased and impartial. Listeners knew too, that America had no particular axe to grind other than the promotion of good will. (Remember that the USA was still neutral in 1940).

The time factor was helpful too. Filtering the news through government-controlled channels took time--so much so that the National Broadcasting Company transmitted news in the shortwave services as much as 24 hours ahead of radio stations operating in totalitarian countries. Even on history-making news breaks such as the 1939 Hitler-Stalin non-aggression pact, continental Europeans tuned to the American station got the news of the alliance fully five hours before it was released from Radio Berlin. When Hitler met Mussolini at the Brenner Pass, there was a thirteen hour difference between the American broadcast in Italian and the official bulletins transmitted from Mussolini's own Rome station. As for the usual programming, music, the universal language, ranked second only to news in its popularity, as it does today.

In 1940 the stream of technical improvements in the SW radio field was considered unending, and the quality of reception began to compare favorably with conventional broadcast-band transmission. Naturally, though, the shortwaves encountered more trouble because they had farther to go and more geological and atmospheric hurdles to overcome. Unfortunately this is still the case today, 28 years later.

Sunspots gave 1940's engineers plenty to worry about just as 1968's engineers have problems today. The mention of interference brought up the subject of jamming, of which there was and still is much. Interference occurred in 1940 and of course it still does today, and quite frequently, but the radio stations of the dictatorships suffered from it just as much as the Allied stations. Even in 1940, interference was usually due to the fact that there were more stations than good frequencies. Today's broadcasters have even bigger problems.

For international broadcasts, NEC used the most advanced type of antenna in the world at that time. It was the steerable beam, which, by pressing a button, could be directed to the eastern (Portuguese-speaking) or western (Spanish-speaking) parts of South America. Power gain was effectively increased 22 times that of the non-directional antenna. The steerable beam was used by WRCA on 9670 kHz. The other frequency of NEC's old 25 kW station was 21,630 kHz. The companion station, also of 25 kW, was WNBI which operated on two channels, 17780 and 6100 kHz.

Not only was NEC in the SW struggle, but CBS and private stations added to America's voice before the U.S. entered the war. It was not until 1939 that Uncle Sam had a voice equal to the overseas transmitters. Early in that year, General Electric, which since 1923 had been operating SW stations at Schenectady, N.Y., equipped WGE0 for 100-kw operation, making it the most powerful shortwave station in the Western Hemisphere, up to that time.

AMERICA SPEAKS TO THE REICH(Continued)

The 100 kW transmitters -- W2XAD and W2XAF -- were installed with special double panel antennas, which increased signal strength in a given direction. The transmitters were directionalized towards London, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. (In those days there was much more emphasis on Latin American listeners.) General Electric was not only located in New York, but also in San Francisco, with its station KGEI beaming alternately on Latin America and Asia. A few of the other American stations broadcasting America's 1940 viewpoint were: World Wide company's WRUL and WRJW (now WNYW), Boston; CBS's WCBX located on a small island just off New York City (now a clear channel BCB station, WCBS); and its Philadelphia station WCAB (now WCAU on BCB). Westinghouse had WBOS and WPIT.

Source: summer 1940 issues of Popular Electronics.

...Michael Silverstein

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RADIO KADUNA

While Nigeria's former Eastern Region today is the strife-torn, doomed Republic of Biafra, one region of the Federation remains calm and progressive: the North. This is the most stable, traditionalist part of the country, boasting an ancient civilization, strict Islamic law, and a language which unites a vast area of sub-Saharan territory, both inside and outside Nigeria's borders: Hausa. The royal capital of Northern Nigeria is the ancient walled city of Kano.

When Britain moved into the Hausa territory at the turn of the century, Lord Lugard, creator of the concept of a united Nigeria, realized the strength of the Islamic institutions of the North and, not wishing to disrupt the traditional life of Kano, or the power of the emirs in the established cities of Hausaland, founded a totally new, modern city at Kaduna. Thus, while Kano remains a dusty, muddy town, a throw-back to the Middle Ages though full of the memories of its former glory, Kaduna has taken over the twentieth-century leadership of Northern Nigeria.

Thus, when the idea arose of creating a specifically Northern Nigerian radio broadcasting station, Kaduna, and not Kano, was chosen as the site. And so the terms "Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria" and "Radio Kaduna" are synonymous.

Radio Kaduna is fortunate. It does not have to broadcast in dozens of languages, as do most stations in Africa. Only two languages, Hausa and English, are required to reach the whole population. This makes it possible to cover a vast audience, and as a result, the station is a highly successful commercial operation. Commercials in both languages constitute a considerable proportion of the total broadcast time. Familiar products include Shell Super petrol and Gleem toothpaste; then there is Dettol, and, as might be expected in an overwhelmingly Muslim area, a variety of soft drinks. Almost all programming originates locally, although a few transcriptions produced by the U.S. Information Agency are carried. Radio Kaduna is a totally independent station, and there are no BBC relays, nor any relays of the NBC, Lagos, which has its own, separate local station.

Although in this Muslim region, many Koran readings and talks by religious leaders of the Islamic faith are naturally broadcast, there are also religious talks in both English and Hausa catering for the different Christian sects. Other special programs are directed to Nigerian forces, to inhabitants of the different states into which the region has been divided, and to farmers.

RADIO KADUNA(Cont.)

(continued)

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria, Ltd., is Alhaji Magaji Dambatta. The title of "Alhaji" is given to all those who have successfully undertaken the pilgrimage to Mecca. The other directors are both Nigerian and British subjects. The Acting Chief Engineer, in charge of checking and verifying reports, is Mr. H.V. Reilly. Verification is by letter, and information on the station is sent on request.

Technically, Radio Kaduna is a modern station. It is using one 10 kW Brown Boveri transmitter, from Switzerland. The quadrant antenna is slung 0.4 of a wave-length above ground. The intention is only to cover Nigeria, but the station is always pleased to hear from other countries. Two frequencies are in use: 6090 kHz. from 0430-0630 and again from 1600-2200 GMT, and 9570 kHz. from 0830-1600. During the break in transmission while the frequencies are switched, twice daily, interlude music is played. A new frequency, as yet unscheduled but believed to be intended for daytime use, is scheduled to be brought into operation at the end of 1968: 11965 kHz., also with 10 kW. In North America and the Pacific region, the best time to hear Radio Kaduna is at its 0430 sign-on, on 6090 kHz., until the frequency fades out some time around 0600. Be particularly careful not to confuse it with the BBC Arabic service, which also uses 6090 mornings, in the winter.

NASWA's thanks and good wishes good to Mr. Reilly and all the staff of Radio Kaduna, the radio voice of Northern Nigeria.

...Richard E. Wood

Andorra is at present totally inactive on shortwave (Noel Green, England, via Alan Roth).

Radio Espana Independiente was checked by Alan Roth immediately after the Czech crisis. It was found to be operating normally. The obvious inference is that it is not located, as has been surmised, in Czechoslovakia. No. Although it uses a Prague mailing address (as do many other Communist fronts), it is in all probability inside the Soviet Union itself.

Question Box.

Q. My first loyalty is to NASWA. But I have been thinking of joining a foreign DX club. Which would you recommend?

A. Speaking personally (and not for NASWA), I recommend, among English-speaking clubs, the fine Australian Radio DX Club (P.O. Box 227, Box Hill, Victoria 3127, Australia). It is looking for active members everywhere, and has just celebrated its 5th. anniversary. Among all the world's clubs, regardless of language, the Finnish club, SDXK, (Box 10454, Helsinki 10, Finland). Written mostly in Finnish, its magnificent illustrations make the problem of understanding much less. Also, there is one-page English review of the contents, a useful key to the main points; and I write a monthly "Letter from the Pacific", in English. And to round it off, there is Eter-Aktuell, organ of the Swedish DX Federation, Box 19008, S-200 73 Malmo 19, Sweden.

Q. Is Portuguese Timor the rarest DX country in the world?

A. No, it all depends where you are. You are writing from Texas. Timor is not impossible from such a location. Tristan da Cunha with 40 watts would be rarer, Turks Is. (though closer) equally rare because of its brief schedule and difficult frequency, likewise the Falkland Islands, Sharjah (no one has logged that one yet), Greenland and even the Comoro Islands. I am working on an article "The best DX location in the World", and if any of you have any views on this subject, I will be glad to hear them. REW

INTERFERENCES WITH RECEPTION OF RADIO WAVES

Radio waves suffer from interferences of two types. One such type of interference is called static, and is manifested as hissing, clicking, and crackling noises heard in the receiver. These noises may become great enough to make transmission impossible. The other type is called fading, and is manifested in undesirable changes in the intensity or loudness of the signal in the receiver. I will only deal with static interference in this article.

Static falls into two categories. There is man-made static and natural static or atmospherics.

Man-made static is generated by most electrical devices. Ignition systems, sparking brushes on motors and generators - all may cause interference with radio reception. In fact, almost any device that produces an electric spark can generate static. This static may be radiated into space and be picked up by nearby antennas, or may be sent directly into the receiver through a common power supply.

Whenever an electric spark occurs, a train of radio waves is sent out over a fairly wide band of frequencies. For this reason, static is difficult to eliminate. The best method for eliminating man-made static is to kill it at the source. If the brushes of a motor are sparking, cleaning them will eliminate this source of static. Another method of prevention is to place a filter system between the machine that is at fault and the power lines. The filter will bypass the radio-frequency currents to the ground.

Natural static, or atmospherics, consists of radio waves generated from such natural sources as thunderstorms. Such waves are usually responsible for the crackling and crashing sometimes heard in the receiver. They are present at most of the frequencies and diminish in strength as the frequency increases. For this reason, transmission at high frequencies suffers little from this form of interference. At the ultrahigh frequencies, static is rarely present except during local thunderstorms.

Static may be transmitted like any other radio wave. At low or broadcast frequencies, static from distant places is absent in the receiver owing to the absorption of the sky wave. But at night, the absorption is diminished, and the sky-wave static may cover great distances. Atmospherics may be reduced by the methods used to reduce hiss type man-made static, namely the employment of a selective receiver and a directional antenna.

... Douglas Anderson

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PREDICTING MAGNETIC STORMS

Storms in the earth's magnetic field may be predictable a month or more in advance for the protection of space missions and perhaps the safety of future supersonic transport travelers.

Two scientists who look at the sun not as a ball of light but as an enormous bundle of magnetic fields report that patterns in these solar fields may supply basic clues for the forecast of sunspots and solar flares.

Help improve our bulletin: CONTRIBUTE TO THE GRAHAM MEMORIAL FUND

PREDICTING MAGNETIC STORMS(Continued)

Dr. Robert Howard of the Mt. Wilson and Palomar Observatories and Dr. Vaclav Bumba of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences said it may be possible to predict the sun's patterns and thus forecast disturbances in the earth's magnetic field.

Existence of the sun's magnetic forces and their relationship with the earth's magnetic field have long been recognized, together with the development of sunspot groups and the cloudlike puffs called flares that are the peaks of solar activity. But Drs. Howard and Bumba have discovered that the sun's magnetic disturbances have a pattern in that they tend to reappear in the same locations for periods of more than two years.

In this respect, they said in a report issued by them through the California Institute of Technology, the sun behaves like a solid sphere with its landmarks-comparable to the Maria or Dry Seas of the moon-appearing on its surface as magnetic disturbances. While these disturbances are not fixed as are the lunar Maria (they change shape and wax and wane in intensity), they do persist in the same location in the sun's photosphere, the intensely bright portion of the sun visible to the naked eye, the scientists reported.

The disturbances, they said, consist of magnetic hot-spots that mushroom rapidly to a diameter of perhaps 30,000 miles within hours or days, then spread out as much as half a million miles before fading gradually after some weeks. Before a disturbance fades completely, Dr. Howard said, a fresh one will boil into life in the same location. Frequently, he added, parts of the magnetic field become visible, optically, as sunspots, but these are transient, persisting only a few hours to a week or two and rarely as long as a month.

At times the magnetic hot-spots eject clouds of particles that travel the magnetic highways spiraling outward from the rotating sun through the solar system and eventually agitating the earth's magnetic field to initiate a magnetic storm.

When flares appear in sunspot groups, the ejection of particles increases markedly, Dr. Howard said, and charts indicate that earth's magnetic storms occur four to five days after solar disturbance has passed the sun's North-South center line.

...Los Angeles Times/Washington Post News Service,
via Hank Michalenka.

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COMPETITION! I will send an AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF SWAN ISLAND to the first person who sends me an accurate translation, or a summary of the main points, of the following passage in the June 26 issue of NU GINI TOKTOK, Pt. Moresby:

DAIREKTA I-TOK AUT LONG LAE BAI GAT REDIO

Ol pipal istap long Lae i-bin wait inap long longpela taim tru i-kam kamap long dispela taim baimbai ol i-gat wanpela redio stesin kamap long Lae. Long wik i-bingo pinis Mista Thomas Leahy, Memba bilong Markham Open, i-bin askim dispela toktok kamap long Haus op Asembli, na Gavman i-tok se ol baimbai wokim wanpela redio stesin long Lae. Long dispela wik, Dairekta Bilong Infomesin na Ekstensin Servis, Mista Newby, i-tok se Gavman i-laik kirapim stesin kamap bilong lukautim olgera hap istap long Mrobo Distrik. Em i-tok se moni bilong dispela wok baimbai ol i-makim long Drap Wok bilong 1968/69. Long dispela taim baimbai dispela wok kirap i-go inap long 1970 crait wok tru bilong Brodkas i-kirap. Mista Newby i-tok dispela wok baimbai kamap olsem wanpela hikpela wok tru olsem i-gat nupela transmita stesin i-mas wokim long Lae Distrik.

COMPETITION (Continued)

Long wok bilong transmita, i-maz i-gat rum bilong brodkas na ol arapela wok bilong stesin tu i-mas kirap.

Dispela wok bainbai kirap long redim sotwev bilong wok long olgera hap bilong dispela distrik. Ol tu bainbai wok in-medium wev stesin brodkastim toktok i-go aut raun tasol long ol hap bilong lae bilong lae bilong ABC, Mista Newby i-tok se ol ino bin makin yet sait o hap bilong kirapim dispela stesin kamap longen. Tasol long kibung bilong Morobe Distrik Turis Asociesin; ol i-bin tok aut long sait em i-namel long polis stesin na laibrari emi makin pinis long dispela wok i-kamap longen.

Send your entries to this fun competition to me, Richard E. Wood, 1630 Ruth Place, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96816. The competition is open to all NASWA members other than residents or natives of Papua, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. The name of the winner will be published in a future Frendx. Thanks for this article go to Alex Primm, NASWA member and an editor of St. Louis Post Dispatch, via Don Jensen.

** ** * * * * * ** ** * * * * *

THE VOICE OF AMERICA, GREENVILLE, N. CAROLINA

The Voice of America facility at Greenville, N.C., is the world's largest radio broadcasting station, by any standard. Its three sites occupy more than 6000 acres, or almost ten square miles. In terms of carrier level radio frequency energy, its 18 main transmitters produce 4 800 000 watts. This is equal to almost half the total transmitter power of all the MW broadcasting stations in the U.S., and is a significant portion of VOA's present system total of slightly over 16 000 kW. In ERP, Greenville's capability is in excess of a half billion watts.

Site exploration was begun in 1958 and covered 38 potential locations. Final selection was made in 1959 and the legal steps initiated to acquire the land. A U.S. District Court Order delivering possession of the land was issued on February 1, 1960. Some of the major site considerations were: a location as far south as possible was desired in order to avoid, to the extent possible, paths through the northern auroral zone into desired target areas. However, since programs for the station were to come from the VOA studios in Washington, D.C., a compromise had to be reached in order to keep circuit costs (studio to transmitting station) within a reasonable figure. Flat land was desired with no obstruction on the horizon, and with a minimum of built-up areas nearby. Other installations and air services (e.g. air routes) which might cause or receive interference had to be considered. The requirement for land in such large units was itself a problem.

Because of the very great number of transmitters and antennas involved, it was decided to split the transmitting facilities into two equal plants, plant A and plant B, separated by several miles. The receiver facilities, program master control, communications center, and station main offices were located at Site C. The three plants are located in an equilateral triangle, approx. 23 miles on each side, around Greenville, N.C.

Construction of the station began February 15, 1960, and was completed December 7, 1962, at a cost of \$24 million. After a testing and adjustment period of two months it became operational on February 8, 1963. The problems of construction were many and varied. A huge logging and clearing project was necessary. Some 30 miles of roads were built. Six wells were dug. A very high water table (just a few inches below the surface) made a large drainage project necessary.

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VOA GREENVILLE (Continued)

Some of the anchor foundations for antennas are over 9 ft. deep and 20 ft. long. Because of the high r.f. fields to be encountered, all metal structures and installations were bonded with great care. The VOA studios in Washington, D.C., are connected with the Greenville station via a microwave system which employs eight relay points. This system provides 11 program channels, 8 teletype channels, and one talk circuit from Washington to Greenville, and four program channels, two teletype channels and a talk circuit from Greenville to Washington.

Programs in 31 different languages are carried; up to as many as nine different simultaneous programs are carried. Receiving facilities for monitoring, radio broadcast feed, and communications are carried out at Site C, with RCA diversity equipment. Sites A and B each have six Continental Electronic 500 kW, six G.E. 250 kW and six Gates 50 kW SW broadcast transmitters. The Continentak transmitters were built for a facility planned in 1950 and then represented the ultimate in transmitter design. Even today, they fully meet the high technical requirements of long and propagationally difficult paths. Each consists of two 250 kW linear high-efficiency amplifiers, each with its own modulated amplifier. The outputs of the two 250 kW sections are combined to produce 500 kW of power in the antenna.

The General Electric 250 kW transmitters were built for VOA in 1960. Only four types of transmitting tubes are used throughout the entire transmitter. The vapodyne cooling system has low-pressure steam piping and a water flow of only a few gallons per minute. In contrast, a water-cooled system requires high pressure and a flow of several hundred gallons per minute. Only 17 gals. are required in this vapodyne system. These 250 kW transmitters are used for intermediate length paths and/or paths which are not quite so difficult propagationally. The Gates 50 kW transmitters are of rather conventional design, air cooled. They are used for short and propagationally fairly easy paths.

VOA's Greenville station serves the following main functions.

- 1) It provides primary SW coverage of Latin America and portions of Europe and Africa directly from the U.S.
- 2) It provides an exceptionally high-quality SW signal to overseas VOA relay stations for instantaneous SW and MW retransmissions to all of Europe and the Middle East and SW retransmissions to all of Africa, the Near East, and South Asia. On the primary coverage map, the contour in the direction of Latin America indicates a median signal level of 2.0 mV per meter on the optimum frequency band during the peak evening listening hours. (The contours cover the entirety of Latin America except the Tierra del Fuego and North-West Mexico areas, Ed.). The contours in the direction of Europe and Africa are similar, but for 1.0 mV per meter. (They cover Europe as far east as central Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia, and in the north touch Finland. In Africa, they reach Libya, Mali and Ghana. Ed.)

...F. Wayne Rhine, Chief of Technical Operations, VOA, extracted from IEEE Transactions on Broadcasting, June, 1968, via D. Henderson

WNYW joins CBS. CBS radio programming will be broadcast to Europe, Central and South America and Africa via shortwave through a newly consummated agreement with Radio New York Worldwide, WNYW. The station will send programming, but not network commercials, overseas via the Scituate, Mass., transmitters. The station will sell commercial time on its own. The network pays no compensation to the station, but WNYW will reimburse CBS for the programming.

THE SX-130 RECEIVER - By Hallicrafters

In our particular organization, the SX-130 receivers seem to be unknown, and is possessed by less than a dozen members, according to a casual glance through each FRENDX. The reason for this probably lies in the class factor. A quick look at the resources of our members shows that there are two general classes of receivers predominating: the less-than-\$100 receiver, and the more-than-\$300 receiver. I'm inclined to think that most serious DX-ers graduate from the smaller receivers to the larger, more professional models due to that fact of serious dedication. Thus, the middle class receivers of the \$100-\$200 range are largely unfamiliar.

For those SWL/DX-ers whose funds are limited yet who want a professional communications receiver, the SX-130 would seem ideal. Examination of the SX-130 shows a 9-tube, 2-I.F. stage circuit which produces excellent reception varying in sensitivity from about 6 mv on the tropical bands to about 1 mv on the higher frequencies (at 10 db down S/N). The basic receiver has a separate R.F. gain, antenna trimmer, crystal phasing from about 5 to 2 KHz. bandwidth, upper and lower SSB, and ANL circuitry. Of course, an S-meter is included. The crystal phasing is effective and succeeds in cutting out side interference as close as 5 kHz. on equal strength QRM. That is, one should have little trouble filtering out RAI on 11810 kHz. while trying to tune R.Sweden on 11805 kHz. As with most string-drawn, sliderule scale bandspreads, dial accuracy on high frequencies is less than ideal, but is considerably better than a vast majority. Bandspread on the tropical bands up to 25 m. is amazing to excellent, respectively. I have no trouble reading 2-3 kHz. differences on the tropical bands. Close calibration and careful tuning might give closer tolerances. The receiver is adequately stable after warm-up. The SX-130 is an ideal receiver in that it readily lends itself to harmonious use with outside equipment. The Ameco PCE-P is a particularly compatible piece of equipment giving no less than 20 db gain on any band and in some cases as much as 60 db. For some reason, the crystal calibrator cannot be used to good effect in conjunction with the pre-amplifier on the SX-130. I find that I must switch off one while using the other, as a loud heterodyne squeal is generated. Other gear readily attached are the crystal calibrator and Q-multiplier.

The front bandspread dial is quite large. I have removed the glass front and obliterated the Amateur bandspread numbering with acetone solvent (Drastic measures, Ed. It is plain that you are a broadcast DX-er. Ed.) After backing the glass with white paper, I remounted it into the receiver front presenting a completely blank, white dial. By drawing several horizontal lines across the face of the glass with ruler and felt-tip pen, I have managed to construct my own accurate SW band readings scale. It is easy to do this, using the crystal calibrator, WWV, and known frequencies. Voilà! Anyone interested in this technique might send a card if more details are wanted. I'm certain the same technique could be applied with other receivers. It beats graph paper to smithereens! (Congratulations. Sounds excellent. Ed.)

Other items concerning the SX-130 receiver are: a separate 8 ohm speaker is needed at extra cost if one desires. Of course, standard 2000-ohm headphones are simply plugged into the front. Complete coverage from 540 kHz. to 31 MHz. is provided in an AM and 3 shortwave positions. 25 meters is receivable on two of the SW positions; however, it is odd to me why the 25 meter band is slightly more productive and selective as received on the higher position. At a basic cost of \$200, the SX-130 could be profitably mated with other external pieces as mentioned above for a total cost of less than \$275, added on as could be afforded.

YOUR ARTICLES, TYPEWRITTEN AND DOUBLE-SPACED, ARE ALWAYS WELCOMED BY S.W.C.

The SX-130 Receiver(Continued)

In my opinion, the SX-130 has all the sensitivity needed and will produce excellent DX consistently; selectivity is excellent; stability is not unsatisfactory but might be better (perhaps I am too much of a stickler for perfection). General performance will satisfy the tastes of most DXers as well as SWL's. The improvements needed to make this receiver competitive with the kings are: better stability, wider bandwidth or direct readout, better filtering devices, and perhaps a heavier-duty chassis with beefier knobage. (How's that for a description?).

...Edward C. Shaw
6350 Blanchard Road
La Mesa, California 92041

Meet your Shortwave Editor. As some of you have asked to hear a little bit about the man behind the typewriter, and we have some extra space in this bumper Christmas Shortwave Center, here goes.

I was born in Britain in 1940, and, although now a permanent resident of the U.S., I am a British subject. I began DX-ing in Newcastle upon Tyne, where the coals come from, in the early winter of 1957/58. On shortwave, the first station I logged was Urunchi, Sinkiang Province, China, on 7050 kHz., to which I used to listen in amazement each night as it peaked shortly after signing on, around 2300 GMT, in Uighur, with very strange music. This was my first catch, and I was fascinated by it and frightened of losing it (for then, I did not even understand the elementary principles of tuning). This was just on a household receiver, and I did not realize exactly what it was at the time, and the first station which I was able unhesitatingly to identify, and to report, was HCJB (like most other beginning SWL's, I suppose).

DX-ing on shortwaves and medium waves have always gone hand in hand for me, and some of my best MW QSL's from England included what I believe was the last verie from Emissora de Goa before it was captured by the Indians; the first from the then unlisted Radio Sahara; and what I believe is the first QSL from Ascension Is., when Continental Electronics of Dallas was conducting tests, on MW 1205 kHz., relaying BBC World Service and hoping to get the BBC contract, which was, in fact, awarded to Marconi of England. (My QSL letter came from Dallas). Latin America was my chief SW DX interest, my earliest veries being from La Voz Dominicana in Cd. Trujillo and Radio Commerce in Port-au-Prince. My first non-household receiver was an ex-military Marconi CR-100, which was a good set, though it cost less than \$60. While in Europe, I was able to attend a Swedish DX convention; I have always been closely linked with DX clubs and DX-ers in Sweden and Finland, and, besides my NASWA responsibilities, I edit a monthly English-language page entitled "Letter from the Pacific" in the Finnish paper, DX-Kuuntelija, and am a contributing editor to Sweden's Eter-Aktuellt.

After graduating from Cambridge, I moved to the U.S. and began work on my doctorate at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. Although now in Hawaii, I am still enrolled there and expect to receive my Ph.D. from I.U. within the next few months. My dissertation is on the Papiamentu language of Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao. I am at present Assistant Professor of European Languages at the University of Hawaii. My equipment here includes an HQ-180 and an SP-600, although I have ordered the new Galaxy R-550, as yet undelivered. My general interests are among non-English-speaking stations, and my three favorite countries at present are Peru, Indonesia and Bolivia. I am an official monitor for NHK, BBC, Vatican Radio, R.Nederland and Rádio RSA. Besides NASWA, of which I am a BoD member, I am in AFDKO, NZDXRA, ASWLC, NRC, MWC, ARC, ADDX, SDXF and SDXK. ...Richard E. Wood

REALISTIC DX-150

The DX-150 is a solid-state receiver, made in Japan for Radio Shack, and providing continuous coverage from 535 kHz. to 30 MHz. in four bands. There is an electrical bandspread for the ham bands, a product detector, an i.f. noise limiter, an a.g.c. circuit that can be switched from slow to fast attack, a b.f.o. pitch control, r.f. and audio gain controls, an antenna trimmer, a receive-standby switch, headphone jack and S-meter.

The receiver has 19 bipolar transistors and 13 diodes in a single conversion superheterodyne. The set can be operated from either 115 V, a.c., or 12 V., d.c.; for \$7.95 a power supply accessory can be purchased which will permit the receiver to run from 8 flashlight batteries or a car cigarette lighter. There is a built-in speaker but this is poor, and if you plan to listen much without headphones it is advisable to buy the optional exterior speaker for \$7.95. The receiver sells for \$119.95.

The DX-150 is 6½ inches high, 14 1/8 in. wide, 9¼ in. deep and weighs 14 lb. It is quite attractive in appearance, having a front panel which is an extrusion of brushed aluminum contrasting with a dark gray cabinet. There are easy-to-handle, good-sized solid aluminum dial knobs and two string-drive dials with negligible backlash.

GOOD POINTS: The receiver requires no warm-up period and so far as we have been able to tell, there is no detectable drift whatsoever. It is easily dialed and the calibration is accurate and steady for a receiver in this price range.

The greatest virtue of the DX-150 is its fine sensitivity. It picks up virtually any signal if there is any to be picked up. With this receiver in the first 7 months of operation, with no experience whatsoever, we logged 83 countries (69 verified) in all continents. These included Hanoi, Taipei, Iran, New Zealand, India and nearly all the European countries. And the price is right - you certainly get your money's worth.

BAD POINTS: The AM broadcast band reception is poor. If your love is MW reception, get another receiver. And of course on any band you will not get the pinpoint calibration of a more expensive set.

But the main defect of the DX-150 is lack of selectivity. There is no way to notch out the heterodynes, and filter out the stations from one to another. The busier bands at popular hours become a welter of sound some nights. This is only a single-conversion heterodyne and the spurious images, the "ghosts", are a vexing problem. As we look back in our log, now being a trifle more experienced, we see that the first station we ever heard must have been a "ghost", Moscow on 10300!

This is the major flaw. Minor vexations are a noise limiter that has no discernible effect and an S-meter which tends to stick and at best only reflects how far you have turned up the RF gain knob.

SUMMARY: The DX-150 brings in stations galore although it sometimes can't separate them and often gives you several "ghosts" of the same station. But at its price it is an excellent set for the beginner, as we are, or perhaps for the person who wants to take one step in between the most inexpensive receivers and the big leagues.

...Al Sizer

(Fine report, Al. But if a beginner or intermediate DX-er with \$119.95 to spend asked me, I would say...get a good used model or one of the smaller Hammarlunds.REW)

THANK-YOU POST-CARDS TO IATIN AMERICA

Inquiries conducted among Latin American broadcasters have shown that many Latin broadcasters are not interested in a one-time contact with a distant listener from whom they hear once, to whom they send a verification (or pennant, or other reply), and who then is never heard from again. This is why many L.A. stations have stopped verifying after a short period.

If possible, the DX-er should try to establish a more permanent relationship with the station which has replied to his initial letter. At the very least, he should send a brief, surface-mail postcard with a few polite words of thanks.

Pleasant results may ensue. A pennant, if not received the first time, may arrive in a second or third letter from the station, as a special token of friendship. And you can help your fellow DX-ers who will report the station later.

To give an example of such a pleasant reaction to a thank-you post-card, I received a nice letter, etc., from a station in Costa Rica, four or five months ago. I sent an airmail thank-you postcard with a view of Hawaii; a few days ago, a special-delivery registered airmail parcel arrived, containing three huge pennants, a record of Costa Rican folk music, and a lovely card showing the national flower.

The following texts should be used creatively, not copied slavishly. The accents, on "senor", etc., are very important!

(your city, date)

Estimado señor:

Dear Sir:

Estimados señores:

Dear Sirs:

Muchas gracias por su amable contestación a mi reportaje de recepción
Many thanks for your kind reply to my reception report

y por su confirmación de mi recepción.
and for your reception confirmation.

(Or:) Mil gracias por su amabilidad en enviarme su carta de fecha (date...),
A thousand thanks for your kindness in sending your letter dated... ,
así como por el banderín (la postal) (las postales) (la información) (el recuerdo)
and for the pennant (the postcard) (the postcards) (the information) (the souvenir)
(el cajón de cigarros) (las estampillas) y su tarjeta verficatoria.
(the box of cigars) (the stamps) and your verification card.

Espero poder continuar nuestro contacto (nuestra amistad).

I hope to be able to continue our contact (our friendship).

Más una vez, muchas gracias.

Again, many thanks.

Atentamente (Cordialmente),

Yours faithfully (yours sincerely),

(sign your name; do not just type it).

(Note: The above article was produced by the A.N.A.R.C. QSL Committee, and has been distributed to all affiliated clubs via their ANARC Representatives. REM).

THE DX-ER'S NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION: TO CONTRIBUTE TO ALL SECTIONS OF
FRENDX: LOG REPORT, QSL REPORT, NEWSROOM, SHORTWAVE CENTER, OPEN MIKE,
FLASH SHEET...AND TO PUBLICIZE NASWA AMONG HIS DX-ING FRIENDS.



QSL REPORT



GREGG CALKIN - EDITOR
402 NEEDHAM STREET
FREDERICTON, N.B., CANADA

RUSSIAN REGIONALS

Bruce Churchill, of Monterey, California reports that Mrs. Markhamat Tadjieva of Radio Tashkent (Uzbek S.S.R.) was kind enough to translate his report to Radio Alma-Ata into Russian, and forward it to Alma-Ata for him. Previously, Mrs. Tadjieva has helped Bruce and other DXers get verifications from Radio Hanoi. These acts put her on record as one of the better friends of the DXer on the international scene. However, as with others who have done much to aid DXers obtain QSLs, her favors should not be abused, and thanks given when due.

MALDIVE ISLANDS

Bruce Churchill also comments on a recent QSL from the Maldives Islands. The QSL reads in part: "...and confirm that the material contained therein is substantially accurate/inaccurate. The inaccuracies are based on: timings/programme material/frequencies/identification." As can be seen, this is an excellent example of how a station should show its check for a report's accuracy. They may be slow, but they are accurate, and those with outstanding reports should be patient. The card is mimeod with a drawing of the islands and the seal of the country in black on a green card.

RED FACE DEPT

In the October Frenx, two QSLs were listed for Biafra on 3980 kHz. These cards were, of course, not for a Biafran reception, but for Nigeria. Although Radio Biafra did in 1967 utilize this channel, the station dropped it with the evacuation of Enugu. It is now a regional station of the ABC, and is verified through Lagos. My apologies to the two gentlemen concerned. Biafra is still up for grabs. Who will be first?

SCOREBOARD

Its time for SCOREBOARD again, and this month, in keeping with the new format, we are dealing with ASIA. The abbreviations used are as follows: HIC = Countries Heard; VIC = Countries Verified; HIS = Stations Heard; VIS = Stations Verified.

N°. Reporter/State/Province	HIC/VIC		HIS/VIS		ASIA		ASIAN PRIZED/kHz
					HIC/VIC		
1. Don Jensen, Wisconsin	198	194	---	---	57	55	Dili, Timor, 3268 kHz
2. Bob Padula, Australia	194	181	---	1659	60	54	Rangoon, Burma, 5040
3. Barry Williams, New Zealand	192	180	---	1792	57	52	Quetta, Pakistan, 3915
4. Gerry L. Dexter, Wisconsin	182	179	702	487	49	46	R. Sa'na, Yemen, 5805
5. Bill S. Sparks, California	177	167	---	381	56	52	Dili, Timor, 3268 kHz
6. Jan Tunér, Sweden	176	148	---	390	52	37	R. Hong kong, 3940
7. Dan Henderson, Maryland	175	145	---	---	52	40	ZBW3, Hong kong, 3940
8. Wendel Craighead, Kansas	171	153	---	---	49	43	PCNG, New Guinea 6070
9. Alan H. Roth, Connecticut	169	153	434	224	44	34	Radio Goa, 15385 kHz
10. Richard Wood, Hawaii	169	82	534	146	56	23	VTVN, Dalat, 6115 kHz

11. Marlin A. Field, Michigan	165	153	523	378	40	36	RRI Sorong, 4672 kHz
12. Beli-Matti Kuparinen, Finland	157	124	250	171	50	38	R. Hong Kong, 3940 kHz
13. Gregg A. Calkin, N. B.	157	139	186	160	39	35	Dushanbe, Tadjik, 4635
14. Edward Shaw, California	150	117	227	173	46	32	Celebes Is., 4753 kHz
15. Keith Kwiecien, Nevada	150	90	160	90	45	20	Malaysia Sabah, 4970
16. Bruce W. Churchill, Calif.	146	117	---	---	46	36	R. Nepal, 4600 kHz
17. Del Hirst, Texas	143	97	329	101	44	26	RRI Sorong, 4872 kHz
18. René Chiccoine, P. Q.	142	134	---	---	---	---	-----
19. Bill Flynn, California	141	141	---	292	27	27	Aden B.S., 7170 kHz
20. Bill Matthews, Pennsylvania	139	117	281	160	35	33	VTWN, S. Viet., 9755
21. Don W. Billingsley, Calif.	132	106	---	---	40	30	R. Dif. Nat Lao, 6130
22. William Via, Maryland	131	118	240	137	35	27	BBC FE Service, 11750
23. Bruno Colapietro, New York	125	113	210	183	28	22	South Vietnam, 9620 kHz
24. Bob Hagerman, Michigan	125	97	233	119	30	20	R. Malaysia, 6175 kHz
25. Chris Lobdell, Massachusetts	125	91	183	113	30	21	Afghanistan, 15265 kHz
26. Bill Eddings, Pennsylvania	122	103	168	151	28	21	Mongolia, 10885 kHz
27. Mike Kamp, Texas	120	105	192	139	33	26	-----
28. Larry A. Lundberg, Minnesota	114	88	393	261	---	---	-----
29. Mike Macken, Massachusetts	114	59	---	---	30	9	Radio Pakistan, 17945
30. Richard D'Angelo, New York	113	65	---	---	27	11	Kabul, Afghan. 15265
31. Robert H. Wilkner, Florida	112	55	---	61	26	8	YDF6, Djakarta, 9865
32. Gary Mickle, California	111	89	212	133	33	23	Phnom Penh, 4994 kHz
33. Robert Getman, Wisconsin	111	85	213	98	29	17	Alma-Ata, 9380 kHz
34. Brent Wolfson, California	110	56	153	62	30	13	Radio Nepal, 9590 kHz
35. Alex T. Prim, Missouri	109	81	112	81	24	17	Malaysia, 11900 kHz
36. George Schnabel, N.Y.	106	81	---	---	24	17	-----
37. Art Poulis, Massachusetts	93	73	---	73	24	15	Port Moresby, 9520 kHz
38. Steve Kamp, Texas	92	72	238	113	18	10	Daru, 3305 kHz
39. Barry Glasberg, N.Y.	91	66	148	80	23	12	Hanoi, 15015
40. Norm Jacobson, Wisconsin	89	75	110	83	21	13	NHK, Japan, 15135 kHz
41. John Zaharek, Connecticut	87	76	141	105	14	11	VOFC, Taiwan, 15125
42. Charles J. Artiss, Michigan	87	71	148	107	17	12	VLT4, Port Moresby 4890
43. Alvin Sizer, Connecticut	87	69	110	69	20	13	VOFC, Taiwan, 17720 kHz
44. H. Price Kagey, Penna.	84	55	92	59	23	11	R. Afghanistan, 15265
45. Bruce Reynolds, Missouri	80	69	---	---	15	12	R. Tashkent, 9600 kHz
46. John L. Osborne, Ontario	77	63	111	74	13	8	VLT4, Papua, 4890 kHz
47. Stanley D. Mayo, Maine	76	74	---	---	17	15	Ceylon, 15230 kHz
48. John Mraz, Pennsylvania	76	58	99	66	19	7	VOFC, Taiwan, 15125
49. Dan Trigilio, Connecticut	75	10	---	10	15	1	R. Tashkent, 9600 kHz
50. William G. Caldwell, Calif.	74	57	---	---	---	---	-----
51. Luis S. Valdivieso, N.Y.	73	51	73	51	9	4	-----
52. Harry Smith, Ohio	72	62	81	70	14	10	AIR, India, 15265 kHz
53. Michael Silverstein, N.Y.	72	50	87	60	11	5	R. Pakistan, 11875 kHz
53. Kim Elliott, Indiana	72	50	101	59	12	6	Hanoi, N. Viet; 11840
55. Bruce T. Goldman, N.Y.	71	56	100	66	7	4	Kol Yisrael, 9009 kHz
56. J. D. Thornton, California	70	69	---	---	18	17	RRI/Indonesia, 9865 kHz
57. Donald F. Herbert, Penna.	70	43	---	---	7	5	NHK/Japan, 15135 kHz
58. Craig Koukol, Illinois	70	38	81	43	16	8	Kabul, Afghan. 15265
59. Bob Kirkpatrick, B. C.	69	66	69	66	15	14	Israel, 9009 kHz
60. Walt Fair, Texas	69	29	---	34	12	5	VOFK, Seoul, 9640 kHz
61. Douglas Anderson, Florida	68	61	100	67	9	6	Far East Netwk; 11750
62. Bob Citronberg, N. Y.	68	60	71	64	13	4	R. Pakistan, 17945 kHz
63. D. J. Weber, Ohio	68	60	---	---	---	---	-----
64. James S. Wilkier, Missouri	68	58	68	58	12	10	Radio Ceylon, 15230 kHz
65. Marty Kane, N. J.	68	51	81	53	18	12	Radio Iran, 15135 kHz
66. Henry Michalenka, R. I.	65	56	7	54	11	7	VLT4, Papua, 4890 kHz
67. Jerry M. Stuart, Oklahoma	65	55	---	86	12	10	FEW Tokyo, 15260 kHz

NASWA-FRENDX

SHORTWAVE CENTRE

DECEMBER 1968

NASWA-FRENDX	SHORTWAVE CENTRE	DECEMBER 1968
68. Andrew Rugg, P. Q.	64 60 109 101 8 7	BBC Fas East Sce, 11775
69. Walter R. Miscichowski, N.Y.	64 42 --- --- 8 5	Taipei, Taiwan
70. Richard Murphy, Texas	64 40 79 41 21 8	Kuching, Sarawak
71. Alan Jeeves, Pennsylvania	64 19 88 20 10 4	Radio Iran, 15135
72. Rowland Archer, New York	63 54 72 53 9 8	BBC Cyprus, 7140 kHz
73. Rudolph Menna, Penna.	62 38 65 38 13 5	Hanoi, 11760 kHz
74. Bob Penn, Georgia	61 49 72 55 13 9	Kuwait, 21525 kHz
75. Thomas J. Daly, New York	61 31 69 34 12 5	TAU/Ankara, 15160 kHz
76. Paul Moore, Ohio	60 42 60 42 11 8	Yerevan, 17775 kHz
77. Kevin Brown, Michigan	60 35 78 38 14 5	FEBC, Manila, 15385 kHz
78. Greg Barman, Illinois	59 22 72 24 8 1	Radio Japan, 17825 kHz
79. Larry Zamora, Texas	58 50 65 61 3 3	Radio Lebanon, 11965 kHz
80. Robert Moser, Illinois	58 44 -- 70 13 7	HSK9, Bangkok, 11670 kHz
81. John Forsythe, P. Q.	58 38 64 41 9 5	Beirut, Lebanon, 11965
82. Michael J. Sath, New York	58 33 68 34 8 4	V. of Vietnam, 11840
83. David M. Baltimore, Penna.	56 50 58 52 11 7	Radio Japan, 15135 kHz
84. Geoff Oates, B. C.	56 46 75 63 15 12	R. France Asie, 15430
85. Len Hoskins, Wisconsin	56 36 68 45 7 3	Radio Ankara, Turkey
86. Bert Adams, Ontario	55 46 -- -- 10 6	Taipei, Taiwan, 17890
87. A. A. Jinkinson, Ontario	53 43 -- -- 4 2	Radio Japan, 11780 kHz
88. Ken Lyon, New York	52 46 67 46 6 2	AIR/India, 15265 kHz
89. John T. Soneff, Louisiana	52 45 57 49 6 6	-----
90. Chris Kennedy, Maryland	51 41 53 41 8 6	VOFC, Taipei, 17720 kHz
91. R. C. Standish, Ohio	51 25 53 25 4 2	Radio Japan, 15105 kHz
92. Dale Landolt, Illinois	50 18 60 18 - -	Radio Japan, 17825 kHz
93. Lee Boggus, Georgia	49 38 58 46 5 2	VOFC, Taipei, 15125
94. John W. Banta, New York	48 39 53 44 9 4	AIR/Delhi, 15165 kHz
94. Audie Kaufman, N. Y.	48 39 63 48 5 3	Lebanon, 11965 kHz
96. Irwin Glasberg, P. Q.	48 14 59 15 5 1	Radio Peking, 31 mb.
97. Charles F. Davis, N. C.	46 32 46 32 6 3	Beirut, 11600 kHz
98. Norm Perdue, California	45 39 45 39 8 6	FEBC/Philippines, 17810
99. Bruce Klemens, N. J.	45 38 54 43 5 4	AIR/India, 15265 kHz
100. J. R. Mappin, Washington	45 20 71 37 6 -	-----
101. Andy Rodau, New York	44 27 53 35 6 3	Kol Zion, Israel, 9625
101. Dennis P. Driscoll, N. C.	44 27 50 27 6 2	Ankara, 15160 kHz
103. W. P. Kilroy, D. C.	44 26 49 27 6 3	Ankara, 15160 kHz
104. Ken Sedlacek, Nebraska	44 15 48 17 6 -	-----
105. Edward Kelly, Pennsylvania	44 14 44 14 8 -	-----
106. Larry Maroney, Missouri	43 33 45 35 2 2	Radio Peking, 15135
107. Chris Stark, Nova Scotia	42 39 -- -- 5 4	AIR/India - New Delhi
108. Trev. Burke, B. C.	41 39 73 68 5 5	VOFC, Taiwan
109. Peter Rudolph, California	41 28 45 32 6 5	-----
110. John A. Figliozzi, New York	41 6 47 6 4 -	-----
111. Bill Vogt, Illinois	40 35 55 47 4 3	VOFC, Taiwan, 17720
112. John De Smith, Minnesota	40 30 45 32 5 3	Lebanon, 11925 kHz
113. Joey Nonnast, Texas	40 25 -- -- - -	-----
114. Joseph A. Breton, Mass.	39 33 39 36 2 2	Radio Japan, 15135 kHz
115. Dennis A. Doonan, Wisconsin	39 21 48 24 2 2	Beirut, Lebanon
116. Bob Shaffee II, New York	39 17 43 17 3 2	NHK/Tokyo, Japan, 15135
117. Scott Moeller, Pennsylvania	38 24 44 28 5 2	R. Lebanon, 11785 kHz
118. Paul Manning, Massachusetts	36 7 39 7 3 -	-----
119. Al Rasmussen, New Jersey	34 23 37 25 2 1	-----
120. Ken Hildreth, Illinois	33 24 40 29 4 1	Radio Japan, Tokyo
121. Arthur L. Skopec, New York	32 27 40 34 3 3	Tokyo, Japan, 15135 kHz
122. R. E. Estand, Texas	31 30 47 38 4 3	DZF2, FEBC, 11920 kHz
123. Brian Goedke	30 20 50 20 1 1	Moscow via Asia 9680
124. John Semeneck, Alberta	28 21 30 23 4 4	Yerevan, 12,000 kHz
125. Eddie L. Gafford, Kentucky	27 22 34 25 1 -	-----

126. Don Dinkmeyer, Illinois	27	19	35	--	4	1	Radio Japan, 17825 kHz
127. Bob Peritz, New York	26	18	--	--	2	-	-----
128. Rick Kolb, Ohio	26	12	27	12	3	1	-----
129. John A. Eggs, Ontario	24	22	27	23	1	1	Radio Peking, China
130. Gary A. Galo, Vermont	24	20	29	23	-	-	-----
131. Dutee R. Yaghjian, Mass.	21	11	21	11	2	2	Radio Peking, China
132. Richard Miller, Virginia	20	17	20	17	1	1	Radio Peking, China
133. Paul Cunnam, Massachusetts	20	17	--	--	1	1	-----
134. Roger S. Horie, Idaho	20	12	24	14	7	3	Voice of Free China
135. John Carson, Pennsylvania	16	13	17	14	1	-	-----

And that is SCOREBOARD for December! The next edition will appear in the February QSL REPORT. In February we shall take a look at EUROPE, the number of countries heard and verified plus the best QSL from this continent for each member. Don't forget to send in your revised totals by the January 15th deadline.

QSL REPORT

- AFGHANISTAN: Radio Kabul, 15265, card in 2 weeks airmail. 3 IRCs sent (Burnett, Calif) in 35 days with full verification data; IRCs also sent (Koukol, Illinois)
- ALBANIA: Tirana, 6300/7300/9510, folder card featuring national flag in red, by (Ga.) seamail in 2-4 months. Complete data (Artiss, Mich; Lyndberg, Minn; Lobdell, Mass; Penn)
- ANGOLA: Radio Clube de Angola, Luanda, sent colorful card with jungle scene with elephant, via airmail in 2 months; for 4867 kHz. 3 IRCs (Lobdell, Mass.) Calif
- ARGENTINA: R. El Mundo, 9710, colorful card and nice pennant in 3 mos; seamail (Caldwell)
- ASCENSION IS: BBC Atlantic relay, card and sked by air in 4 wks for 15105 (Stark, NS) 11865, 4 months (Weber, Ohio) 15260, via London in 51 days (Wastradowski, Washington)
- AUSTRALIA: Radio Australia, 9580/11710/L7870/21740, card, rpt forms and sked in 2-3 months average. Card features either Australian flower, or Kangaroo. Full data (Hurst, Stark, Estand, Nonnast, Reed, Artiss)
- VLH9, Melbourne, 9680, card seamail in 3 months. No IRCs. Full data (Reed)
- VLX9, Perth, regular ABC card by air for 9610, in 11 days (Zamora, Texas)
- 2 months (Penn, Georgia) 32 days by air (Koukol, Illinois)
- AUSTRIA: Vienna, 9770, card with detailed prog. sked in 2 mos by air (Clements, Calif)
- BELGIUM: ORU, Brussels, 9615/6125, card, sked and mailbag sheet in 2½ wks. Card features map of Belgium. (Penn, Ga; Lyon, N.Y.) 1 week (Murphy, Texas)
- BOLIVIA: Radio La Cruz del Sur, 5025, card w/llana and antenna towers, letter seamail from Hazen C. Parent (Jacobson, Wisconsin)
- BONAIRE: Radio Nederland, 15220, card of Eddie Startz in 1 wk (Gassberg, P.Q.) 11 days (Wastradowski, Wash.) 1 month by airmail (Artiss, Michigan)
- Trans World Radio, folder card and sked in 1 wk airmail. IRCs sent and full data on card (Hulsen, Tennessee)
- BRAZIL: Radio Globo, 6035, card airmail in 3 months. 1-IRC sent; full data (Lyon, NY)
- Radio Maua, Rio, 9705, letter, all data, specific, plus sked and sticker from Fausto Serpa, Diretor de Broadcasting. 3 months seamail (Wood, Hawaii)
- BRUNEI: Radio Brunei, 4865 kHz, card verifying data excepting time, by airmail from the Deputy Chief Engineer. Card depicts mosque and map of Borneo w/Radio Brunei in capitals (Shaw, California)
- BULGARIA: Sofia, 9700, card showing Sofia University, in 6 weeks registered mail. 2 IRCs (Kelly, Pa) card depicting Bachkovo Monastery, plus letter from the Director of Reception Reports, sending small pennant flag of Bulgaria, plus sked. 5 wks a/mail (Caldwell, California) 10 wks (Penna, Ga) 70 days (Estand, Texas) 9 wks (Nonnast, Texas) 5 months (Weber, Ohio)
- CAMEROUN: Radio Buea, 3970, personal airletter from Tanyi A. Tabe for report of Sept/67. 14 months! (Roth, Connecticut)

CANADA: Radio Canada, 15320, sent letter in 40 days and card in 31 days (Wastradowski, Washington) 23 days; no IRCs (Lewis, Nebraska).

CBC Northern Sec, 9625/15190, card with full data in 5 months surface mail.

(Edmonds, Iowa) 2½ months featuring Eskimo sculpture (Penn, Georgia)

CFCN, Calgary, Alberta, 6030, card showing xmtr in 1 week; full data (Clements)

CJCK, Cape Breton B/C, Sydney, N.S., 6010, card with date only in 1 week.

Returned by IRC (Hurst, Md.)

CANARY ISLANDS: Radio Nacional de España, Tenerife, sent regular card for 11600 in 94 days. V/S: Juan de Rojas. IIC sent (Koukol, Ill.) 5 months (Clements, Calif.) 42 days for 15360. (Archer, N.Y.)

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: Radio Bangui, 5035, sends OCORA card in 11 days for rpt w/ 3 IRCs (Burnett, California)

CEYLON: Radio Ceylon, Colombo, 15230, form letter and sked by air in 4 months. 2 IRCs sent (Jacobsen, Wisconsin) 55 days from P.W.S. Perera (Koukol, Illinois) 9720, letter while temporarily out of cards. 3 months airmail (Clements, California)

VOA, Colombo, 11835, new card in 6 days. V/S: Opal Lau (Burnett, California) 9 days (Penn, Georgia)

CHILE: Radio Minería, 9753, letter and pennant airmail in 11 weeks. V/S: Luis Hernan Videla Pacheco, Gerente. 2 IRCs sent. Date of rpt given only (Pappas, Ill) in English & Spanish for 6070. 108 days after Spanish f/up. Original rpt in English. 1-IRC sent (Padula, Australia)

CHINA: Peking, card w/drawing of Mao, also "Peking Review", "China Pictorial" and/or other assorted bks in up to 2½ months. (Driscoll, N.C.; Glassberg, P.Q.; Lyon, N.Y.; Estand, Texas; Penn, Ga; Murphy, Texas; Wastradowski, Washington)

COLOMBIA: La Voz del Llano, Villavicencio, 6115, letter and atlas of Colombia. 3 wks airmail from Bernardo Otero Lafaurie, Sub-Gerente (Wood, Hawaii)

Radio Nacional de Colombia, personal letter from German Pinzon M., Director, in 10 days. Rpted in Spanish; reply in same. No IRCs (Akins, Mo.) 15335, 10 wks (Michalenka, RI) 3 weeks airmail; date only (Lyon, N.Y.) 2½ months (Lobdell, Mass.) 5 weeks; IRCs sent (Forsythe, P.Q.) 17862 (special Papal transmission) rpted in Spanish with 4 IRCs (Padula, Australia)

Radio Pacifico, Cali, 6055, letter and pennant by airmail in 11 days. V/S: Julia Rodas C., Secretaria (Wood, Hawaii)

CONGO: O.R.T.F., Brazzaville, sent QSL w/map of Africa in red for 15190; in 5 months. 1-IRC sent (Brown, Michigan) 11725/15445, card for each frequency in 2 mos (Archer, NY)

COSTA RICA: TIFC, Faro del Caribe, San José, 9645, card and letter and folder on C.R. in 24 days airmail. 1-IRC (Wastradowski, Washington) 9645 from Conley P. Halcomb, CE (Lobdell, Massachusetts)

Radio Casino, 5954, letter and pennant airmail in 3 weeks. 2 IRCs returned. (Artiss, Michigan) 2 months in Spanish (Clements, California)

CUBA: card in 10 months for 6060 from Havana, features assorted foreign stamps on a blue and white bkg of island. Card is written in English and French (Curran, Mass.) 9525; 6 months (Edmonds, Iowa) 17815, 5 months after f/up (Rasmussen, N. J.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Prague, attractive yellow and black card showing Tyn Church in 1 month average, w/sked and by airmail. (Kelly, Pa; Akins, Mo; Caldwell, Calif; Glasberg, P.Q; Stark, N.S; Curran, Mass; Reed, Kansas; Clements, Calif; Davis, N.C.) 7345, cards for Aug 21, last N.A. transmission on day of invasion and Sept 10, 1st transmission in resumption of NA Sec. V/S: Vladimir Kucera. One card as above; the other, a photo of Tower of Judith Bridge in Praha (Churchill, California)

DENMARK: Radio Denmark, 9520, map card and sked in 2 wks airmail. 1-IRC (Kelly, Pa;) multi-colored map card of Denmark from S. Jackson (Penn, Georgia)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: HISD, 6090, blue and white p/card in Spanish direct from Stc. Domingo verifying report and date only. 2 weeks; 1-IRC (Kelly, Pa) 2 wks (Akins, Mo) 1 month from the Director General (Zamora, Texas; Stark, N.S.) 67 days (Lyon, N.Y.)

ECUADOR: HC2AK, 4650, letter in 23 days from Ana Sanchez de Iglarias. Mint stamps sent (Sparks, California) Address??? (GAC)

ECUADOR: HCJB, 9745, card, sked seaimail in 5 weeks. Full data (Hulser, Tennessee) card w/painting of Ecuadorian scene, plus pennant (Wastradowski, Washington)

Norea Radio (over HCJB), Quito, 9745, multi-color letter and sked from Sigbjørn Spikkeland. Seaimail in 5 weeks (Artiss, Michigan)

EL SALVADOR: YSS, San Salvador, 6070, letter in Spanish from Director: Lic. Víctor Manuel Aleman. Rpted in Spanish (NASWA form) with tape recording. 77 days seaimail (Hurst, Texas)

ENGLAND: BBC, London, card with pic of Thames River and Houses of Parliament. Rcvd 2 cards for 1st rpt. Also info on the BBC, DXing and WS sked. No IRCs (Driscoll, NC) 1½ mos (Glassberg, PQ) 11860, card in 4 months (Lyon, N.Y.) 21610, card in 2½ months (Reed, Kansas)

ESTONIAN SSR: Tallinn, 6085, card in English in 2 months, 11 days. Sked too, plus letter (Baines, N.S.)

ETHIOPIA: ETLF, Addis Ababa, card w/full data, sked and 1969 calendar, plus booklet with info on the station. 45 days. 3 IRCs sent (Banta, N.Y.) 5 months (Edmonds, Iowa) 1-2 months (Thornton, Calif; Archer, N.Y.; Davis, N.C.; Clements, California)

FINLAND: FBC, 15185, 2 cards (Radio Finland and DX Club) in 2½ weeks. Verified date and frequency. (Penn, Ga) 3 wks, 5 days by air (Stark, N.S.) regular card w/full data (Edmonds, Iowa)

FRANCE: ORTF, Paris, 15380/17850, cards, sked, seaimail in 5-6 weeks. (Lyon, Forsythe)

G.D.R. Radio Berlin International, card in 1-3 months. For 15190 and 11920 (Glassberg, PQ; Nonnast, Texas; Wastradowski, Washington; Weber, Ohio)

G.F.R. DW, Köln, card and sked in 3 wks for 12945. Card is glossy blue with map of Europe (Glassberg, P.Q.) 9545, 18 days (Artiss, Michigan) 31 days (Lewis, Neb.) 25 days (Wastradowski, Washington)

Südwestfunk, Rohdorf, 7265, card and sked in 64 days airmail. 4 IRCs sent.

Rare here (Padula, Australia) Very good, Bob (GAQ)

Radio Liberty, Lammertheim, 7155, folder card w/sked and returned tape. Rpted to Munich, rcvd from NYC. V/S: W. Edwards (Matthews, Pennsylvania)

Voice of America/Munich, card in 4 days via Washington; for 3980. V/S: Opal Lau (Glassberg, N.Y.)

GHANA: Ghana Being Corp, 11850, attractive card and sked; full data by air in 2 weeks. 2 IRCs. (Kelly, Pa) 9760, 2 wks (Glassberg, PQ) 3 months seaimail (Edmonds, Ia; Reed, Ka.)

GUATEMALA: Radio Cultural, 5955, letter and card from John Holland, w/sked. Full data and card has drawing of Quetzal bird. 1 month (Clements, California)

GUINEA: Radiodiffusion Nationale, Conakry, letter in broken English for 9650 in 21 days. Has date and verification statement. V/S: Mamadou Barry. Mint stamps sent (Koukol, Ill.)

HAITI: Radio 4VEH, Cap Haitien, 11835, folded blue card w/ "Citadelle" pic, plus sked and religious lit. 2 IRCs; 1 month by air; complete verification data (Jacobson, Wisc.)

HONDURAS: HRVC, 4820, p/card in 3 weeks. 3 IRCs. Card has full data and is stamped by Sally Erickson (Penn, Ga) card in 2 weeks airmail (Hurst, Texas) 10 days (Wastradowski, Washington)

HUNGARY: Radio Budapest, card, sked and station data in 73 days airmail. Also complete verification and info on DX Club. (Akins, Mo) 9833, 1 month (Hulser, Tenn) 7 weeks seaimail (Artiss, Michigan)

INDIA: AIR/Delhi, 15235, card and sked, books re India in 3 months airmail. 1-IRC. Full data (Stark, N.S.) 15265, 3½ months airmail. V/S: R.D. Jain. 2 IRCs (Lyon, N.Y.) 15235, 8½ wks: 1-IRC (Hurst, Md.) 78 days (Koukol, Illinois)

AIR Kurseong, 3355, letter from Asst. Station Engineer. V/S: S.K. Bhattacharjee. Replied in 21 days airmail (Williams, N.Z.)

INDONESIA: RRI Manakwari (W. Irian), 6185, letter airmail in Indonesian for rpt in same. V/S: R. Soebardi, Kepala Studio. 8 weeks (Wood, Hawaii)

IRAN: Radio Iran, 15135 sent mimeo letter, sked, travel folder, "Iran today", by regis-

ITALY: RAI, Rome, white and red card in 7 weeks average. Sked generally received separately. Card features drawing of towers and map of Italy (Wastradowski, Hulser, Reed, Nonnast, Clements)

JAPAN: NHK, Tokyo, 9505/17825/21640, card, sked and rpt forms plus survey sheet in 5 weeks. Card shows Japan map with orange letter and green background. (Penn, Ga; Artiss, Michigan; Reed, Kansas; Driscoll, N.C; Lewis, Nebraska) 21 days (Estand, Texas)

JAPAN: FEN, Tokyo, card and sked in 11 days for 11750 (Wastradowski, Washington) sends new bright red card with black picture of field firing in 32 days (Davis, NC) FEN? (GAC)

JORDAN: Amman sent card of the Bethlehem Church of the Nativity, in 2 weeks by air. 2 IRCs sent (Burnett, California)

KOREA (PDR of) Pyongyang sent 3 pamphlets on "Pusblo", but QSL lost in mail. 39 days (Glassberg, New York)

KOREA (S): Seoul, 15430, colorful card showing native dancers in costume in 2 weeks by airmail. (Caldwell, Calif) 9640, card in 2 weeks. No IRCs; full data (Murphy, Texas)

Christian Being Service, 6195, card with full data signed by Mr. E. Otto DeCamp, Director. 10 days by airmail. 2 IRCs sent. Card has pagoda scene in Korea, plus MW frequencies and call signs around the border. Station is relay of LW 640 kHz and rare (Churchill, California)

KUWAIT: KESystem, 21525, card and letter in 3½ mos. Features stamps of Kuwait and is folding type card. Reverse features map of Persian gulf. Inside has technical info on Kuwait and frequencies (Penn, Georgia)

LEBANON: Radio Liban, Beirut, 15440 kHz, card, p/card and short note in 50 days via registered mail. Full data (Weber, Ohio)

LIBERIA: EIWA, 11950, plain card in 2 months. (Clements, Calif) 22 days (Estand, Texas) VOA/Monrovia, 15445, new type of card in 11 days. Blue/red/card with polar projection of the world. V/S: Becky Evens (Penn, Ga) Old card, c. 1965 (GAC) 11 days surface (Weber, Ohio) 2 days!! 6035 kHz (Glassberg, New York)

LITHUANIAN SSR: Radio Vilnius sent card, and p/card airmail in 50 days. No IRCs sent. Complete verification data on QSL (Weber, Ohio)

LUXEMBOURG: CLT, 15350, card s/shot of towers in 44 days seemail. No IRCs. (Archer, NY) 6090, 54 days airmail showing coat of arms and towers (Glassberg, N.Y.)

MALAYSIA: Radio Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, 9665, card airmail featuring flag and map of Malaysia on reverse. Also booklets on the federation (Clements, California)

BBC/FBS, 9725, card and sked in 2 1/4 months. Card now the regular Thames/Parliament color shot. Airmail (Penn, Ga.) 11720, 60 days (Koukol, Ill.) 44 days via London (Wastradowski, Washington) 11750, 38 days. (Glassberg, N.Y.)

MALI: Radio Mali, 9745, card seemail in 255 days. 5 IRCs sent. Full data (Pappas, Ill)

MEXICO: XEUS, Hermosillo, 6015, card with their stamp and a note in Spanish and English on reverse stating XEUS is an educational station. 1 week (Clements, California)

MONACO: Trans-World Radio, 7295, folder-type QSL w/full data, sked and religious tracts. Request sent via London address, in 5 months seemail. IRCs (Edmonds, Iowa)

MOROCCO: VOA/Tangier, 5965, regular card from Opal Lau in 1 wk de Washington. No IRCs. (Murphy, Texas) 25880 kHz, card in 6 days 1st class mail. Letter explained (rather poorly) the reason for cutting out local tx IDs. V/S: G. Jacobs. (Michalenska, R.I.)

NEPAL: Radio Nepal, card from K. B. Khatri, C.E. Note on card stating they have shifted from 9590 kHz to 4795 kHz. 3 months via surface mail (Williams, New Zealand)

NETHERLANDS: Radio Nederland, 9590/9715/17810, card of Eddy Startz; antenna booklet and DX Course, per request in 2 weeks airmail. IRC sent (Kelly, Pa; Penn, Ga; Edmonds, Iowa)

NEW GUINEA: Radio Wewak, folder card (same as Rabaul) in 2 weeks from Peter Bird. For 3335 kHe. 2 IRCs sent (Burnett, California)

NEW ZEALAND: R.N.Z. (ZL-3), 9715, card in 2-2½ mos surface. (Edmonds, Ia; Reed, Kansas)

NIGERIA: NBC, Lagos, 21455, green/white flag card in 10 weeks airmail. Full data (Nonnast, Texas) 6 days only! Sked attached (Lundberg, Minnesota) 2 months (Jacobson, Wisconsin) 15255, 85 days. V/S: Harold Foote (Koukol, Illinois) 3980 (Lobdell, Mass) 1 month (Clements, Calif) card and much lit. after 3½ mos (Penn, Ga.)

Radio-Kaduna, 6090, letter and sked from H. V. Reilly, CE. By air in 3 weeks addressed to "Honolulu, Hawaii, Japan." (Wood, Hawaii) And I thought it was part of the U.S. (GAC)

NORWAY: Radio Norway, 11850, excellent verie card w/pic of "Valdres Valley". Sent large number of booklets about country and station. 8 weeks; 1-IRC sent (Driscoll, N.C.) 2½ wks (Glasberg, PQ) 11735, 7 wks (Lyon, N.Y.) 50 days (Edmonds, Iowa) 17825 from G. T. Thokle (Artiss, Michigan) 9770, card of National Palace on Independence Day, w/sked and tourist pamphlets. (Clements, California) 1 month (Wastradowski, Wash; Rasmussen, NJ)

PAFUA: Port Moresby, card and sked in 24 days for 4890. 3 IRCs (Wastradowski, Washington)

PERU: R. Atlanta, Chulucanas, 4990, letter via registered airmail from Oscar Cruz Zapata, Administrator. In 5 weeks (Dexter, Wisconsin)

PHILIPPINES: FREEC, Manila, sent yellow card w/green gicte for 15440 in 39 days. Full data, w/sked and religious information. By Airmail. 3 IRCs (Glassberg, N.Y.) 24 days via 2ndclass mail. (Murphy, Texas) 83 days for 11890 (Murphy, Texas)

VOA/Poro, 9555 kHz, sent new red/white and blue card in 8 days (Penn, Ga)

VOA/Tinang, 11715/11930, 2 cards in 2 months by airmail, from George Jacobs, Chief of Frequency Division, plus personal letter. 1st verification ever issued for Tinang? (Matthews, Pennsylvania) Excellent, Bill (GAC)

POLAND: Warsaw, 11870, card by air in 5 wks w/personal letter from S. Nowocien. Full data (Lyon, N.Y.) 11840, 55 days. 3 IRCs. Also books on Poland (Thornton, California)

PORTUGAL: Radio Portugal, 5985/9660, cards airmail in 6 months (Weber, Ohio) 11935, card and sked in 3 months airmail. No IRCs (Reed, Kansas) card and listeners magazine in 2 months; regular oversize map card. (Murphy, Texas; Penn, Ga.)

QATAR: letter airmail in 3 weeks from Box 1414, Doha. V/S: E. T. Wrathall, C.E. (Williams, N. Z.)

ROMANIA: Bucharest, 11940, card, sked and data on DX Club in 6 weeks. No IRCs sent. Card shows pelicans in the Danube Delta (Penn, Ga.) 7 weeks, card, sked and DX Club info by air (Nonnast, Texas) 5 wks (Artiss, rich) 2 months (Wood, Hawaii) cards of city of Histria and Voronet Church in 2 months by air (Matthews, Pennsylvania)

RUSSIAN S.F.S.R. (Asiatic): Khabarovsk, 17880 kHz, green card via Moscow in 4 weeks. (Baines, N. S.)

(European): Moscow, cards in 1 month by air giving full data, plus info on Radio and TV in the USSR (Akins, Penn, Lewis, Wastradowski)

RWANDA: Duetsche Welle, Kigali, 15380, card and very nice DX blue pennant, by airmail from Koin. Report sent to Kigali (Caldwell, Calif.) 2 wks airmail; 1-IRC (kyon, N.Y.) 3 weeks airmail. Card is blue and yellow map of Africa. (Penna, Ga; Edmonds, Iowa)

RYUKYU IS: VOA/Okinawa, red and blue card showing polar projection of globe in 14 days. V/S: Opal Lau (Lobdell, Mass.)

SARAWAK: Kuching, 4950, card, no data, in 12 days airmail only. 3 IRCs (Lachmann, Idaho)

SENEGAL: Dakar, pre-typed card with photo of native stringed instrument. Verified date and time only. 60 days. 2 IRCs (Davis, N. C.) 9720, 3 IRCs (Archer, N.Y.)

SINGAPORE: Radio Singapura, 11940, sent card and drawing of jungle scene by airmail in 1 month. Full data (Clements, California)

SOUTH AFRICA: Radio RSA, card in 6 weeks (Glassberg, P. Q.) 6075 (Wastradowski, Wash.) 9705, 41 days, plus 142 page general information book on S. Africa and station. No IRCs and reply by seamail. Full and complete verification data (Estand, Texas)

SPAIN: RNE, 9760, color photocard showing bldg interior. sked, in 9 days airmail. No time given, and IRCs not used (Estand, Texas) in 20 days w/sked (Lundberg, Minn.) silk pennant in reply to a thank-you note for their QSL (Estand, Texas)

SUDAN: usual letter for 7200 kHz in 7 weeks airmail. 1-IRC sent. Also sked. Report covered 55 minutes of programming; it is possible that the relatively few QSLs emerging from this station may be due to an insufficiency of identifiable material when reporting (Padula, Australia)

SWEDEN: Stockholm, 11805, card, sked in only 12 days airmail (Wastradowski, Washington)

SWITZERLAND: ICRC, 7210, card by air in 2 wks from G. Penard (Michalenka, R. I.)

TAHITI: O.R.T.F., Papeete, 11825, card and sked in 1 month airmail. Card features mermaid in a sheet flying through the air. All in French including sked (Clements, Cal.)

TCHAD: Fort-Lamy, 4904.5 kHz, card by air in 13 days. Rpted in French w/IRCs and stamps in care of C.E. Used NASWA form. (Henderson, Maryland)

TURKEY: Radio Ankara, 15160, card and sked in 18 wks. 1-IRC sent (Hurst, Md.) V/S: Selma Aydiner (Murphy, Texas) 6 months (Soneff, La.) 193 days air (Thornton, Calif.;

UKRAINIAN S.S.R. Radio Kiev, card with limited data. Frequency not given. (Glassberg, P. Q.) 15400, 4 months airmail. 1-IRC (Lyon, N.Y.) 15270, 5 months (Artiss, Michigan) 3 months by air (Clements, California)

U.A.R. Cairo, 9475, card in 6 months w/sked. 1st verie lost in mail (Lundberg, Minn.)

U.S.A. VOA/Greenville, red/white/blue card with polar projection, in 8 days surface mail. No IRCS. Location and date only given (Estand, Texas) 9650, 9 days. V/S: Opal Lau (Glassberg, N. Y.)

VOA/Bethany, card in 6 days from Washington (Glassberg, N. Y.)

VOA/Delano, card in 6 days from Washington (Glassberg, N. Y.)

VOA/Dixon, card in 12 days from Washington (Glassberg, N. Y.)

WINB, Red Lion, Pennsylvania, black and white printed card w/full data in 86 days, (Davis, North Carolina)

WNYW, New York City, 6095 kHz, card for special frequency in use during the Mormon conference only. In 10 days by seemail (Wood, Hawaii)

KGEI, 15240, card, sked, rpt forms, religious pamphlets, in 56 days. Postage stamps sent (Wastradowski, Washington) 61 days, sked and permanent; 3 IRCS (Estand, Texas)

AFRTS, 21500, card in 2 weeks featuring emblems of Navy, Air Force, Marines, War Office and Department of Defence (Driscoll, North Carolina)

URUGUAY: Radio Ariel, Montevideo, 6075 kHz, 2-page letter from Suil Mario Malmierca, producer of the programme I heard; gives date and time. Came by registered airmail in 10 days. Also with pennant (Wood, Hawaii)

UZBEK S.S.R. Radio Tashkent, 9600 kHz, card and letter with full data, signed by Mrs. Markhamat Tadjieva. Included also post cards of Uzbek scenes; came in 4 weeks by airmail. 4 IRCS and Soviet mint stamps sent, as I also had enclosed a report for Alma-Ata (Churchill, California)

VATICAN CITY: Vatican Radio, 9645, Pope Paul card in 10 days airmail. No IRCS sent and QSL contained full QSL data, (Nonnast, Texas) 11745, 11 days (Friedman, Mass.)

VENEZUELA: Radio Bocono, Bocono, 5010 kHz, form in Spanish in 17 days (Roth, Conn.)

Radio Coro, Coro, 4950 kHz, card in Spanish in 3 months. Mint stamps sent with report (Roth, Connecticut)

Radio Juventud, 4900 kHz sent their regular card in 2 weeks airmail. Mint stamps sent with report (Zamora, Texas)

Radio Popular, Maracaibo, folding type card, with general data on station inside; in 9 days airmail (Davis, North Carolina)

Radio Rumbos, Caracas, p/p card showing Caracas in 2 mos airmail for 4970.

V/S: A. Steward (Lobdell, Mass) 7 wks, w/personal note in Eng/Spanish (Hagerman, Mich.)

VIETNAM (N.) Hanoi, printed sheet, verification by air in 67 days, measuring 7 5/8" x 5 1/4". Also promise to read my letter Jan 12 at 1015, 1545 and 2000 Z. (Glassberg, NY)

YUGOSLAVIA: Belgrade, card for 9620 kHz, w/pocket calendar and sked in 6 weeks air mail. QSL is folding card with photo of Budva. No IRCS sent (Hirst, Texas)

THE VOICE OF RIGHTEOUSNESS, TAIWAN

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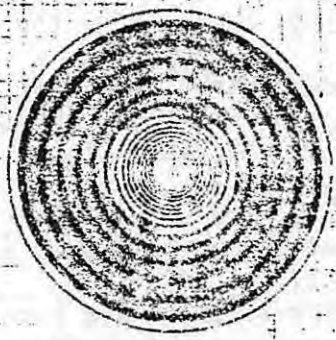
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THE VOICE OF RIGHTEOUSNESS

P. O. Box 3344, Taipei East District,
Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China

教指請發能收謝謝
THANKS FOR LISTENING
COMMENTS ARE WELCOME



BEC 76	7200KC
BEC 77	5995KC
BEC 78	620KC

One of the rarest stations in the Far East for North American DXers, the Voice of Righteousness, or Cheng Sheng Broadcasting Co is sometimes logged on the Pacific Coast. Richard Wood reports hearing them on 5998 kHz (nominally 5995 kHz), and it is to Richard that we are indebted for the reproduction of the above QSL. The card has a glossy, multi-colored overall finish and is most attractive.

REPORTING FORMS

A brief reminder here that the QSL department (402 Needham St., Fredericton, N. B. Canada) has just completed a new printing of Foreign Language report forms. As before, they are available in English-Spanish; English-French and English-Portuguese and are designed for the SWBC DXer. If you do not have your copy yet, and feel that it would be of use to you, why not drop your editor a line today. There is no charge, but we would ask you to enclose an IRC per form to cover postage costs (US stamps are not valid in Canada), and a self-addressed 9 1/2 x 4 envelope. At the same time, why not request some forms for reporting your QSLs to QSL REPORT. These are useful in organizing your QSLs, and insuring that complete information on each QSL is submitted.

Its difficult to understand how time flies, but it is December again and Christmas is almost here. Your editor looks back over 1968 with a deep feeling of happiness over the progress NASWA has made in the last 12 months. A sincere thank-you to each and every member who has so loyally supported QSL-REPORT and Friendx in general. With the background we have, NASWA can only look forward to an even better 1969. To each of you, a very MERRY CHRISTMAS and HAPPY NEW YEAR, GREGG.



NEWSROOM

DAN HENDERSON, EDITOR
8806 HUNTING LANE, APT. 103
LAUREL, MARYLAND 20810

Deadline 15th of Month

* * * * *

Richard Wood reports that the Indonesian regional heard on 6185 kHz and identified as Manokwari has been officially identified by the station in a verification letter. Power is 500 watts. Manokwari is on the north coast of West Irian, east of Sorong. (Richard Wood, Hawaii).

The following schedule has just been received from Radio Fiji: English can be heard from 1800-2115 and 0345-1030 on 3230 kHz, and on 6005 kHz from 2115-0345.

On Sundays, Fijian and Hindustani may be heard on 3284 kHz from 1800-2130 and 0330-1030, and from 2130-0330 on 5955 kHz. (Radio Fiji via Ed Shaw, California).

Radio Australia sends the following schedule, valid until May: To United Kingdom and Europe from 0645-0745 on 9560 and 11710 kHz, and from 1500-1730 on 9540 and 11740 kHz. To North America from 0100-0300 on 15320, 17840, and 21740 kHz, and from 1115-1215 on 9580 and 11710 kHz. To Asia from 2215-0100 on 15220 kHz, from 2245-0930 on 17870 kHz; from 0100-0800 on 21540 kHz; from 0830-0930 on 15320 kHz, from 0830-1500 on 11330 kHz, and from 0930-1500 on 9570 kHz. (Radio Australia via Bill Berghammer, Michigan).

For those trying to verify the Asiatic republic of Azerbaidzhan (Baku) with 100% certainty, it can be heard with its own Arabic foreign service on 6110 kHz at 1630. The ID, as might be expected, is "Huna Baku". Do not confuse with Moscow, which is noted on 6110 kHz at other times. (Richard Wood, Hawaii).

Radio Sweden sends the following current schedule, valid until March:

To Europe in English from 1100-1130 on 9625 kHz, and from 2045-2115 on 6065 kHz. To the Middle East in English from 1600-1630 on 17770 kHz and from 1900-1930 on 11865 kHz. To the Far East in English from 1230-1300 on 9760 kHz, 2045-2115 on 9625 kHz, and from 2245-2315 on 11310 kHz. To Africa from 1230-1300 on 21690 kHz, and from 1900-1930 on 15240 kHz. To Asia in English from 1400-1430 on 15240 kHz, and from 0515-0545 on 21675 kHz.

North American transmissions in English may be heard from 1100-1130 on 11705 kHz, 1400-1430 on 21675 kHz, and from 0030-0100 and 0200-0230 on 5990 kHz, with further transmissions to Western North America from 1600-1630 on 15310 kHz, and from 0330-0400 on 11705 kHz. (Radio Sweden via Bill Berghammer).

The Voice of Nigeria sends the following schedule, valid through March:

In English from 0600-0730 on 21455, 15365, and 7275 kHz, from 1530-1700 on 9690, 21455, 7275, and 15365 kHz; from 1800-1930 on 21455, 7275, 15365, and 11770 kHz.

Other languages heard are French, Hausa, and Arabic. All transmitters are 100 kw. (Voice of Nigeria via Bill Berghammer and Larry Lundberg).

The latest schedule from "Radio Kiev" has just been received: from 0030-0100 on 11760, 9800, 9680, 9660, 7260, and 7150 kHz; from 0430-0500 on 11800, 9680, 9660, 9650, 9630, and 7150 kHz. All transmissions are in English. ("Radio Kiev" via John Wachsberger, Wisconsin).

Radio Japan sends the following schedule of their transmissions, valid until March 1, 1969:

In English and Japanese from 0000 to 0030 on 15195, 17785, and 9700 kHz; from 0100-0130 on 15195, 17785, and 15300 kHz; from 0200-0230 and 0300-0330 on 15195, 15105, and 15300 kHz; from 0400-0430, 0500-0530, 0600-0630, 0700-0730, 0800-0830, and 0900-0930 on 15195, 9505, and 15300 kHz; from 1000-1100 on 11815, 9505, and 15300 kHz; from 1100-1130 on the same frequencies; from 1200-1230 and 1300-1330 on 11815, 9505, and 9560 kHz; from 1400-1530 on 11815, 9505, and 9560 kHz; from 1600-1630, 1700-1730, and 1800-1830 on 9605, 9505, and 9560 kHz; from 1900-1930, 2000-2030, and 2100-2130 on 9605, 15105, and 9560 kHz; from 2200-2230 and 2300-0000 on 15195, 17785, and 9700 kHz.

The North American Service can be heard from 2345-0045 on 17825 and 15445 kHz. English, Japanese, and Spanish may be heard from 0130-0330 on 17825, 17725, 15235, and 21640 kHz. The European Service is aired from 0700-0830 on 17825 and 15135 kHz, and from 1930-2100 on 9700 and 11965 kHz. South East Asian service can be heard from 0945-1115 on 9705, 7195, and 11940 kHz, from 1045-1215 on 11875 and 9675 kHz, and from 1130-1530 on 11940, 11780, and 9525 kHz. (NHK, Radio Japan, via Charles Davis, John Figliozzi, Richard Wood, and John Tuchscherer).

A rare regional from the Molucas at present noted around 1030-1200 is RRI, Ternate, on 3916 kHz, a slight drift from nominal 3915 kHz. Do not confuse it with KBS, Seoul, on 3918 kHz, however. (Richard Wood, Hawaii).

Radio Prague can be heard with the following current schedule, valid until May 4, 1969:

To Europe in English from 1200-1230 on 9560, 11960, and 15285 kHz, and from 1630-1700 on 5930 and 7345 kHz, from 1900-1930 on the same frequencies.

To North America on Sunday on 15448, 17840, and 21450 kHz from 1400-1500, from 0100-0200 on 5930, 7345, 9540, 9630, and 11990 kHz.

From 0330-0430 on 5930, 7345, 9540, 9630, and 11990 kHz. From the Far East and Australia from 0700-0800 on 6055, 9505, 9575, 11800, 15310, 21450, and 21700 kHz. (Radio Prague, Czechoslovakia via the station).

The following schedule has just been received from Dahomey: Monday through Friday 0515-0700, 1130-1300, 1630-2200; Saturday-0515-0700, 1200-2300; Sunday-0700-2200, All on 4870 kHz.

If the Radio Dahomey transmitter on 4870 kHz has been sounding weak, it is due to the fact that they are only running 4 kw at the present time, since their main transmitter has been disabled due to a major failure. Now would be a good time to hear the station with the reduced power capability. (Radio Dahomey via Chris Loddell, Massachusetts).

Radio Madrid, Spain, RNE, sends the following current schedule of their shortwave transmissions:

To North America from 0900-0600 on 15420, 11710, 9570, and 9360 kHz; To Spain from 1400-2300 on 9570, 7105, and 6140 kHz, to North America in English from 0200-0445 on 6130 and 9760 kHz. A program from the relay station on Canary Islands can be heard from 2000-0400 to Latin America on 15380 and 11800 kHz. (RNE via Larry Lundberg).

Radio Finland sends the following current schedule, valid until February 2, 1969:

From 1215-1515 to North America on 15185 kHz for scamen in Finnish and Swedish; from 1600-1830 to Europe in English, Finnish, and Swedish on 9550, 11805, and 15185 kHz; from 2300-0000 to North America on 15185 kHz in English and Finnish. (Radio Finland via the station).

La Voz del Centro is the only identification noted over Radio Huancaayo, 5955 kHz which is in the clear until TIQ, Costa Rica, signs-on at 1105. Time-checks are noted six minutes slow. (Richard Wood, Hawaii).

The Kuwait B/C Service, P.O. Box 397, Kuwait, has installed a new 250 kw transmitter for the following new frequencies: 6055, 11940, 15150, 17730, and 21525 kHz. Here is the English schedule: Weekdays: 0430-0600 on 17750 kHz, and 1600-1730 on 11940 kHz. On Sundays, 0400-0600 and 1600-1900 on 4967.5 and 9520 kHz. (Radio Kuwait via John Figliozzi).

The following schedule has just been received from Radio Norway, valid until March:

From 0800-0830 on 15175, 21730, 25900, 21655, and 25730 kHz; from 1600-1630 on 25730, 25900, 21730, 17825, and 21655 kHz; from 1800-1830 on 21730, 21655, 25900, 25730, and 15175 kHz; from 2000-2030 on 15175, 17825, 21655, 25730, and 21730 kHz; from 2200-2230 on 15345, 21655, 17825, and 15175 kHz; from 0000-0030 on Mondays on 15175, 11850, 11753 kHz; from 0200-0230 on 11850, 11735, and 9550 kHz, and from 0400-0430 on 15175, 9645, and 9550 kHz. These transmissions are on Sunday OR Monday. (Radio Norway via Larry Lundberg, Bill Berghammer, R. Menna).

Bill Berghammer sends us a list of new VOA outlets: 9640 kHz--Thessolinika-1600-2200; 9715 kHz--Tangier from 0300-0500; 11710 kHz from Rhodes from 1300-1500; 11870 kHz from Thessolinika from 1300-1600; 11960 kHz from Tangier from 1500-2200; 15205 kHz from Woolferton from 1300-1630; 15205 kHz from Tangier from 1630-2000; 15225 kHz from Greenville from 1130-2000; 15265 kHz from Monrovia from 1800-2000 and 21660 kHz from 1500-1630.

A new frequency for the home Service of Radio Pyongyang is 11350 kHz, when it was noted around 0300-0600 at excellent strength. Incidentally, Radio Moscow's Pacific Coast service is presently announcing "11.35", but this is an obvious error for 11850 kHz, which is noted, but not announced. (Richard Wood).

Radio RSA, South Africa, sends the following current schedule, valid until 3 May, 1969:

1800-1850 in French on 21535,

25500, 17790, 17795, 17805, and 17825 kHz. From 1900-1950 in English on 17790, 17795, 17805, 17825, 11900, 11875, or 11785 kHz.

To North America from 2330-0020 0030-0320, 0130-0220, and 0230-0320 on 15360, 15245, 15220, 11900, 11875, 11785, 9720, 9705, 9570, or 9525 kHz. PLEASE NOTE: SPECIFIC FREQUENCIES ARE NOT FURNISHED--Any help in this area is much appreciated!! (Radio RSA, South Africa, via Larry Lundberg)

Radio Voice of the Gospel, ETLF, sends the following current schedule, valid until March 1, 1969:

From Transmitter I, to West Africa from 0530-0555 on 11890 kHz, to India from 1330-1345 on 15315 kHz, to Ethiopia from 1655-1710 on 6065 kHz, and to West Africa from 1930-1945 on 11895 kHz and from 1945-2015 on the same frequency.

From Transmitter II to East Africa from 0400-0425 on 9600 kHz, to India from 1330-1400 on 15400 kHz, to East Africa from 1700-1715 on 9695 kHz, and to South Africa from 1800-1900 on 9705 kHz. Languages are not specified, though they will include English, Hausa, and probably Swahili. (ETLF, via John Banta, New York).

Ed Shaw reports that, according to Deutsche Welle, "The DW relay station in Guatemala is still being planned, and we would ask you therefore to understand that we cannot give specific details at the moment on this project." It is being reported by close sources that the station might be located near Livingstone on the Gulf of Honduras on the border of British Honduras. (Ed Shaw).

QBS, Doha, Qatar, is now noted as late as 1830, on 9570 kHz. This extension, however, will not be of much use to listeners on the US mainland. (Richard Wood).

According to recent US post office information, "Postal authorities of continental China indicate that unless mail is addressed to PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA, it will be detained and confiscated according to the laws of that country". (Rod Williams, Georgia).

The following partial schedule has just been received for Radio Ceylon: The English Commercial Service for SouthEast Asia can be heard from 0130-0330 on 9720 and 15230 kHz, (On Sundays on 9720 and 7190 kHz from 0130-0430; from 1230-1730 on 15230 and 7190 kHz, and a BBC news relay at 0200 and 1300. (Bob Hagerman)

Radio RTB, Brussels, Belgium can be heard from 1000-1215 in French Flemish and Congolese on 21500, 21525, and 17860 kHz; from 1445-1545 in French and Flemish on 17860, 11965, and 6010 kHz, and from 2315-0050 in French and Flemish to ECNA, with English from 0050-0100 on 11885, 6125, and 6010 kHz. (RTB, Belgium, via Bill Berghammer).

Radio Ghana sends the following current schedule of their shortwave transmissions:

In English to Somalia from 1400-1430 on 17910 kHz, to Sudan from 1815-1900 on 15285 kHz, to North America from 2000-2100 on 11850 kHz, to the Caribbean from 2000-2100 on 11850 and 9760 kHz; to South Africa from 1500-1545 on 17910 and 21545 kHz; to West Africa from 1400-2215 on 6130 kHz, to Europe from 2045-2215 on 9545 kHz; to East Africa from 1400-1430 on 17910 kHz, from 1500-1545 on 21720 kHz, from 1645-1730 on 15282 kHz, and 1815-1900 on 15285 kHz. (Radio Ghana via Richard Murphy Texas).

A Vox de Luanda, now operating as a separate station from Enissra. Official is noted at sign-on at 0500 on new 5960 kHz. (Richard Wood).

The following partial schedule from All India Radio has just been received: In the General Overseas Service I from 2245-0045 on 9740 kHz, from 2245-0115 on 11710, 15235, and 11895 kHz; from 2245-0015 on 9615 kHz, and from 0030-0115 on 15340 kHz. In GOS II from 1000-1100 on 11725, 15185, 15205, 15430, 17800, 17820, and 21485 kHz. In GOS III from 1330-1500 on 11810 and 15335 kHz, and in GOS IV from 1745-2230 on 7215 kHz, 1745-2030 on 11620 kHz, 1945-2230 on 0012 kHz. (ATR via Bob Hagerman).

The Voice of Free China, Taipei, sends the following partial schedule: English to North America and the Pacific: 0200-0350 on 7130, 9685, 9765, 11825, 15125, 15345, 17720, 17780, and 17890 kHz. The Dragon Show, a very popular variety show from Taipei, may be heard from 1030-1100 on 7130, 11825, 9575, 9685, 15370, 17890 kHz. A transmission to Europe and Africa can be heard from 1800-1900 on the same frequencies as given for North America. (BCC, Taiwan, via Bill Berghammer).

Kol Israel sends the following changes from 3 November, 1968: The English Service will be extended from the present 15 minutes to 45 minutes duration from 2015 to 2100, with the breakdown being from 2015-2045 on 9725 kHz, and from 2045-2100 on 9725//9009 kHz. (George Schhabel, New York).

Radio Cairo sends the following schedule, current until March: The English program can be heard from 0200-0330 on 9475 kHz, and consists of Egyptian music, news, and various variety programs. (Radio Cairo via Larry Lundberg).

JJY, the Japanese time station which normally is very difficult to hear in the United States, has recently been logged in Michigan with a clear signal, though someone's clock must be off, since their second marks are at least 1/2 second away from WWV's. They were logged around 2130 on 15000 kHz. (Bob Hagerman).

For the winter season, the BBC has replaced 11865 kHz from the Ascension Islands by 9510 kHz. The schedule is unchanged with sign-off at 0330. This replacement seems poor, since it is competing with R. Barquisimeto and Radio America, Lima, in the target area--South America. (Richard Wood).

Well, that's about all for this month, gang--thanks so very much for all the fine articles sent in this month--keep this up and we will have a 4 page Newsletter each and every month. Skeds and magazines and other commercial publications are Tablo. however. DH



LOG REPORT

DAN FERGUSON * EDITOR
P.O. BOX 8443
UNIV. OF MIAMI BRANCH
CORAL GABLES, FLA. 33124

Deadline 15th of Month

* * * * *

- 2390 MEXICO. ID as 'XESE' 0050, noticias 0115. List R.Sistema Educ., 2380. (DDH)
 2473 CHINA. Hangchow, Mao talk 1030. (REW)
 3218M MOZAMBIQUE. L.M. 0330 Eng/Afrikaans, pops.(AN) 0245 Eng/Port pops.(EB)
 3245 VENEZUELA. R.Libertador, 0200 in Spanish.(EB)
 3255 VENEZUELA. La Voz del Tigre 0140 s/off anthem. (TEW)
 3277 KASHMIR. R.Kashmir, Srinagar, Hindi talk 1645. (REW)
 3280 GRENADA. WIBS, 0030 Eng. (EB)
 3288 MALAGASY. Tananarive, around 1910 w/Fr., a regular. (EPa)
 3300 ER.HONDURAS. R.Belize, 0230-0300 Eng.(JTS) 0350 Eng rel pgm. Het. (BH)
 3315 INDIA. AIR, Bhopal, Indian songs 1645. (REW)
 3315 MARTINIQUE. ORTF 0229 Fr ID, anthem, IS, off 0230.(BH) Fr 0130.(BB)
 3316 SIERRA LEONE. Freetown, 2230 chamber mx. Off 2305. Weak. (JT)
 3325 VENEZUELA. R.Monagas, 0346 Sp ID, go-go mx. (BH)
 3339 TANZANIA[Zanzibar]. R.Tanzania, w/Afr mx around 1915.(BPa)
 3340 ECUADOR. La Estacion de la Alegria, ads, mx, ID 0330(TEW) 0130.(BB) list 2470(Ed)
 3360 DOM REP. R.Exitos, 0215 ID, pops. (TEW) down from 3365?(Ed)
 3373 MOZAMBIQUE. L.M., Eng rel pgm 1935.(BPa)
 3380 GUATEMALA. R.Chertis, 0200 w/cal given slowly as TGCH. (TEW)
 3385 NEW BRITAIN. R.Rabaul, 0805 native mx, talk. 11/10. (BS)
 3396 RHODESIA. Gwelo, English noted 1945. (BPa)
 3400 CHINA. PLA, Fochow, chorus, s/off 1640. // 5900. (REW)
 3900 CHINA. Hailar, Mongolian talk on Africa 1045. (REW)
 3916 INDONESIA[G-M]. RFI Ternate, local nx 1100.(REW) mx pgm. (BPa)
 3918 S.KOREA. Seoul.HS(nominally 3910) in talks.(BPa) classical mx 1640. (REW)
 3925 JAPAN. JOZ, Tokyo, 0800 all Japanese, in the ham QRM. (SR)
 3931 CHINA. Hukhot, Mongolian talk 1100. (REW)
 3947 S.AFRICA. SABC, s/off in Afrikaans 1640. (REW)
 3960 IRAQ. Baghdad, Eng ID 1930. Well heard.(BPa)
 3980 W.GERMANY. VOA-Munich, 0500 Eng. 8 kw.(BB) nr 05:00. (BG)
 3986 NIGERIA. Comm svc of R.Nigeria, Afr mx, ads(BG) Afr mx, Eng to 2303 s/off(BH)
 3986.5 NBC, Lagos, ID 0500(REW) 3980 Eng nx 0500(MAF)
 3994 SOLOMON IS. SIBS, 1015 Eng anmts, Indian mx.(GH) BBC nx 1100.(REW)
 4701 CLANDESTINE. La Voix du Pathet Lao, Lao dictation 1215. (REW)
 4680 ECUADOR. R.Nac. Espejo, 2330 Sp 'futbol' (BB) 4690 Sp ID, ads 0430(RA) ID at
 0245 on 4676. (TEW) Out of place, sorry. (Ed)
 4712 ECUADOR. R.Luz y Vida, Loja, 0213 w/mx, off 0222.(GD)
 4725 ECUADOR. R.El Progreso, Loja, 0400 Sp.(EB)
 4740 MALDIVE IS. MIBS, Male s/off Eng 1732. (REW)
 4750A ECUADOR. R.El Mundo, Guayaquil, 0245 sports. (MAF)
 4750 INDONESIA[G-M]. RRI Makassar good lvl, US pops 1135, ID 1145. Then YL, ads. Well
 heard, easy to ID. (ES)
 4770 LIBERIA. ELWA, 0600 English. (BB)
 4770 VENEZUELA. LV del Maria, 0430.(BH)
 4777 GABON. RTG. Libreville, s/cn 0500(BB) 2255 good lvl, na mx, Full ID 2300 in Fr
 by M, s/off w/dntnem. On a Sta when runs extended sked, Better than 0500. (AN)
 4780 HONDURAS. R.Juticalpa, new freq, ex-4950. Mx pgm 1100. (MAF)
 4793 DOM REP. Onda Musical, fair 0330, IA mx (MAF)
 4795 ANGOLA. R.Comercial de Angola 2130 Port.
 4795 COLOMBIA. R.Relej, 0411 usual Sp pgmag.(BH) 0230 political cmtry.(TEW)

- 4800 VENEZUELA. R.Lara 0300 dance mx, ID, s/off. Usually covered by RTTY. (BS)
 4807 ECUADOR. R.Popular de Cuenca, mx, ID 0252. (GD)
 4807.5 SAO TOME. R.Clube de Sao Toms, s/on Port 0600. RTTY. (SB)
 4820 ANGOLA. Em.Oficial, 0500 IS, anthem, s/on w/ID, Port pgm. 10/23. (GC) 0500 s/on Port. (BB) 2223 opera, strong. (BH)
 4820 USSR (As). Magadan, Russ talk 0745. Back to this winter fqy. (REW)
 4820 HONDURAS. HRVC, fair 0035 light mx. (IM) 0300 Eng rel. (BPe, GC) 0325-0400 and 1500-1600 Eng rel pgm (JTS) 0330-0400. (HR)
 4823A N.VIETNAM. V.of Vietnam, in lingo after ID. Believe beamed to Laos. (ES)
 4835 MALI. Bamako. 2130 Fr, // 9745. (BB) 2231 Fr talk. (BF) Tentative- 0600-0700 Arab or Indian chanting, Asian mx, Fr. About 3 times a week, no pos. ID. (HR)
 4835 MALAYSIA [Sarawak]. RM, Sarawak, 1130 ID, talk pgm, Occas. song. Typical pgm (ES)
 4837 VENEZUELA. LV del Tachira, Sp nx (AN)
 4840 VENEZUELA. R.Valera, Sp mx, s/off 0410 w/full Sp ID. (EG)
 4850 MAURITIUS. Forest Side, 1500 Fr nx, QRM from a Russian. (ES)
 4855 MOZAMBIQUE. R.M, 0300 s/on Eng, // 6049, 11777 after 0330. Eng pops, RTTY. (BB)
 4855 INDONESIA [Sumatra]. RRI Palembang, 1115 Indonesian mx. Nx 1130. (ES)
 4865 AZORES. Ponta Delgada, 2130 in Port. (BB)
 4866 CHINA. Peking, new fqy, noted 1040 w/Mao talk in Chinese. (EPa)
 4872.5 GUATEMALA. R.Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz del Quiche, local requests 1200. (REW)
 4876 CHINA. Peking, Russian 1800, // 5935, 5950, 7030, 7075, 7190. (REW)
 4880 DOM REP. R.Comercial, Sp mx, Sp ID 0410. 10/23 good. (EG)
 4880 VENEZUELA. R.Universe, 0355 pop mx, ID, s/off. (ES)
 4890 SENEGAL. R.Senegal, 2230 instrumental mx. Good 10/19. (BH)
 4890 PAFUA. VLF, Port Moresby, daily in Eng 1200. (KB) 1045 daily. (BB)
 4980 VENEZUELA. R.Dif. Venez., 0405 Sp ID, s/off. (RA) 0407 s/off 10/23. (BG)
 4897 BURUNDI. R.Cordeo, Bujumbura, Eng revival hymns 0340. (REW)
 4900 VENEZ. R.Juventud, Sp, mx, IDs 0200 (KB) mx 0355, s/off 0356 (EG) s/off 0400 (GC)
 4904 CHAD. R.Tchad, 2239, accordion mx. Fair thru QRM 10/19. (BH)
 4912.5 GILBERT + ELLICE IS. R.Tarawa, na mx, talk, Eng ID 0830 (ES) pop mx pgm 0915-0945 s/off. (EPa)
 4920 AUSTRALIA. ABC, Brisbane, 1045. (BB)
 4920 INDIA. AIR, Madras, Eng nx 1530. (BS)
 4926 RIO MUNI. R.Ecuadorial, Bata, 2115 in Sp. Improves. (PB)
 4927 INDONESIA [Sumatra]. RRI, Djambi, new fqy, many local IDs 1130. (REW)
 4930 DOM REP. R.Mil, 0416 Sp 'serenada Tropical'. Always good. (BH)
 4935 INDONESIA. Unid., relay Djakarta nx 1200, 2 songs 1215, talk. 10/2. (DDH)
 4937 PERU. R.Tropical, Iquitos, s/on Nat Anthem 1057. (REW)
 4940 UKRAINE. Kiev, 0430 in Ukrainian home svc. Sked 0355 s/on, 50 kw. (BB)
 4940 IVORY COAST. Abidjan, 2243 Fr drama, 10/19. (BH)
 4940 DOM REP. R.Mil, 0430 s/off Sp. (BB)
 4940 VENEZUELA. R.Yaracuy, Sp ID, pop mx (RA) Sp mx, s/off 0403, 10/22. (BG)
 4945 S.AFRICA. Springbok Radio, Eng commercials 1805. (REW)
 4950 MALAYSIA [Sarawak]. RM-Sarawak, 1400-1440 Eng nx, comment, mx. Relay Kuala L. (HL)
 4955 COLOMBIA. R.Mac., Sp ID, nx, mx. (RA) mx, IDs 0000. (KE)
 4960 CHINA. R.Peking, 2246, home svc in Chinese. IS 2300, then lang. (BH)
 4972.5 CAMEROON. R.Yaounde, 2115 French. (BB)
 4980 GHANA. RG, 2115 old records (FB) 2251 talk by W. (BH) 2100 Eng nx. (BB)c
 4990 PERU. 'R.Atlanta' after YVMQ s/off 0400. Andean songs. (TEW)
 4990 VENEZUELA. R.Barquisimeto, LA mx 0230. (KB) 0358 ID, fqy info. (RA)
 4990 NIGERIA. NBC, Lagos, 0430 ID as 'Nat.Pgm of R|N|' (REW) 2100 Eng, fade in (BB)
 4994 SUDAN. Omdurman, time signal, 'Huna Omdurman' 0400. (REW)
 5005 PERU. R.Jaen, 0400 pop mx, ID, s/off (BS) Sp ID, mx 0402. (RA)
 5015 GRENADA. WBS, fair 2310 ending BBC nx (LM) 2315-2345 request pgm (HR)
 5026 UGANDA. R.Uganda, Kampala, Eng, heavy RTTY 0245. (BB)
 5030 VENEZUELA. R.Continente, closing Sp, ballad, anthem. (BH) Time 0354
 5035 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC. Fort Lamy, 0430 s/on Fr. (BB)
 5040 BURMA (tentative) BBC 1228 talk in lang. Poor 11/9. (BH)

- 5040 ANGOLA. R Clube de Benguela, 2130 Port.)BB)
 5043 CHINA. Peking, s/on Russian 1700. (REW)
 5045 BOLIVIA. LV del Altiplano, 0245 Sp. QRM Brazil. (BB)
 5047 TOGO. R.Togo, 2216 pop mx.(BH) weak around 2230.(MM) 2200 Fr.(BB)
 5050 TANZANIA. Dar-es-Salaam, Swahili nx 1700. (REW)
 5060 S.YEMEN. Aden, 1500 Arab mx, talk. (BS)
 5060 ALBANIA(tent) Some think this is Aden, I think Tirana on new fqy. 0400 native and Balkan type mx, lang. Seemingly ancs as Tirana. List as tentative.(AN)
 5065 USSR(Eur). Petrozavodsk(list, Russian noted here weak 0530.(GD)
 5080 CHINA. CPBS, Peking, new fqy, Cantonese 2200. (REW)
 5140 CHINA. CPBS, Peking, new fqy, 2200 Amoy. (BB)
 5170 CHINA. PLA, Fochow, Mao talk 1100. // 5900. (REW)
 5955 GUATEMALA. TGNA, Eng/Sp s/off 0431.(BH) 0300 'Back to the Bible'(JDT) 0440(RH)
 5955 PERU. LV del Centro, Huancayo, time chex 6 minutes slow 1100. (REW)
 5955 BRAZIL. R.Gazeta, Sao Paulo, 2230-2235 covered by TGNA. (MAF)
 5960 FRANCE. ORTF, , good 0700 Fr nx. (IM)
 5961 HONDURAS. LV de Occidente, numerous days closing 0000(AN) 0045-0100 off(TBW)
 5965 MALAYSIA. RM, 1235-1430 in Indon. or Malaysian(ES) s/off Nat Anthem 1630(REW)
 5968 W.PAKISTAN. R.Pak., Quetta, Bengali nx 1700. (REW)
 5970 COLOMBIA. R.Horizonte, 1030 pro-Soviet pgm produced by local communists. (REW)
 5985 TANZANIA. 0300 s/on com'l svc in Swahili(?). Low fqy bet 0315. ID 0400.(AN,DDH)
 5985 USA. WNYW, new fqy(?), Sp to LA. Noted 0030, ID 0045. (IF)
 5990 SWEDEN. R.Sweden, new fqy, 0000-0230 to ECNA. Ex-11805.(BB)
 6000 USSR(Eur). new in Russ. home svc 2115.(BB) Moscow list (Ed)
 6000 SAUDI ARABIA. Riyadh, ID 0330. 'Idhaat ul Mamlakat ul Arabiyat ul Sa'udiyat min al Riyadh wa Damaan'.(REW) 2145 Arabic // 9719.(BB)
 6005 CANADA. CFCX, Montreal, 0948 fair(LL) 1100-1130(HR) 1200Eng(KB) 2055 nx (IM)
 6005 USSR(As). SFE station relay Mayak 1230. (Not Sverdlovsk)(REW)
 6010 BELGIUM. RTB, Brussels, fair 0030 French. (IM)
 6010 CANADA. CJCX, Sydney, 1000-1100 mx, nx.(HR) 2055 mx.(IM)
 6010 PERU. R.America, opening 1045. (TBW)
 6015 IVORY COAST. Abidjan, in French 0630. Fair. (WC)
 6015 BRAZIL. R.Clube de Pernambuco, 0200 live sports. (CL)
 6020 NETHERLANDS. R. Nederland, s/on lang 2330.(FB)
 6030 CANADA. 'Voice of the Praries', Calgary, S-9 lvl, t/c, ads, ID for CFCN.(AN)
 6034 BURMA. BBS, Rangoon, Burmese 1130. (BB)
 6040 CHINA. Unid Chinese station, Mao talks 0915. (REW)
 6043.5 GREECE. FBS, Athens, 0430 s/on. Trumpets play march. Begin in Greek. (BB)
 6045 PERU. R. Santa Rosa, 0250 light concert mx, ID. (BS) 0130(JF)
 6050 USSR.(As). Khabarovsk; with Moscow ANZ svc 1230, // 6020.(REW)
 6055 CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Prague, fair 0710 Eng nx. (IM)
 6055 BRAZIL. R.Panamericana, mx 0035. First time hrd in 5 years. (MAF)
 6057 COLOMBIA. R.Pacifico, special pgm best for me 10/29 1100-1200.(REW) 6065.5 in Sp.(BB) 6055, 0228.(AN) 6053, pop mx, ID, s/off 0300. (BS)
 6058 ZAMBIA. R.Zambia, Lusaka, Eng nx 1800. (REW)
 6060 ARGENTINA. Buenos Aires, 0900 in Sp.(LL)
 6065 SWEDEN. R.Sweden, Eng 2045. (JS)
 6067 COSTA RICA. R.Reloj, 2330 Sp. Het.(GC) 0000 Sp talk.(IM) nx, ID 0346.(BH)
 6070 BULGARIA. Sofia, Arabic s/on 0400. (REW) Eng 1930. (JS)
 6070 CANADA. CFRX, Toronto, Eng sports 2245.(KB) Regular 1200-1230.(HR)
 6075 CEYLON. Colombo, Indian film songs 1230. (REW)
 6085 ESTONIA. R.Tallinn, 2100 change over from home to foreign svc. 10/18.(GC)
 6090 NIGERIA. R.Kaduna, toothpaste ads 0500. (REW)
 6090 DOM REP. HISD, 0059 pop mx, Eng.(IM) Eng rel pgm 0230.(FB) 2505 better.(KB)
 6095 ENGLAND. VCA.Woolferton, local ID, into French to Africa 0600. (REW)
 6095 IRAQ. Baghdad, fair 1930 Eng.(IM) Eng 1930, then Ger.(GC) 1930-2020 Eng.(FB)
 6095 COLOMBIA. LV del Centro, 0315 LA mx, ID (BA)
 6099 BIAFRA. R.Biafra, 2300-Eng. Ex-61145.(BB) 6105A, 2210-Eng ID as Enugu.(CK)

- 6104 HAITI. LWB, 0000 w/ad, Fr. nx. Good. (CL)
- 6105 USSR(Eur). Location unknown, Moscow Arabic svc 1730. (REW)
- 6105 NETH. Antilles. TWR, Bonaire, 0900 fine level. (LL)
- 6110 AZERBAIDJAN. R.Paku, 'Huna Baku', s/on Arabic 1630. (REW)
- 6115 USSR(As). Khabarovsk, Radiostantsiya Tikhii Okean 0700-0800. (REW)
- 6115 CONGO REP. RTV Congolaise, Brazzaville, Afr. mx, nx 2055. S/off 2102. (BPa)
- 6120 SWITZERLAND. SBC, ex 5985, 0130-0230 to ECNA, // 9535, 11715. (BB) Eng 0130. (SL)
- 6120 ARGENTINA. R.El Mundo, Buenos Aires, morning meditation 0930. (REW)
- 6125 CONGO(DR). Luluabourg, IS 0355, s/on 0400. (REW)
- 6130 CANADA. CITEQ, Halifax, 2058 pop mx. (IM) 0715-0755 and 1100. (HR)
- 6135 POLAND. R.Warsaw, 2100-2130 German. (BB) 2203 German. Fair. (IM)
- 6135 UZBEK SSR. Central Asian relay tx, relay Alma Ata, Kazakh ID 1230. (REW)
- 6135 INDONESIA[Borneo]. RAI, Samarinda, call to prayer 1000. (REW)
- 6140 AUSTRALIA. ABC, Perth, 1130 Eng. (BB)
- 6145 BRAZIL. R.Nac., 2252 Port nx by man, good. (CL)
- 6148 W.PAKISTAN. Unid R.Pak. station, ID 'R.Pak.' 1710 Urdu. (REW)
- 6150 AUSTRALIA. VLR6, Melbourne, 1230 ABC nx. Good. (TEW)
- 6154 IRAQ. Baghdad, 0230 s/on Arabic, //7180. (BB) 6155, 0258a ID, s/on Arab. (AN) ?
- 6155 AUSTRIA. Vienna, s/on Eng to NA 0030. (FB) 0230 good w/folk mx. (IM)
- 6160 CANADA. CKZZ, St. Johns, Newfoundland, ID, weather 2252. (FB)
- 6160 COLOMBIA. Em. Nueva Granada, 0400 w/RON ID. (RA) Good 0645 pop mx. (IM)
- 6175 FRANCE. CMTF, 2100 Fr to Europe. Home-svc. (EB)
- 6180 KAZAKH SSR. Alma Ata, Kazakh talk 1730. (REW)
- 6180 MOZAMBIQUE. RCM, 0430 s/on Port. Sunday only. QRM BBC, Guatemala. (BB)
- 6185 W.GERMANY. D.Welle, unlisted fqy, Sp to LA 0345 s/on thru Addis Ababa. (REW)
- 6185 USSR(Eur). Unknown location, Moscow Czech service 0430. (REW)
- 6195 S.KOREA. Seoul, Christian BC System, choral mx 0920. (BPa) 0930 Kor. nx, mx. (BB)
- 6198 COLOMBIA. R.Nac. dfrited here 0345, 10/20. (BB) 6180, 0600 Sp mx. (WC)
- 6208 ALBANIA. Tirana, 0030 Eng nx. (HR) 0240 School System talk. (NJ)
- 6230 EGYPT. Cairo, good lvl w/Turkish, off 1715. (BPa)
- 6245A PERU. R.Cuzco, 0355 ads, ID. S/off 0400. Fair. (TEW)
- 6250 FERNANDO POO. Santa Isabel, light, classical mx 2250. S/off 2306. (BG)
- 6480 N.KOREA. Pyongyang, Chinese or Korean speeches 1255. Very weak. (BG)
- 6937 CHINA. Kunming, Mao talk in Yunnanese dialect. 1215. (REW)
- 7060 N.VIETNAM, (tentative), Hanoi, 2245 Viet. Long path. (BB)
- 7066M ALBANIA. Tirana, 2215 Eng. (AN) 7065, Fr 2211 (IM) 7064, Fr 2000 (BPa)
- 7088 ALBANIA. Tirana, s/on Greek 0430. (REW)
- 7079 ALBANIA. Tirana, 2130 s/on Indonesian. (BPa) Out of order, sorry. (Ed)
- 7097M ALBANIA. Tirana, 2130 s/on Italian. (BPa)
- 7100 USSR(As). 0015 Russ home svc. Set up exercises suggest GMT+6 hrs. Omsk or Novosibirsk? (BB)
- 7105 THAILAND. Thai TV, fair 1023. (MM)
- 7105 ASCENSION IS. BBC, 0455 Afr/Eng svc. WS nx 0500. (DDH) Fr to Afr 0635. (BPa)
- 7110 W.MALAYSIA. RM, Kuala Lumpur, Chinese traditional songs 0945. (REW)
- 7115 ANGOLA, (tentative). 0537-0610, R. Cl. de Melanje, in Port. Vy weak, but in clear
Mention Luanda, Afr., Portugal. No mx, just talk. 10/13. (ES)
- 7120 ALBANIA. R.Peking Relay, Tirana, 0300. //15060, 15095, 17795, direct. (REW)
- 7140 INDONESIA[C.M]. Ambon, vy str 0820, old US pops. Nice ID by YL 0829 as
'ErrErrEE' Ambon'. Into Polynesian-type mx with vocals. (DDH)
- 7143 POLAND. R.W., 2030-2100 Eng to UK. (BB) 7145, fair 2325 s/off Sp. (IM)
- 7155 CHINA. CPBS, Cantonese 1100-1200. Strong. (BB)
- 7165 RYUKYU IS. VOA-Okinawa, Eng 1035. (CL)
- 7170 N.CALEDONIA. CRTF, s/on 0600. (ES) 0730-rel svc. Fair, QRM lite. 10/13. (DDH)
- 7175 S.VIETNAM. Saigon, daily w/local pgm. CW QRM after 1000. (FEH)
- 7185 USSR(As). SFE station, s/on Moscow Chinese 1030. (REW)
- 7189 ISREAL. Kol Yisrael, call to prayer 0400. (REW)
- 7190 AUSTRALIA. ABC, 0900 Eng nx. Good 11/1. (SL)
- 7195 LIBERIA. VOA-Monrovia, Eng 2245, good sig. (MM)

- 7195 S.AFRICA. Springbok Radio, s/off Eng/Afrikaans 1830. (REW)
7200 YUGOSLAVIA. R.Belgrad, Spanish 0115. (IM)
7203.5 CONGO(DR). Lubumbashi, s/on anthem 0357. (REW)
7205 USSR(As). Unknown site, Moscow German s/on 0600. (REW)
7205 MOZAMBIQUE. R.Pax, Beira, S/on 0400, full ID, list fqys. (REW)
7210 USSR(As). Vladivostok, 0800 Russ pgm, mx, ID. (JRM)
7210 SENEGAL. Rdiff. Senegal, French, native rhythms, ID 0533. // 4890.(ES)
7215 TAIWAN. AFMT, 1000-1100, erratic. Chinese local pgm. (FEH)
7245 AUSTRIA. Vienna, 0545 unbroken Mantovani mx, IS 0630, more mx. (ES)
7245 S.VIETNAM. Saigon, 2315 Viet. Long path.(BB) 1045 and on rechex.(MM)
7250 VATICAN. 2045-2100 Sp. // 6190, 9645. (BB)
7250 SINGAPORE. R.Singapore, Malay songs 1215. (REW)
7260 ENGLAND. BBC, Eng lesson to Eur 0715. (JRM)
7265 USSR(Eur). Riazan, relay Moscow Arabic 0430 s/on. (REW)
7275. RAI, s/on Lithuanian 0445. (REW)
7280 LIBERIA. VOA-Monrovia, 0645 nx, mx. 11/3. (JRM)
7285 JAPAN. NHK, 0650, Japanese home svc. Good, //7230. (ES)
7290 MONACO. TWR, 0620 Eng DX pgm.(IM) 0625 IS, s/on Eng.(BS) ID 0700. (JRM)
7300 CONGO(DR). Mbuji-Mayi, Congolese rhythms 0400 (not on 7295). (REW)
7323 CHINA. CPES, Langchow, (list), 1100 Mandarin.(BB)
7315 CHINA. R.Peking, 2030-2130 Fr to Eur. Long path thru darkness.(BB) Out order.(Ed)
7345 CZECHOSLOVAKIA. R.Prague, 0100-0155, nx, cmtry, mx.(JTS) Eng 1730.(JS)
7350 CHINA. Peking, German s/on 1800. (REW)
7440 USSR(As). Unknown SWE location, Relay Moscow Russian talk 1830. (REW)
7480 CHINA. Peking, Arabic 1830. (REW)
7580 N.KOREA. R.Pyongyang, Eng prep. talk 1100.(BPe) 1100-1200 daily in Eng.(FEH)
9009 ISRAEL. Kol Yisrael, 0428 s/on lang.(BD) 1730 Hung. nx.(REW) Eng dly 2115-2130
(KB) 2115.(LL) 2117 Eng nx.(CK) s/off Eng 2130. (IM)
9020 CHINA. R.Peking, Asian lang. Children singing praise of Mao 1210.(BG)
9080 CHINA. R.Peking, Asian lang features 1210. Not dual 9020 or 9170.(BG)
9170 CHINA. R.Peking, lang 1220. Undual 9020, 9080.(EG) Cantonese 1045.(BB)
9390 ALBANIA. R.Tirana, 0500 German. 0530 Polish, 10/31.(SR)
9410 ENGLAND. BBC, 0300 nx. 10/30.(JRM)
9475 EGYPT. Cairo, Eng 0200-0315 mx, letters, cmtry.(BE,JTS,RA) mentioned my name(LL)
9500 ALBANIA. Tirana, Eng 0130. (BR)
9500 E.GERMANY. RBI, Eng 0200. (SL)
9505 DOM REP. HISD, 0006 LA mx, Sp ID.(BH) 0023 Eng.(IM) 0105 Eng rel.(TBW) 0258 ID.
Western mx.(JRM, FB) Talk on Liberian mx 2345.(HR)
9510 ALGERIA. R.Algeria, good at 0800 s/off Fr.(IM) 1800 Fr. Arab mx. (BB)
9510 ASCENSION IS. BBC, replaces 11865 to LA for winter. s/off 0330. (REW)
9510 VENEZUELA. R.Barquisimeto, singing ID 1100. (REW)
9515 TURKEY. R.Ankara, Turkish nx 1800.(REW) Good 1945 Turkish mx.(LM)
9515 MEXICO. XEWX, Sp talks, mx around 0300.(KB)
9520 FRANCE. ORTF, Port nx 1845.(REW) Fair 1945 ending Russian. (IM)
9520 N.ZEALAND. RNZ, 0710-0715 s/off w/pop mx, ID. Fair. (EE)
9520 PERU. R.La Cronica, 0500 Sp pop mx, IDs. On after 0500 on Sat only? (JDT)
9525 POLAND. Warsaw, Eng s/off w/request for reports 2000. (GC)
9525 S.AFRICA. R.RSA, 0500 Eng nx to Rhodesia. (JDT)
9525 CUBA. RHC, Voice of Viet., pgm to 0213 close. Then RHC pgm notes, nx. (RH)
9535 SWITZERLAND. Eng 0130-0230 to ECNA.(HM,HR,MF,SL)
9535 INDIA. AIR, s/on w/flute. Eng nx 1230. (FEH) (HL)\
9540 CZECH. Prague, 0100 Eng.(BR) Weak 0150 Eng.(IM) 0330 nx, sports, mx to record
9540 AUSTRALIA. RA, s/on Asian svc in Viet 1228. Good.(CD)
9540 N.ZEALAND. RNZ, 0600-0845 Eng. (SR)
9545 E.GERMANY. DW, 0458 'Germany This Week'.(JDT) 0500 'Germany Today'.(JRM)
9545 GHANA, 1945 ending Fr nx.(IM) Eng cmtry. (BPa)
9545 BRAZIL. R.Emis. Parahense, with sports.
9550 TANZANIA. R.Tanzania, Dar-es-Salaam, s/off w/IS 1450.(MAF)

- 9550 PERU. R.Nacional, Tumbes, local ID 1200.(REW) pop mx, IDs, s/off 0356.(BS)
1150 LA mx, ID.(TEW)
- 9560 BULGARIA. Sofia, IS, Greek s/on after Arabic 0535. (BH)
- 9560 AUSTRALIA. RA, \15130 at 0750. Fair. (IM)
- 9570 QATAR. QBS, call to prayer 1830.(REW) Fair 1550 Arabic. (SR)
- 9575 ITALY. RAI, Eng nx 2030-2040.(RJ) Nx, mx, 0100-0120.(JDT)
- 9575 CZECHOSLOVAKIA. R.Prague, English 0745.(IM)
- 9580 ASCENSION IS. BEC, Afr svc in Eng 2015. 11/5.(BPe)
- 9580 AUSTRALIA. R.Australia, Eng 1210.(SL)
- 9531 CHILE. R.Portales, CChO pop mx, ID. 11/10.(ES)
- 9590A POLAND. Warsaw, 1830 Eng s/on. Noisy, but overall good. (BH)
- 9590 USSR(Eur). Starobelsk(list), relay Moscow Sp to Spain 1800. (REW)
- 9590 CHILE. R.Pres. Balmaceda, Sp ID, chimes 0005, mx.(RA) Noticias, ID 0030 11/10
(ES) 9600, 0037.(BH)
- 9590 PERU. R.Ica,(tentative), 1125 nx, ads, ID of 'Peru' 1130, mx. QRM ABC/JOZ.(ES)
- 9600 UZBEK SSR. Tashkent, 1200-1230 Eng to NA. Exc., //11925.(BPe,GC,TEW)
- ETHIOPIA. ETIF, 0400 ID, mx. S/off 0425.)JRM)
- 9615 PHILIPPINES. VOA-Dinang, 1500-1630 Eng to SEA. (BR)
- 9615 COSTA RICA. Vox de la Victor, CO10 mx, ID, fays. Good.(CD)
- 9620 FRANCE. Allouis, 0515-0530 Eng nx,(HR) 0500 s/cn Fr nx, exc 11/12.(BE)
- 9620 YUGOSLAVIA. R.Belgrad, fair in Fr 1930.(IM) Eng 2200-2215.(HR)
- 9622 S.VIETNAM. VTVN, Saigon, drift, Viet ID 0730.(REW) 1000-1040 when CBC s/on(FEH)
- 9625 CANADA. CBC, excellent 2300 with English. (MF)
- 9625 ISRAEL. Kol Yisrael, good 2015 Eng nx. (IM)
- 9628M COLOMBIA. R.Mac. del Colombia, 1128 s/on after short 'A' tuning sig. Is also
- 9638 VENEZUELA. Ecos del Torbes, 1130 s/on, no IS. Several quick IDs, into pgmmg.(AN)
- 9640 S.KOREA. VOFK, Seoul, 0800-0830 Eng.(SR)
- 9645 COSTA RICA. TIFC, 0300 begin Eng.(BPe) 0359 s/off Eng.(RA)
- 9650 CYPRUS. BEC, Limassol; Big Ben, Arabic 0400. (REW)
- 9650 E.GERMANY. RBI, Eng comment 0350. Excellent. (RA)
- 9650 W.GERMANY. DW, Cologne, 0645-0940, German to Asia. (SR)
- 9655 PERU. Radio Nor Peruana, ID 0305. (GD)
- 9660 W.MALAYSIA. P.M., 1400-1445 commercial svc w/ads, nx, mx. Well heard. (ES)
- 9667 S.VIETNAM. VTVN, Hue, Viet, talk 1240. (REW)
- 9670 POLAND. R.Warsaw, fair in Fr. talk 2015, //7145.(IM)
- 9670 JAPAN. R.Japan, 1500 Urdu to S.As. // 11705. (BH)
- 9680 PORTUGAL. R.Portugal, 0405 w/r.Safari.(RA)
- 9682 ARGENTINA. RAE, Buenos Aires, 0600 Eng nx, fair. (SR)
- 9685 USSR. Kiev, Eng to NA 0430, //11890.(GC) Moscow list(Ed)
- 9685 ALGERIA. R.Algeria, 2002 with Arabic nx. Good. (IM)
- 9690 NIGERIA. RN, Lagos, 2005 class. mx in Fr svc(IM) Eng nx, s/off 2205.(BPa)
- 9700 JAPAN. R.Japan, 2300 Eng Gen Svc thru Sofia, long path. Occas. over Sofia.(BB)
- 9710 E.GERMANY. RBI, Eng 0400. Good.(BR)
- 9710 MONACO. TWR, 1000-1030 Dutch, Sat only. (BB)
- 9720 SENEGAL. R.Senegal, Dakar, good 0735 in Fr. (IM)
- 9725 ISRAEL. Kol Yisrael, 2015 Eng nx.(IM) s/off 2130. Better than 9009.(LL)
- 9725 MALAYSIA. BBC, Tebrau, 1530 WS to SEA. (BB)
- 9730 USSR(As). R.Moscow, new fcy, 1530-1630 Hindi. Tx app Central Asia. (BB)
- 9741 E.PAKISTAN. R.Pakistan, Dacca, Urdu nx 1240. (REW)
- 9745 ECUADOR. HCJB, 2115-2200 Sp mx, nx. (JTS)
- 9750 W.PAKISTAN. R.Pakistan, Karachi, comm svc to E.Pak.(REW) Eng nx to UK 2000.(BPa)
- 9753 W.PAKISTAN. R.Pakistan, Eng to UK 1950. Karachi?(GC) Apparently.(Ed)
- 9755 HUNGARY. Budapest, Hungarian to NA 0425. Good lvl. (BPa)
- 9760 USSR. R.Moscow, Eng 0430-0500. (JTS) QTH?(Ed)
- 9760 GHANA. R.Chana, Eng 2000-2100, //11850. (JTS) Eng nx 2035. (IM)
- 9760 SPAIN. RNE, Madrid, in Eng 0315 asking for reports. (LL)
- 9765 TAIWAN. BEC, Taipei, 1510-1610 Mandarin. (JTS)
- 9765 W.GERMANY. DW, 2300 s/cn Eng to ANZ. //11925.(JTS) fair in Eng 2130.(BPe)

- 770 AUSTRIA. Vienna, 0001 Sp on defence if invaded.(JRM) 0330 multi ID to NA.(RA)
 9775 CONGO(DR). Kinshasa, 2315 French. (BB)
 9780 ALBANIA. R.Peking Relay, Tirana, Eng to NA 0300.(REW) 0115 Eng, good.(BR)
 9780 VATICAN. Vatican Radio, 0035 in Sp on new fqy.(AN)
 9800 USSR. R.Kiev, in Eng s/off 0045.(CD) 9795, Eng 0032, 10/24(NJ) Kazan list 9800
 9800 CHINA. R.Peking, 1500-1600 Hindi.(BB) (Ed)/
 9833 HUNGARY. R.Budapest, Eng 0200. (BR)
 9840.5 RUMAY IS. VUNG, Eng ID 1005, Hanoi On 9840.(BPa)
 9912 INDIA. AIR, 2130 Eng to Eur. (JT)
 10530 KAZAKH. Alma Ata, Russ rx of Kazakstan 0330.(REW) 0008.(MM) Russ 0430.(BB)
 11350 N.KOREA. Pyongyang, new fqy, HS I, Korean ID 0430. (REW)
 11440 CHINA. Peking, alternating Rumanian, Polish, Czech 1900-2000. (REW)
 11455 CHINA. Peking, Indonesian 0900, // 10035.(REW)
 11620 INDIA. AIR, Delhi, Indian songs 1830. (REW)
 11635 CHINA. Peking, German 1800. (REW)
 11699 GUATEMALA. TUGB, IV de Quezaltenango, various times between 2130 and 0134 with
 Sp, Eng, mx, requesting rpts. Also 1400-1440.(AN, BG, CD, CL, GD, CH, JT, TBW)
 11705 N.ZEALAND. RNZ, 0930 Eng, // 9520.(BB)
 11705 W.PAKISTAN. R.Pak., Karachi, Eng nx 0215. (REW)
 11705 ENGLAND. VOA-Woelferton, s/off 0730. (REW)
 11710 ARGENTINA. LR435, 2315 Eng features. Fair, but het.(BG)
 11710 SPAIN. RNE, Madrid, 0316 beginning Sp. (IM)
 11715 BELGIUM. RNVB, 1830-2100 Fr/Felemish to Afr, //9740, 11860 from 11/3.(BB)
 11715 SWITZERLAND. SFC, 0130 Eng.(BR) 0445 Eng s/on. Exc.(BH)
 11720M VATICAN. R.Vaticanna, new fqy, 1800 w/IS, lang. Rechecked.(AN)
 11720 BRAZIL. R.Mac.Brasilia, Port, pop mx. (WC)
 11725 CONGO(REF). R.Brazzaville, Eng 0515. (EB)
 11725 CHINA. CPBS, Peking, Mao chants 0800. (REW)
 11730 NETH. ANTILLES. R.Nederland, Bonaire relay(TWR lease), 0130-0220 Eng to NA,
 from 11/3. Ex 11740. (BB, DDH, RSH, RW)
 11735 YUGOSLAVIA. R.Belgrad, 1500 s/on Arabic. (ES)
 11735 MOROCCO. RTVM, 1800-1900 Eng.(FE) 1850 Eng, Arab 1900.(DDH) Fr 2000.(BB)
 11740 PAKISTAN. R.Pak., Eng ID, nx, lang 1900.(GC)
 11740 INDIA. AIR, Delhi, Eng nx 2100. (REW)
 11740 VATICAN. Vatican Radio, Eng nx 1815. (FB)
 11742 CHILE. R.Nuevo Mundo, standard and pop instr. mx 0325. IDs 0325, 0412.(GD)
 0330 Sp. (WC)
 11745 MONACO. TWR, 1900-1915 Hebrew, Tuesday. Probably not daily. (BB)
 11750 MALAYSIA. BBC, Tebrau, 1100 WS nx, Eng. (HM)
 11765 ECUADOR. HCJB, Eng 0500, Rumanian 0530, //15185, not //11910.(REW) Test 0200
 Eng, //11915.(BB) Better than 11915, 0200. They don't bother to announce any
 fqys.(DF)
 11780 N.ZEALAND. RNZ, 0735 Eng mx pgm, (RA) 0805 sports.(IM) 0815 mx.(HR)
 11783M MOZAMBIQUE. IM, 0300 s/on. Usual pops, ads, Eng, Afrikaans. Above usual fqy(AN)
 11785 LEBANON. Beirut, now back to this fqy. Noted Eng 0230, 11/4.(DF)
 11790 AFGHANISTAN. Kabul, 1730-1830 Ger, Eng to Eur, //9610.Ex 11775, 15265.(BB, FEH)
 11800 CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Prague, Eng to ANZ 0700-0800, //others.(REW)
 11800 CANARY IS. RNE, Sp mx 2015.(CK) Sp 0007.(IM) 0356 Sp talk, ID.(BH)s/off0400(GC)
 11800 CHINA. R.Peking, 1800-1900 Russian. (BB)
 11800 CEYLON. R.Ceylon, 1100 commercial svc.(JF)
 11810 ITALY. RAI, Eng 0100.(SL) 0107 YL w/nx, cmtry in Eng.(BE)
 11810 JORDAN. Amman, 2004 in Arabic. Fair. (IM)
 11825 TAIWAN. BCC, 1030-1100 Eng Dragon Show, Excellent most days.(BB)
 11825 TAHITI. ORTF, Papeete, fair in Fr 0545. (IM)
 11835 ALGERIA, 2355 in Fr. S/off 2359. QRM VQA.(IM)
 11835 HAITI. LVEH, 1745 Eng rel pgm.(Epe) and Eng rel.(IM) Sp rel 0235(CK) Sp?
 11840 HAITI. LVEH, fair 1200 in Eng.(IM) Are they moving around?(Ed)
 11840 N.VIETNAM. Hanoi, end Eng, into Korean 0900. (REW)

- 11847 MOZAMBIQUE. R.Cl. Lourenco Marques, new Swahili svc, Port ID 1800. (REW)
 11850 INDIA. AIR, Delhi, s/on Hindi, nx 0130. (REW)
 11855 ETHIOPIA. ETLF, ID 0300, new fcy, ex-11875 to avoid RSA. (REW)
 11855 SAUDI ARABIA. Jeddah, good, Arabic 1900.(IM) 1920 Arab mx, good. (BG)
 11865 SWITZERLAND. SEC, Eng Melody Train 1930.(JS)
 11866 CONGO(ED). Lubumbashi, strong til SBC s/on 1930.(JT)
 11875 S.AFRICA, R.RSA, 1900-1950 Eng to Eur, //17795(SR) Eng 2330(BR,CD) 0015(SL)
 CC30 Eng to NA, strong. (MF)
 11875 JAPAN. R.Japan, 0930-1030 Eng to ANZ. //15235.(BB)
 11880 MEXICO. XERR, 0300 Sp ID. Good.(CK) 0540 quite entertaining mx.(BPa)
 11885 W.PAKISTAN. R.Pak., Karachi, Urdu nx 0300.(REW)
 11890 USSR(Eur). Riazan(list), Radiostantsiya Rodina s/on Russ 0600. (REW)
 11895 VATICAN. Vatican Radio noted good 0035 in Sp.(IM)
 11895 INDIA. AIR, Delhi, Eng s/on 2245. New fcy.(REW) New fcy 0000 National mx.(BPa)
 11895 W.PAKISTAN. R.Pak., Karachi, Eng to SEA, s/off 0115, over Vatican. (REW)
 11900 ENGLAND. BBC, LA svc s/on 0115. New fcy. (REW)
 11900 TUNISIA. Tunis, Arab mx 2215, VOA QRM.(CK) Arab 2300, //5985.(GC,IM)
 11900 JARUSSAY. SOEER, 0305 s/off Sp. 11/2. Good. (BS)
 11903 INDONESIA [Java]. R.Angkatan Udara, Indonesian nx 1300. (REW)
 11905 USSR(As). Vladivostok, Radiostantsiya Tikhii Okean 0700-0800.(REW) (IM)\
 11920 IVORY COAST. Abidjan, 2100 Fr talk.(CK) 2118-2200 Fr mx(NJ) Fr nx 2356-0000 off
 11925 UZBEK SSR. Tashkent, Eng nx 1200.Weak(ES) Fair, Eng nx 1206, //9600.(IM)
 11930 CONGO REP. ORTF Eng nx 1916.(IM)
 11935 PORTUGAL. R.Portugal, 0220-0230 Eng.(JTS) 0215 R.Safari.(BR)
 11935 BRAZIL. R.Cl. Paraneze, 500 mv lvl by 2200. In Port, IDs 2320, 2322.(AN) 2328
 US pop mx, Port anmts. (CL)
 11940 ROMANIA. R.Bucharest, Eng to Eur 1950.(KB) Sports 0145. (FB)
 11940 KUWAIT. R.K., 1632-1700 light and pop mx ancd by W. 10/28. 1625 Eng nx 10/29(AN)
 1600 s/on Eng, poor(CL) 1630 Eng, ID 1645, discussion(EDH) 1600-1730 Eng daily
 (FEH) 11942, 1700-1730 daily(GC) 11947, s/off 1729 after Eng.(IM)
 11942 CHINA. CPBS, Peking, Mao talk 0430, new fcy. (REW)
 11948 PARAGUAY. R.Encarnacion, 0130 Sp, 11/8.(BB)
 11950 LIBERIA. ELWA, 0605-0631 Eng nx, cmtry. 10/16. 0710 Eng abt Afr, 11/7(BE)
 0717 Eng nx.(RA)
 11965 BRAZIL. R.Record, after 2300 w/Port mx, ads. Weak.(CL) (DDH)\
 11972 TUNISIA(tentative). Tunis, 1520 Arabic w/sports event, 11/3. Tunis list 11970
 11975 UKRAINE. Kherkov(listed, believed correct) Moscow Swahili 0430(REW) R.Moscow
 French to Africa 2215. (BPa)
 11975 GRENADA. WEBS, 0045 Eng talk.(IM) 11970, 0100-0200 Eng pops, interviews.(NJ)
 12000 USSR(Eur). Armavir, 1235 in lang, mx, excellent.(CD) M and W in Sp 1800.(FB)
 12005 EGYPT. Cairo, 1835 Italian w/light mx.(IM) 0145 Fr to Quebec. Prob test.(BB)
 12010 USSR. Kiev s/on 2230 Saturday in Ukrainian.(BPa) Novosibirsk list(ED)
 12230 MOZAMBIQUE. 2nd. harmonic of L.Marques 6115. Port ID 1745. (REW)
 15000 CHINA. CPBS, Peking, still illegally here, Mao frenzy 0800. (REW)
 15018 N.VIETNAM. Hanoi, now good 2300-2330 s/off. Nat. mx, gal ancr(AN) Eng to Eur
 1930(JT) s/on 2000 Eng nx, cmtry. (BG)
 15060 CLANDESTINE. R.Evekadi, Basque 2145.(IM) Sp and Basque to 2200 s/off.(GC) s/on
 2030 Sp, Basque. Ancd 15080, moved to avoid jamming. Very good. (BG)
 15080 INDIA. AIR, good Eng nx(IM) 1800 nx, cmtry, ID(CD) Eng nx, pgm 1900.(GC) WRTH
 lists Bombay.(Ed)
 15095 GRENADA; WEBS, 2245 joining BBC WS, ann 15100.(RW) Fair 2140 Eng.(IM) QRM Paris
 on 15100 during Olympics. Clear now. 11/1 at 2200.(GC)
 15095 CHINA. R.Peking, Eng 1430(FR) Nx, talk to NA 1200-1300.(HR)
 15100 FRANCE. CITE, //11775 for Olympics(IM) from 2230 in Fr, Olympics(DDH)
 15105 USA. WNYW, 2210-2240 nx, mx, Caribbean weather. (JTS)
 15105 BRAZIL. R.Rural Brasileira, 2313 Port ... mx.(EM)
 15110 MEXICO. XERR, good 0020 pop mx(IM) ... light mx 0030.(GC)
 15115 SENEGAL. Dakar, good 1900 Fr nx.(IM) Fr pgm, ID 1955. Strong.(GC)

- 5120 CEYLON. Colombo, Asian commercial svc. Film mx 0145. (REW)
 5125 PORTUGAL. Emissora Nacional, Lisbon, fair 1445, in Port. (IM)
 5125 TAIWAN. R.Liberty, 1300 Russ. Jammed. 50 kw ECC tx. (BB)
 5135 EGYPT. Cairo, African svc 1850. (REW)
 5131M IRAN. Teheran, the wanderer, here in Eng to Eur. QRM(AN)
 5135 IRAN. Teheran, 1730 Russ.(IM) 1935-2000 Fr.(NJ)
 5140 CHINA. CPBS, Peking, new fqy, Mao madness 2230. (REW)
 5145 BRAZIL. R.Jornal do Comercio, 0045 mx, anmts. (CD) - - -
 5145 E.GERMANY. RBI, new fqy, Eng to Afr 1830. (REW)
 5149 CHILE. R. Corporacion, Santiago, full ID 0130. (REW)
 5150 INDIA. Bombay, Eng nx 1800. Good lvl. (GD)
 5150 SAUDI ARABIA. Jeddah, Arab 1900.(IM) Arab 1925(SR) 2000 lang(WC) 2225 Arab(CK)
 5155 LIBERIA. ELWA, Fr sermon 1745.(REW) 1901 s/off Fr.(IM) Fr ID 2000.(GC)
 5160 HUNGARY. Budapest, weak 2205 Eng talk.(IM)
 5160 TURKEY. R.Ankara, 2205 Eng nx to UK, W.Eur, NA.(CK) 2220 ending Eng nx(IM)
 5165 DENMARK. 1200 s/on Danish.(IM) Eng to NA 1245 dly.(GC) Eng 1510.(BS)
 5165 SYRIA. Damascus, s/cff 0050.(CD) End Fr nx 1310.(IM) Eng to Eur 2030.(BPa,KB)
 Eng nx, stale mx 2100.(GC)
 5176 MEXICO. XEWW, 2324 ID as XEQ, first noted on 2nd harmonic. (GH)
 5180 NETHERLANDS. R.Nederland, Dutch to ANZ 0830. (REW)
 5185 VATICAN. Vatican Radio, s/on Port to Africa 1840. (REW)
 5190 CONGO(REP). Brazzaville, Fr nx to 1815.(IM) Eng nx 1915-1930.(MF)
 5190 CANADA. R.Canada, 2200-2250 Eng nx, mx. (JTS)
 5197 CHINA. R.Peking, 0100-0200 Cantonese to ECNA. (BB)
 5200 VATICAN. Vatican Radio, Afr lang 1600.(BS) s/off Eng to Afr 1643.(FB)
 5203 RUMANIA. Bucharest, around 2015 with Rumanian.(BPa)
 5205 INDIA. AIR, GOS, new fqy, 1000-1100 Eng to ANZ, //15430, 17820. Also 21580
 to E.As. (BB)
 5220 S.AFRICA. R.RSA, Eng 2330(FB) Eng 2343(JRM) Eng 0120(SL) Eng 0130 (BPe)
 5225 BRAZIL. R.Cultura da Bahia, 0000 Port. (BB)
 5231 CHINA. Peking, Chinese Mao talk 0200. (REW)
 5235 INDIA. AIR, Delhi, 2305 Eng nx, cmtry 2310(IM) Good in Eng 2345.(FB)
 5240 USA. KGEI, Sp 2245.(CK) Eng 2330-0030 SUN only. Good on 11/3.(BPe)
 5245 S.AFRICA. R.RSA, s/on 2200 Port. (BPa)
 5246 CONGO(DR) Kinshasa, 0115-0200 Fr mx.(GM) 0110 Afr mx.(CK) 2351 Fr.(MM)
 5250 RUMANIA. Bucharest, 1320-1326 mailbag, ID, s/off.(HR)
 5255 E.GERMANY. RBI, end Eng to Afr 2015. (BPa)
 5270 AFGHANISTAN. Kabul, 1200-1300, //21605(ex 15265, 21585) in Pashtu/Dari.(FEH)
 5273 URUGUAY. SODRE, 2345 Sp w/US pops. QRM Haiti. (BB)
 5295 FRANCE. GMEF, Eng nx 1915, //17745. (REW)
 5310 GUINEA. Conakry, s/off 0833 w/revolutionary fanfare. In French. Fair.(IM)
 5340 INDIA. AIR, Delhi, Eng program summary, Home Service, 0110. (REW)
 5340 NETH ANTILLES. TWR, moved from 15435. Exc w/Eng 2055.(BPa)
 5345 EGYPT. Cairo, Arab mx 2040, interfering with Athens, same fqy.(BPa)
 5345 ARGENTINA. LRA, complete Sp ID at 2105 s/off. (AN)
 5350 LUXEMBOURG. R.Luxembourg, 2200 Fr, mx, ID. Poor. (CD)
 5360 RUMANIA. Bucharest, new fqy, Eng to 0330, then Rumanian, to NA. (BPa)
 5360 MOROCCO. Rabat, 2355 nx, s/off 0000. Spanish. (GC)
 5370 BRAZIL. R.Tupi, ID, anmts, mx 2303. (CD)
 5375 CYPRUS. BBC EMR, WS, s/off w/local ID 0215.(DDH)
 5382M W.PAKISTAN. R.Pak.; 0230 and 0300 ID in lang by M.(AN) Urdu ID 0200.(RTW)
 5383 CHINA. Peking, s/on Sp to LA 0200.(RFW)
 5395 S.AFRICA. SABC S.W.A. service, new fqy, Eng ID 0900. (REW)
 5395 RYUKYU IS. VOA-Okinawa, 0030 Chinese. Jammed. (BB)
 5420 SWEDEN. R.Sweden, s/on Fr to Afr 1800. (REW)
 5420 SPAIN. RIE, fair 0035 in Spanish. (L)
 5425 NETHERLANDS. R.Ned., 2140 ID, Eng(JRM) 0140 Dutch(RH) on 11945, 9715 now(Ed)
 5425 AUSTRALIA. VLX15, Perth, 0045 Eng play. Fair 11/8. (RW)

- 15430 S.KOREA. VOTK, mx, amnts, s/off. Poor(GD) Sp 0200-0300 often better than Eng 0300-0400(JT) 0200 Sp, fair(BB) 0300 Eng to NA, poor.(CL)
- 15440 PHILIPPINES. FEBC, Indian mx, Eng nx 1530.(BS) Burmese 0045. (BB)
- 15445 JAPAN. NHK, new fcy, ex-15135, 17825 to-NA w/Eng 2345-0045(BB, BG, JDT, REW, RW, SR)
- 15445 BRAZIL. R.Mac., 0150 Port mx, amnts. Weak. (CL)
- 15450 SURINAM. R.Surimane, 1945 jazz, native mx. Fair.(CL)
- 15455 E.PAKISTAN. R.Pak., Dacca, ID from t/i 0057, 'R.Pak., Dacca' 0100. Eng ID 0115. Good Int.(GD) 0100 bn several checks. New fcy.(AN)
- 15500 E.PAKISTAN. R.Pak., Dacca, local nx, chants. 6 pips at 1200. From 1130.(FEH)
- 15520 E.PAKISTAN. P.Pak., Dacca, 0220 ending Eng nx. Abrupt change to 15525 in middle of nx.(LM) Eng nx 0210-0220. Lang other times 0100-0300.(GC) 1100-1230 strong fcy jumping.(FEH) Varying 15517-15522 lang 1250-1330 ID. Also s/on 0130. Eng nx 1210, 0220.(BDH) 0050 IS, time pips, ID for Dacca in Eng.(MM) Still noted at 0200 and 1200.(BB)
- 15520 N.KOREA. Pyongyang, Eng entry 0245. (BS)
- 15520 CHINA. Peking, Sp to LA s/on 0000. (REW)
- 16320 N.KOREA. Pyongyang, 2300 Sp, Korean 0000, Sp 0100. (FEH)
- 17675 CHINA. R.Peking, 0000-0055, Eng to NA. //11855.(RW, LL) 0325.(RSH)
- 17715 CHINA. R.Peking, Eng 0200. Good. (BPe)
- 17720 TAIWAN. VOTK, Eng 0230.(BPe)
- 17720 TAIWAN. R.Liberty, Taipei, Russ ID to SFE 1000.(REW)
- 17720 USA. WINE, good 1725 Eng. (LM)
- 17740 ENGLAND. CBC relay, in Ukrainian 1400.(KB)
- 17745 CHINA. Peking, Sp to LA, 2300, 0000, 0100. (REW) Whoops, forgot to space, sorry
- 17745 GREECE. Athens, s/on w/Flute ID, Greek, Eng, Fr, Ger nx from 1730 daily(GC)
- 17747 GREECE. Athens, 1736 Fr, Ger 1740.(LM) 17748 Greek songs 2040, //15345.(BPa)
- 17750 KUWAIT. R.K., test s/on 0400 w/Eng, then mx pga. Jamming QRM from 0430.(BPa)
- 17760 USA. WNYW, 2200-2345 Eng. (JTS)
- 17765 RWANDA. DW, Kigali, Eng under heavy QRM 1830(GC) 1830-1845 Eng to Afr.(JTS)
- 17765 W.GERMANY. DW, with Persian. Well received, 1715. (BPa)
- 17770 W.PAKISTAN. R.Pak., Karachi, commercial svc to E.Pak., Urdu 0730.(REW)
- 17770 N.ZEALAND. RNZ, 0115 using alternate fcy with time chex, pops. (AN)
- 17775 USSR(As). Komsomolsk, relay Erevan to WCNA 0300, Moscow 0330. (REW)
- 17780 INDIA. AIR, Delhi, 0500 s/on Arabic, into chants. (BPa)
- 17790 S.AFRICA. R.RSA, 1830 Fr to Eur, 1900 Eng. (MF, JS)
- 17795 S.AFRICA. R.RSA, s/on Ger 2000. (BPa)
- 17800 USSR. Moscow s/on 1330, excellent.(LL) QTH?(Ed)
- 17805 USSR(As). Khabarovsk, relay Moscow Mongolian, s/on 0320. (REW)
- 17810 PHILIPPINES. FEBC, Manila, Eng ID 2300. (REW)
- 17830 ASCENSION IS. BBC, World Service to LA 1800. (REW)
- 17830 CEYLON. Colombo, 1055 IS, 1100 s/on to SEA, Eng. Best on band. (REW)
- 17830 SWITZERLAND. SBC, 1500 nx.(LL) 1525-1557 Eng to India. (JTS)
- 17850 ROMANIA. Bucharest, fair 1320 in Eng. (LM)
- 17850 FRANCE. ORTF, weak 2125 Olympic coverage in Fr, //15100, 11775.(IM)
- 15855 CHINA. Peking, Eng to ECNA 0000. (REW)
- 17855 ECUADOR. R.SB, now here to Eur. Found 11/3 ending Eng, into Sp 2130.(DF)
- 17870 AUSTRALIA. RA, 0030 weak w/Eng to S.As., //21540, 11/8.(RW) 2330 Eng to SEA.(BB)
- 17875 Egypt. Cairo, new fcy, 1725 Arab mx.(BPa) 2345 Arab, str.(AN) 1930 Arab.(SR)
- 17875 W.GERMANY. DW, Eng s/on to ANZ, E.As. 0845.(REW)
- 17880 USSR. 'R.Moscow 0400, nx; mx.(RSH) Khabarovsk list FBIS.(Ed)
- 17885 CYPRUS. BBC, Limassol, WS nx 0500. (REW)
- 17895 PORTUGAL. Lisbon, Eng to Afr 1900, but anno '17880'.(REW)
- 17905 EGYPT. Cairo, Arab chorus 1915. (REW)
- 17910 GHANA. R.Ghana, 1400-1430 Eng to Ethiopia, Somalia, fair 11/8.(RW)
- 17920 EGYPT. Cairo, 1430 ending Eng entry. (FEH)
- 11945 W.PAKISTAN. Karachi, 1335-1350, Eng to NA. Time given agrees with Karachi. (FEH)
- 10800 CHINA. Peking, 2345 harmonia of Russ svc on 0045. Eng 1000 good Int. (BPa)

- 380 CHINA. CPBS, Peking, new freq, among the hams, Mao adulation 2300.(REW)
 21455 NIGERIA. Lagos, 1800-1925.(LL)
 21465 EGYPT. Cairo, new freq, Eng 2100 to Afr.(BPa) Call to prayer, 1915. (REW)
 21475 E.GERMANY. RBI, 1246 Eng DX pgm. (IM) 1730 to Afr. (FB)
 21480 NETHERLANDS. R.Ned., 1600, QRM VOA 21485.(LL)
 21485 INDIA. AIR, Delhi, Eng to ANZ s/on 1000. (REW)
 21500 S.AFRICA. R.RSA, s/on 1500.(LL) details, please, (Ed)
 21515 USSR. R. Moscow, new freq, Peace and Progress. Chinese 1000.(BPa) QTH?(Ed)
 21520 SWITZERLAND. SBC, 1315-1415 Eng to S.As. //15305, 17845.Dual path. (BB)
 21525 BELGIUM. RTB, 1215-1300 Fr, Flemish to Afr, Ex 21510. From 11/3, // 17860 and 15335. (EB)
 21535 S.AFRICA. R.RSA, 2100-2150 Eng, //17805.(SR,LL,FB)
 21540 E.GERMANY. RBI, 1330 Eng, 11/8. (BB)
 21540 SWITZERLAND, SBC, 1500 nx. (LL) Italian to SA 1625, good. (BPa)
 21560 ITALY. RAI, 1810-1905, Italian. (SR)
 21570 CHINA. CPBS, Peking, new freq, Chinese ID 0000. (REW)
 21575 NETHERLANDS. R.Nederland, Dutch by Radio 1930-1950 s/off. (BPa)
 21580 CONGO REP. Brazzaville, good 1930 ending English. (IM)
 21585 SWEDEN. R.Sweden, 1600. (LL)
 21590 W.PAKISTAN. R.Pak., Karachi, Urdu nx 0800, Burmese 0945. (REW)
 21590 ENGLAND. BBC, sports 1618, (LL)
 21595 CANADA. CBC, Czech 1625, good lvl. (BPa)
 21600 E.GERMANY. RBI, Eng 1230. Fair. (IM)
 21640 JAPAN. R.Japan, 0200 nx, cmtry. (RSH)
 21690 GRENADA. WIES, fair in Eng 2030. (BPe) 2048-2130 records, poor. (LL)
 21695 EGYPT. Cairo, new freq, s/on 1145 Indonesian. (BPa)
 21700 PORTUGAL. Lisbon, Port to Afr, Brazil to 2115. Poor. (SR)
 21725 USSR(Eur). Leningrad, to ships at sea, 'Govorit Leningrad' 0600. (REW)
 21740 AUSTRALIA. RA. 0220 fine sigs. (LL) Details?(Ed)
 23440 CHINA. Peking, Viet. svc, 11720 x 2, at 2320. (REW)
 23450 CHINA, Peking, 2 x 11725, s/off w/Internationale 2325. (REW)
 23580 USSR(As). Blagoveshchensk, Russian 2330. 2 x 11790. (REW)
 23720 CHINA. Peking, Thai 2330. 2 x 11860. (REW)
 23810 USSR(As). Vladivostok, Russian 2330. (REW) 2 x 11905. (REW)
 23890 CANADA. CBC, 2 x 11945, also hrd, Sp on Olympics 0043 10/16. (GH)
 24110 USSR(As). SFE station in Chinese 2350. 2 x 12055. (REW)
 24480 USSR(As). Magadan, 2 x 12240, 2345 in Russian. (REW)
 25380 CHINA, 2350 Chinese. 4 x 6345. (REW)
 25610 NETHERLANDS. R.Nederland, 1615 mx til 1630 ID. (JRM)
 25650 ENGLAND. BBC, 1600 football, //25710, 21710, 21550, 21470; 15070. (RW) World Service 1610. (JRM) World Service 1250. (REW)
 25710 ENGLAND. BBC, World Svc, ex 25720, 1250(REW)
 25730 NORWAY. R. Norway, 1600, //25900. Poor. (JRM)
 25790 S.AFRICA. R.RSA, 1737 w/DX pgm. (LL)
 25880 MOROCCO. VOA-Tangier, s/on Eng 1200. (HM) (JRM)\
 25900 NORWAY. R. Norway, Nor, talk 1750. (REW) 1700-1730. (LL) pops 1600, // 25730
 25920 USA, VOA, Greenville, fixed, 1950. Probably replaces 25797, since the latter is no longer heard. 10/19. (GH)
 26040 USA. VOA, Greenville, Eng 2045. (BG)
 26080 ENGLAND. BBC, Fr to Afr. 1300. (REW)
 28320 CHINA. Peking, Sp to LA 2350. 4 x 7080. (REW)
 25900 CHINA. CPBS, Peking, Mao talk 0000. Probable 4 x 7375. (REW)
 30380 CANADA. CBC, 2200 ID, nx, to Eur, 2 x 15190. (GH)
 30650 CANADA. CBC, 2 x 15325, also heard. Often strong here. 1620 Slovak. (GH)

NOTE. Last month the item listed as Biafra on 2330 kHz was reported as NIGERIA. The error was mine. Apologies to all.(Ed)

UNIDENTIFIED

- 2200 Central Am. outlet, possibly 'R.Junin', w/'Centro America' QTH hrd, but QRN and low modulation prevent positive ID. (DDH)
- 3357 LA pgng around 0250 under very heavy Ute grm, 10/18, just down from R.Exitos. Later checks indicate may be R.Valencia, Venezuela. Nominally 3355.(DDH)
- +4767.5A Soviet tx 1100-1300, 10/13. ID as R.Moscow. (ES)
- 5015 Unid in German (LM) Time? (Ed)
- +5025 Brazilian, 2315 mx as late as 0200. Voz Amazonia or EmRural?(MAF)
- +5056M Latin Am til 0247 s/off w/one gong. No ID. R.Onda Imperial?(GD)
- +6115A LA sta 1100-1150, ID as 'R.Mil', all pop beetle mx. Bad sig.(ES)
- +6200 Peruvian around 0400.(REW)
- 6212AV Peruvian around 0400.(REW)+
- 9520 IDing as 'La Voz de los Provincias' at 1104. Followed by cerveza com'l.(ES)
- 9570 Arabic speaker noted 0350 to 0431 when lost, another occasion from 0308 tune in. Qatar?.(CD)
- 9760 Unid under R.Moscow w/IS on vibro harp.(JMS)

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In a note just received here, Richard Wood reports reception of Voice of Freedom, Saigon, s/on in Cantonese 1057 under ABC on 9580.

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When reporting, please leave some margin on the paper, so I can make notes. Also, use GMT and state make and model of your receiver. Thanks.

If you are in Miami and wish to phone me, the number is 284-5714. It is not in the book.

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OUR REPORTERS

- | | |
|--|--|
| AN Al Niblack, Ind., SX-100 II | JMS Jerry M. Stuart, Okla., Globepacer |
| BB Bil Berghammer, NY, R-4A | JS Josef Saman, Czechoslovakia, Telsa 536A |
| BD Barry Deal, Neb., Navy REC | JT John Treat, Conn., HQ-100A |
| BE Bob Estand, Texas, DX-150 | JTS John T. Soneff, Jr., La., Star Roamer |
| BG Barry Glassberg, NY, HA-230 | +JRM J.R. Mappin, Wash., SW-4A, HQ-160 |
| BH Bob Hagerman, Mich., Star Roamer | KB Kevin Brown, |
| BR Bernard Rozmovits, Quebec, Emerson | LL Larry A. Lundberg, Minn., |
| BS Bill Sparks, Calif., R-4B | LM Leslie Marcus, N.B., SW-4A |
| BPa Bob Padula, Australia, CR-100, HA-230 | MAF Marlin A. Field, Mich., SX-100 |
| BPe Bob Penn, Ga., KT-320 | NJ Norm Jacobson, Wis., SX-71 |
| CD Charles F. Davis, NC, SW-4A | RA Ronald S. Akins, Sr., Mo., TR/OCN |
| CK Craig G. Koukol, Ill., Grundig Majestic | REW Richard E. Wood, Hawaii, HQ-180A |
| CL Chris Lobdell, Mass., SW-4A | RH Rob Harrington, Colorado,, DX-150 |
| DDH Del Hirst, Texas, HQ-100 | RSH Roger S. Horie, Idaho, S-240 |
| DF Dan Ferguson, Fla. SB-310 | RW Rod Williams, Ga., SW-4 |
| ES Ed Shaw, Calif., SX-130 | SL Scott Lewis, Neb., Star Roamer |
| FB Fred Baines, S.S., 51-S | SR Sam Rowell, Wash., Sears 8227 |
| FEH F.Earle Hall, Mass., HQ-180A | TBW Dr. T.B. Williamson, Ontario, HQ-180 |
| GC Gregg A. Calkin, N.B., SW-4A | WC William G. Caldwell, Calif., SW-4A |
| GH Glenn Hauser, Okla., HQ-160 | WRB |
| GM Gary Mickle, Calif., SW-4 | WRTH |
| HL Rev. Harold Lachmann, Idaho, GR-54 | SCDX |
| HM Henry Michalenska, R.I., GR-54 | |
| HR Harrison Randall, Mass., Telefunken | |
| JDT John D. Tuchscherer, Wis., HQ-100A | |
| JF John A. Figliozzi, MI, GR-51 | |
| GD Gerry L. Dexter, Wisc. HQ-180 | |

Thanks to one and all, and best wishes for HAPPY HOLIDAYS!

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Last minit NEWS/TIPS
All times are GMT

FLASH
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SHEET
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Last minit NEWS/TIPS
All times are GMT

AL NIBLACK-EDITOR, 420 SHELBY STREET, VINCENNES, IND. 47591 Deadline 23rd of Month.

AFGHANISTAN: 11790 Kabul heard in parallel with 9610, 1730-1800 German, 1800-1830 in English FLASHES Hall, Mass. Signal strength is somewhat erratic.

ALBANIA: R. TIRANA heard at 0230 S/on in German, 9790. (Shaw) ..Tirana observed on 9425, in English at 0130. Peking S/on at 0200 in Spanish. (Murray)

AUSTRIA: 11925 OEI heard with ID at 1800 with multilingual languages. (Balbi)

AUSTRALIA: (FLASH) Darwin Booster Station will begin xmissions 20 Dec., with 250kW to S. E. Asia; 15270, 2230-1000, English 0030-0630, 0830-1000, otherwise Indonesian. Also, 9595, 1000-1130 in Indonesian; 9650, 1130-1500, Mandarin, Vietnamese, Thai, Indonesian; and 7160, 2100-2200, in English. (Balbi) ..15425 VLX15, Perth, currently showing at nice level at 0100, and weather report at 0115. (Ferguson).. VLX15 S/on at 0030 with the ABC's Domestic Svc, weak to fair level, states Stevens, Penn.

BOLIVIA: 6005 R. Progreso noted with numerous ads, time checks, followed by news in Spanish till 0005, heavy QRM. (Niblack)

BRUNEI: 4862A In with great sigs with M reading the news in English at 1320, clear ID, down from listed 4865. (Hirst)

CEYLON: 17830 (FLASH) R. Ceylon loggable after 1100, English news at 1145, then heavy QRM de VOI. (Hall) (R. Ceylon is usually not often reported this high in freq, Editor)..11800 Heard with Cml Svc in Hindi/Tamil at 1500, fair level. (Shaw)

CONGO: 11866 "Voice of the African Brotherhood", Lubumbashi, heard from 1905-1920, in English, into French. Asks for reports to, P. O Box 7296. (Thacker)

COSTA RICA: 6150 Seemingly testing, heard with the ID, "R. Atenas en San Jose", noted from 0150 to 0250. Prnging of pops and cms, 5 November. (Niblack)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: R. Prague is presently using 5930, 7345, 9540, 9630, and 11990; at 1400 (Sundays only) also, 15448, 17840, and 21450, the latter a good signal. (Hickrod)

DOMINICAN REP: 3215 (FLASH) Seemingly a new outlet from Santo Domingo noted with ID for, "Radio Ventas"(or, "Radio Ventas", S/off at 0345. Prnging in Spanish and no call letters heard informs Hirst, Texas. What say some one??

ECUADOR: 11765 HCJB heard on new freq from 0200-0400, not listed. (Balbi).. 3340 La Estacion de la Alegria, Esmeraldas, noted with musical prgm, S/off at 0500. (Field)

GHANA: 15285 GBS S/on at 2000 on new freq, news in English at 2045. (Balbi)

HONDURAS: 5875 HRN, Voz de la Honduras, vy good level and pulling the switch at 0500. (Murray)

ISRAEL: 6235 (FLASH, FLASH) Kol Israel noted with ID at 0430, followed by news in English, newsreel, a song, commentary, with S/off at 0454. (Schmabel, N. Y.)

INDONESIA: 3206 RRI outlet noted in Indonesian at 1340; Bandung lists 3205. (Hirst) ..4932 RRI, Surakarta(tent.) observed with Christian hymns 1240-1300, 1240-1300, into Djakarta news relay. Parallels 5047, 5983, and 6045 after 1300. (Hirst).. 5988, RRI, Manado, heard at 1210 with talk in Indonesian. Vy strong level. (Hirst)

INDIA: 9535 AIR, Delhi, noted S/on at 1215 with news in English at 1230. (Hall) .. 15345 AIR noted in English till 0115 S/off, identity as, "GOS". (Balbi)

IVORY COAST: 6015 Abidjan good signal at 0615 with native music. (Hirst)

JAPAN: 15445 NHK uses new freq to ECNA at 2345-0045, good level. (Balbi)

KOREA(S): 6170 (FLASH) "The Voice of Hope"; a South Korean Army Station has been testing in English from 0815-0845; and from 1200-1230. (SBC) (Any one logged this one Stateside as yet, Editor??)

KOREA(N): 7580 R. Pyongyang strong level with S/on in English at 1100. (Hall)..16320V This outlet S/on at 2300 in Spanish. (Hall) .. 16320A R. Pyongyang heard at good level till closing at 0149. (Ferguson)

NASWA

FLASH SHEET

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KWAZIT: 11940 KBS heard in English regularly daily 1600-1730, good prgms Mike Hit Parade, some QFM. (Hall) .. Heard at 1715 with news in English, fair level, S/off at 1730. (Balbi) .. Logged at good level and sent a report. Hope they QSL! (Ferguson)

LIBERIA: 11950 ELWA, Monrovia, logged with native prgm, but English at S/off at 0815. (Murray)

MEXICO: 2380 (FLASH) Identity as, "XESE" at 0050, noticias at 0115, lists as R. Sistema Educativa, 2380. Have to catch this one around 0100. (Hirst) (A nice piece of low band DX, Del; Editor)

MONGOLIA: 7256 Ulan Bator has been heard irregularly with H.S. till 1100. (Hall) .. Now has English boasts 2200-2230 on 11.810, 11.850, 9540, 7340, from 1220-1250. Heard very poorly on the latter two freqs, FLASHES Hall; Mass.

MOZAMBIQUE: 11780A L. Marques from 0350-0430, with annets in English and Afrikaans, and disc jockey show. Heavy QFM from R. Belgrano. (Stevens)

NETE. AMELIENS: 11730 R. Nederland now on new freq to N. America from 0130 to 0220. Vy excellent level, replaces 11740 which replaced 9390. (Wastradowski)

PAKISTAN(E): 15518V (FLASH) This outlet is definitely Dacca, strong level after 1300, with English ID, as well as the Pakistani. Formerly on 15455?? (Hall)

PHILIPPINES: 15440 DEFB, Manila, heard from 0138 till tune out at 0159, when they anned for this freq. Brilliant level. (Ferguson)

QATAR: 9570 (SUPER FLASH) Doha has confirmed as operating past the usual 0500 S/off time during the middle of October. See my tentative last Flash Sheet. A QSL letter from Mr. Taher Sufhahi, Director of QBS said that they were running on extended schedule during this period. Full QFM is: QATAR BROADCASTING SERVICE, P. O. Box 1414, Doha, Qatar. (Chris Loddell) (Chris, CONGRATS on the QSL; to my knowledge it is the first authentic one received in the Continental United States. Real Fine! Editor)

SENEGAL: 15115 Dakar airs an English time slot from 1845-1900, Mondays through Saturdays. (Thacker)

SWEDEN: 21675 This is R. Sweden's new 13 meter band freq for S. E. Asia, noted at 1400. This one usually provides better reception Stateside than the 19 meter outlet beamed towards us. (Stevens) .. 11665 R. Sweden's new freq to Africa observed at 1900 with English DX Prgm at 1915 on Tuesdays. (Balbi)

TAIWAN: VOFC, Taipei, noted on 17720, at fair level, and annets parallels of 7130, 11825, 15125 (also heard, but weak), 15345, 17780, and 17890, from 0200 till 0345A, S/off. (Hickrod)

USSR: (Byelorussian SSR) Radio Station Peace and Progress, 7350, boasts in English on Tuesdays and Fridays (GMT-Wed. and Sat.) from 0000-0030 to Caribbean and other parts of Latin America--though target area is not given. English is followed by Portuguese to Brazil, with ID as, "Radio Pax and Progreso". Minsk is listed for this freq. (Field)

VENEZUELA: Radio Trujillo, 3295, observed for the initial time 20 Nov., with musical prgm, and S/off at 0200. (Field)

VIENTIAN(N): 15018V R. Hanoi is well heard in English from 2000-2030, with parallels of 10224, and 7416, though the latter two are not loggable. (Hall)

SUNSPOT COUNT AS FURNISHED BY THE ZURICH OBSERVATORY 11-4

1-75, 2-73, 3-108, 4-119, 5-118, 6-126, 7-135, 8-112, 9-87, 10-70, 11-103, 12-108, 13-70, 14-76, 15-90, 16-88, 17-82, 18-108, 19-121, 20-114, 21-122, 22-134, 23-136, 24-139, 25-138, 26-133, 27-138, 28-118, 29-112, 30-118, 31-99.

MEAN-108.7 PREDICTED: NOV-104, DEC-102, JAN-100, FEB-98, MAR-97, APR-95. (Ferguson)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: August Balbi, Calif. Dr. F. Earle Hall, Mass. Grady Ferguson, No. Carolina. Marlin Field, Mich. Prof. G. Alan Hickrod, Ill. Del Hirst, Texas. Chris Loddell, Mass. Bill Murray, Oregon. Al Niblack, Ind. George Schnabel, N.Y. El Shaw, Calif. William Stevens, Penn. Thad Thacker, Ind. Curt Wastradowski, Wash. State.

OUR THANKS TO ALL!

This is my last chance to greet you before the holiday season. My association with you reporters has been most pleasant during the past year though internationally the interval has been one of stress and strain. All we have to do to note this is to listen to the World speak via the airplanes. At this Christmas Season let us pause and reflect a moment and earnestly hope that the New Year brings us PEACE. Best Regards to