

NASA

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JOURNAL

NORTH AMERICAN SHORTWAVE ASSOCIATION

VOLUME XXXVI NUMBER 8

AUGUST 1996



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CATALOG**

Universal's new *Summer 1996* 100 page catalog covers everything for the shortwave, amateur and scanner enthusiasts. With prices, informative photos and full descriptions. To request it please call toll-free:

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NASWA Notes

Richard A. D'Angelo

2216 Burkey Drive

Wyomissing, PA 19610

Genie: RDANGELO3

Internet: r.dangelo3@genie.geis.com

LAST CALL: A brief reminder that the Association of North American Radio Clubs ("ANARC") is holding elections for its Executive Board. Those interested in being nominated to serve in this capacity you should contact our Club Representative **Kris Field** (705 Gregory Drive, Horsham, PA 19044 - or - k.field4@genie.com). ANARC Executive Board members serve a two year term and govern the day- to-day operations of the association. This is where all the decisions are made! From the elected Executive Board members, a Chairman is selected to serve a concurrent one year term. The Executive Board term begins on January 1, 1997 and runs for two years. Your club is looking for one or more of its members that may be interested in serving in this capacity. Currently, we have seven members serving in these positions: **Skip Arey, Harold Cones, Rich D'Angelo, Dave Marshall, John McColman, Mark Meece, and John Vodenik**. The terms of Messrs. D'Angelo, Marshall, McColman, and Vodenik expire at year-end. If you are interested in serving on the Executive Board of ANARC (and possibly serving as its Chairman!), please contact Kris by August 15th. The election takes place in September.


Another ANARC club has become insolvent. The Radio Communications Monitoring Association, the association's largest club in terms of membership size, has ceased publication. A declining membership, reduced revenues, and rising publication costs were blamed. The RCMA was a national scanner club. This is the third major club to close its doors in North America in the last eighteen months. A disturbing trend!

ANARC SWL Ham Net

Tune in Sunday mornings at 10 A. M. Eastern Time on 7240 LSB for the latest in shortwave, medium wave and longwave listening, DX tips, and up to the minute hobby news. Contributors share their DX tips via their own amateur radio stations or by telephoning a "gateway" station who then broadcasts the relayed tips. Contributions are also accepted via the Internet Relay Chat (IRC) channel #swl while the net is in progress. The net moves to 3940 LSB after the 40m session closes for an informal session. Net Controls Tom Sundstrom W2XQ, Hausie WB4JSP, Mike McCallum WA4SGC, and Bob Curtis WIEXZ host an always lively gang of DX monitors. (Best heard in the eastern half of NAm) Net info also available at <http://www.trsc.com/swl_net.htm>.

For those of us interested in country counting, check out the report from Country List Chairman **Don Jensen** in this issue of the Journal. Two countries have been added to the list after an extensive review by the committee. Let's see if this generates some more awards applications!

Finally, congratulations and best wishes to **Harold Ort** who recently took over as editor of Popular Communications magazine. Harold has edited many reference guides for the PopComm folks over the years so he is well versed in the communications hobby. We look forward to an excellent relationship and an exciting new era for the magazine under Harold's capable leadership.

That's it for this month. Enjoy this month's JOURNAL; it's another good one. 

Our Motto is - "Unity and Friendship"

Contribute!

Send your loggings and QSL information off to our Distributing Editor, **Fred Kohlbrenner** (2641 South Shields Street, Philadelphia, PA 19142). He will forward them to the appropriate editor. Remember, Fred has now expanded his business to include QSL report information and totals for the **Scoreboard** column. He can also be reached through the Internet at: fkohl@ix.netcom.com.

Musings

This column provides a forum wheras members can express comments, ideas, and thoughts about NASWA or the SW radio hobby. Please feel free to comment on anything presented this month (or previous months). Opinions expressed here are solely those of the submitters. Please submit all Musings to Richard A. D'Angelo, 2216 Burkey Dr., Wyomissing, PA 19610 or via email - r.dangelo3@genie.com

Jon Horen, P. O. Box 58139, Fairbanks, AK 99711

Greetings from the Golden Heart of the interior of Alaska! (June 10: sunrise at 3:09 AM, sunset at 12:35 AM). I'm a new NASWA member and find the "Musings" column to be excellent. It's been less than a year since I've been DX'ing and have already received QSL's from all over the world (I have a Sony ICF 2010 receiver and use an insulated wire as an antenna).

Does anyone else out there have a concern similar to mine? That is, I find it difficult to write to stations such as Radio Pyongyang and China Radio International. What does one say? Perhaps this: I do enjoy your broadcasts but wish you wouldn't torture and oppress your people. Or this: your programming is excellent but I'm not especially keen on the way you smash democracy.

Believe me, I'm not a political activist but I found it difficult to communicate with representatives of governments who throttle their own people. I'd be interested to hear other's views on this.

I wish you all well in the lower 48. Feel free to write - the postage to Alaska is the same (last time I checked).

Regards, Jon

Doug Robertson, 4045 Sunset Lane, Oxnard, CA 93035

Joe Buch, Charles J. Shaw and other readers intrigued with the idea of a windup shortwave receiver may now satisfy their curiosity (or unwind their credit card limit) directly from an American source for the Baylis BayGen Freeplay clockwork radio.

Contact BayGen USA for info and orders at 1-800-WIND-234 or <http://www.freeplay.pair.com/>.

Advertised as AM/FM/SW and battery-free for life; no specific frequency ranges are listed in their advertising. Obviously, despite being manufactured South of the equator in Milnertown, South Africa, the owner of this radio would wind it clockwise; otherwise the vendor's phone number would be 1-800-WIND-432. Right???

Keep cranking! 73, Doug

Marlin A. Field, 128 Oak, Hillsdale, MI 49242

Recently lightning ran down the tree (no damage to tree) to which I had tied a pole the end of my long wire antenna. It burnt up the balun at the end of the antenna, dropping my lead-in to the ground. It came in the house, burning up my tape recorder and timer (clock part was not affected). The surge protector into which they were plugged was turned off at the time and suffered no damage nor did the radio plugged into the timer. The long wire and dipole antennas were unfastened at the time. I was in the kitchen when all this happened. When the lightning struck, right outside of the kitchen window, it turned the tornado alert on my weather radio on and the alarm on my wristwatch. Now I can't change the time on the watch. Does anyone have the address of a source where I can buy a new timer? The one I had was a Micronta, sold by Radio Shack, but it is no longer available. I can get kitchen timers around here, but they aren't accurate enough. I may have to go back to the sears timer, with its inexact timing, that I used for many years.

Neil Berman <nberman@uottawa.ca>

Sub: Baygen Radio Spin-off

Are you guys for real? I can't tell from your site if this is satire or there really is such a beast as the Spring-Driven Thing.

Good listening, Neil

Brian Boulden <boulden@community.net>, 429 Begonia Blvd., Fairfield, CA 94533

I have already checked with Kris Field of the "NASWA Company" store on this...

I was wondering if anyone has seen or made a copy of the current "NASWA Country List & Awards Booklet" on computer disk? If so please let me know...and thanks

73's

Richard A. D'Angelo, 2216 Burkey Drive, Wyomissing, PA 19610

After three very hectic months, baseball season has ended. I only managed one team this year but it still takes its toll on my time and energy levels. We had a very successful season posting a 13-1 regular season record but took it on the chin in the playoffs. The good news is that baseball is done. I'm looking forward to getting back into the swing of DX activity. Already I'm beginning to plan for the first DXpedition outing to Gifford Pinchot.

Welcome to the following new NASWA members -

William J. Andrade, San Luis Obispo, CA	Mark Helinski, Citrus Heights, CA
Joel Bernstein, Essex Fells, NJ	Harold Horne, Trinidad, CA
Kevin Bueckert, Gladstone, MB, CANADA	Rachel M. Jones, Texarkana, AR
Doug Carr, Louviers, CO	Henry E. Krupa, Woonsocket, RI
Michael Civiello, Kerman, CA	Hugh Parker, Greensboro, NC
Reuben Dagold, Baltimore, MD	Franklyn Rutherford, Front Royal, VA
Dale R. Dundore, Myerstown, PA	Dan F. Schopp, Ballwin, MO
James H. Evans, Acton, MA	Kate Sullivan, Boston, MA
Thomas Gallagher, Irving, TX	Tim B. Truwe, Santa Paula, CA
	Dimitri Vlachos, Allston, MA

Calendar Of Events

- Aug 16 Meeting.** Philadelphia Area NASWA Chapter. Kulpville Holiday Inn, Kulpville, PA at 7:30 PM. For more information contact Dan Cashin at 215-446-7831.
- Aug 16 Meeting.** Boston Area NASWA Chapter. The Lexington Club, Rts. 4 & 225, Lexington, MA at 7:30 PM. The location is 1/4 mile west of Rt. 128, Exit 31. For more information contact Paul Graveline at 508-470-1971 or Internet: 74007.3434@compuserve.com
- Aug 20 Meeting.** The Miami Valley DX Club (all band orientation) meets at 1:00 PM. For more information plus this months meeting location contact Dave Hammer at 614-471-9973 or write to MVDXC, Box 292132, Columbus, OH 43229-8132.
- Aug'96 Convention.** The 1996 Worldwide TV-FM DX Association Convention will be held in Estes Park, CO on 9-11 August 1996. Lodging will be at the Dripping Springs B&B/Cabins, two miles east of Estes Park on US Highway 34. Call 1-970-586-3406 and talk to owners Oliver and Janie Robertson about rooming choices. Room rates run from \$74.00 to \$89.00 per night (sleeps two) and a cabin which sleeps three for \$95.00 per night. Send \$1.00 to Jim Thomas, 4437 S. Stover, Apt. 3, Ft Collins, CO 80525 for a complete convention packet.
- Sep'96 Convention.** The National Radio Club will hold its 63rd annual convention at the Ramada Inn in West Knoxville, TN (\$48.50 single/double occupancy) from 30 August-2 September 1996. Registration fee, including the banquet, is \$40.00. Contact: Steve Francis, 1620 Lodge Street, Alcoa, TN 37701 (telephone number 423-982-3122).
- Sep 14 Meeting.** The Tidewater SWL's meet at 6:30 PM. For more information plus meeting location contact Joe Buch at 804-721-2782 or Internet: joseph.buch@dol.net
- Oct'96 Convention.** MT Expo Atlanta GA, October 18-20 1996. Hotel: Atlanta Airport Hilton \$76 single or double—reservations 1-800-HILTONS. Registration \$55.00. Contact: expo96-info@grove.net, (800)438-8155 or FAX (704)-837-2216.
- Mar'97 Contest.** 1997 North American DX Championships. Further information will be published in the Journal or you can send a self-addressed stamped envelop to 1997 NADXC, c/o Dr. Harold Cones, 2 Whits Court, Newport News, VA 23606.
- Mar'97 Convention.** The 10th Annual Winter SWL Festival will be held at the Kulpville Holiday Inn (Exit 31 on the Northeast Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike) on 13-15 March 1997. Organized by the infamous "gang of three" (Messrs. Brown, Cones, and Field) this all wave gathering attracts over 200 hobbyists each year. Further details and information will appear later this year.
- Members are invited to submit items to be included in this calendar to Rich D'Angelo (Internet: r.dangelo3@genie.com) or Ralph Brandi (Internet: rbrandi@lucent.com).

FRENDX: Twenty Five Years Ago....

Renewing members included Al Miller, Alan Thompson, and Jerry Berg (2nd year), Chris Lobdell (4th year), and Richard Wood (5th year). Ed Shaw advises members that club stationary now costs \$1.25 per 50 sheets. Charlie Loudenboomer talked about "Games DXers Play" in the Loudenboomer Report. In the Shortwave Center, Bruce Churchill writes about a visit to VTVN in Saigon. In the QSL Report, temporary editor Gerry Dexter provides his first column with 101 countries represented. In Dan Ferguson's last Log Report column, he comments that "exact" frequency measurements spice up the column.

Easy Listening

Richard D. Cuff
1016 Chestnut Ridge Drive
Timonium, MD 21093-1716
CompuServe: 73651.153
Internet: rcuff@memtec.com

Easier Listening

It's midsummer, and, if you're like me, you're not inside as frequently as you are in the other seasons, so shortwave listening habits need to change if you are outdoors more often. Here are a couple tips you might want to try out if you can't spend as much time as you'd like in your shack:

— Take your portable radio with you on vacation. Sure, some people take boom boxes to the beach and listen to surfing music, but there's no reason you can't take an inexpensive portable and groove to *Newshour* or *Letter From America*. Or, maybe the wife and kids are watching the Olympics or the latest summer reruns on TV. Take your portable into the other room, with headphones, and listen to *European Journal* or *Panorama*.

— Hook up your portable radio to your VCR's audio input jack and tape up to six hours of programming that you can then copy onto audio tape later. For example, tape all three hours of *CBC Sunday Morning* and then fill up two 90-minute audio cassettes. Many documentary-style programs aren't as perishable as news or current affairs programs, so you can "inventory" some tapes for the Walkman or the car's cassette deck as you're driving along the Interstate. For example, VHS Hi-fi VCRs now sell for under \$200, and even on the slowest EP recording speed, reproduce with near-Compact Disc accuracy. One caveat on this trick: Your VCR must *not* require you to switch manually between RF and line input. Most VCRs have the line input jacks take precedence over the RF input — so, if you plug in a different audio source to the line input jack, and don't plug anything into the video input jack, you'll get a decent recording.

BBC World Service Reorganization

Some fundamental changes have been implemented in the organization of news gathering and reporting operations of the BBC. The BBC has created an organization called **BBC News** that will be responsible for field reporting for both BBC domestic and World Service operations. Current affairs and news programming for the World Service would be managed by a team within this **BBC News** organization.

This reorganization was suddenly announced and implemented on June 7th by John Birt, BBC's Director General. There was apparently little consultation within the BBC World Service organization or within the British government before the decision was announced. This reorganization has come on the heels of an elaborate 10-year vision document for the entire BBC prepared by its senior management. This vision recognizes the significant changes coming in the use of digital storage, delivery, and packaging of media by international and domestic audiences. This vision recognizes the explosion in program sources that will become available to the consumer and recognizes the economic realities that typical BBC funding sources aren't growing nearly as rapidly as programming costs. This need for efficiency has been a catalyst for these changes.

This appears to have caused a firestorm of protest both within the UK as well as around the world, with strident criticism of the decisions themselves, their unilateral implementation, and their possible impact. For BBC World Service listeners such as ourselves, the biggest concern is that the World Service will no longer be an independent entity unto itself — it will be a "customer" for centrally produced programming. Since domestic matters tend to dwarf

international matters in broadcasters with both purposes (compare RCI's long-standing dilemma versus the rest of the CBC), there's a big concern that the World Service will atrophy in the shadow of domestic programming.

The BBC World Service means different things to us here in North America, where we have a variety of uncensored news sources available, than it does in countries where state-owned and state-regulated media limit the public's access to news and information. However, the BBC World Service is clearly the most popular shortwave broadcaster to North Americans as is the case elsewhere. I strongly recommend all BBC World Service listeners to take part in the debate. John Figliozzi advised me of a World Wide Web page managed by the *Guardian* and *Observer* newspapers that provides outstanding background on the issues, opinions for and against the changes, and is serving to publicize the debate for worldwide Internauts. The URL is <http://www.guardian.co.uk/savebush/>, and there are links to both the BBC as well as to the **Official Campaign to Save the World Service**, a website set up by BBCWS employees opposed to the changes. Its URL is http://www.longitude0.co.uk/save_ws/, and contains a variety of background material from advocates opposing change, as well as links to governmental and BBC E-mail address for E-mailing your comments. If your only Internet access is E-mail, you can contact the Save the World Service Campaign at worldservice@longitude0.compulink.co.uk or via airmail at Room 512 NE, Bush House.

One likely outcome, if the plans are implemented, is that the BBC World Service will leave its prestigious and expensive Strand address for the West London address of BBC Television, White City, long before the Bush House lease expires in 2004.

Thankfully, this controversy isn't another of the "life and death" funding controversies that have, sadly, become commonplace the past few years, but given the World Service's role in international broadcasting, it's a matter very much worth following. One irony is that the Internet — clearly a phenomenon driving the changes at the BBC — is also the means by which international listeners can easily

participate in the debate itself. *The Guardian* is soliciting comments at E-mail address savebush@guardian.co.uk. Watch this space for further news.

Target Topics: European Current Affairs

Programming on European current affairs is plentiful on the shortwave bands, and I counted nine different Europe-produced programs covering European issues not specific to the country of a broadcast's origin.

There are two programs focusing on Scandinavia: **Radio Sweden's 60 Degrees North**, best heard here weekdays 1230 and 1330 (summers), with news from Finland and Norway in addition to Sweden, and **YLE Radio Finland's Northern Report**.

Deutsche Welle weighs in with the weeknightly **European Journal**, perhaps the easiest of the genre to receive. This is probably the best place for news and perspective on the European Union.

The BBC World Service produces three programs of this type. **The New Europe** airs monthly on the last Friday and the following Saturday; the Saturday broadcast at 0630 should be easily heard here in Eastern North America on 6195 and 9410 kHz. This program focuses on the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe. The August **BBC On Air** shows the Saturday program for August on the 24th, not the 31st as I would have expected. I'll contact the BBC and post any update to the date anomaly in rec.radio.shortwave. **Weekend** is jointly produced by the BBC and Radio Netherlands, Deutsche Welle, and RFI, and airs in the BBC's European service Saturdays 1701 and Sundays 0430. Both should be easy to catch here in Eastern North America. **Weekend** is a half-hour program that is generally a single-issue interview. Lastly on the Beeb is **Europe Today**, a daily news, analysis, and comment program on Europe intended for a European audience. **Europe Today** airs in the BBC's European Service weekdays at 0330, 0430, and 0530, and Sunday through Friday at 1600. Expect the typical high quality BBC usage of correspondents and background reports.

Peter Bowen's monthly mini-review is on **Radio France International's** entry in this category, **RFI Europe**. His review follows.

RFI Europe is a current affairs program approximately five minutes long, focusing on topics of current interest or relevance to the European scene.

*Each program is devoted to only one topic, which is usually political or economic, broadly considered. These topics can be either pan-European or specific to a particular European country. The program does not attempt to explain or analyze current European news items, as does the BBC's **Europe Today** and Deutsche Welle's **European Journal**. Instead, it tries to explain and analyze topics which have a contemporary, but not necessarily immediate, relevance.*

Each program opens with an introduction by the host/producer of the issue under discussion. It is then examined and explained by means of telephone interviews with various experts who come from differing backgrounds (e.g. diplomats, heads of special interest groups, academics, journalists, et cetera). There are no on-site reports or interviews, and no studio guests. Each interview is linked to the topic, as well as the previous interviews, by the host/producer. A brief conclusion and summary is provided at the end.

RFI's numerous five minute feature programs are often just aural cotton candy—it appears that the listener is getting a lot, but in reality, the actual substance is quite small (i.e., light and fluffy). In fact, five minute programs in general are little more than glorified filler, which should not surprise, as not much of substance can be accomplished in five minutes of speaking.

RFI Europe, however, is an exception to this criticism. The issue is discussed in some detail, various points of view are presented, and the comments of the host/producer are quite helpful. It has a surprising amount of depth and substance for a program of such a short time span.

I close this segment with a **Radio Australia** program on Europe, **The Europeans**, airing Sundays at 0130 and 1330 UTC. This program

features aspect of European politics, culture, and society from an Australian perspective. I haven't caught the program myself but the angle looks interesting.

BBC World Service Highlights

Current Affairs, Features and Documentaries
Mondays, beginning August 5th, 0230: The featured series of August programs on the World Service is **China's Cultural Revolution**, marking the 30th anniversary of the first Tiananmen Square mass rally held by Chairman Mao. The origins, events, and the legacies of this violent period in China's history are reviewed in four 30-minute programs. Other Americas airings include Sundays 1130 and 1530, with European airings including Wednesdays 1530 and Fridays 0730.

Sundays, beginning August 18th, 1401: **20/20** returns with a second series of five 45-minute programs hosted by John Tusa, former managing director of the World Service, on an enduring human activity and its context in 20th century society. August topics include *believing*—a look at organized religion and systematic faith—and *killing*—a phenomenon that has escalated beyond all previous levels in the 20th century. Other Americas airings: Sundays 2115 and Mondays 0615; European airings include Mondays 0815. A side note: John Tusa has been quite vocal in his opposition to the BBC reorganization discussed at the top of the column.

Thursdays, beginning August 22nd, 1215: **Ten Billion or Bust** is a new two-part 30-minute series on the projection that the world's population will reach 10,000,000,000 by the year 2050. Experts from the UN, the World Bank, and from areas on the planet experiencing the most rapid population growth contribute to the programs.

Mondays, beginning September 2nd, 0230: **The Way of the Buddha** is a new five-part 30-minute series exploring the life and teaching of Guatama Buddha. As we don't encounter Buddhism regularly here in North America, this should be an enlightening series. Also airs Sundays to the Americas, 1130, and to Europe Wednesdays 1530.

Sundays, 1130: **For And Against** is a six-part 30-minute series of debates on various political issues. August subjects include government response to terrorism, and whether bureaucracy is a necessary evil or a welcome cushion between politicians and their subjects. Also airs to the Americas Saturdays 1130 and to Europe Saturdays 0730.

Music, Drama and the Arts

Saturdays, 2230: **Plays of the Week** include the following:

Othello, August 10th and 17th — the Shakespeare tragedy about jealousy set in Venice with a Moorish general as its protagonist. Adapted for radio by John Foley with original music by Colin Sell.

The Promise, August 24th — following three Russian youths whose paths cross in 1942 Leningrad and how their relationship changes over the subsequent 20 years.

Kiss of the Spiderwoman, August 31st — a drama set in a South American jail about two prisoners who start out as opposites but who develop a dependency between each other clouded by one prisoner's lack of honesty. The film version earned William Hurt an Academy Award for Best Actor in 1985.

Don't forget that **Plays of the Week** are repeated to the Americas Sundays 0530 and to Europe Sundays 1630.

Fridays, 0230: **30-Minute Drama** highlights include:

The End of Lieutenant Boruvka, August 9th through September 20th, one of the few Czech-authored works based on the events of the 1968 Prague Spring, with its protagonist a detective in the state police. Written by Josef Skvorecky. Segments include *Miss Pekova Regrets*, a three-part segment on a dancer whose method of death is considered suspect, and *Strange Archeology*, a single-part installment about two corpses unearthed during building construction, and the ensuing criminal investigation.

Mondays, 0130: **Short Story** offerings include *Embarrassment*, about a poor family taking an empty basket to a Sunday School

Picnic, written by Peter A. Robinson of Barbados; *Dancing With Robert Redford*, the story of a wealthy widow whose story of a terrible marriage emerges over a lunch time chat with an old friend, written by Gisa W. Slonim of Israel. Listeners' stories are solicited; send them to *Short Story* at the usual Bush House address, or to E-mail address edwar160@wales.bbc.co.uk.

BBC Proms 1996 continues its series of hour-long classical music concert excerpts with the following composers and dates: Shostakovich, *Symphony No. 10, e minor*, August 9th, 1501; Messiaen/Mozart/Stravinsky, August 23rd, 1501; Brahms, *Piano Concerto No. 1, d minor*, August 29th, 1505.

Tuesdays, beginning August 20th, 2315: **Pop The Question** returns for a seven-part 15-minute run. Mark Tonderai hunts down former pop stars and elusive fan club addresses, and welcomes questions at the usual Bush House address. Also airs Tuesdays to the Americas at 1145 and to Europe 1545.

Light Entertainment

Sundays, beginning August 18th, 1615: **Counterpoint** returns for a 13-part 30-minute run searching out Britain's top music brain. Ned Sherrin poses questions ranging from baroque to rock. Keep your *Grove's* musical encyclopedia handy! Also airs to Europe Tuesdays 1230 and 1830.

Wrapping Things Up

Upcoming Target Topics include:

September: Interview Programs
October: Eastern Europe Privatization
November: Programs for youth

Thanks to John Figliozzi and Peter Bowen for their help this month. Please take a few minutes to get involved in the BBC debate discussed above, even if you don't care one way or the other about its reorganization. Simply making sure you're counted as a regular listener helps the various "powers that be" know how important the BBC World Service is. Until next month,

73 DE Richard



Australian Daytime Summer Shortwave Reception

The Asian and African Modes

By: Bob Padula

Introduction

Back in January 1959 (that's about 37 years!) I was hearing the Internal Service of the South Adrican Broadcasting Corporation on 7275, at around 0300 UTC, which was 1pm here in Melbourne, slap bang in the middle of summer. My receiver was a dual-wave five valve set, with a 30m long wire antenna (about 10m high), and my location was Auburn, a Melbourne suburb, some 8 km from the city centre.

The QSL came back in July 1959 via surface-mail, and at the time I didn't really consider the reception to be unusual or out of the ordinary. In those days, there was no ARDXC or any form of orderly, structured, guided DXing movement in Australia, and the very few hobbyists at the time battled their own way through the DXing hobby. The ARDXC was several years into the future, and we relied on the two New Zealand Clubs for information and interchange of ideas, acknowledging that shortwave reception and patterns 2500 km across the Tasman were quite different to Australian conditions.

Many years later, in January 1975, some of us "discovered" what we termed the "Midday Asian Summer Mode", where SW transmitters in Asia (essentially at distances of up to about 10,000 km) were audible around the local Eastern Australian summer noon period on frequencies as low as 4 MHz 5000 km, in total daylight! I covered that topic, amongst others, in the "How to Listen to the World" section of the 1980 WRTH under the heading of "SW DXing from the Antipodes".

In the early 1980s, a "new" Mode appeared, which we christened the "Ranceby Mode", where African SW signals (generally in eastern and southern Africa) were audible at around our local noon, mid summer, on frequencies as low as 6 MHz, for shortpath distances up to 10,000 km. The name derives from the township of Ranceby, in Gippsland, Victoria, where some of us had travelled on a DXpedition, where the "mode" was uncovered! In subsequent years, the Ranceby Mode has appeared every summer, and is observable throughout all of Eastern Australia, and it has become known as the "Midsummer African Daytime Mode".

I now know that my reception of South Africa at 1pm in January 1959 was symptomatic of the African Mode, and it is of course possible, and highly probable, that the Mode had been in existence for a great many years prior to 1959. I have not been able to locate any specific reception data for the years prior to 1959 which might confirm the ongoing nature of this Mode.

Now, in the late 1990's, the Midday African and Asian Modes are predictable appearances from late November, through until late January, and it's been conjectured that the propagation mechanisms for both modes might be similar. Over the 1995-96 summer, some of us worked on this theory very extensively, and I have put together a hypothesis which explains the propagation mechanisms, but which is subject to refutation should new data appear in the future.

The Asian Mode

In August 1992, I wrote a long paper in the ADXN, on the Asian Mode, incorporating graphical

plots of reception year by year since 1970, compared with solar activity. At that time, the conclusions drawn from that study suggested that:

(a) The Asian Mode was apparent every summer, irrespective of the solar cycle

(b) The "opening" to Asia was widest during solar minima

(c) The lower frequencies (ie. 4,5,6 MHz) opened up ONLY during solar minima years

The summers of 1973-1977 and 1984-1988 revealed some astonishing midday reception on 60 and 49 metres from Asia here in South Eastern Australia, which corresponded to solar minima, at the beginning of solar cycles 20 and 21 respectively. No reception data exists for the solar minima of 1953-1956 (at the beginning of solar cycle 18) or 1963-1966 (start of solar cycle 19). At the present time, we are virtually at the end of solar cycle 21, with the first signs of solar cycle 22 emerging. If past patterns were maintained, the Asian Mode would most probably be at its best during the period 1993-1996. A major constraint in the 1993-1996 period has been the progressively increasing level of power line radiated electro-magnetic interference, which can at times blanket all signals beyond the very strong outlets. For these kinds of propagation studies, we are looking generally at weak signals, and not for listening to entertainment or news!

A secondary consideration is the effect of ozone-depletion, due to CFC penetration, and the existence of ozone holes over the Antarctic, and other regions. This ozone depletion causes an increase in the amount of ultra-violet radiation arriving at the earth's surface. EUV (extreme ultra violet) is the most important ionizing radiation. It is produced in the solar chromosphere in hot plage regions that overlie sunspot groups. The EUV output from the sun is approximately constant, but it varies from month to month and from year to year as the number of sunspots varies. The EUV is absorbed in the height range 100-400 km and is almost entirely responsible for ionization in the E, F1, and F2 regions. Solar UV (ultra violet) radiation has longer wavelengths than EUV. It does not cause ionization, but is absorbed by ozone at a height of about 40 km.

Research into ozone depletion is ongoing, with annual increments to the body of scientific knowledge available. Its effect on long-distance radio transmission has not (at least to my knowledge) been reported quantitatively in any learned papers.

I believe that ozone depletion, caused by CFC penetration, has influenced ionospheric properties, and that this has caused some deterioration in lower frequency daytime reception, due to higher ionization levels, and consequently increased absorption.

For the Asian Mode, we are discussing daytime propagation, as a result of E layer transmission, and it is the ALF/LUF (absorption limiting frequency/lowest usable frequency) which is of significance. The ALF is set by antenna efficiencies, and absorption losses, or by the E layer cut-off frequency (eg: the EMUF). My view is that ALFs for the Asian Daytime Mode have been affected by ozone depletion, triggering HIGHER values of ALFs than would "normally" be observed, due to INCREASED ionization densities. This may be the reason why there has been very little 4, 5, and 6 MHz daytime Asian reception since 1984. Prior to then, ozone depletion was certainly not at the level it is at today!

Specific Issues.

For 1995/96, analysis of the Asian mode was assisted by the appearance of high powered transmitters in Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, and Thailand, including:

Port Moresby 9675;

Jakarta 9680 (National Network), and 9525 (External Service);

Bangkok (Udon)—VOA facility 9690 9510 9505 9650;

In Papua New Guinea, it appears that all daytime SW operations have now ceased on 49 metres—previously, these transmissions were available on 5965, 5985, 6020, 6040, 6080, and 6140. The absence of these transmissions hampered propagation analysis.

On the other hand, the new higher powered transmitter at Vanuatu, using 7260, often provided useful reception right through the Australian daytime period.

In Australia, the Queensland (Brandon) transmitters of Radio Australia on 9580 and 9660 were not reliably heard here in Melbourne; azimuths are 80 degrees and 10 degrees respectively. The Northern Territory SW Service outlets on 4835 (Alice Springs), 4910 (Tennant Creek), and 5025 (Katherine) were not audible continuously, and they were not audible simultaneously. Antenna configuration for those facilities is unusual, being designed for vertical incidence radiation, which may account for the unreliable reception in the Eastern States.

Only one Indonesian station on 49 metres was heard—Jayapura on 6070, with listed 20 kW. Two Indonesian outlets were heard on 41 metres—7173 (Serui—70.5 kW), and 7231 (Fak Fak—70.5 kW). Several outlets of Radio Malaysia were heard on 41 metres: Kuching on 7130 7145 7160 and 7295, and Kuala Lumpur on 7295.

On 31 metres, several Domestic Service Indonesians provided splendid all-day reception:

9552 Ujung Pandang (77.5 kW)

9705 Pontianak (750 kW)

9743 Sorong (710 kW)

Another "new" station has been the "Radio for the Print Disabled", Levin, New Zealand, on 7290, with listed 1 kW, audible on and off during the survey period.

Propagation Patterns.

For short-haul paths such as New Zealand, within Australia, and Vanuatu, for distances up to about 3000 km, propagation on 5, 6, 7, and 9 MHz is generally via the 2E mode (two hops). Single hop propagation (1E) will not generally support transmission on frequencies below about 10 MHz at those distances, at that time period. The 3E mode (three hops) cuts in at about the 4000 km mark (eg: Indonesia). For longer distances, the 3E mode remains dominant up to about 8000 km (eg: Taiwan, North Korea, Thailand). Above 8000 km, the 4E mode becomes the main mechanism, up to about 10,000 km (India, Japan, Pakistan). There are no Asian stations further out than about 10,000 km. If there were, the F mode dominates.

In reality, our reception is a combination of all modes (2E, 3E, 4E, and F), which varies

continuously, both in phase, level, and arrival angle. This multi-modal propagation is the cause of the sudden appearances of Asian signals, and the rapid buildup of some signals to enormous levels, only to have those signals disappear without trace a few minutes later. What we are observing is propagation over total daylight paths of distances up to 10,000 km, predominantly via E layer refraction. E layer MUFs vary continuously throughout the day, and at those times when signals increase very quickly to high levels, it would be safe to suggest that the observed frequency is just short of the actual E MUF. An E MUF of about 10 MHz is suggested for the Indonesian path between 0000-0500 UTC, which accounts for the enormous signal strengths of those stations at times.

Signal Requirements.

The minimum level of signal intensity for satisfactory reception depends on the noise level at the receiving location and the modulation type. Atmospheric noise is generally the predominant type of noise that the signal must overcome. For satisfactory reception, a manual CW signal requires a signal-to-noise ratio of about 3:1; speech grade quality single sideband with 10 dB carrier suppression and 3 kHz bandwidth requires a ratio of about 7:1, whilst a speech quality double sideband signal with 6 kHz bandwidth requires a S/N ratio of at least 15:1. Optimum conditions occur at or near the MUF, where both the signal-to-noise ratio and propagation reliability are maximum.

Unlike the MUF, which is dependent entirely upon ionospheric characteristics, the LUF (ALF) can be controlled to some degree by adjustments in the effective radiated power, or by changes in the type or modulation transmitted. As a general rule, the LUF can be lowered approximately 2 MHz for each ten-fold increase in effective radiated power, and vice versa.

As ionospheric absorption increases as solar activity increases, the LUF for any particular path is expected to be somewhat higher during periods of peak solar activity, than during periods of low sunspot activity.

For the Japanese transmitters on 9 MHz, we are looking at a transition between 3E and 4E propagation, with computed ALFs around the 10 MHz point at 0200 UTC.

The interesting thing with all this is why the Midday Asian Mode is not observed during our Australian winter! Quite possibly it exists, but signals are totally masked by the enormous number of high powered transmissions audible from Europe, the Middle East, and the Americas, between 0000-0500. The reason why the Mode was discovered was due to the absence of signals from Europe and most other continents during our Australian midday period. However, it is known that ionization levels in the E layer are much stronger in the summer, since the sun is higher in the sky. This suggests that during the winter months, E MUFs would be correspondingly reduced as compared with the summer, for any given time period and transmission path, and for any given solar cycle. If this is so, it's reasonable to assume that Asian signals on 9 MHz, which propagate so well during the summer, where EMUFs hover around 10 Mhz, would not be audible during the winter at the same time span, due to reduced E MUF.

India and Pakistan are enigmas..several AIR and Pakistan outlets were audible, but generally only towards the end of January on 9 MHz. We're looking at distances of 10,000 km for the Indian and Pakistan situations, in broad daylight, which I believe is "just about as far as one can go" for 9 MHz propagation over a substantially daylight path! For our purposes, Asia cuts out beyond India, which is outside the boundaries of this study. It's of course possible that the Indian and Pakistan reception on 9 MHz at 0200 is a long-path mechanism, extending across the Middle East, Atlantic and Central America and arriving from the south east into Melbourne. We are probably getting a combination of long path (F layer) and short-path (E layer) propagation for transmitters at the 10,000 km mark, for both African and Asian stations.

The study was intended to focus on the "lower SW frequencies", such as 5, 6, and 7 MHz, but for reasons cited above, there wasn't too much happening there.

It's interesting to look at the longest transmission distances for particular frequency bands, which reveals the following, with typical frequencies:

4/5 MHz bands:	
5025 Australia (Katherine)	3200 km
4910 Australia (Tennant Creek)	2800 km

4835 Australia (Alice Springs)	2200 km
6 MHz band:	
6070 Indonesia (Jayapura)	4334 km
7 MHz band:	
7375 Uzbekistan (Tashkent) (possibly F propagation)	11756 km
7295 Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	6343 km
7170 Singapore	6056 km
7130 Sarawak (Kuching)	5630 km
7231 Indonesia (Fak Fak)	4344 km
7173 Indonesia (Cerui)	4344 km
7260 Vanuatu (Vila)	3191 km
9 MHz band:	
*9585 Islamabad	10696 km
*9550 India (Delhi/Aligarh)	10020 km
(Note: * possibly combining long-path)	
9505 China	9099 km
9720 Sri Lanka	8359 km
9345 N. Korea	8748 km

Summary.

I believe that the Midday Asian Mode is a cyclic occurrence, appearing every summer, and observed during the 0000-0500 UTC period. Propagation appears to be via multi-hop, multi-modal E layer refraction, with the maximum distance over a total daylight path of some 10,000 km for a 9 MHz transmitter. Increased levels of power-line radiated interference hampered full analysis on 5 and 6 Mhz, and it's conjectured that ozone depletion effects, leading to increased ionization levels, have caused a general rise in ALFs (LUFs) on the Asia/Australia path, causing loss of some signals. Based on data from earlier years, it is suggested that the summers in low sunspot years offer a greater frequency "window" than in high sunspot years, but acknowledging the effects of ozone depletion and high levels of electrical power-line radiated interference.

Whilst those major constraints exist, I do not believe that there will be a return to the extraordinary receptions of 1975 and 1985, where 60 metre band signals were audible at local noon in Melbourne (0200 UTC) in January from transmitters located throughout Indonesia and the Malaysian Archipelago.

The African Mode

In extension of my comments at the opening of this article, the main constraint in analysing this mode until recently had been the relatively small number of SW transmitters actually operating in the 5, 6, 7, and 9 MHz bands in the period from 0000-0500.

There are also some conceptual difficulties in determining whether some countries should be categorized as "Asia" or "Africa". For example, Seychelles sits at 9644 km from Melbourne, and we regard it as "Africa", whereas India, at 10020 km, is considered to be in the "Asian Mode" category! These anomalies need to be taken into account when reviewing the survey data.

In 1988, the DXing community was taken by surprise when Radio Beijing (now China Radio International) appeared mysteriously on 9770 with programming to Latin America in the period 0000 to 0500. This turned out to be a new relay in Bamako, Mali, which assisted study of the African Daytime mode from here in Eastern Australia. The Voice of America Monrovia (Liberia) relay had operated in the 49 and 41 metre bands in the 1970's and 1980's at 0300-0400 UTC, but these facilities are now closed down. The Morocco relay came up in recent times, as did the new Botswana facility, and reception observations of those transmitters in the survey time span are progressively incrementing the body of data associated with the African Mode.

As for the Asian Daytime Mode, the African Mode is apparent throughout the Australian summer, peaking in January, for the general window between 0000 and 0500. Signals have been observed in the 6 MHz band at local noon here in Melbourne. For comparison, local sunset here in Melbourne in early January is 1115 UTC, and local sunrise is 1815 UTC.

Transmitters in southern, eastern, and central Africa are heard, with propagation believed to be via the long-path, via F layer transmission. For a transmitter in South Africa, the long propagation path extends north westerly across the south Atlantic, West Africa, the North Atlantic, Canada, the Hawaiian Islands, and arriving at Melbourne from the north east (about 45 degrees azimuth).

For transmitters in the Indian Ocean area, such as Seychelles and Madagascar, it is possible that propagation is via a combination of long and short-path modes.

Maximum transmission distances per frequency band, with typical frequencies:

6 MHz band:	
6005 Ascension Island	23515 km
7 MHz band:	
7125 South Africa	27713 km
7255 Botswana	27412 km
7135 Gabon	24148 km
7245 Angola	25191 km
9 MHz band:	
9860 Madagascar	29000 km
9785 Seychelles	28356 km
9565 Rwanda	25982 km
9710 Mali	21871 km

Conclusions

The study tends to confirm that:

- There are two distinct Modes (Asia and Africa).
- The dominant propagation pattern for the Asian Mode is via E layer transmission, of distances up to 10,000 km, across substantially daylight paths.
- The dominant propagation pattern for the African Mode is via F layer transmission, long-path, of distances up to 29000 km, for combined darkness/daylight paths, with the daylight component of the order of 10000 km.
- Under some circumstances, signals are the result of combinational modes, for transmitters situated at distances of approximately 9000-10000 km.
- The conclusions are based on reception in South Eastern Australia, and would not be relevant to other Australian receiving locations.

(Bob Padula, 31 January 1996)



Appendix 1:

Transmitters heard, with short-path distances from Melbourne, and frequencies.

Australia	Brandon (RA)	1800 km	9660	9580
New Zealand	Levin	2569	7290	
Australia	Alice Springs	2800	4835	
"	Tennant Creek	2800	4910	
PNG	Port Moresby	3157	9675	
Vanuatu	Vila	3191	7260	
Australia	Katherine	3200	5025	
Indonesia	Cerui	4334	7173	
"	Fak Fak	4344	7231	
"	Jayapura	4334	6070	
"	Sorong	4344	9743	
"	Ujung Pandang	4689	9552	
"	Jakarta	5215	9525	9680
"	Pontianak	5554	9705	
Sarawak	Kuching	5630	7130	7145 7160 7270
Singapore	Kranji	6056	9600	
"	SBC	6056	7170	
Philippines	Palauig (RVA)	6332	9535	9670
"	Poro/Tinang	6332	9545	9890 (VOA)
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	6343	7295	
Thailand	Udorn (VOA)	7360	9505	9510 9650
"	Udorn	7360	9690	(R. Thailand)
"	Pathumthani	7360	9655	(R. Thailand)
Taiwan	Taipei (BCC)	7407	9280	9610
Vietnam	Hanoi (VOV)	7700	9730	
Myanmar	Yangon	7930	9730	
Japan	Tokyo (NSB)	8177	9595	9760
"	Yamata (NHK)	8177	9605	
Sri Lanka	Colombo (SLBC)	8359	9720	
N. Korea	Pyongyang	8748	9345	9650
China	Beijing (CRI)	9099	9560	9565 9440
"	Beijing (CPBS)	9099	9290	
"	Beijing	9099	9505	(V. of Strait)
Madagascar	Talata (RN)	9354	7285	9590 9860
Seychelles	FEBA	9644	9805	9820 9785
India	Delhi/Aligarh	10020	9705	9550 9595 9565 9910
South Africa	Meyerton (SABC)	10287	7185	7125 9520 9585 9655
"	Meyerton	10287	9675	(VOA)
"	Meyerton (TWR)	10287	7235	
Botswana	Gaberone	10588	7255	(R. Botswana)
"	Mopeng Hill	10588	9885	(VOA)
Pakistan	Islamabad	10696	9585	
Masirah Island	BBC	11054	9585	
UAE	Abu Dhabi	11677	9605	
Uzbekistan	Tashkent (BBC)	11756	7375	
Yemen	Sanaa	11968	9780	
Qatar	Doha	11968	7210	9570
Rwanda	Kigali (DW)	12018	9565	
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh (BSKSA)	12353	9620	
Iran	Tehran (VOIRI)	12609	9575	9540

Angola	Luanda	12809	7245
Israel	Jerusalem	13702	9390
Jordan	Amman	13652	7180 9630
Cyprus	Limmasol (BBC)	13800	9585 9760
Gabon	Libreville	13852	7135 (RFI)
Egypt	Cairo	13953	9755 9850 9900
Turkey	Ankara (VOT)	14436	9560 9445
Ascension Isl	BBC	14485	9600
Greece	Kavala (VOA)	14499	9505 9435
"	Athens (ERT)	14499	9425 9420
Mali	Bamako (CRI)	16129	9710
Morocco	Rabat (Medi)	17420	9575
"	Briech (VOA)	17420	9665

Note: Notional sites of "Beijing" and "Delhi" are assumed for transmitters in China and India, due to uncertainty of precise locations for the frequencies listed.

Appendix 2

Long-path distances from Melbourne:

Morocco	Briech	21075km
"	Rabat	21075
Mali	Bamako	21871
Greece	Kavala	23500
"	Athens	23500
Ascension Is	BBC	23515
Turkey	Ankara	23564
Egypt	Cairo	24047
Gabon	Libreville	24148
Cyprus	Limmasol	24200
Jordan	Amman	25350
Israel	Jerusalem	24298

Angola	Luanda	25191
Iran	Tehran	25391
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	25647
Rwanda	Kigali	25982
Qatar	Doha	26032
Yemen	Sanaa	26032
Uzbekistan	Tashkent	26244
UAE	Abu Dhabi	26323
Masirah Isl	BBC	26946
Pakistan	Islamabad	27304
Botswana	Gaberone	27412
South Africa	Meyerton	27713
India	Delhi/Aligarh	27980
Seychelles	FEBA	28356
Madagascar	Talata	29000

Appendix 3

Survey Observations

0000-0500 UTC, 1 November 1995 to 31 January 1996, Asia/Oceania/Africa/Middle East; 2000-10000 kHz;

Participants:

Mick Ogrizek (Ballan, Victoria); Matt Francis (Monash, ACT); Bob Padula (Surrey Hills, Victoria).

4835 Australia	Alice Springs	0000-0500	EE/Abor
4910 Australia	Tennant Creek	0000-0500	EE/Abor
5025 Australia	Katherine	0000-0500	EE/Abor
6005 Ascension Island	BBC	0300-0400	EE
6070 Indonesia	RRI-Jayapura	0300-0315	IN
7125 South Africa	Meyerton(BBC)	*0430-0500*	PP
7130 Sarawak	Kuching	0340-0415	Bidayuh
7135 Gabon	Libreville(RFI)	*0300-0400	FF
7145 Sarawak	Kuching	0330-0415	Malay
7160 Sarawak	Kuching	0330-415	EE/CC
7170 Singapore	SBC	0200-0415	Indian
7173 Indonesia	RRI-Cerui	0100-0130	IN
7180 Jordan	Amman	0000-0200	AA
7185 South Africa	Channel Africa	*0300-0400	FF

7210	Qatar	Doha	0400-0500	AA
7231	Indonesia	RRI-Fak Fak	0222-0226	IN
7235	South Africa	Meyerton (TWR)	0330-0400	EE
7245	Angola	Luanda (R.Nac)	0100-0300	PP
7250	Singapore	SBC	0300-0415	Malay
7255	Botswana	Gaberone	0330-0415	Vern
7260	Vanuatu	Vila	0000-0400	EE FF
7270	Sarawak	Kuching	0345-0430	Iban
7285	Madagascar	Talata (RN)	0000-0030*	DD
7290	New Zealand	R. Reading (Levin)	0200-0500	EE
7295	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	0330-0430	EE
7375	Uzbekistan	Tashkent (BBC)	*0030-0050	Bengali/HI
9280	Taiwan	Taipei (BCC1)	0000-0500	CC
9290	China	Beijing (CPBS1)	0330-0500	CC
9345	North Korea	Pyongyang	*0400-0500	KK
9390	Israel	Jerusalem HS	0400-0500	Hebrew HS
9420	Greece	ERT Athens	*0300-0350*	GK/EE
9425	Greece	ERT Athens	*0400-0500	GK/TK/AA
9435	Greece	Kavala (VOA)	0330-0430*	Farsi
9440	China	Beijing (CRI)	0000-0100	CC
9445	Turkey	Ankara (VOT)	0000-0500	TK
9460	Turkey	Ankara (VOT)	0000-0500	TK
9495	Philippines	FEBC Manila	0000-0015*	VV
9505	Thailand	Udorn (VOA)	*0100-0130*	Urdu
"	Greece	Kavala (VOA)	*0130-0145*	Pashto
"	China	V. of Strait	*0255-0500	CC
9510	Thailand	Udorn (VOA)	*0000-0100*	Tibetan
9520	South Africa	Channel Africa	*0400-0500	FF
9525	Indonesia	V.of Indonesia	*0030-0430*	SS/EE/IN/AA
			0430-0500	Ramadan
9535	Philippines	R. Veritas	0000-0100*	Karen/Kach
9540	Iran	VOIRI Tehran	*0430-0500	TK
9545	Philippines	Poro (VOA)	0000-0200*	CC
9550	India	Delhi	*0130-0225*	Nepali
9552	Indonesia	RRI Ujung Pandang	0000-0500	IN
9560	Turkey	Ankara (VOT)	*0400-0500*	EE
"	China	Beijing (CRI)	*0300-0400*	SS
9565	Rwanda	Kigali (DW)	*0300-0500	Swahili/EE
"	India	Delhi	*0130-0200*	Tibetan
"	China	Beijing (CRI)	0100-0200	SS
9570	Qatar	Doha	0400-0500	AA
9575	Morocco	Nadar (Medi-1)	0000-0100	FF
"	Iran	VOIRI-Tehran	*0030-0130*	Bengali
9580	Australia	Brandon (RA)	0000-0500	EE/FF
9585	Pakistan	Islamabad	*0100-0200*	Bengali
"	Masirah Island	BBC	*0230-0330*	Persian
"	South Africa	Channel Africa	*0300-0500*	EE
"	Cyprus	Limmasol (BBC)	*0330-0430*	RR
9590	Madagascar	Talata (RN)	0000-0025*	DD
9595	Japan	Tokyo (NSB)	0030-0400 JJ	
"	India	Delhi	0130-0200	Urdu
9600	Singapore	Kranji (BBC)	*0000-0030*M-F	Burmese
			0030-0045	BBC EE
			*0100-0215*Sa/Su	Burmese

9600 Ascension Island	BBC	*0300-0500	EE WS
9605 Abu Dhabi	Abu Dhabi	*0200-0500	AA
" Japan	Yamata (NHK)	*0300-0400*	EE
9610 Taiwan	Taipei (BCC-1)	0000-0500	CC
" Seychelles	BBC	*0330-0430*	EE WS
9620 Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	0430-0500	AA (Koran)
9630 Jordan	Amman	0450-0500	AA
9650 Thailand	Udorn (VOA)	*0200-0215*	Dari
" North Korea	Pyongyang	*0400-0500	JJ
" Greece	Kavala (VOA)	*0030-0100*	HI
9655 Thailand	Bangkok (HSK9)	0300-0430	EE/Thai
" Turkey	Ankara (VOT)	*0400-0500*	EE
" South Africa	Channel Africa	*0400-0500	PP
9660 Australia	Brandon (RA)	0000-0500	EE/FF
9665 North Korea	Pyongyang (KCBS)	0200-0400	KK
" Morocco	Briech (VOA)	*0400-0500	AA
9670 Philippines	R. Veritas	*0000-0056*	Sin/Kachen
" Iran	VOIRI-Tehran	*0400-0430	AA
" Greece	Kavala (VOA)	*0200-0215*	Dari
9675 Papua New Guinea	NBC-PM	0000-0500	EE
" South Africa	Meyerton (VOA)	*0500-0630*	Hausa/FF
9680 Indonesia	RRI-Jakarta	0000-0400*	IN (HS)
9685 Iran	VOIRI-Tehran	0230-0330*	AA
9690 Thailand	Udorn (HSK9)	0000-0030*	EE
9705 India	Delhi	0000-0045*	EE GOS
" Indonesia	RRI-Pontianak	*0213v-0500	IN
9710 Mali	Bamako (CRI)	0000-0500	CC/EE
9720 Sri Lanka	Colombo (SLBC)	*0030-0400	EE
9730 Vietnam	Hanoi (VOV)	0000-0100*	Camb/Lao
" Myanmar	Yangon	0309-0500	Barmar
9735 Oman	Muscat (R.Oman)	0400-0500	AA
9740 Greece	Kavala (VOA)	*0100-0300*	EE
9742 Indonesia	RRI-Sorong	0000-0500	IN
9750 Morocco	Briech (VOA)	*0400-0500*	Romanian
9755 China	Beijing (CPBS2)	0000-0200	CC
" Egypt	R. Cairo	0400-0500	Koran svce
9760 Japan	Tokyo (NSB)	0000-0500	JJ
" Mali	Bamako (CRI)	0200-0300	CC
" Cyprus	Limmasol (BBC)	0420-0445*	AA
9765 Rwanda	Kigali (DW)	0000-0200	GG
9770 Abu Dhabi	Abu Dhabi	0230-0500	AA
9780 Yemen	San'a	0400-0500	AA
		0058-0150	Ramadan
9785 Seychelles	FEBA	*0215-0245*	Sindhi
9805 Seychelles	FEBA	*0215-0400	Sindhi
9820 Seychelles	FEBA	*0315-0400	Swahili
9850 Egypt	R. Cairo	*0247-0500	AA
9860 Madagascar	Talata (RN)	*0130-0425*	EE/DD
9885 Botswana	VOA	0300-0430	EE
9890 Philippines	Poro (VOA)	0000-0100*	EE
9900 Egypt	R. Cairo	0223-0500	AA
9910 India	Delhi/Aligarh	*0215-0345*	Pashto, Dari
9945 China	Beijing (CRI)	*0000-0100*	SS
		0200-0300	SS

Listener's Library

T. J. "Skip" Arey WB2GHA
P O Box 644
Waterford Works, NJ 08089
Internet: tjarey@mosquito.com

Well it's summer and between the atmospheric noise and the lack of sun spots its probably getting a bit hard to stay excited about the radio hobby. Just the time to get a little motivation from the printed word while waiting for Radio Freedomia to rise out of the static crashes. I have several books for your consideration.

VERTICAL ANTENNA CLASSICS

Edited by: Robert Schetgen, KU7G

123 Pages

\$12.00

The American Radio relay League

225 Main St.

Newington, CT 06111-1494

(860) 594-0200

ISBN 0-87259-521-8

We don't often consider vertical antennas for HF use. Shortwave listeners have always been happy with their dipole and longwires. Still, vertical antenna design is one way to get a lot of antenna on very little real estate. Amateur radio operators have long seen the advantage of this design for DX transmitting antennas. The vertical antenna as a low angle of radiation giving it better long distance hops. Robert Schetgen and his staff have collected the best articles out of the last few years of QST magazine for our general consideration. Several of these designs could have use in the strictly receiving mode. The books first chapter on vertical antenna theory and modeling should be a great interest to any student of antenna design. The first article in this chapter is by Walter Schultz K3OQF. Schultz give sound information on mathematics and the use of graphs to design vertical antennas for HF use. The second article is written by L. B. Cebik W4RNL. It covers the use of computer antenna modeling programs such as ELNEC and MININEC. There is also another article by Roy Lewallen W7EL specifically on the MININEC antenna modeling software. The Cebik and Lewallen article also speak of applications other than verticals so they serve as a good guide to computer aided antenna design.

Chapter 3 is devoted to the study of several vertical antenna designs including commercial units such as the Hy-Gain 18AVT/WB and the Butternut Verticals. This section also includes two home-brew designs that are relatively simple in their construction and design.

Chapter 4 is a study of directional arrays. In the articles in this section you will get a good practical view of phased and electrically steerable antenna arrays. Phasing is a much overlooked design because it seems complicated. This series of articles take away a great deal of the mystery. You may discover a few designs you can apply at your listening post. Just tell your neighbors that you are VERY patriotic and feel a strong need to hand flags at all four corners of your property.

Chapter 6 covers an area of great discussion and mythology, radials and ground systems. While this mostly applies to folks who may try to use their vertical antennas for transmitting, the information is good general antenna theory well worth adding to your body of knowledge.

In all those chapters in between the ones I mentioned you will find a great deal of information on VHF vertical antennas. If you are a ham and use 2 meters or if you are a scannist with interest in VHF and UHF, these chapters will also give you a wealth of knowledge.

THE PIRATE RADIO DIRECTORY

by Andrew Yoder and George Zeller

Eight Edition 1996

68 Pages

\$12.95 + \$3.00 S&H

Tiare Publications

PO Box 493

Lake Geneva, WI 53147

(414) 248-4845

Once again the Yoder and Zeller show comes to town, showcasing the highlights of the last year's free radio activity. This edition includes the

latest poop on no less than 125 pirate radio broadcasters. As in previous years, the directory covers programming formats, announcer names, operating frequencies, operating times and verification information including a current listing of active mail drops. This year also includes an appendix listing all stations and the times and frequencies they have been reported. There is also a listing of currently inactive stations that have been profiled in previous Pirate Radio Directories back through the 1989 edition. Incidentally all seven previous editions of the directory can be purchased from Tiare. The 1989 and 1990 editions go for \$7.95 each, 1991 for \$8.95, 1992 and 1993 for \$9.95 each, 1994 and 1995 for \$12.95 each. Shipping and handling is \$2.00 for the first book and \$1.00 for each additional book. If you are a true fan of pirate radio or if you like to see your name in print (you KNOW who you are) you may want a complete collection of The Pirate Radio Directory.

If you are just getting started listening to free radio broadcasts the opening sections of this book will teach you the essential skills to make this a pleasant experience. Andy and George probably each have more years listening than most folks in this aspect of the hobby. Combining their knowledge makes this book an indispensable tool.

Anyway since this is the fourth of fifth year I've written about The Pirate Radio Directory, I figure I'll put in my two cents for what I'd like to see added in the Ninth Edition. Personally, I'd like additional coverage of special events such as Pirate Radio Insanity, Holiday Broadcasts and the half dozen or so low power operations that show up each year at the Kulpville convention. Another section that could be interesting would be interviews with some of the more famous (and maybe even notorious) pirates. Personally I'd like to learn more about how Bram Stoker brings together his Radio Azteca programs. Perhaps a roundtable with the entire Huxley family from Voice of Laryngitis. How about a "Where are they now" feature. I mean, whatever happened to that guy who ran WPIG??? You get the picture. Anyway thanks again to George and Andy and to Gerry Dexter for keeping them both in line and on deadline (almost) all these years.

Since I've taken up family camping, one book has been a constant companion on the road.

MONITOR AMERICA THE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS GUIDE

Third Edition

Edited by

Richard Barnett

1108 Pages

This is a BIG book full of frequencies. Okay there are many frequency resources, what makes this one so special. Basically it is formatted specifically for the person who travels. State by state, this book takes you along the major roads and to the major metropolitan areas and tells you what is especially worth listening to. Unlike some resources that limit their scope to public service frequencies, Monitor America covers amusement parks, museums, sports centers, race tracks, transit systems, railroads, airports, businesses and media. Whenever our family goes camping now I just turn to the big book and get the lowdown on not only the police, fire and


It's summer....

Just the time

to get a little motivation from the printed word while waiting for

Radio Freedomia

to rise out of the static crashes.

EMS services in the area, I also program in dozens of other fun things. More than half the time the book even lists the operating frequencies for the campground we are staying in. Nothing like hearing which bathrooms are out of order before you take the long walk late at night. On one recent trip to Ocean City Maryland for example, I was able to enter 25 or so public service frequencies, the maritime operating frequencies (we were staying on the bay) Ocean City Airport, the campground and about 20 more frequencies covering local businesses. Want a tip on the most listening fun? Check out hotel frequencies. Always interesting stuff there! I was having so much fun listening to this stuff that I almost forgot my Pro-43 was Pre-ECPA modified. Anyway, if you travel on business or pleasure and you carry a scanner, check out Monitor America. 

Does Weather Affect Shortwave Reception?

Part 2

This month I will continue examining how weather can influence shortwave propagation. You will learn how radio waves can be bent in the atmosphere.

I remember standing on Tobay Beach on the southern shore of Long Island in 1951. At age 14 I had my first real job cooking hot dogs, hamburgers, and serving beers to the sun-parched customers. The pay was only \$5 per day but it was a wonderful introduction to the wonders of nature. These were the heady days of youth where every day a new wonder seemed to present itself for my study. (The Bikini bathing suit had just become popular. Most of the natural wonders were leaning over the counter to see which hot dog was done. Ah, but I digress.) One day I remember seeing a sight that I still remember vividly.

I clearly saw the outline of the New York skyline standing way above the western horizon. Now Tobay Beach is at least 30 miles from Manhattan. Ordinarily, even the top of the Empire State building was hidden by the curvature of the earth and the dull Summer haze that permeated Long Island's air before mankind invented smog. But you could see the Empire State Building all the way down to about the 20th floor. It was a truly amazing sight. I had seen my first mirage. What causes a mirages? My inquiring mind had to know.

Light is a form of electromagnetic energy just like radio waves only a lot higher in frequency. On this hot, steamy New York August afternoon a cool breeze off the ocean was blowing on shore lifting the hot stagnant air and providing both relief to New York's huddled masses and wonderment to one hot

dog vendor. The condition I was witnessing I later learned was a temperature inversion. Figure 3 shows how it happens.

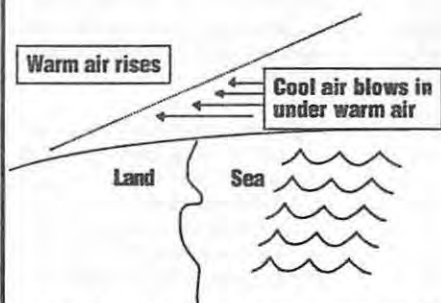


Figure 3. Cold air can lift warm air reversing the normal pattern and creating a temperature inversion. Such inversions are fairly common along sea coasts and near large lakes.

Normally the air temperature drops off the higher you go in the atmosphere. The dashed line in Figure 4 shows how the temperature normally behaves. Under such conditions electromagnetic waves bend slightly but not enough to follow the curvature of the earth. The solid line in Figure 4 shows what can happen with a temperature inversion.

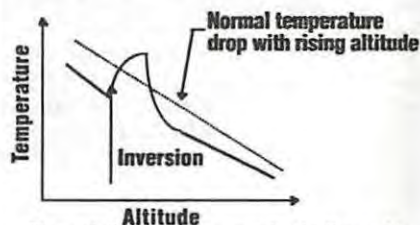


Figure 4. Temperature normally declines with rising altitude. An inversion occurs when cold air flows under warm air.

During an inversion temperature decreases with altitude until the boundary between the cool air below and the warm air above is reached. The temperature rises with altitude until natural effects again take over to cause the temperature to fall as altitude increases. The inversion is what refracts both light waves and radio waves so they follow the curvature of the earth. In the case of light waves we see mirages. In the case of radio waves we see enhanced DX conditions.

Refraction effects are independent of frequency. High frequency waves like light and low frequency waves like radio tend to be bent equally.

Ducts can form between multiple inversion layers. If the spacing between duct boundaries is large with respect to the wavelength of the waves being propagated, signals can travel amazingly long distances without the aid of the ionosphere. This mode of propagation has been used to communicate between Hawaii and California at VHF and UHF frequencies.

Ducts tend to be very selective in the signals they propagate. Both the transmitting and receiving antennas must be inside the duct. The Hawaii to California duct tends to only work at certain elevations on the side of Mt. Haleakala on the island of Maui. I have stood on the top of this mountain in bright sunshine gazing down on the cloud tops at 8000 feet as the inversion layer prevented the cool, moist air from rising. Move either above or below a critical height and you leave the duct. Propagation stops.

About a month ago I was watching a channel 55 UHF TV station in Riverhead Long Island from my home in Delaware. Riverhead is about 85 miles east of New York City. I was also seeing a station in Boston on channel 58. Riverhead and Boston are just about on the same azimuth heading from here. I looked for other Boston stations and for the many New York City stations at that time. None were found. This duct was strong but apparently very restricted in its width and height and possibly in the size of the wavelength that fit inside the duct. No VHF stations were seen.

OK, what has this to do with shortwave reception you ask? Did you ever wonder why on some mornings the gray-line effect seems to last longer than on other mornings? Have

you ever heard stations half way around the world on the 60 meter band 2 or 3 hours after sunrise? It could just be that an inversion is bending the rays from a region that is in darkness into your daylighted area.

Along the Atlantic Coast there is an inversion of sorts on most mornings and many evenings. As the sun comes up, it heats the upper layers of atmosphere while the lower layers remain in darkness. Cool air blows onshore from the ocean and soon there is an inversion. The same condition can happen at sunset as the upper layers continue to be heated after the sun no longer shines on the earth's surface.

Inversions happen most frequently around sunrise. Atmospheric turbulence is normally stronger at sunset. Inversions require the air to be stable to prevent mixing of the strata.

How do you know an inversion is happening? I have a small 5" B&W portable TV as an integral part of my listening post. There are no VHF TV stations and only 4 UHF stations in my area. So when I see Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Norfolk stations coming through I know there is an inversion in place and its approximate direction. Now I know what shortwave stations I should listen for in that direction. Last week Papua New Guinea (PNG) was very strong on 4890 well past its normal fade-out time. Checking the TV showed that all the Washington DC stations were coming through quite strongly. The waves coming down from the ionosphere were apparently given a boost by a temperature inversion. If the western end of the duct was 15 degrees longitude to the west, that would explain why I heard PNG for one hour later than usual. This effect could also explain why you can hear a weak DX station quite well while your buddy a few miles down the road gets nary a peep.

Then again maybe the enhanced reception was due to something completely different. One occurrence does not prove anything. Over the next year, however, I hope to correlate more of these events to possibly convince myself that yes, shortwave reception can be enhanced by temperature inversions. You may want to try getting some data of your own. Let me know if you arrive at any conclusions.



The Kiwa Electronics Pocket Loop Portable Antenna

The Pocket Loop is yet another ingeniously designed product from Kiwa Electronics in Yakima, Washington. It is a twelve inch diameter air core loop attached to a 3 x 4.5 x 2.25 inch box which houses the electronics and controls. One reason the design is so ingenious is that the loop can be collapsed so that the entire unit is only slightly larger than the control box alone (hence the name), which makes the Pocket Loop eminently portable.

Optimized For Portable Use

The Pocket Loop is primarily designed to enhance the reception capability of portable receivers. The frequency coverage is from 530 kHz to 23 MHz in four bands: 530 to 1800 kHz, 1.8 to 7 MHz, 5 to 20 MHz and 18 to 23 MHz. Tuning within each band is accomplished with a front panel tuning knob. The control panel flips up to make access to the tuning knob easier. Band switching is not quite as convenient, however. Switching between the four tuning ranges requires changing the settings of three eight position DIP switches which are located on the main circuit board beneath the front panel. These switches control how the loop elements are combined. There are diagrams on the front panel that illustrate the switch settings for each of the four bands and a stylus for changing the switch positions is attached to the circuit board (along with clips to hold it when not in use).

Since the Kiwa Pocket Loop is designed for use with portable receivers, there are several ways to couple the output of the antenna to

the receiver's antenna input. For the frequency range of 530-1800 kHz, the coupler is placed near the radio's internal ferrite loop. This will require some experimentation, since this location is different for every model of radio. There is a self-adhesive velcro strip to attach to the radio to hold the plastic clip for the coupler once the ideal spot is located. For the shortwave ranges, the coupler slips over the radio's whip antenna for a direct connection to the radio's input circuits. The coupler actually is a "Y" configuration—besides the antenna coupler, there is one leg of the cable that is designed to be placed in either the line out or headphone jack of the radio to establish a ground return path. This connection is vital for best performance.

There are a few others ways to get the signal from the Pocket Loop to the radio. The signal output jack from the loop is a RCA phono jack, so a patch cord with the appropriate connector on the radio end can used to connect the Pocket Loop to the radio's external antenna input jack. The potential drawback to this approach is that some radios have non-defeatable attenuation on the external antenna input to prevent overload. If your radio has such an attenuator, it will lower the signal level that is available from the Pocket Loop. The Pocket Loop also includes a cable with a phono plug on one end and stripped leads on the other. This cable can be used with table top receivers that have connections for an external high-impedance (approximately 600 ohms) wire antenna, such as an inverted "L" or random wire. The Pocket Loop cannot be directly connected to

the 50 ohm coaxial cable antenna connector on desk-top radios. The output circuitry does not have the capability to drive a 50 ohm input—this was a conscious design decision made to minimize the battery consumption of the Pocket Loop. The current consumption of the antenna is rated at 12 mA, so the required nine volt battery will last a long time. There is no provision for using an external power adapter.

Operation


Once the Pocket Loop is set up, configured for the desired band and coupled to the receiver (which takes longer to write about than the actual process), operation is straight forward—just turn the unit on and adjust the tuning control for a peak in signal level, either by ear or by the radio's tuning meter, if present. For weak, fading signals, the Pocket Loop contains a built-in wideband radio frequency noise generator which can be turned on to adjust the tuning and then switched off.

For medium wave and long wave reception, a loop antenna can offer the benefit of a directional receiving pattern, which can be put to good use to null the signal of a local broadcaster to enhance reception of a distant station. This effect is usually not possible for shortwave reception, due to way that SW signals are propagated by the ionosphere. I did find that the Pocket Loop did allow me to null out some local radio frequency interference sources—a very handy feature for an indoor antenna.

I used the Pocket Loop with a Lowe HF-150 and a Sony ICF-7600G all set up on the radio desk in my basement shack. This is a very tough location for a test, as signal levels are very low. Signal levels can be increased by placing any antenna closer to the window, but I wanted to see how the antenna performed under worst case conditions. I found that the tuning of the Pocket Loop was relatively

narrow, at least when tuning the receiver between different meter bands. However, the tuning of the Loop didn't really need to be adjusted when the receiver was tuned within a several hundred kilohertz range. The tuned nature of the Pocket Loop provides a stage of front-end selectivity (i.e. a preselector effect) to help prevent spurious responses in the receiver. The Pocket Loop was very quiet with no detectable added noise to the signal.

I compared the Pocket Loop to the Sony's built-in whip as well as a Radio Shack Amplified Indoor Antenna (Catalog no. 20-280). One of the tougher test stations I could find was Radio Sweden on 7115 kHz at 0330 UTC. With just the Sony's whip the tuning LED would intermittently light and the signal was just barely copyable. With the Radio Shack antenna, the tuning LED lighted continuously, but the signal was buried in noise (this improved with moving the antenna from the desktop to the windowsill). With the Kiwa Pocket Loop the tuning LED lit steadily and the signal was copyable, although not "armchair" copy. So, yes, it does work and work well. Besides the lower noise, the Pocket Loop's advantage over the Radio Shack antenna is its wider low end frequency coverage. The Radio Shack antenna covers 3 to 30 MHz; the Pocket Loop covers 530 kHz to 23 MHz. The Pocket Loop costs four times the price of the Radio Shack antenna, but it is of vastly superior quality, both in design and construction.

If you are looking for a way to enhance the reception of your portable radio, especially if you want an antenna that can travel with the radio, the Kiwa Pocket Loop deserves investigation. It is priced at around \$120 and is available from the major SW equipment dealers or directly from Kiwa Electronics, 612 South 14th Ave., Yakima, WA 98902; (509) 453-5492. Kiwa's Web page is at: <http://www.wolfe.net/~kiwa/> and the E-mail address is Kiwa@wolfe.net. 

NOTICE:

Ads and notices are printed in the Journal at no cost to members when space permits. Send all clearly printed or typed material to NASWA, 45 Wildflower Road, Levittown, PA 19057. When offering equipment for sale, please specify who is to pay the postage or shipping costs.

Country List Committee Report

Don Jensen
5204 70th Street
Kenosha, WI 53142

Two New Countries

For the past few months, the NASWA Country List Committee has been studying and discussing the radio country situation in Russia. Traditionally, NASWA's list has included what were formerly known as USSR union republics as separate radio countries, with the huge Russian RSFSR further divided into separate European and Asian components. For a long while, this was considered unacceptably avant garde (or perhaps just plain wrongheaded) by DXers elsewhere in the world, who preferred to count the USSR as a single radio country.

But time and events caught up and, since the demise of the Soviet Union, the Ukraine, Lithuania and all the rest became, in political reality, the separate countries we'd always counted.

With the end of the USSR, no longer were there entities called union republics, and so the Country List Committee has had to rethink what, in the future, shall be a radio country and what shall not. Of course, all of the existing ex-Soviet radio countries continue. But what of possible new inclusions to the list?

We had to find a way to deal with the rash of autonomous, supposedly autonomous and pseudoautonomous, etc. regions and ethnic entities in Russia. We needed to try to sort out which of them have shortwave transmitters and operations, and which seem to have a reasonable degree of independence, enough to qualify for consideration as separate radio countries.

A subcommittee, headed by committee member Jerry Berg, thoroughly researched the history, politics and radio broadcasting activity in several regions thought to be possible candidates for radio "countryhood." Their report was considered and discussed

by the full committee. Eventually, the Country List Committee voted, approving the addition of two countries to the list.

Therefore, please add to your NASWA Radio Country List, under Europe, the following two new countries:

- Konigsberg (European R.S.S.R.) (Kaliningrad)
- Moldavian S.S.R. (Pridnestrovie)

The majority of the committee, by its vote, felt that the latter warranted inclusion since it has exercised a substantial degree of autonomy since it declared independence as the Moldavian Republic of Pridnestrovie on Sept. 2, 1990. It has an active SW broadcasting presence.

The former has a long and tangled history, variously under Russian, German and Polish control. It is physically separated from the rest of Russia, though not by great distances. In the past, on several occasions, the Country List Committee declined to declare this a radio country for purposes of our list. It was reconsidered and this time, in view of a new look at Russian radio countries, the majority of the committee agreed to add Kaliningrad to the NASWA list.

The committee considered other possible Russian radio countries but did not vote for their inclusion at this time. Undoubtedly, those issues will be revisited at a later time.

Another subcommittee presently is studying the possibility of restructuring the format of the NASWA Country List (while neither adding nor subtracting countries in doing so). Among the possible changes in format could be the inclusion of additional supplemental data and historical notes for


the countries listed. In the past, the NASWA list did include more explanatory notes for each entry. Over the years, though, much of this was deleted in the interest of making the list more compact and concise. However, some have suggested that more supporting data be included again. There are both pros and cons, and the subcommittee is studying them. Based on its eventual report, the full committee will consider this question late in the year.

Yet another format issue under consideration is whether to change the traditional, and current, way of listing each country entry in the list. Presently, each entry begins with the country name as it was in 1945, the "starting point" of our list. This is followed, parenthetically, with the name or names subsequently used, the current name being last. Example: Moldavian S.S.R. (Pridnestrovie).

An alternative way might be to list the currently used name first, followed

parenthetically by previous country names. Example: Pridnestrovie (Moldavian S.S.R.). Again there are pros and cons to consider. The present system means the entire list does not have to be realphabetized each time a country changes its name (E.g. Burma to Myanmar). The alternate under consideration might help users not familiar with the history of country name changes, who might find the list easier to use since the presumably more familiar current name would be listed first.

If you would like to comment on these matters, you may address them to Don Jensen, NASWA Country List Committee Chairman, 5204 70th Street, Kenosha WI 53142; e-mail: <dnjkenosha@acronet.net> Your comments will be made available to all committee members to consider.

Once the format issues are resolved, probably early in 1997, the committee will begin work on an updated, revised Country List edition, which probably will be available later next year. 

Net Notes by Ralph Brandi, rbrandi@lucent.com

One of the many uses the WWW has been put to is protesting injustice, to try and get the attention of journalists and the public. Increasingly, though, it's the journalists doing the protesting. The first of these was the Radio Canada International protest a few months ago. Sadly, the number of sites dealing with such protests seems to be increasing.

Any listener to the BBC World Service will be aware that John Birt, Director General of the BBC, has imposed sweeping changes on the entire organization of the BBC. World Service staffers are quite upset about this, especially as the decision was made without input of anyone from the World Service, and neither the head of the World Service, Sam Younger, nor the Foreign Secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, were informed of the reorganization more than 24 hours before the general announcement. Staffers have formed an ad-hoc organization, The Campaign to Save the World Service, and opened a web site at <<http://www.longitude0.co.uk/save-ws/>>, which is an excellent resource for keeping up with the latest developments. At press time, the site carries details of an agreement between the Foreign Secretary and the BBC to study the impact of the changes. It also has letters from former BBC India Correspondent Mark Tully and other prominent people.

Surprisingly, the issue of the World Service has become quite an issue in domestic politics in the U.K. The Guardian, one of the country's national newspapers, is spearheading the campaign, and hosts a site at <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/savebush/>>. This site contains a wealth of protest from prominent people, including former hostages Terry Waite and John McCarthy. They are also soliciting input from listeners, making this site a must-visit.

One result of the raised profile of the BBC World Service is that the Guardian is covering stories regarding the BBC that may not have gotten play under other circumstances. One that affects shortwave listeners particularly is a report about a cutback in staff at the BBC Monitoring Service. 60 people, about 12% of the staff, are to be "made redundant". Details are available at <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/savebush/axing.html>>.

Adrian Peterson's Diary

Dr. Adrian M. Peterson
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Indianapolis, IN 46229

The Radio Netherlands Madagascar Relay Station

Madagascar is the fourth largest island in the world, measuring more than half a million square kilometres. It lies 500 km. east of the African coast, well within the tropical zone. It is separated from the African continent by the Mozambique Channel. The overall length of the country is about 800 miles, and the average breadth is about 250 miles, similar in size to Britain. Madagascar lies in the tropical climate zone. Its east coast is influenced by the Trade Winds, without any specific dry season, and with temperatures ranging between 18 and 33 degrees Celcius. The west coast has a dry winter season at 25 degrees Celcius, and a wet summer season at 37 degrees C. The island's southernmost part is a semidesert area. The upland plains are marked by wet summer monsoons, with temperatures between 18 and 30 degrees Celcius, a pleasant climate with rich and abundant vegetation.

At the Indian Ocean end of the island, the country is protected by a high mountain-ridge which, fortunately, limits the damage inflicted by the cyclones or hurricanes that are prevalent in this area. Behind this ridge are the "hauts plateaux," the upland plains ranging between 500 and 1700 metres above sea level. In a westerly direction there is a lowland area which borders on the sea.

The majority of the population of approximately 10 million originally came from Polynesia, Indonesia and the Middle East. The most densely populated area of the island is the plains. In the coastal districts there is a strong African influence. Since June 26, 1960, the island has been a republic, headed by a president. The Democratic Republic of Madagascar (the official name) has the capital Antananarivo as its government center. The city has about 400,000 inhabitants and is built amidst a magnificent, hilly landscape.

The mainstay of the country's economy is agriculture, about 90% of which is exported. There is also a considerable amount of cattle breeding. However, because number of cattle is an indication of the wealth of the owner, little cattle trading is done. Madagascar is also the world's main producer of vanilla and raffia. Tests have shown that the island is rich in minerals—graphite, mica, chromium ore, and other minerals such as phosphates, quartz, and monazite. Large deposits of iron ore, coal, bauxite nickel, copper and cobalt have also been found. The most important port towns are Tamatave on the Indian Ocean coast, and Antananarivo, which are connected by rail and road. Among the important assets for a developing country like Madagascar are the many airfields. There are 100, with Ivato (the capital's airport) being in the international category.

The Radio Netherlands relay station is situated a few dozen kilometres from Antananarivo. Its task is to improve the reception quality of R. Netherlands in a number of important listening areas. The ever-increasing congestion of shortwave transmitters in the international shortwave broadcasting bands makes it desirable to select a transmitter location as close to the reception area as possible. This particular relay station is used to serve the countries of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia, as well as Indonesia and Western Australia. All these areas are within a radius of 10,000 km., and can be reached quite well from Madagascar on shortwave throughout the year.

Radio Netherlands successfully concluded negotiations with the government of Madagascar in 1967, and the official approval from the Netherlands government was received one year later. The relay station consists of two centers about six miles apart. One location, known as the Madagascar Relay Center, contains a bank of shortwave receivers. When the station was first

inaugurated, news programs were transmitted to Madagascar over a shortwave SSB link from Kootwijk in Holland. These receivers are still available as a back up service, though the center is used today mainly for administration.

The second site is Talata Volondry, some 10 km. further north. This transmitter site contains two digitally controlled Philips shortwave transmitters, each with a carrier power of 300 kw. These transmitters are usually on the air independently, broadcasting the same program on two different frequencies. However, it is also possible to combine the two and feed them into the same antenna, producing a combined power of 600 kw. This can be useful in cases where persistent interference or bad propagation conditions make it desirable.

There are 13 curtain antennas at the relay station, eleven of which are three-band antennas that can transmit in three adjacent shortwave bands. These antennas consist of self-supporting masts, similar in construction to the Eiffel Tower in Paris, supporting an array of horizontal dipoles. Depending on the direction of radiation desired, a grounded reflector or a second dipole array may also be used.

The height of each shortwave antenna depends on its wavelength. For the lower frequency bands, antennas of about 100 metres high have been built. The curtain antennas for the higher frequencies are shorter in height.

In order to increase the number of target areas that can be served from this relay station, each antenna can also be slewed to alter the main direction of radiation. The beam direction can be varied over an azimuth of 15 degrees to the left or to the right of the main beam. The antenna site was designed and developed by the Swiss firm of Brown Boveri.

Two Dutch staff are posted in Madagascar, for whom special bungalows were built in the northern suburbs of Tananarive. In addition, approximately 40 local personnel have been trained in maintenance and security (some of their training was received in the Netherlands).

There is a direct link between the studios of R. Netherlands in Hilversum and the Madagascar relay station. This communication is effected by means of a telecommunication satellite located at a height of about 36,800 km. above the Indian Ocean. The link makes it possible to feed the Madagascar transmitters with programming directly from Hilversum.

To achieve good sound quality it is necessary to transfer an audio frequency bandwidth of between 50 and 5,500 Hertz. However, a normal telephone channel is not capable of transmitting frequencies in excess of 3,400 Hertz. To overcome this difficulty, R. Netherlands pioneered a system using two telephone lines, with the lower frequencies on one line and the higher frequencies on the other. The result is a high quality communication link with excellent quality for shortwave broadcasting. This system has provided splendid results since it was introduced in 1978. There are plans to upgrade the program feed to digital satellite links. The station in Madagascar also uses "Optimod" to maximize the modulation depth of the broadcasts. This improves the quality of the transmitted signal.

The Madagascar relay station has proved to be an efficient link in reaching listeners with a satisfactory signal, especially during low sunspot conditions.

HCJB, Then and Now

It was on Christmas Day 66 years ago that well-known and highly respected Gospel broadcaster HCJB, Quito, Ecuador, made its first official broadcast. In that year of 1931, Dr. Clarence W. Jones and Dr. Reuben E. Larson successfully put HCJB on the air.

That first transmitter, with a modest output of only 250 watts, had been constructed in Chicago and shipped to Ecuador. It survived, with just a few dents, the rough journey of 300 km. from the coast, up to the wide plateau to Quito in the Andes mountains. At an elevation of 9,000 feet, with its lower air pressure, many of the transmitter's components behaved unpredictably. Condensers sparked furiously, transformers ran hot, and tubes burned out. In subsequent

years, HCJB engineers have learned how to counteract these problems.

The original transmitter was installed in a converted sheep shed which had been specially whitewashed for the occasion. The studio was the living room in the home next door, and the simple control panel was located outdoors. The first antenna was a simple center-fed "T," slung between two telephone poles.

In order to achieve reliability from the new wireless transmitter, many test broadcasts were conducted in advance. The final test transmission was made on Christmas Eve, 1931, and all seemed to be ready for the scheduled inauguration broadcast the next day. However, a few hours before the big event a blue mercury rectifier in the transmitter blew out. The station engineer, Clarence Moore, made a fast drive down the mountains to the Riobamba home of a radio engineer who operated an amateur radio station which was on the air sporadically as Radio Prado. Senor Carlos Cordovez loaned the fledgling station a rectifier.

The return journey of 120 miles was concluded just in time for HCJB to make its inauguration broadcast on the afternoon of Christmas Day, 1931. The President of Ecuador switched on the transmitter at three o'clock in the afternoon, and HCJB was officially airborne. This historic broadcast, from the world's first Gospel shortwave radio station, lasted for just half an hour, and it was heard by very few people. At the time there were only six radio receivers—all crystal sets—in the city of Quito.

Station HCJB, or the "Voice of the Andes" as it became known, was on the air daily from that time onwards. The little transmitter radiated just 250 watts on 4107 kHz., a channel that would remain in use until 1948. Soon after the inauguration another transmitter of 100 watts was obtained, and this was used as a standby unit. (Dr. Jones also used it as an amateur transmitter under the callsign HC1JB.)


From these humble beginnings HCJB has made rapid strides. Today it is a large complex

of studio and transmitter installations. It also operates two hospitals, a printing press, book shop, and a large hydro-electric power generating plant. At times, the total staff has been in excess of 200 personnel.

In 1948, 50,000 fixed frequency radios were distributed throughout nearby regions for the use of village listeners. Thirty years later, some 12,000 of these radios were still in use. Over the years, "The Voice of the Andes" has also been involved in other co-operative radio ventures, such as the partnership with radio station HOXO, AM and FM, in Panama, and a group of five radio stations along the U.S.-Mexican border. HCJB operated a TV station in neighboring Guayaquil for 11 years. It was the first full-time color TV station in South America. HCJB-FM was added in 1973.

Although HCJB is best known as an international shortwave broadcaster, it is also heard in Ecuador on medium wave. The 50 kw. medium wave outlet was relocated in 1976 to the top of a 12,800 foot high mountain from which it now covers the capital city with a superb signal. In recent months, HCJB has been conducting monthly DX tests on 690 kHz.

The well known cubical quad antenna was developed and built at HCJB. As a low cost antenna, its coverage is outstanding. Another HCJB innovation was the development of a rotatable antenna. When connected to the 500 kw. transmitter, the result is penetration into distant target areas with a super-power, megawatt signal.

Over the years, "The Voice of the Andes" has placed more than 20 radio transmitters on the air and erected more than 30 antennas. Currently HCJB is on the air in 14 languages, usually with two transmitters in parallel. In addition, the station utilizes a small USB unit on 21455 kHz. It presents several informative DX programs each week: "DX Partyline," "The Latest Catch" and "Ham Radio Today." The station readily issues an attractive QSL for correct reception reports with return postage, and has printed several series of cards depicting various colorful scenes of Ecuadorian life. 

Listener's Notebook

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Yikes! Another column in by the skin of my teeth! Please excuse the overall sloppiness and possible duplication this time around, as a dead laptop battery deprived me of 10 hours of editing time (and the esteemed Ralph Brandi of formatting time)! Thanks to all for your input, some of which will have to appear next month.

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ALGERIA Current schedule for 'Radiodiffusion Algerienne Algiers':	0400-0430	English	17880Ux 17795 17750 17715-(SaSu)x 15510- (SaSu) 15415 15365x 15240x 13605 12080x 11880 11695-(SaSu) 9660x
1500-1900	Chaîne 1/AA	15205	
1600-1900	Chaîne 3/FF	17745	
1800-1900	Chaîne 3/FF	11715 15160	
1900-2000	R.Algers Int/EE	11715 15160 15205	0430-0500 Thai 17715 Mo-Fr
2000-2100	R.Algers Int/SS	11715	0430-0500 English 17880Ux 17795 17750 17715-(SaSu) 15510 15415 15365x 15240x 13605 12080x 11880 11695-(SaSu) 9660x 15530 15510
All reports must be sent to: S/Direction des Ecoutes Radiophoniques. (7-Jul/Garzon/DXW/BueschelGER)			
ANTARCTICA On v15476 kHz LRA36 R. Nacional Arcangel San Gabriel at 1859 appeared to be a tx test. Nothing on June 29 & 30. Subsequent checks revealed that the str is now running regular programming, and is apparently Mon-Fri only. Weak, and only audible after Africa No. 1 leaves the air just before 1900. Sign off seems to be around 1950. (27-Jun/Jones/NU/Cumbre)	0500-0600	Cambodian	17880Ux 17795 17795 17715x 15415 15365x 15240x 13605 12080x 11880 11695-(SaSu) 9660x
	0500-0600	English	17880Ux 17715x 15530 15415 15365x 15240x 13605 12080x 11880 11695-(SaSu) 9860 9660x
	0600-0730	English	17880Ux 17715x 15530 15415 15365x 15240x 13605 12080x 11880 11695-(SaSu) 9860 9660x
AUSTRALIA Radio Australia Frequencies marked "x" carry "Grandstand", a separate sports service, at	0730-0800	English	17880Ux 17715x 15530 15415 15365x 15240x 12080 11695-(SaSu) 9860 9710 9660x 9580
0200-0800 on Saturday and 0300-0800 on Sunday. Schedule effective from 3rd July 1996.	0800-0900	English	21725 13605 9860 9710 9580 9510 6080 6020 5995
0000-0030 English 15510 13605 11855	0800-1130	Indonesian	11640 9770 9560
0000-0030 French 17860 17795 15365 15240 13755 12080 9660	0900-1130	English	21725 13605 9860 9580 9510
0030-0100 English 17860 17795 15510 15415 15365 15240 13755 13605 12080 11855 11695 11640 9660	0900-1200	Tok Pisin	9710 6080 6020 5995
0100-0200 English 17880U 17795 17750 17715 15510 15415 15365 15240 13755 13605 12080 11695 9660	1130-1200	Chinese	13605 9510
0200-0400 English 17880Ux 17795 17750 17715x 15510 15415 15365x 15240x 13755 13605 12080x 11695 9660x	1130-1230	Cambodian	9770 7150
0400-0430 Chinese 17715 15510 Mo-Fr	1130-1200	English	11660 9860 9615 9580
	1200-1230	English	11660 9860 9710 9615 5995
	1200-1430	Chinese	13605 9510 6080 6060
	1230-1300	Vietnamese	9770 7150 Sa/Su
	1230-1300	English	11800 11660 9770-(Mon-Fri) 9615 9580 7150-(Mon-Fri) 5995
	1300-1430	Vietnamese	11660 9770 7150
	1300-1430	English	11800 9615 9580 5995

1430-1530	English	12080 11800 11660 9580 6060 5995
1430-1530	Cantonese	9850 9510 6080 6060
1530-1700	English	12080 11800 11660 9860 9615 9580 6090 6080 6060 5995
1700-1800	English	12080 11880 11660 9860 9615 9580 6090 6080 6060
1800-1900	English	12080 11880 9860 9580 7330 7240-(from 1830) 6080 6060-(to 1830)
1900-2100	English	12080 11880 11660 9860 9580 7330 7240 6080
2100-2130	English	13605 12080 11880 11855 11695 9860 9850 9660 7240 6080
2100-0030	Indonesian	15415 11640 6150
2130-2200	English	17860 17795 13755 13605 12080 11855 11695 9850 9660 7240
2200-2330	Chinese	13605 9850
2200-2300	English	17860 17795 15365 13755 11855 11695
2300-2330	English	17860 17795 15365 13755 12080 11855 11695 9660
2330-2400	English	17860 17795 15365 13755 13605 12080 11855 11695 9850 9660

(BBCM)

BBC World Service now carried from Brandon 2200-2300 on 9660 and 12080. (8-Jul/Padula/EDXP)

BENIN 7210.2 R. Benin, Cotonou +2300* Has been missing from here for the past couple of weeks; currently heard only on 4870. (17Jul/Hill)

BOLIVIA

5926.8 Radiodifusora Minería noted with a slightly adjusted frequency at 1108 on 2 July. (H. Klemetz, Dateline Bogota)

6194.5 Radio Metropolitana noted at 0039 with perfect audio on 29 July on a slightly readjusted frequency. (H. Klemetz, Dateline Bogota)

6557 Radio Colonia heard on 23 June with rock and disco from 2155-2330 s/off. Announcing "en sus tres bandas" and shortwave mentioned as 6555 kcs. (H. Klemetz, Dateline Bogota)

BRAZIL v17758.06 NF, Radio Nacional do Brazil, 1800-1920 in English. //15265 kHz. (29-Jun/Pashkevich-RUS/Bueschel-GER)

Radio Marumby now using 11724.9v, //9665. (7-Jul/Krone/Bueschel-GER)

BULGARIA Reception reports for the Home Service relays of Bulgarian Radio Horizont on 7670 and 9850 should be sent to: Box 900, BG-1000 Sofia-C, Bulgaria. Please include one IRC for return postage.

CHINA Radio Exterior de Espana, Madrid via Beijing relay in Spanish at 1000-1200 on 9620 kHz to Japan. (11-Jul/Cushen-NZL/RNMN/Bueschel-GER)

During a routine check on reception of Voice of Tibet at 1145-1200 on 15445 kHz on 8th and 9th July, BBC Monitoring observed a relay of China Radio International's English-language domestic music service Easy FM on the frequency. Easy FM, which is normally only broadcast on mediumwave and VHF/FM frequencies within China, completely obliterated reception of Voice of Tibet. The Easy FM relay ended at 1200, at the same time as the Voice of Tibet transmission. (Voice of Tibet, which began broadcasting on 14th May 1996, is produced in Oslo by the Worldview International Foundation. Airtime is hired commercially on a FEBA radio shortwave transmitter in the Seychelles). The broadcast had previously suffered interference in the form of white noise, reportedly emanating from Chinese jamming transmitters. (BBCM)

CHINA - TAIWAN. Recent observations of Taiwanese HF services:

CBS Network 1, 11970, time signal and ID 2200, parallel 15320, not jammed. (6-Jul/Padula)

BCC HS: News Network on 9610 2200-2300 parallel 11725 and 15270; The "Popular Network", previously heard on 11885 and 15125 in the 2100-2300 period was unheard, when checked (7-Jul/Padula)

CIS Identity crisis on Voice of Russia - Golos Rossii -. There are now three Russian language programs noted calling "Golos Rossii". The external service of Voice Of Russia has introduced a second Golos Rossii program for Russians abroad: 1700-1800 on 9675 and 12035 kHz. Usual existing VoR Golos Rossii at same time on 15130 15430 15465 15560, and 17860 kHz. Golos Rossii the domestic s/c in Russian is still on the air, also on SW. (11-Jul/Sennitt/RNMN/Bueschel-GER)

On 9th July BBC Monitoring confirmed the new service in Russian at 1700-1800 on 12035 and 9675 kHz (11960 kHz carried Voice of Russia in French). The interval signal was the same as that used for Voice of Russia's broadcasts in foreign languages, but the introductory music was similar to that of VGRK's separate Voice of Russia external service in Russian which was observed at the same time on various frequencies including 17680, 15560, 15465, 15430 and 15130 kHz. (BBCM)

Radio Kheglen, Tura, Krasnoyarsk area, 0000-0100, 0400-0415 on 4040 kHz.

Radio Centr Rassii, Krasnoyarsk, 1020 (Sun 1000-)-1200. Mo-Fr 2220-2400, Sat 2300-2400, Sun 2300-2310, all on 5290 kHz 100 kW.

Radio Arkhangelsk reported in Russian on 6160 kHz at 0300.

Kaliningrad is no more Kaliningrad. The town was re-named on July 8 to KOROLYOV. (Karel Honzik-CZE via DXW #21, Jul 16)

New DX show on Radio Ukraine. This evening, Thur July 4th, is the second week Radio Ukraine Internat has run a DX program featuring many audio clips of unusual European stations. The program appears to be a weekly feature on Thursdays at 0045 on 7150 & 9550. This evening's show featured IDs of a few of Ukraine's AM broadcasters and an audio clip of Radio Havana Cuba's interval signal as heard from Ukraine. (Ben McNeily via Cumbre Dx, July 4)

An independent station "Radio Velikiy Lutch" from Zaporozhye was noted on 7430 kHz during local day time. Weak signal, distorted audio. Presumably a low-power tx was used. The station bc locally in Zaporozhye on FM 101.8 MHz. (Nikolay Rudnev-RUS, Jul 1)

Radio Centr Moscow, often heard on harmonic 2970 kHz (fundamental 1485 kHz) around 0400 and past 1300. (22-Jun/Pankov/Ivanov-BUL/Bueschel-GER)

Radio 7, Samara sked, all on 6115 & 9550 kHz:

0200-0230	Russian	Tu/We/Fr
0200-0245	Russian	Th
0230-0330	German	Tu
0230-0330	Mordwinian	Tu
0230-0330	Tschuwachian	Fr
0245-0430	Tatar	Th
0330-0830	Russian	Tu/We
0330-1530	Russian	Fr
0400-0630	various*	Su
0400-0800	Russian	Sa
0430-0800	Russian	Th
0630-0730	Hebrew	Su
0730-1330	various*	Su
0800-1100	Tatar Th	
0830-0930	German	Tu
0830-0930	Mordwinian	Tu
0900-1300	Russian	Sa
0930-1530	Russian	Tu/We
1100-1345	Russian	Th
1200-1300	Ukrainian	Sa
1300-1800	Russian	Mo
1330-1430	Hebrew	Su
1345-1800	Tatar	Th
1400-1500	German	Sa
1430-1800	various*	Su
1500-1800	Russian	Sa
1530-1630	German	Tu
1530-1630	Mordwinian	Tu
1530-1630	Tschuwachian	Fr
1630-1800	Russian	Tu/We/Fr
1700-1800	Tatar	Sa

*Tschuwachian, Mordwinian and Hebrew

Address: Radio 7 Samara, Mrs. Amalia Neuwirt, Uliza Gagarina 6A, Samara 443079, Russia. (direct/Schweder/Erbe/Bueschel-GER)

Update on Radio Vatandosh: In between I've listened to 9530/9540/9715/7190 kHz at 0230-0330 several times, "3" was the best for 7190 kHz, rest under persistent QRM (9530 kHz ME-jammer, 9545 kHz DW/German, 9715 kHz ARS/Arab). So I couldn't even identify lang (seemingly Uzbek, but most song in their programs were like Farsi/Dari/Tadjik type). All the channels been used lead to the idea of Tashkent origin. So I've tried to call them last weeks. No much result. Yet...

Phone number for Uzbek Radio in WRTH-96 (+7 3712 441210) did not answer. While secretary of minister (of Communications) answered me politely that she does not know anything about Radio Vatandosh (not surprising, ye... VT). But she said readily that "vatandosh" means compatriot(cf "Vatan", "Vatani" from Arabic). Well, she has "sent" me further along to +7 3712 540710+7 3712 540711. That's RPORT = Respublikanskoye Proizvodstviennoye Ob'yedineniye Radio i Televideniya ("Concern of Republican Radio & TV Transmitting Facilities", or near that). Both numbers are effective. But no more info about the station concerned. They have sent me to another: +7 3712 500255 (re-checked twice!), and this one is private apartment number (the host lady has given out to me a great deal of complaints about continuous calls to her phone as it was PROPT's one (BTW, Technical Dept's as I was told). So I'm puzzled where to call more. I could just suppose, that Radio Vatandosh is one of Radio Tashkent divisions (Ext Sce could be) with programs targeted on Uzbeks leaving abroad. Something like former Radiostantsiya Rodina from Moscow. Anyway, judging on frequencies used - seemingly all are originating from Tashkent SW site. If I'll be lucky to find out anything else, - I'll share the details immediately. (Titarev-RUS via DXW, Jul 7/Bueschel-GER)

Voice Of Russia has changed its Balkan block 1500-2000 to 9685 & 11890 kHz. 1500 Alb, 1600 Rom, 1700 Bulg, 1800 S-Cr, 1900-2000 Greek. (22-Jun/Pankov/Ivanov-BUL/Bueschel-GER)

CLANDESTINE - AFRICA Text of report headlined "Military joins probe of pirate radio", published by Nigerian newspaper "The Guardian":

The defense headquarters yesterday expressed concern over broadcast by Radio Democratic [as published] International, Nigeria, saying the military would help in tracking down its operators. Defense Information Director Brig-Gen Fred Chijuka said although it was not the primary job of the military to locate the source of the radio, they will help in the investigations.

He said in Lagos: "It is not the military per se that will locate the source of the broadcasts. It is for other security arms of government to find out, but we will help. These broadcasts negate security and carry heavy penalty. I hope the people who are behind the

radio know it is a treasonable offence. I do not think any government will close its eyes and allow people to subvert the country. If they are caught, they will have themselves to blame."

According to him, the Defense Intelligence Agency will help locate the radio station. "They will help get to the source of the subversive radio. It is an act of sabotage. It is a distraction. If it is found to be outside Nigeria, the location will be communicated to the government. They will know what to do at government level," he added.

Asked if security agencies have the equipment to pinpoint the station, or jam the signals, Chijuka said: "Wait and see what they will do. They have different equipment I don't know about."

Former works and housing minister, Alhaji Lateef Jakande, criticized the radio, saying it could scuttle hopes of earnest resolution of the lingering political crisis and early freedom for detained Chief Moshood Abiola. The Second Republic Lagos State governor, who spoke yesterday at a meeting of Western Progressives Forum in Ibadan, feared the Radio Democrat International Nigeria's operations could complicate the political problems and thus hamper efforts at reconciliation. According to him, the pirate radio's operation is unnecessary and potentially counterproductive.

Information and Culture Minister Walter Ofonagoro on Monday [17th June] described the operators of the radio as misguided elements and said they would face treason charges if caught. "What they are doing amounts to treason and government will not hesitate to try them for treason whenever the operators are apprehended," he said.

The government, according to him, is still trying to ascertain the exact location of the station but he fingered London as the likely base, saying: "We have a feeling the station is based in London... [ellipsis as published] They are broadcasting from London, yet they don't have soldiers on ground. They must realize that the battle is won on the ground." (19-Jun/ 'The Guardian', Lagos/BBCM)

Announcement on Radio Democrat International:

"The poor reception being experienced by some of our listeners on our frequency may soon be over. In our efforts to ensure that we satisfy the needs of our listeners in terms of program relevance and the quality of reception, we have gone an extra mile to undertake a simultaneous transmission on two frequencies. On Sunday and Monday, 14th and 15th July, you may tune to our existing frequency on 7195 kHz in the 41-metre band shortwave and also on another frequency which we will be testing. That frequency is 6205 kHz in the 49-metre band shortwave.

"The choice of the test frequency is as a result of the relentless efforts undertaken by our monitors in several parts of the country. These include: Kano, Sokoto, Maiduguri, Abuja, Lagos, Jos, Lokoja, Ilaro, Asaba, Port Harcourt, Aba and Oron. We request all our monitors to send their transmission reports through the usual channels as soon as possible. Please, treat this exercise as a very important one."

"Information provided by our monitors in the past one week shows that 7195 kHz is not very good because there are strong stations around it and it is in the middle of the band and hard to find on many radios. The test frequency which we will use on Sunday and Monday, that is 6205 kHz, is at the edge of the 49-metre band shortwave and the first station which you will come across as you tune from the high side of the dial. It also has no powerful signal right up close to it. We have done computer predictions of reception until February next year and reasonable reception is indicated right through until then..."

Radio Democrat International was confirmed on 14th and 15th July at 2100-2200 on both 7195 and 6205 kHz.

Contacts: Nalicon UK, PO Box 9663, London SE1 3LZ, UK

Fax: +44-171-403-6985; E-mail: nalicon@postlin.demon.co.uk

or: Nalicon USA: PO Box 175, Boston, MA 02131, USA

Fax: +1-617-364-7362; E-mail: nalicon@nalicon.com

(BBCM)

CLANDESTINE - ASIA Voice of National Salvation, with transmitters believed to be in North Korea.

0030-0100 English 6020-anncd 4557 4450 4400
4120 3480

0300-0700 Korean 6020-anncd 4557 4450 4400
4120 3480

1000-1700 Korean 6020-anncd 4557 4450 4400
4120 3480

2000-0030 Korean 6020-anncd 4557 4450 4400
4120 3480

(BBCM)

CLANDESTINE - MIDEAST An Arabic-language broadcast identifying itself as Radio Egypt of Arabism (Idha'at Misr al-Urubah) was observed on 27th June from t/in at 2045-2100* on 11895 kHz. The radio signed off with the Egyptian national anthem. Transmissions are observed erratically. Previous frequencies: 11815 13780

1000-1030 Arabic unconfirmed

1300-1330 Arabic unconfirmed

2030-2100 Arabic 11895

(BBCM)

Voice of the Movement of the Mojahedin of Iranian Baluchestan (Persian: Jonbesh-e Mojahedin-e Baluchestan Iran-e Tabari) carries programming hostile to the Iranian government and is believed to operate from transmitters in Iraq.

0600-0745 Baluchi/Arabic unconfirmed
1300-1430 Baluchi/Arabic 11875

(BBCM)

COLOMBIA

- 4836 Radio Buenaventura was taken off the air because of TVI in homes near the transmitter site. May return at some later date. (H. Klemetz, Dateline Bogota)
- 4845 Radio Bucaramanga left shortwave 8 years ago, according to station. Unlikely to hit the 60 mb again. (H. Klemetz, Dateline Bogota)
- 4885 Ondas Del Meta is temporarily inactive and soon to reappear when transmitter and antenna sites have been changed. This according to an employee of Radio Super in Cali. (H. Klemetz, Dateline Bogota)
- 4915 Armonias del Caqueta is active during local daytime. Reception reports have not been answered lately, said Station Manager, Rev. Alvaro Serna. Maybe now he'll change his mind. (H. Klemetz, Dateline Bogota)
- 4974.6 Ondas del Orteguaza operating schedule is 1700-1880 and 2100-2300 only according to phone info. (H. Klemetz, Dateline Bogota)
- 5569.7 Radio Nueva Vida-Bucaramanga is to be reactivated as of 23 July according to Marco Antonio Caicedo (HK7PEW). Schedule is: 1000-1200 and 0300-0500. Reception reports, with return postage will be QSLed if sent to the address in PWBR '96. (H. Klemetz, Dateline Bogota)
- 5974.3 Radio Macarena will be back on the air soon, when a faulty 4CX1500 tube has been replaced. Station Manager, Carlos Alberto Pimienta, said he believes he'll soon have the US\$3000 required for the new tube. He has contacted LV de Los Centauros/Caracol Villavicencio (5955 kHz) to see if they can stop the splatter that the station causes all over the 49 mb. (H. Klemetz, Dateline Bogota)
- 6065 Radio Super is to be repaired, said the financial executive at the station. (H. Klemetz, Dateline Bogota)
- 6170 Caracol Florencia, ex LV de la Selva, 6170, is temporarily off the air due to a faulty transformer. (H. Klemetz, Dateline Bogota)
- 6250 Radio Patria Libre noted 25 June from 2200-2230 and on the 27th of June on 6248.2. Not on the air every day. (H. Klemetz, Dateline Bogota)

COTE D'IVOIRE 7215 RTV Ivorienne This one also disappeared shortly after Benin left 7210.2 and hasn't shown since. It seems that the recent encouraging renaissance of West Africans is fast becoming only a fond memory. (Hill, July 17)

ECUADOR La Voz del Rio Tarqu-Cuenca, 3285, has moved to a new location. Their new address is: Manuel Vega 653, entre Presidente Cordova y Juan Jaramillo. (H. Klemetz)

La Voz de Las Caras, 4795.3, noted 16 June at 0548 with the "El Nightclub del Aire" program which is broadcast every Saturday night after 9 pm local time. It is an FM relay from 95.3 where the main OD is "LVC Radio, La Radio de Bahia". LV de Las Caras IDs can be heard superimposed on many musical themes. (H. Klemetz). Radio Jesus del Gran Poder, 5050.4, is back on the air after a lengthy period of silence. Heard 14 June at 0052 ending the program "Denuncia en vivo". Announcer was taking calls from listeners throughout the country. (H. Klemetz)

EGYPT Radio Cairo in Turkish irregularly on 7156.9 kHz at 1600-1800. //usual 6229.8 kHz. (7-Jul/Krone/AWR Wavescan/Bueschel-GER)

ERITREA VO the Broad Masses of Eritrea at 1430-1700 on 7085 (x7020) kHz, //4009.8 kHz. (22-Jun/Pankov/Ivanov-BUL/Bueschel-GER)

ETHIOPIA Home service at 1530-1700 on 7110.1 and 9705.7 kHz. (22-Jun/Pankov/Ivanov-BUL/Bueschel-GER)

GABON A new stride has been made as part of the partnership existing between Africa No 1 radio and African national media companies. An agreement has just been signed with Gabonese national radio, whose programs will henceforth be relayed from the Africa No 1 international shortwave centre at Moyabi, southern Gabon. The relay of Gabonese national radio programs will enable the station to cover the whole of Gabon, something it has hitherto been unable to do.

This agreement will also enable [Gabonese] radio to carry out its true media mission.

The Africa No 1 transmitting centre, from which international radio programs have been relayed for many years now, has five 500 kW transmitters. These facilities make it one of the most powerful transmitting centres in the world. (Africa No 1 radio, Libreville, 20/6 via BBCM in DWX).

GREECE ERT Athens in English at around 1336-1343 back on 15175 and 15630 kHz. Greek 1200-1350. (6-Jul/Bueschel-GER)

GUAM Trans World Radio to stay in Hong Kong after 1997 onwards. The international broadcaster KTRW will install a fifth SW txer and build an additional antenna. With the new transmitter and antenna, TWR

will be able to provide a consistent signal into northern China. And, it can expand its broadcast hours to Southeast Asia, including Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, and Myanmar (Burma). (TWR press release / BBCM per AGDX, Jun 14, via BCDCX).

INDIA In Sikkim, two 10-kW mediumwave transmitters and a 10-kW shortwave transmitter of AIR [All India Radio], Gangtok, were today inaugurated by the state governor, Mr Chaudhary Randhir Singh. The chief minister, Mr Pavan Kumar Chamle, was present. (BBCM)

INDONESIA

- 3214.77 RRI-Manada 1154-1200 OM vocal lagu, then full ID "Inilah Radio Republik Indonesia Manado pada gelombang 93.91 meter dan 102MHz siaran stereo." (TIN July 6)
- 3224.8 RRI, Tanjung Pinang 2255-2300 Indonesian talk, Song of the Coconut Island at 2257, ID. SINPO: 22342 (Veldhuis July 7)
- 3904.8 RRI-Banda Aceh. Recently heard regularly. Signed off at 1400. (Yamada date?)
- 3976.05 RRI-Pontianak; 1050-1105 f sig local nx "Berita Regional dari Pontianak". At 1053 IDed by YL announcer as "Saudara Pendengar. Radio Republik Indonesia Pontianak gelombang 75.4 meter, 243 meter dan 102.0 MHz FM." then into Holy Quran. (TIN July 14)
- 4003.2 RRI, Padang 2303-2317 Indonesian talk, Love Ambon, ballad. SINPO: 22332 (Velhuis July 7)
- 4789.09 RRI-Fakfak; 0954-0956 f YL vocal pops. (TIN)
- 6153.31 RRI-Biak; 0938-0948 f on 14/07/96. lagu populer and OM tk in Indon. (TIN July 14)
- 4874.4 RRI Sorong still running an English program on Sunday mornings. Heard at 1140 with mostly pop music and female announcer. Some talks but a bit weak and a bit of an accent to understand much. (Johnson 6/30)
- 4925 RRI Jambi 2329-2349 in Indonesian, pop song, M / talk, IS (2230), W / unclear ID, announcement and talk (possible news till 2339, mentioning many times Jambi, with clear ID during bulletin), choral song, W / talk (possible commentary), discomusic. (QRN statics QSB). F / P (Serra, Italy - June 24)
- 7173.11 RRI-Serui; 0850-0932* g signal. Until 0900 prog "Hiburan Sen ja" with many lagu hiburan & barat, then pips & Holy Quran. At 0915 Announced ID "Inilah Radio Republik Indonesia stasiun Serui." and follows with lagu-lagu populer. At 0932 suddenly signed off. (TIN July 14)

- 9525 RRI External Service 1140-1205 Japanese program. Love Ambon music with s/off anmt at 1158. ID, s/on anmt, chime type IS at 1200 and into Indonesian program. Good (Fisher July 7)
- 9552.53 RRI-Ujung Pandang 0700-0730 on 06/07/96. until 0708 Jakarta news relay. At 0709 local ID was announced "Programa satu, Radio republik Indonesia Ujung Pandang dengan gelombang 31.41 meter, 476.19 meter dan FM pemancar 97.6MHz" then continued with lagu-lagu hubiran. (TIN July 6)
- 9680 RRI-Jakarta ex 9681.0 0650 vy strong signal. (TIN July 6)
- 9705 RRI-Pontianak 0655-0700* YL vocal Indonesian OM talk. 0700 relay of Jakarta news and suddenly s/off. (TIN July 6)
- 9741.97 RRI-Sorong 0815 US pops show. (TIN July 6)

IRAN VOIRI observed in Melbourne on new 6030 kHz with French, opening 2230 to 2330, co-channel Radio Marti from 2300. (6-Jul/Padula/EDXP/Bueschel-GER)

JAPAN NHK Radio Japan to ME and Africa. The change of the Sri Lanka relay broadcast schedule, as of May 31st: Currently, Radio Japan's Sri Lanka relays are disrupted by a severe power cut due to the country's drought and tx parts failure, etc. The are now substituted by other transmissions or their output power is being reduced the following transmissions.

0400-0500 Japanese 17820 kHz replaced by specially added UK relay Woofferton 12025 kHz from April 25th.

0600-0700 Arabic & French 17820 kHz replaced by specially added UK relay Skelton 13630 kHz at new time 0900-1000, from May 29th.

1700-1900 Japanese & English 11880 kHz, resumed by reduced power output of 100 kW only via Ekala, Sri Lanka, from May 31st. And specially added Gabon relay Moyabi 15205 kHz, at bc same time, from April 25th. (NHK Radio Japan fax of July 16)

LAOS New Xieng Khouang in Laotian observed on v5398.7 kHz around 1145-1400. Lao National Radio, Vientiane, on v6130.2 kHz at 0915-1500. Luang Prabang in Laotian dialects at 1300-1400 on v6974.5 kHz. (Roland Schulze-PHL, May 6/14, Jun 5/Cum-bre)

LIBERIA On 4 July, Noel Green ran across new Liberia Communications Network on 5000 kHz around 2115. The Liberian Communications Network was noted (by the BBCM) testing 6090 kHz back in Feb-Mar 1994, then announcing with studios in Gbarnga. That it was "licensed" under the National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly (NPRO) govt which is headed by Charles Taylor. (Green-UK/Bueschel-GER) Now on

5100 kHz, now here from 5000 (a wise move) as observed with same programming around 2200 and again after 2300. (Bob Hill, Jul 16) (Martin Elbe, Jul 17, all via Cumbre Dx)

LITHUANIA Religious programs "Universal Life" produced by Santeo Studio in Germany and broadcast over Sitkunai radio station on 9710 kHz, are transmitted at different time since July 7, 1996. Previously Saturdays 2200-2300 in German only, they are now Sundays 1200-1300 in German and 1300-1330 in English. Reception reports welcome to: Universal Life / Universelles Leben, Postfach 5643, D-97006 Wuerzburg, Germany. (Zlionis-LTU via DXW, Jul 16)

MEXICO R. Mexico International has revised its sked: 1200-1600 & 1800-2300 5985 & 9705; 2300-0500 Mon-Fri, -0400 Sat/Sun) 9705. Interested in reception reports. (World of Radio 12/7 via Mick Ogrizek via EDXP)

PAKISTAN If you hear something on 7455.1 & 9942.8 between 1700-1800 it's Radio Pakistan on new frequencies for Turkish via faulty Karachi transmitters. (30-Jun/Green-UK/Bueschel-GER)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

3325 R. Bougainville, 0950-1010, Sounded like cmntry by M abt Human Rights in PNG. Usual short NBC native tune played at the ToH. Then lcl nx by M in PD w/most stories abt North Solomon Islands. Fair. Lcl QRM took over after 1005. (Valko 16 July)

3385 Radio East New Britain 0902 EE, W anncr with news, poss. ment "NBC" at end, 0912 M anncr with local news including an explosion, local elections and an earthquake, ends with "Radio East New Britain" ID. Island mx, then 2 long talks from 0930 to 1000. (Mohrmann Jul 16)

5965 NBC Mt. Hagen 5965 0731, running late w/ rugby league cmtry, Mt. Hagen team vs Solomon Is, was in Pidgin but easily understandable. Not hrd next night even prior to sked 0700 s/off. (Ormandy July 14)

PERU

3234.8 Radio Luz y Sonido, 3234.8, has moved to this new frequency, ex-6471.3 kHz. Signals are much weaker, compared to the former frequency. (H. Klemetz)

3280.2 UNID Peruvian station here, possibly Estacion Wari in Ayacucho, noted 6-29 from 1014 to past 1100, with heavy QRM from LV del Napo in Ecuador. (Klemetz, Dateline Bogota)

4000.4 R. San Suan; Nice letter and cassette with interesting huaylas and huaynos received from Miguel Bacillo A., whose record company APROBA, sponsors the "Fortaleza Peruana" program on this station. The letter confirms that "La Voz de la Amistad" is a block of religious programs. At 0617 on 23 June the announcer mentioned a shift in frequency to help reception in Canada and Germany. (Klemetz, Dateline Bogota)

4582.9 Radio Soledad's current frequency, noted at 1048 on 2 July. (Klemetz, Dateline Bogota)

4750.1 Radio San Francisco Solano reactivated, noted at 0110 on 29 June with a good signal but with wobbling audio similar to Radio Altura on 7143 kHz. (H. Klemetz, Dateline Bogota)

5020 Radio Horizonte has been heard regularly with the program "Hola paisita" (Hello Highlander) between 0000-0100. The program name is often mis-interpreted in bulletin logs. (H. Klemetz)

5139.8 Radio Amauta; The correct name of the station is Radio AMAUTA, not Radio America. Fair to good signals on 7 July from 0000 to past 0100. The microphone audio is still distorted but a couple of canned IDs got through all right, one which mentions the address as follows: Jr. Miguel Iglesias s/n, a pocos pasos de la Plazuela San Juan, Provincia de San Pablo, Region Nor Oriental del Marañon. (H. Klemetz, Dateline Bogota)

5522.2 Radio Sudamerica, 5522.2, reactivated, noted 11 June at 2322 with "La Voz de la Liberacion". (H. Klemetz)

5766.9 Radio Estelar-Moyobamba; The correct studio address for this station is: Jiron Manuel del Aguila 301 "a un costado de Comercial Perez". The P.O. Box is #26. This according to an announcement by the station's owner on 11 June. (H. Klemetz)

6479.7 Radio Los Andes still has not given an address over the air. One of the regular announcers is William Cerro Carrion. It might pay to write to him directly. (H. Klemetz)

6725.6 R. Satellite on NF, 0041 Radiomensajes, poor (Passmann July 14); 0046 SS, A full half hour of rapid-fire, almost non-stop "comunicas". He stopped maybe 2 or 3 times to catch his breath but was still going strong when I tuned out. Many ments of Santa Cruz throughout, with "Radio Satellite" at 0110. (Mohrmann Jul 14)

SAO TOME Work on the tropical band transmitter at the IBB (VOA) Sao Tome Relay Station is at the testing stage. Look for tests on 4950 kHz (and some time in the future on 4750 kHz), most likely in the 0700-1300 time frame, though tests outside that time pe-

riod might also be conducted. (Dan Ferguson via Cumbre Dx, Jul 19)

SAUDI ARABIA BSKSA Riyadh first progr in Arabic still on split freqs 11708.2 and 11818.5 kHz at 0600-0900. (6-Jul/Bueschel-GER)

SOMALIA The following four Mogadishu-based short-wave radio stations are currently observed by BBC Monitoring:

Radio Mogadishu, Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic

ID in Somali: Radio Moqdisho, Odka Sha'abka ee Jamhuriyada Soomaaliyeed Political affiliation: Supports General Muhammad Farah Aydid

Frequency range: 6990-7000 kHz (variable)

Radio Mogadishu, Voice of the Somali Republic

ID in Somali: Radio Moqdisho, Odka Jamhuriyada Soomaalida

Political affiliation: Supports Ali Mahdi Muhammad

Frequency: 6800 kHz (variable)

Radio Mogadishu, Voice of Somali Pacification/Voice of Somali Peace Processing

ID in Somali: Radio Moqdisho, Odka Nabadeynta Soomaaliyeed

Political affiliation: Supports Uthman (or Osman) Hasan Ali (alias Osman Ato).

Frequency: 6711 kHz

Holy Koran Radio

ID in Somali: Idaa'adda Qur'aanka Kariimka, ee Odka Ahlu Sunnah Waljama, Moqdisho

Political affiliation: Supports the fundamentalist Islamic organization Ahlu Sunnah Waljama

Frequency: 6655 or 6545 kHz (variable)

Both Aydid and Ali Mahdi call themselves "President of the Somali Republic".

All frequencies are subject to variation, although all four stations now confine themselves to the 6500-7000 range. (BBCM)

SOUTH AFRICA Channel Africa is to continue in a more rationalized form, as an external service of the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation]. (SABC 19/6 via BBCM per AGDX, in BCDX).

Trans World Radio will add two new transmissions from Meyerton as follows: From July 7: 1830-1900 9510 kHz 500 kW in Nupe to Nigeria, and from August 4: 1600-1630 9830 kHz 250 kW in Kirundi to Bu-

rundi. (7-Jul/Miller/DXW/Bueschel-GER)

SYRIA Syrian Arab B/C Service from Damascus found on new 13610 kHz for Arabic, //15095. Was on at 0730, but both were off at re-check 0930, then on again at 1030, and still on at 1730. (30-Jun/Green-UK/Bueschel-GER)

THAILAND Latest Radio Thailand via Udorn sked:

0000-0030	English	9690
0030-0100	English	15370
0100-0200	Thai	15370
0300-0330	English	15370
0330-0430	Thai	15370
0530-0600	English	15115
1100-1115	Vietnamese	7260
1115-1130	Khmer	7260
1130-1145	Lao	6030
1145-1200	Burmese	6030
1200-1215	Malaysian	11805
1215-1230	Indonesian	11805
1230-1300	English	9885
1300-1315	Japan	11850
1315-1330	Mandarin	11850
1330-1400	Thai	11955
1400-1430	English	9830
1800-1900	Thai	9690
1900-2000	English	7210
2000-2015	German	9555
2015-2030	French	9555
2030-2045	English	9555
2045-2115	Thai	9680

(Ferguson)

TURKMENISTAN Ashkabad Radio observed on recent NF of 5015 kHz with Network One, Home Scs px, Turkmenian, with talks, and regional songs. 2230 to past 2215. Appears to replace 4825 kHz, where unheard, Jul 5. (7-Jul/Padula/EDXP Jul 7)

USA On 15th July, the Voice of America began broadcasts in Tigrigna and Oromifa - its 49th and 50th languages - to listeners in Ethiopia and Eritrea. Amharic programs now air seven days a week from 1800 to 1830. Monday through Friday, Tigrigna will air from 1830 to 1845, and Oromifa will follow from 1845 to 1900. (VOA/BBCM) VoA issued press release about adding two Ethiopian languages. Have been broadcasting in Amharic, but since July 15th, Amharic will be daily 1800- 1830 & on weekdays Tigrigna will be from 1830-1845 and Oromifa 1845-1900. No frequencies given but will probably use current freqs used for Amharic: 7170 (Kavalla), 7330 (Botswana), and 11740 kHz (Kavalla). (World of Radio, July 12, via Mick Ogrizek-AUS, via EDXP)

UZBEKISTAN/KAZAKHSTAN New 6160 (//7190 & 9715) used at 2330-0200 for:

0000-0030	Radio Almaty	Kazakh
0030-0100	Radio Tashkent	Uigur
0100-0130	(Radio Tashkent?)	English

0130-0200 Radio Almaty Kazakh
2330-2400 Radio Tashkent Chinese

(19-Jun/Paniview/ABCDX - Assoc. of the Balkan Crossband DXers-BUL//Bueschel-GER)

VIETNAM At 1240-1304, Dai Tieng Noi, Hanoi, noted on v5036.3 kHz, not in // to 4960 kHz. Radio Hanoi Vietnamese home sce on v5924.8 kHz at 1120-1130. Voice of VTN Hanoi on v5924.5 kHz at 2214-2230. (Roland Schulze-PHL, May 1)

Hanoi dom sce on v6166 kHz at 1100-1500 in Vietnamese language. (Victor Goonetilleke 4S7VK, UADX, via DSWCI)

The HS Network-1 observed at 1338 in Vietnamese on 10060 parallel 6700v on July 7. (Bruce McGibbon).

SPECIAL REPORT: CLANDESTINE AND OTHER SELECTED BROADCASTS TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Introduction

This report gives brief details of broadcasts by political and other organizations to countries in the Middle East and North Africa. It supersedes that published in WBI/0024 on 16th June 1995. Most stations are listed under their target country. Monitoring of some broadcasts has been irregular and inclusion of a station or program does not necessarily mean it is active at present.

EGYPT

Radio of Arab Egypt (Idha'at Misr al-Urubah), also known as Voice of Arab Egypt (Sawt Misr al-Urubah) which carries material hostile to the Egyptian government from transmitters in Iraq, was first heard as a separate radio station in August 1993.

IRAN

For many years a large number of stations have been heard broadcasting material hostile to the Iranian government. The following list may not include all those active at present.

Communist Party of Iran (see below).

Voice of the Communist Party of Iran was first monitored on 26th August 1984. It broadcasts in Persian and in the past has also carried programs in Azeri. It shares transmitters with Voice of the Iranian Revolution (see above).

Voice of the Movement of the Mojahedin of Iranian Baluchestan was first heard in March 1987 and is believed to operate from transmitters in Iraq. It broadcasts on shortwave in Baluchi and Persian.

Voice of the Worker (Seda-ye Kargar), a left-wing radio station, broadcasts material in Persian in support of the Iranian Revolutionary Workers' Organization.

The station was first monitored in June 1987.

[Voice of Human Rights and Freedom for Iran broadcast from shortwave transmitters in Egypt from 1983 until its closure on 30th September 1995. When first heard the station called itself Voice of the Liberation of Iran, chaVoice of Iranian Kordestan broadcasts in Kurdish and Persian in support of the Kordestan Democratic Party of Iran (KDPI). It was first monitored in 1973. The radio was off the air between May and August 1995 and on resuming broadcasts said that it had been forced to move location following Iranian pressure on the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK).

Voice of the Mojahed, which describes itself as "the voice of the National Liberation Army of Iran", was first observed in November 1981. It broadcasts in Persian on behalf of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization (MKO) from transmitters in Iraq. After the normalization of relations between Iran and Iraq in August 1990 it suspended operations, but has been heard regularly since May 1991, usually on several frequencies at a time. Frequencies are constantly changed to avoid jamming.

Broadcasts in Persian produced by the MKO are transmitted daily by Iraqi TV, immediately before and after Iraqi TV's own scheduled programs. They identify with the caption Sima-ye Moqavemat (Vision of Resistance).

Vision of Freedom (Simayeh Azadi) TV also supports the MKO. It broadcast during June 1996 via a Eutelsat satellite and may also have operated earlier in 1996. It announced a London telephone number and is believed to have been uplinked from the UK.

Vision of Freedom carried a promotion for an opposition radio station, Land of Iran (Iran Zamin), said to broadcast on an audio subcarrier on the Astra satellite. It has not yet been heard by BBC Monitoring, although a Persian-language program called Radio Iran Zamin is carried daily on Spectrum Radio in London.

Voice of the Ahwaz Revolution, which describes itself as the radio of the "Arab Front for the Liberation of Ahwaz", was first heard in March 1981 calling itself the Voice of Qadisiyah. The change of name to Voice of the Ahwaz Revolution was first noted in 1983. It broadcasts in Arabic on mediumwave. Although claiming to operate from within Ahwaz (the Iranian province of Khuzestan), it is believed to broadcast from Iraq. After a gap of several years, the radio was observed again in October 1995.

Voice of the Iranian Revolution broadcasts in Persian and Kurdish. First monitored on 16th January 1983, it shares transmitters with Voice of the nging its name to Kaviyani Banner Radio (or Iran's Flag of Freedom Radio) in February 1987 and to Voice of Human Rights and Freedom for Iran in January 1993.]

IRAQ

The following stations have been heard broadcasting material hostile to the present government of Iraq:

Kurdish stations

Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan broadcasts from Salah al-Din in Kurdish and Arabic in support of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) led by Mas'ud Barzani. The radio has been heard irregularly since 1965. Broadcasts are currently carried on shortwave and mediumwave; in the past it has been reported that the KDP was also broadcasting on VHF/FM in Arbil and Dohuk.

The KDP also operates two television channels, Kurdistan Television (KTV, based at Salah al-Din) and Gulan (which used to broadcast from Arbil until the town was captured by the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, PUK). A KDP TV station called Khabat TV has also been reported as operating in Dohuk.

Voice of the People of Kurdistan broadcasts in Kurdish and Arabic in support of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) led by Jalal Talabani. It was first heard in October 1988 but may have been in existence for some time before then. The radio has, in the past, been observed to carry programs from Voice of the Iraqi Turkoman National Party in Turkmen and Arabic. In October 1992 the radio moved its base from Galalah to Sulaymaniyah. The PUK also operates on FM in Sulaymaniyah and Arbil.

Broadcasts from Voice of Iraq - Iraqi Broadcasting Corporation (see below) were first heard via Voice of the People of Kurdistan in December 1992.

On 29th April 1993 Voice of the People of Kurdistan began a second program, broadcasting in Kurdish, Turkish and Assyrian in the Dohuk region.

The PUK also reportedly operates two TV stations in Sulaymaniyah. In November 1995, the soundtrack of PUK's Kurdistan People's Television (Arabic: *tiliviziyyun sha'b kurdistan*) was being relayed on shortwave via Voice of the People of Kurdistan.

Voice of Islam, Voice of the Islamic Movement in Iraqi Kurdistan, which broadcasts in support of the organization of the same name, was first heard with test broadcasts on 2nd January 1994. Programming on that day included a statement signed by the Political Bureau of the Islamic Movement in Iraqi Kurdistan (IMIK). The radio appeared to have started regular broadcasts by 11th January 1994, adding the phrase Voice of Islam to its station name. Having been unheard for almost a year, the station was monitored again in January 1995.

Other stations

Voice of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq was first heard in December 1980, when it was broadcast as part of

Iranian radio's external service in Arabic. After being off the air for a while it was heard again in March 1991, this time operating as a separate station.

The radio says that its programs are prepared by the broadcasting section of the information unit of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SAIRI, a Shi'i grouping sponsored by Iran and led by Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim). This organization also prepares programs for Voice of Rebellious Iraq (see below).

Voice of Rebellious Iraq was first monitored on 15th March 1991. The radio broadcasts in Arabic and, irregularly, in Kurdish from transmitters in Iran. It supports SAIRI (see above). It invites listeners to write to it at addresses in Damascus (Syria), Tehran and Qom (Iran). The radio broadcasts on shortwave and mediumwave frequencies and, in September 1995, announced that it was also broadcasting on VHF/FM.

In October 1993, Voice of Rebellious Iraq announced the start of broadcasts from Islamic Uprising Television.

Radio of Jihad, Voice of the Islamic Movement in Iraq broadcasts in support of the Islamic Da'wah Party from a mediumwave transmitter in Iran. It appears to share facilities with Voice of Rebellious Iraq, which reported that a radio station of the Islamic Movement in Iraq would begin broadcasting on 27th December 1995. It was first heard by BBC Monitoring in February 1996.

Republic of Iraq Radio, Voice of the Iraqi People supports US and Saudi policies towards Iraq. It started broadcasts under the title Voice of Free Iraq on 1st January 1991, when it announced that it was using the facilities of the official radios in Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia and other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

It broadcasts on mediumwave and shortwave frequencies and also been observed in the past on the Arabsat 1C satellite.

On 26th January 1991 it added the name Republic of Iraq Radio from Baghdad to its title; this is the same as that of the official Iraqi radio. On 12th April 1991 the radio changed its identification to Voice of the Iraqi Opposition, and in October 1991 it was heard to identify itself as Voice of the Iraqi People.

The radio broadcasts mainly in Arabic, but has also carried items in Kurdish and Turkmen. The exact location of the station's studios has not been confirmed by BBC Monitoring, although press reports have claimed that it operates from Jiddah in Saudi Arabia.

Radio Freedom - News Centre of Free Iraq was first monitored in January 1992. In January 1994 it was

heard sharing a mediumwave transmitter with stations hostile to the Saddam Husayn government, such as Voice of the Free People of Iraq, Voice of Iraq - Iraqi Broadcasting Corporation and, later in 1994, Iraqi Army Radio (see below).

Voice of Iraq, which is operated by the Iraqi Broadcasting Corporation (IBC), was first heard in December 1992 when its programs were being relayed by Voice of the People of Kurdistan (see above). At that time the programs were produced by a London-based Iraqi opposition group, IBC Communications Ltd. IBC now has its headquarters in Salah al-Din in northern Iraq, but maintains an office in London.

The IBC is reportedly run by the Iraqi National Congress, an umbrella opposition group based in London.

A powerful mediumwave transmitter used by Voice of Iraq - IBC also carried programs from Radio Freedom - News Centre of Free Iraq (see above), Voice of the Free People of Iraq (see below) and Iraqi Army Radio (see below). The IBC says it also operates a TV station on VHF channel 7.

[Voice of the Free People of Iraq was first monitored on 5th December 1993, although it may have been broadcasting for some time before then. Broadcasts at that time were heard on a powerful Egyptian mediumwave transmitter which at other times carried Egyptian radio, the former Iranian opposition station Voice of Human Rights and Freedom for Iran (see above) and other services. The radio was also heard on another mediumwave transmitter which carries programming from other Iraqi opposition radios: Voice of Iraq - Iraqi

Broadcasting Corporation, Radio Freedom - News Centre of Free Iraq and Iraqi Army Radio. The current status of Voice of the Free People of Iraq is not known.]

Iraqi Army Radio was first heard on 3rd October 1994, although it may have begun operating the previous month. The primary audience for its programs, which include coded personal messages, appears to be dissident members of the armed forces.

It broadcasts via a powerful mediumwave transmitter which was first heard in late 1993, and which in February 1994 was carrying programs from three Iraqi opposition radios: Radio Freedom - News Centre of Free Iraq (see above), Voice of Iraq - Iraqi Broadcasting Corporation (IBC - see above) and Voice of the Free People of Iraq (see above). In October 1994, when Iraqi Army Radio was first heard, this transmitter was also heard with programming from Radio Freedom and IBC.

Turkmenli TV. In November 1994 an Istanbul newspaper reported that a Turkish-run TV station Turkmenli (the homeland of the Turkmens) had been launched

in the Arbil region of Iraqi Kurdistan. In May 1996 an Istanbul newspaper reported that the TERT (not further specified) radio and TV network in Arbil broadcast to the Turkoman people in northern Iraq and employed some 100 people.

Voice of Iraq is a daily program broadcast by the Syrian Arab Republic Radio (Damascus).

The Future (Al-Mustaqbal) supports the Iraqi National Accord, a Jordanian-based group opposed to the current Iraqi government. It began broadcasting on 21st April 1996. The radio broadcasts on mediumwave, possibly from transmitters in Egypt. A spokesman for the group said in June 1996 that its programs "are prepared in London and northern Iraq". He denied that the USA was financing the radio station, which "no longer needed" a booster station in Salah al-Din "now that it is linked to satellites".

Voice of the Iraqi Communist Workers' Party was first observed in May 1996. It broadcasts in Kurdish and Arabic on mediumwave and shortwave "for the citizens of Sulaymaniyah". It may have replaced the Iraqi Communist Party station Voice of the Iraqi People (see above), which has not been observed for several months.

Israel

Arutz 7 (Channel 7) is a radio station which supports the views of ultra-orthodox organizations and Israeli settlers in the occupied territories. It broadcasts on mediumwave and VHF/FM in Hebrew from a ship off the Mediterranean coast of Israel. The ship was boarded and temporarily closed down on 31st July 1995 after entering the port of Ashdod for repairs. Police confiscated several transmitters. Broadcasts resumed the following week after new transmitters were acquired. Arutz 7 was first heard in October 1988 when it was reported that the station was broadcasting from the vessel Eretz Hatzvi ("Land of the Gazelle", a reference to the biblical name for the land of Israel), anchored in international waters off Herzliyya, just north of Tel Aviv. The change of government in Israel in May 1996 marked a change in attitude to the station; Israeli radio reported in July 1996 that the communications minister was examining ways to allow the station to broadcast from land.

OFFSHORE STATIONS

A number of other ships fitted with radio transmission equipment have been reported near Israeli waters in the last year. The radio stations have included Radio Gal (Radio Wave) which reportedly began broadcasting on VHF/FM from a ship off the coast of Tel Aviv in September 1995 and Galei Hayam Haticchon (Mediterranean Waves). More recently, the radio-ship King David was reported to have anchored off the Israeli coast ready to begin broadcasts as Arutz 2000 (Channel 2000).

LEBANON

Radio Liban (Radio Lebanon) and Tele-Liban are the official government-controlled stations, run by the Ministry of Information.

Around 50 unlicensed private TV stations and some 150 radio stations currently operate in Lebanon. The Lebanese government has approved a report recommending that only six TV stations and 12 radio stations be allowed to operate in the country, including the state-run services. Reports have suggested that Future TV, Al-Manar, MTV, NBN and LBC television stations would receive licences. The following are a selection of some of the stations.

Christian stations

Voice of Lebanon is a Phalangist radio which broadcasts from Ashrafiyah (East Beirut). It was first monitored on 24th September 1975.

Radio Free Lebanon was first monitored on 9th August 1978 when it represented the now-disbanded Lebanese Forces militia organization. It broadcasts from near Juniyah, north of Beirut. The Lebanese Forces also operated a television station, the Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation (see below).

The Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation (LBC), which has consistently topped the TV ratings in Lebanon, was set up by the now disbanded Lebanese Forces militia. It inaugurated its Arabic-language channel in April 1984 and launched a separate service, "Channel 33", in French and English in September 1988. The station reportedly severed its links with the former militia in 1992 and its owner is said to have sold shares to members of government or parliament and pro-Syrian figures.

LBC International began a satellite TV service via Arabsat in March 1996. It is uplinked from Rome and announces contact addresses in Lebanon or Dubai.

Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon broadcasts from Ihdin in northern Lebanon and was first monitored in October 1978. The station is controlled by the Maradah forces commanded by Tony Franjiyah, the grandson of former President Sulayman Franjiyah. It takes a pro-Syrian line and publicizes Maradah activities in northern Lebanon.

Voice of Hope, which broadcasts from Marj Uyun in the Israeli-controlled "security zone" in southern Lebanon, is operated by High Adventure Ministries, a US-based evangelical Christian organization. Test broadcasts began on 8th September 1979. High Adventure Ministries also operates shortwave stations known as Wings of Hope and King of Hope, as well as the Middle East TV station, which broadcasts in Arabic and English, reportedly from a studio in Jerusalem.

Other stations

Future TV, owned by Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri, broadcasts from Beirut with several relay transmitters around Lebanon. The station also briefly broadcast via satellite in 1993, before being banned from doing so by the Lebanese cabinet.

MTV is reportedly owned by the brother of Interior Minister Michel al-Murr.

Islamic Unification Radio, which broadcasts from Tripoli in northern Lebanon, supports the Islamic Unification Movement, a Sunni group led by Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban. It was first monitored on 25th December 1984, although it may have been in operation since 1983.

Voice of the South was set up by the Israeli Defence Ministry and broadcasts to the Shi'i inhabitants of southern Lebanon. It is based in Kfar Killa near Marj Uyun and was first monitored on 12th July 1985. In January 1989 Voice of Israel (Jerusalem) reported that the South Lebanon Army had set up a mechanism to coordinate between Voice of the South, Voice of Hope and Middle East TV (see above).

[Voice of the Mountain was operated by Walid Junblatt's Progressive Socialist Party, from Shanayh in the mountains east of Beirut. The radio broadcast from 1st February 1984 until its closure in April 1994.]

Voice of the People supports the Lebanese Communist Party. It was first heard on 22nd December 1986, and was believed to broadcast from the Rumaylah area near Sidon.

Radio of Islam, Voice of the Oppressed was operated by Hezbollah and broadcast from Ba'labakk, in the Biqa valley. It was first monitored on 14th January 1986. The station was put off the air by Israeli air raids on 14th April 1996.

Al-Fajr TV is a Hezbollah-controlled television station operating from Ba'labakk.

Al-Manar TV is a Hezbollah-controlled television station operating from Beirut, with relay stations elsewhere in Lebanon.

Voice of Light broadcasts from Beirut on behalf of Hezbollah and was established in May 1988.

Voice of Truth reportedly operates by Hezbollah on FM, possibly from Tripoli.

LIBYA

[Voice of the Libyan People broadcast in Arabic in support of the National Front for the Salvation of Libya (NFSL), an anti-Qadhafi group. The broadcasts were last traced via an audio subcarrier of the Turkish commercial HBB TV channel on a Eutelsat satellite in March-April 1994, but have not been observed

since. However, in May 1995 a London-based magazine 'Al-Wasat' reported that the NFSL was planning to resume radio broadcasts.]

PALESTINIAN BROADCASTS

Voice of Palestine, the official Palestinian station, is controlled by the PLO and the Palestinian National Authority, and operated by the Palestinian Radio and Television Corporation (PRTC). Voice of Palestine began broadcasting in July 1994 from studio facilities in Jericho and a mediumwave transmitter at Ramallah, just north of Jerusalem. After the launch of this service, the PLO closed its Voice of Palestine services which had operated in exile from Algeria and Iraq; broadcasts from Yemen are still on the air.

The PRTC also operates Palestinian TV, which in 1994 began broadcasting a very rudimentary service from a low-power transmitter in Jericho and, later, in Gaza. In July 1995 Palestinian TV began broadcasting a more extensive service from a transmitter in Ramallah which could be received in Jerusalem, Jericho, Ramallah and Bethlehem. It now broadcasts from studios in Gaza.

Republic of Iraq Radio in Baghdad continues to broadcast its own program called Voice of Palestine from Baghdad. Syrian Arab Republic Radio in Damascus also broadcasts its own Voice of Palestine program.

Voice of the Palestinian Islamic Revolution is an Arabic-language station which broadcasts from transmitters used at other times by Iranian state radio. It was first heard in the mid-1980s. Programming includes news highlighting the activities of the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas. The station is strongly critical of Yasir Arafat.

Al-Quds Radio, which describes itself as "the Palestinian Arab radio on the path of liberating the land and man", was first monitored with programming on 1st January 1988 although test transmissions had been heard since September 1987. The radio is located in Syria and has broadcast in support of the Palestinian intifadah, Ahmad Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command (PFLP-GC) and other factions opposed to Palestinian participation in the Middle East peace process. In February 1996, a Jordanian newspaper reported that sources close to the Palestinian opposition forces had denied reports of the imminent closure of the station in the light of the Syrian-Israeli peace talks. However, broadcasting hours were cut back slightly and the radio dropped its shortwave frequencies from April 1996.

SAUDI ARABIA & THE GULF

Voice of the Disavowal of Infidels was first monitored in March 1991, carrying programs in Arabic on a frequency which was also used by the Voice of the Is-

lamic Republic of Iran (VIRI, Tehran). In 1992 the program was also observed on a satellite channel used by VIRI's Arabic service.

Holy Medina Radio, which operates from Iraq, was first heard on 22nd April 1992, although a program of the same name had been broadcast by Voice of the Masses (Baghdad) during the Gulf crisis of 1990. It broadcasts material hostile to the Saudi ruling family and the "rulers of the Arabian Peninsula".

Voice of the Free Men of the Peninsula from Riyadh was first monitored on 18th January 1993. Although it claimed to broadcast from Riyadh, it carried pro-Iraqi and anti-Saudi material on a frequency also used by Holy Medina Radio (see above) and Republic of Iraq Radio's external service. The last named station also carried a program entitled Call of the Kinfolk directed at Iraqis in Saudi Arabia. The current status of Voice of the Free Men of the Peninsula from Riyadh is unknown.

A Saudi opposition station calling itself Radio of the Saudi Opposition from Najd and Hijaz was observed in July 1995 on a frequency also used by Holy Medina Radio and Voice of the Free Men of the Peninsula from Riyadh.

In January 1996, the London-based Saudi dissident, Muhammad al-Mas'ari, said in an interview on Radio Monte Carlo that he was planning to start satellite television and radio broadcasts to Saudi Arabia "to enlighten the masses about Islam and the political situation."

SUDAN

Voice of Sudan, Voice of the National Democratic Alliance. The NDA first broadcast to Sudan from transmitters in Ethiopia between September 1990 and May 1991. These broadcasts ceased with the overthrow of the Mengistu government in Ethiopia. The radio resumed broadcasts on 7th August 1995, "from inside Sudanese territory" according to Egypt's MENA news agency. The radio is now observed on at least two shortwave transmitters simultaneously. Direction-finding exercises have confirmed that the station is transmitting from Eritrea.

National Unity Radio was first monitored in October 1986 and until 1989 it announced that its programs were produced by the moral guidance branch of the General Command of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces. The station's original purpose was to counteract the broadcasts of Radio SPLA (last monitored in February 1993) and it often used the latter's frequencies. It was unheard between the military coup of 30th June 1989 and 19th October 1990. Since August 1991 it has given its location as Omdurman (rather than Khartoum) and its programs are now produced by the Sudan National Broadcasting Corporation.

SYRIA

Republic of Iraq Radio (Baghdad) broadcasts a daily program called Voice of Arab Syria, which also describes itself as Voice of the National Alliance for the Liberation of Syria.

TURKEY

Voice of Independent Kurdistan was first heard on 25th February 1993. It broadcasts on shortwave in Kurdish, Turkish and Arabic in support of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK). The Turkish newspaper 'Sabah' had reported in October 1992 that a PKK radio had started test transmissions from a PKK camp in northern Iraq, while in March 1993 the Istanbul daily 'Tercuman' reported that "it has been determined that the radio is transmitting from Damascus".

Voice of Dicle, which broadcasts in Turkish, Kurdish and Arabic, was first monitored on 21st May 1993, although there had been Turkish press reports of the station's existence in January 1993. The radio broadcasts on mediumwave and has also been observed in the past via a Turksat satellite on an audio subcarrier of Turkish state television's TRT 3 channel. Programming is hostile to the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) and favourable to the Turkish government. Dicle is the Turkish name for the Tigris river.


MED-TV is a UK-based Kurdish TV channel with studios in London and Brussels and editing facilities in Stockholm and Moscow. The channel is aimed at Kurds living in Europe and the Middle East, in particular Turkey. The station takes its name from the ancient name for the Kurdish people, the Medes. MED-TV was granted a 10-year licence in 1994 by the UK

Independent Television Commission and began test transmissions on 30th March 1995. Regular broadcasting began on a Eutelsat satellite on 15th May 1995. Programs are in six Kurdish dialects and Turkish. On 2nd July 1996, a new transmission contract with a Polish uplink provider was vetoed by the Polish government under pressure from Turkey. As a result, MED-TV lost access to Eutelsat and is currently off the air. The MED-TV Internet Web site and press releases indicate that the station hopes to return to the air.

[Radio Denge Medya (Voice of the Land of the Medes), began broadcasting from a hired shortwave transmitter in Russia in October 1995. MED-TV announced that its programs were aimed at "the whole of Kurdistan and the Middle East". In its initial test transmissions, the radio announced that it would broadcast in the Kurdish, Turkish and Arabic languages. Radio Denge Medya has not been heard since December 1995.]

WESTERN SAHARA

National Radio of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic broadcasts in Arabic and Spanish on mediumwave and shortwave. Programming supports the Polisario Front and is opposed to Moroccan policy on the Western Sahara issue. The radio was first monitored in December 1979, and is thought to emanate from transmitters in Algeria.

Voice of the Free Sahara is a daily program broadcast in Arabic and Spanish in support of the Polisario Front via the external service of Republic of Algeria Radio (Algiers). (BBCM) 

FOR SALE: Drake R8A purchased new in October 1995 with balance of warranties. Includes shipping and two software programs. Reason for selling: too many radios. Price \$850.00. Tom Sundstrom, P.O. Box 2275, Vincentown, NJ 08088-2275. Phone (609) 859-2447 evenings and weekends.

FOR SALE: The following editions of the WRTH: 1975, 1977 to 1980, and 1983 to 1985. Single year, \$6.00 including postage or all eight for \$40.00 including postage. Send email to (martin@netjax.com) or call (217) 245-0690 after 5:00 pm CDT to reserve items. Martin Galas, 125 Pine Street, Jacksonville, FL 62650.

Pirate Radio Report

Chris Lobdell

P.O. Box 146

Stoneham, MA 02180-0146

CompuServe: 75720.253

Internet: piradio@usa1.com

Hi and welcome to another Pirate Radio Report. I don't know about you, but I'm still recovering from all the pirates that were on over the July 4th holiday. It must have set some sort of record for activity!

Radio One's the One!

The results of our pirate popularity poll are in and the first place position goes to RADIO ONE!

Radio One was the only station to get more than one first place vote. Second place goes to RBCN/Radio Bob's Communication Network. Third place was a dead heat between NAPRS and Radio Free Speech. For those of you who haven't heard Radio One yet, they are an AM only station, programming oldies. The DJ, "Bobaloo" has a very professional, slick format with jingles. The station claims to use a modified Heathkit Apache transmitter putting out 160 watts. They tend to use 6950 kHz rather than more common 6955. Considering that Radio One made it's first broadcast in late March of this year, it's quite a feat to make it to the top of the popularity poll so soon.

Congratulations to all the winners!

Station Profile—The Fox

The FOX made it's first broadcast on Halloween of 1992 from St. Malachi's church. Station personnel include Reynard The Fox, who's the Station Manager, Program Director and a member of the air staff. Others include Capt. Henry Morgan, the Chief Engineer, Anne Bonney in production and sales, and Mary Read in Ancillary Services. And what station worth its salt would be without an intern? In this case it's "Union" Jack Rackham!

The purpose of The FOX is to seek the establishment of an amateur broadcasting band in the radio spectrum. Our programming attempts to illustrate the inconsistencies and

irregularities of FCC mis-administration of the communication laws, and their vacuous adherence to the basic tenets of "the public interest" and "diversity" which are the long-ignored cornerstones of their legislative foundation.

Our format consists of political parodies, classic rock, alternative rock and Celtic folk music. During broadcasts of The FOX you may hear the following slogans used: "Free radio for a free people", "free radio...with a purpose", "cunning, clever, crafty... clandestine".

Our studio gear includes one reel-to-reel deck, three cassette decks, cart recorders and players, mixers, equalizers, reverbs, two turntables and a 486 DX66 computer.

On the transmitting side we have the following at our disposal. One 200 watt SSB transceiver, one 150 watt am transmitter, two 50 watt am transmitters, a Ramsey AM-1 and FM-10 plus crystals, swr meters, dummy loads, etc.

Our recordings library includes over 200 records, about 150 cassette tapes, 75 CDs, and over 40 8-tracks. On these various types of media are 60's rock and psychedelic, classic rock from the 70's and 80's, comedy, country music, bluegrass, folk, Celtic music and sound effects.

Besides The FOX, we also produce the following parody productions.

"Halloween From St. Malachi's Church Cemetery", "Highway To God Chapel and Indigents' Savings and Loan", and "The Voice of Helium".

QSL policy. Correct, or reasonably accurate reports should be accompanied by commentary on the station format with thoughts and ideas regarding an amateur broadcasting band plus the usual 3 32 cent mint stamps or a green stamp (US \$1.00). Reception reports can be sent to the following

maildrops. Box 109, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17214, Box 452, Wellsville, NY 14895 and for the convenience of our Canadian listeners, Box 293, Merlin, Ontario, Canada.

I'd like to thank Reynard of The FOX for that interesting profile. If there are any pirates out there in our reading audience please feel free to send your profile in soon. Thanks.

"Electra" Project Update.

As we mentioned in last month's column, Scott Becker and Alan Weiner have teamed up to launch a new radio ship, named the Electra. Since then we've got some new information for you.

I had the opportunity to talk to both Mr. Becker and Weiner on the phone about this project. The ship is an ocean going tug boat just under 100 feet in length. It is being outfitted with multiple transmitters. At the start, they will be broadcasting on am and shortwave. The rigs will be able to operate from 5 to 50 kW. Scott Becker said they also plan to have both TV and FM as well. Before setting sail in "mid-fall" there is a plan afoot to visit several cities along the East Coast of the USA. At that time, those who are members to the "Offshore Society" will be welcomed aboard the ship to enjoy a veggie burger and inspect the vessel.

While visiting the cities, Scott hopes the studio on the ship can be used to make broadcasts in conjunction with land based stations. At the time I talked to Scott, the cities to be visited and the info on the "Offshore Society" had yet to be worked out.

The following information comes from a full page article on page 8 of the July 24th issue of RADIO WORLD.

Scott Becker is looking at France to locate his ship but nothing is definite. Final negotiations with a number of international organizations and concerns who will be partners in the mission of the Electra have not yet been completed.

Becker has created the "Offshore Society" for supporters. Through the society, people can show their support by buying T-shirts, bags and prepaid telephone cards adorned with pictures of the Electra studio and the ship itself.

The Electra will be in international waters, said Becker, and will not be flying an American flag. An Independent laboratory will be retained to monitor the ship and report any RF emissions coming off it. This he said is "the way we're going to get around the FCC this time".

"The only electromagnetic radiation coming off that boat will be from incandescent lights" said Weiner.

According to Becker, "the bottom line for the Electra venture is to bring environmental issues and peace, love and understanding about the oceans and peoples around the world" to listeners.

Loggings

RADIO TWO, the parody of Radio One was heard by both Anita Glockner in PA and Dan McCarthy in Georgia. Dan heard them on 29th of June at 0200 UTC with a show of Canadian oldies dedicated to Niel Wolfish. Anita had them on the 27th of June at 0100 UTC on 6950 kHz with the same show.

The Europirate WEEKEND MUSIC RADIO was heard via North American relay by Anita Glockner. She heard them at 0245 on the 13th of July on 6955 USB. The announcer, Jack Russel, was talking about European reception of US pirates. If you heard WMR, they use this address. 14 Stone Row, Coleraine, County Londonderry, Northern Ireland, UK BT52 1EP

Radio Animal's WKND was heard by Ed Rausch on July 13th on 7465 kHz at 2340 UTC. Items from the Radio News Weekly were read as well as reasons for using the 41 meter band were noted.

WNTR was heard by New Jersey Dixer Ed Rausch two times on July 13th. They were heard at 0120 on 6955 am with a computerized voice. They were then heard again on 7414 kHz at 2325 UTC with music by Rush.

Until next month, good pirate DX, and be sure to try the frequency of 13900 during daylight hours on weekends for possible pirate activity. The main frequencies continue to be 6955, 6950 and 7465 kHz before Norway signs on.

-Chris



English Schedules

Tom Sundstrom

PO Box 2275

Vincentown, NJ 08088-2275

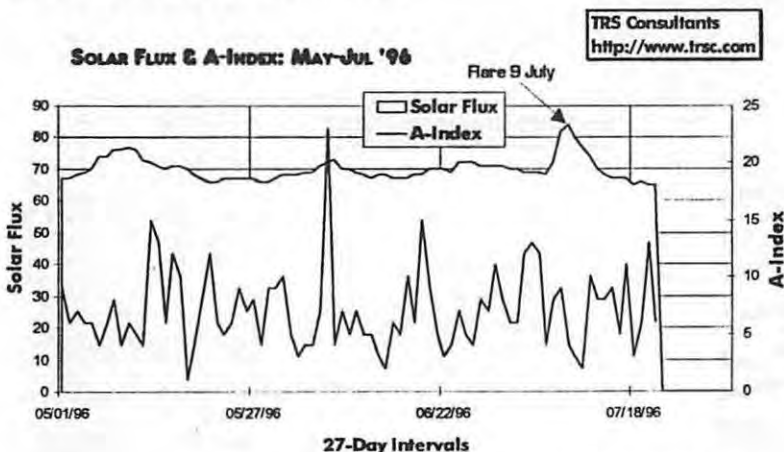
Fax 609-859-3226

trs@trsc.com

Prepared July 22.

Liberia: A new SW service surfaced in early July. Those who listened to WWV and YVTO on 5000 kHz in the late afternoons or early evening were astounded to hear instead the "Liberian Communications Network" with music and announcements in English. Ullis Fleming alerted us to this surprise. In my 44 years in this hobby, I don't ever recall hearing a broadcaster deliberately and persistently transmit atop a time and frequency standard channel. Dave Kenny of BBC Monitoring says the station may have been built by one Charles Taylor, and it may be running 10 kw. At times it certainly seems much stronger than 10 kw but propagation effects can be very deceiving. The station is associated with KISS-FM on 89.9 MHz. Here's the announcement I taped on the 11th at 2320: "This is the shortwave service of Liberian Communications Network, broadcasting from central Liberia, west Africa. This is a test transmission and stay with us for the very best in Radio Liberia World Service. Please address your reception reports to our sister FM on 89.9 in Monrovia, Liberia, and tell us how well you receive our signals in your area. Telephone 226963 to KISS 89.9 FM in Monrovia,

Liberia, west Africa." The signal dominated through 02 UT, covering up the time signal stations. Probably around the 15th the station moved up to 5100 kHz. Some evenings there is considerable utility digital signal interference. Today's announcements give the schedule as 5 am-6 pm on "six point one zero" kHz and 6 pm-2 am on 5100 kHz", (Liberia is on UTC year around, per the WRTH). BBC Monitoring says the 49m frequency is 6110. I have heard other identifications of "Radio Liberia" and "Radio Liberia World Service". Joe Kappia, replying to a post in the Internet rec.radio.shortwave newsgroup wrote: "This could be Charles Taylor's radio station in Gbarnga, Central Liberia that has been upgraded. He sold \$22.5 million worth of Liberian rubber to America in January and February this year (U.S. Commerce Department Report). Perhaps, that fetched him a powerful propaganda equipment to continue his battle." From another announcement, Bob Hill and Jerry Berg (in Cumbre DX) say the town is Totota, about 70 miles northeast of Monrovia. Today I heard the request for reception reports on the test transmission, announcing the address of Radio Liberia, PO Box 1103, Monrovia.



TRS Consultants
<http://www.trsc.com>

<http://www.trsc.com>



QSL Report

Sam Barto
47 Prospect Place
Bristol, CT 06010



ABU DHABI: UAE Radio 21735 f/d ltr. in 57 ds. w/ schedule. v/s Abdul Wahab Al Radwan. (Hosoya).
ALBANIA: Radio Tirana International 7270 f/d cd. in 35 ds. w/ ltr. and cd. (Vaghjee-MAUR).
ANDAMAN ISLANDS: AIR Port Blair 4760 p/d ltr. in 33 ds. for \$2.00. (Henderson-MD).
ARMENIA: Radio Yerevan 9965 f/d plain white cd. in 124 ds. for 2 IRCs. Also rcvd. schedule & a personal ltr. v/s Levon Ananikian, Manager.
ASCENSION ISLAND: VOA 21485 f/d (Brouillette). "Greenville Sunrise" cd. in 2 wks. (Wilkins-MS)
BBC 6155 f/d ltr. in 48 ds. v/s Nicola Nicholls. (Hoffman-CA)
Radio Japan 15400 cd. in 35 ds. (Rigas).
AUSTRALIA: Radio Australia 5995 via Shepparton f/d "Sunset" cd. w/ schedule in 72 ds. for \$1.00. v/s D. Gordon. (Glockner-PA). 21725 via Darwin f/d cd. in 1 mo. for \$1.00. (Henderson-MD).



BONAIRE: Radio Netherlands 6165 f/d "Limited Edition Satellite Dish" cd. in 7 wks. (Loudell). 15315 n/d cd. in 58 ds. direct from site.

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: Radio (Rigas).
 * **Bosnia-Herzegovina** 7105 f/d "Map" sheet in 7 wks. for \$1.00. and ms. Addr: Bulevar M. Salimovica 4, 71000 Sarajevo. (Lobbell-MA). same in 33 ds. for \$1.00. (McCarthy-GA).

BOTSWANA: VOA 7340 f/d "Annapolis" cd. in 28 ds. (Weissborn-TX).

BRASIL: Radio Brasil Central 4985 f/d large folder cd. in 1 mo. for a PT rpt. and \$1.00. v/s Sergio Rubens, Gerente Geral Sistemas de Radio. (Loudell-DE).

BULGARIA: Radio Sofia 7480 f/d cd. w/ ltr. and schedule in 92 ds. for 2 IRCs. (Wilkins-MS). same in 51 ds. w/ schedule. (Levison-PA). f/d "Special 60th Anniversary" cd. in 24 ds. (Otteson-PA).

Masao Hosoya
1-1-19, Sapporo, Chuo
Higashi-Ku, Nishimachi-1-1-19
Tokyo, 203
Japan

Dear Masao,

Enjoy your QSL card and glad you wish for 1996.

Radio (Glockner) might see

MIC: 2. 10. 1991
THU: 11:57:21 JZ
FREQ: 11,710 KHz
UNIT: Spanish

Signature: J. Williams
MEXICO & S. CANADA
UNION CITY
and International League of Radio



RADIO TELEVISION HONG KONG

- Radio 1 92.6944 MHz
- Radio 2 94.8969 MHz
- Radio 3 567 KHz
- Radio 4 97.6989 MHz
- Radio 5 783 KHz
- Radio 6 675 KHz
- Radio 7 621 KHz



Christopher Lobdell
Stoneham, Mass. USA

Authorized signature

Radio Television Hong Kong confirms your direct reception report on our programme broadcast on 3940 kHz MHz/KHz and we forward the official QSL card with compliments.

Time: 10:27-10:35 UTC 4 April 1996

CANADA: Radio Japan 6120 via Sackville f/d "Kakegawa Iris Garden" cd. in 18 ds. for 1 IRC. (Weissborn-TX). 5960 f/d cd. in 26 ds. w/ schedule. (Glockner). **Radio Canada International** 9755 and 13650 f/d cd. in 21 ds. (Hoffman-CA). 13670 f/d cd w/ schedule and sticker in 20 ds. for ms. (returned). (Loudell). **CFRX** 6070 f/d cd. in 37 ds. (Hoffman-CA).



15 February, 1998

STATION: RADIO BOUGAINVILLE
 FOR: Mr Ron Howard
 4890 Rio Road, No. 48
 Carmel, CA 93923 USA

Thank you for your reception report. We are pleased to verify your reception of our transmission on 28th January, 1998 from 9:15 to 9:40 hours on 3.325 kHz with a power of 90 meter/bsad.

We have now changed our station identification (Radio North Solomons to Radio Bougainville) on the same band as stated above. Since we re-opened broadcast from a new location on 15 December, 1995, we have also received other reception reports such as yours from America, Finland and Japan.

We look forward to hearing from you again soon and we thank you for your interest on listening to Radio Bougainville.

Yours sincerely,

D V KUNAINA
 D V KUNAINA
 Prop. Prog Manager
 Radio Bougainville

Exterior de Espana 3225 f/d "Microphone in Studio" cd. in 9 wks. for a SP rpt. (Loudell-DE). (Myers).
CROATIA: Croatian Radio 5895 schedule rcvd. in 1 mo.

NOTES: Anita Glockner says her hard drive crashed on the computer. Word to the wise is to back up everything. W.R. Wilkins in Biloxi, MS says that during the week of May 20, he received 2 QSLs which was twice the number received in all of 1995! Good grief, I have some extra pens if you need them. Hi! Sam. He also received his first pirate QSL in over 20 years of DXing. Nice to hear from you...Sam.

CUBA: Radio Habana Cuba 9820 f/d cd. w/ personal ltr. and newspaper in 118 ds. (Glockner). 6000 f/d "Government House" cd. in 4 mo. v/s Lourdes Lopez. (Hoffman-CA).

ECUADOR: HCJB 9745 f/d "Quito Panorama" cd. in 41 ds. for ms. (Weissborn). 9415 "City of Quito" cd. in 28 ds. for a JP rpt. Also rcvd. JP newsltr. (Hosoya-JPN). 9745 f/d cd. w/ calendar and schedule in 1 mo. for ms. (Loudell-DE).



via Jerry Albeck

VOICE OF NIGERIA



G.L. Comba SW Club 9745 via HCJB f/d "Special Logo" cd. w/ ltr. in 3½ wks. for ms. v/s Georgia Smith, Student. (Loudell).

ENGLAND: Mid-West Radio 7325 f/d photo cd. in 75 ds. for \$1.00. Also rcvd. form ltr. and sticker. (McCarthy). same in 81 ds. for 2 IRCs. Also rcvd. personal ltr. and newsltr. v/s Michael Commins. (Brouillette-IL). same in 45 ds. for \$1.00. Sticker rcvd. (Pasquale-PA).

ENGLAND (Pirate): Live Wire Radio 3927 f/d * green cd. w/ personal ltr. from Bill Lewis in 3 wks. 1000 watts. Addr: 64 Brighton Rd., Leicester, LE5 0HA. (Lobdell-MA).

EUROPEAN RUSSIA: Voice of Russia 11630 via Moscow f/d cd. in 41 ds. (Rigas). 7400 via Armavir f/d cd. in 130 ds. (Rigas). 15540 via St. Petersburg cd. in 41 ds. (Rigas).

SRI

- Swiss Radio International
- Schweizer Radio International
- Radio Suisse Internationale
- Radio Svizzera Internazionale
- Radio Svizzer International
- Radio Suiza International
- Rádio Suíça Internacional
- اذاعة سويسرا العالمية

11675 via Krasnodar f/d cd. in 41 ds. (Rigas)
Voice of Vietnam 5940 via Krasnodar f/d cd.
 in 72 ds. (Rigas-IL).

ETHIOPIA: Radio Fana 6210 f/d green cd. in 39
 ds. for \$1.00. (Henderson-MD).

FERNANDO POO: Radio Africa 15186 f/d cd. in 12
 ds. for a rpt. to the CA addr. for \$1.00.

FINLAND: Radio Finland 15400 (Henderson-MD)
 n/d "We Don't QSL" cd. in 20 ds. (Rigas-IL).

FRANCE (Pirates): Radio Waves International 11400
 * f/d "Global" cd. in 17 ds. for \$1.00. (Ow-
 sley-CA).

FRENCH GUIANA: Radio Japan 11895 via Montinsery f/d cd.
 in 27 ds. for 1 IRC. (Weissborn-TX).

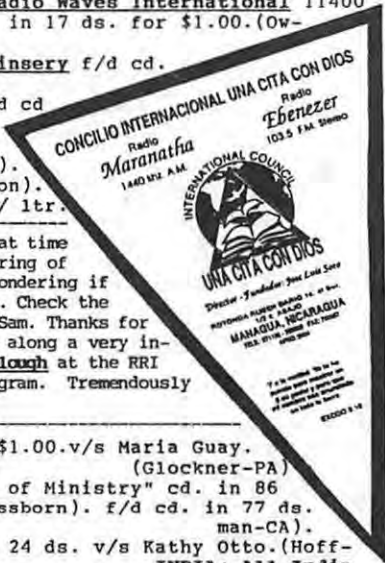
GERMANY: Radio Vilnius 5910 via Julich f/d cd
 * w/ site in 30 ds. (Rigas-IL).

GREECE: Voice of Greece 6260 f/d "Mount
 Holly" cd. in 1 mo. w/ schedule. (Myers).

GUAM: KSDA 9455 f/d cd. in 11 ds. (Henderson).

GUATEMALA: Radio Tezulutan 4835 f/d cd. w/ 1tr

NOTES: Ross Comeau hopes everyone is having a great time
 this summer. He recently received his "best string of
 QSL's ever". Very pleased. Denis Pasquale is wondering if
 anyone has received the Mid-West Radio QSL yet. Check the
 QSL Column. They are starting to trickle in...Sam. Thanks for
 the Manx Radio sticker...Sam. Ron Howard sent along a very in-
 teresting letter which he received from Greg Clough at the RRI
 English section regarding the Kang Guru II program. Tremendously
 interesting reading Ron...Sam.



in 38 ds. for a SP rpt., postcard and \$1.00. v/s Maria Guay.

HAWAII: KWHR 9930 p/d cd. for 2 rpts. and (Glockner-PA)
 \$1.00. (Henderson). 17510 f/d "10 Years of Ministry" cd. in 86
 ds. for SASE. v/s Loren Holycross. (Weissborn). f/d cd. in 77 ds.
 for SASE. (Weissborn-TX). man-CA).

HOLLAND: Radio Nederlands 6165 f/d cd. in 24 ds. v/s Kathy Otto. (Hoff-
 man-CA).

INDIA: All India

Radio 4880 f/d
 cd. in 3 mo. via
 registered mail.
 (Pitts-MN). 3245
 f/d cd. in 120
 ds. for \$1.00.
 (Henderson-MD).

ITALY: RAI 9645 f/d

"City Block" cd.
 w/ pennant and
 stickers in 4 mo.
 (Hoffman). 15230
 f/d "Carlo Carra"
 cd. w/ schedule,
 pennant and stickers
 in 4 mo.
 (Loudell-DE).

JAVA: Voice of Indo-

nesia 9525 f/d
 "Jakarta at Night"
 cd. in 4 mo. for
 \$1.00. (Owsley).

f/d cd. in 60 ds. (Gaharan-
 * LA). RRI Malang 3421 f/d cd.
 w/ 1tr. for a 75 reception!
 in 36 ds. for an IN rpt.
 * (Henderson). RPKD Sampang
 3055 f/d cd. w/ 1tr. for a
 76 reception! for an IN
 rpt. in 91 ds. v/s Titik

DEAR J.D. STEPHENS,

THANKS FOR SHOWING INTEREST IN LISTENING TO OUR RADIO PROGRAMMES.
 BY YOUR RECEPTION REPORT THAT YOU HAVE SUBMITTED, IT SHOWS
 CLEARLY THAT YOU ACTUALLY LISTENED TO OUR PROGRAMMES MEANING YOU
 HAVE PROVE YOURSELF THAT WE MUST SEND YOU THE Q.S.L. CARD.

THEREFORE PLEASE FIND ENCLOSED THE CARD THAT WILL CERTIFY YOUR
 RECEPTION REPORT BEING SEND OVER TO US.

OUR PROGRAMME ARE HERE FOR US TO SENT TO YOU. THE PROGRAMME AND
 THE POSTAGE COST IS U.S. 14.00. LET ME KNOW IN YOUR NEXT LETTER AND
 PLEASE CAN YOU ALSO ENCLOSE U.S. 14.00 CASH IN YOUR NEXT LETTER.

I AM ALSO LOOKING AT WRITING TO YOURSELVES AND YOUR FRIENDS TO
 EXCHANGE GOOD AND SOVENIRS BETWEEN YOUR COUNTRY AND MY COUNTRY.
 GLAD TO WRITE TO YOU AND MAKE FRIENDS WITH YOUR PEOPLE.

PLEASE ON YOUR NEXT LETTER ADRESSE IT TO:

ALLAN KALFABUN
 SALES & MARKETING CONSULTANT
 VANUATU BROADCASTING & TELEVISION CO-OPERATION
 PRIVATE MAIL BAG 049
 PORT VILA
 VANUATU

NICE MEETING YOU IN THIS SHORT LETTER OF MINE?. WILL SEND YOU
 MORE DETAILS UPON YOUR REPLAYMENT.

BEST REGARDS,

AKalfabun

ALLAN KALFABUN
 SALES & MARKETING CONSULTANT.





- KOREA, PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC REP:** Radio Pyongyang 13760 f/d "Flower" cd. w/ calendar, pennant and ltr. in 2 mo. (Hoffman-CA).
- KUWAIT:** Radio Kuwait 13620 f/d folder cd. w/ schedule in nearly 4 yrs! (Clement-GA). 11990 same in 49 ds. for 1 IRC. Also rcvd. fact sheet, button, handbag, pen, etc. (Brouillette-IL).
- LITHUANIA:** Radio Vilnius 9560 f/d cd. in 22 ds. for 1 IRC. (Neal). 5910 f/d "Logo" cd. in 4½ mo. for \$1.00. w/ schedule. (Owsley-CA).

RADIO
THE VOICE OF CAMBODIA

To: *[Signature]*

Monitoring Station
#1: 105
Phnom Penh
Cambodia
Tel: 2-2949
2-2909

Dear _____

We acknowledge that your reception report dated 20 April 1995 at 12.26 1213 MTC on 11.40 Mhz or _____ meter band fully corresponds to our station log. Your further reception reports with remarks or suggestions to our programs would be highly appreciated.

With all our best wishes _____

- Yours Sincerely
[Signature]
Miss Chae Ngim
- MOLDOVA:** Voice of Russia 7180, 7125 and 11945 via Rishinev f/d cd. in 41 ds. (Rigas-IL).
- MOLUCCA ISLANDS:** RPKDTII Halm-ahera Tengah 3136 p/d cd. w/ ltr. in 72 ds. for an IN rpt. v/s S. Chalid A. Latif, Kepala Stasiun. (Henderson-MD).
- NEW ZEALAND:** Radio New Zealand International 9570 p/d "Map" cd. in 13 ds. for 1 IRC. Sticker rcvd. (Weissborn). 11900 p/d "Kiwi in T-Shirt" cd. w/ sticker and schedule in 5 wks. for 3 IRCs. (Loudell). 15115 f/d cd. w/ stickers and a personal note in 20 ds. for 3 IRCs. (Vaghjee-MAUR). p/d cd. w/ schedule in 18 ds. for 3 IRCs. (Glockner).
- NORWAY:** Radio Denmark 7465 via RNI p/d cd. w/ schedule in 34 ds. (Clement). 6120 f/d cd. w/ schedule in 9 ds. for 1 IRC. v/s Lulu Vittrup. (Brouillette). 9560 same w/ form ltr. and schedule in 20 ds. (Loudell). 11840 n/d "We Don't QSL" cd. in 14 ds. for \$1.00. (Rigas-IL).

PERU: Radio San Juan
* 4000.1 f/d prepared cd w/ nice ltr. and postcard in 18 ds. for a SP rpt. and \$1.00. v/s Santiago Lopez Valderrama, Gerente. This

RADYO PÍLIPINAS
Hosoya.
USHERS IN PHILIPPINES 2000

- Andriyani Azis. (Henderson).
- * **RKPD T2 Boionegoro** 3076 f/d ltr. in 45 ds. for an IN rpt. for a 1978 reception. v/s Drs. Mujayin. (Henderson)
- JORDAN:** Radio Jordan 11970 f/d "Logo" cd. in 3 mo. for \$1.00 (Loudell-DE).
- KOREA, REP. OF:** Radio Korea International 7275 f/d "Yoon Suk-joong" cd. in 61 ds. for a JP rpt. Also rcvd. sticker, schedule and brochures. (Hosoya-JPN).

NOTES: Amanda Glockner recently took a year off from SWling and is now back with the living. She has introduced her mom, Anita, to the hobby. Glad to have both of you with us...Sam. Carl Mann says hello and notes that is quite a novelty to receive prompt replies from the medium wave stations above 1600. We should all take advantage of the situation. Lawrence Shaw is a new member and very pleased with his first QSL from a Mexican station. They sent a very delightful CD of local music...Yes the hobby can be rewarding...Sam.

MALAGASY REP: Radio Nederland 9605 f/d folder cd. in 50 ds. direct from site. (Rigas-IL).

RADIO NACIONAL
de
HUANUNI

Voz Sindicalista
del Minero Boliviano
1959 - 1993

24 de Junio

5965 KHz. 49 Mts
ONDA CORTA
C.P. 177
Huanuni Bolivia

And
Loudell and Blue
Shore's house at Blue

We thank you for your reception report which has been found in his correct and is hereby verified.

Date of reception: 12-16
Frequency: 2033 Hz. (Type: RUCI) 2030

With best wishes from our own
Sincerely yours, Radio Sweden

Radio Sweden
S-105 10 Stockholm

Printed according to schedule on request

Postmaster: Please pay

PRIORITAIRE
La-klassebrev

Telegrams possible

Post Office
Post Office
Post Office
P 102368

Kusao Hosoya
F1-19 Sangei-cho
Hizenki-Kurume-shi
7040 203
Japan

station was formerly known as "La Voz de la Amistad". (Wilkins-CO). Radio Ilucan 5620 n/d ltr. w/ photo in 5 1/2 mo. for a SP rpt. and \$1.00. v/s Jose Galvez Salazar. My 50th OA OSL! (Wilkins-CO). Radio Lider Del Norte 5305 2 page personal ltr. w/ certificado in 3 wks after a f/up rpt. in SP. v/s J. Elias Machuca A., Gerente. (Loudell-MA).

PHILIPPINES: VOA 9760 f/d "Badlands" cd. in 28 ds. (Weissborn-TX).


PORTUGAL: Radio Portugal International 9570 f/d "Ship on Map" cd. w/ sked. and stickers in 1 mo. (Loudell-DE). same in 20 ds. (Gaharan-LA).

NOTES: Mahendra Vaghjee from Mauritius sent in his first contributions to the Column. I certainly hope we keep hearing from you...Sam. Harry Weissborn was very pleased to received his Voice of Free China QSL since he has been taking Mandarin Chinese classes at the Community College in Houston, TX. Good going...Sam. Benton Owsley says he had a great 4th of July and hopes everyone else did. I know I did with 20 brook trout and rainbows in less than an hour...Sam.

QSL Verification Card

Station: North Eastern Service All India Radio, Shillong.
For: John L. Sgrulletta

Thank you for your reception report. We are pleased to verify your reception of our transmission on 2nd December 1953 from 1120 hours UTC to 1154 on 4970 kHz with a power of 50 kilowatts.



John L. Sgrulletta
Official Seal

ROMANIA: Radio Romania International

7295 f/d cd. w/ personal ltr. and schedule in 111 ds. (Glockner-PA).

RUSSIA: Voice of Russia 7105, 7125

and 7180 f/d "Arbat Square" cd. in 54 ds. for 1 IRC. (Brouillette)

15560 f/d "Cosmos Hotel" cd. in 39 ds. (Hosoya). Radio Moscow 7125

and 9665 f/d "Peoples Friendship House" cd. in 51 ds. (Levison-PA).

SAO TOME: VOA 6080 f/d "Greenville"

cd. in 10 ds. (Wilkins). 6035 f/d "Sunrise" cd. in 32 ds. (McCarthy).

SARAWAK: Radio TV Malaysia 7160 f/d ltr. in 40 ds. (Gaharan-LA).

SAUDI ARABIA: BSKSA 9555 f/d form ltr. w/ folder schedule in 5 mo. via registered mail. (Loudell-DE).

SOUTH AFRICA: Channel Africa 15240 f/d "Storyteller" cd. w/ schedule and newspaper in 3 mo. (Glockner-PA).

SPAIN: Radio Exterior de Espana 9540 f/d cd. w/ sticker and schedule in 52 ds. (Hoffman-CA).

SURINAM: Radio Apintie 4991 f/d personal ltr. w/ tourist brochure in 7 wks for \$1.00. v/s Ch Vervuurt, General Manager. (Loudell-DE).

SWAZILAND: Trans World Radio 4775 f/d "Transmitter/Studio" cd. in 11 wks.

for \$1.00. This is a new cd. style. (Loudell).

9500 f/d cd. in 45 ds. w/ schedule for 2 IRCs. (Vaghjee).

SWEDEN: Radio Sweden 7290

f/d "Stockholm" cd. in 13 ds. My IRCs were returned. (Owsley-CA).


7115 f/d "Gotland" cd. w/ sticker in 9 ds. for 1 IRC. (Weissborn).

15240 same cd. in 2 wk (Loudell-DE).

SYRIA: Syrian Radio and

TV 12085 "World Map" cd. in 76 ds. w/ sked. and sticker. (Hosoya).

АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСКИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ
ДОБЛОТ
ТЕЛЕРАДИО ВЕРИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ
ШИРКОТИ



АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКАЯ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ
ТЕЛЕРАДИОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНАЯ
КОМПАНИЯ

370011, Baku m. Al. Isxanov avn. № 1.
Телерадио Телрп-211. Тел. 92-90-20

370011, Baku, р. М. Гьумюш № 1.
Телерадио Телрп-211. Тел. 92-90-20

№ _____ М
116 № _____ от May 10, 1953

Mr. Ross Comau

HONORABLE LISTENERS OF RADIO AZERBAIJAN:
THANK YOU FOR MOST GENEROUSLY SPARING YOUR PRECIOUS TIME
TO LISTEN TO US AND TO WRITE TO US. HERE IS OUR QSL:
THIS IS TO VERIFY THAT YOU HAVE BEEN LISTENING TO RADIO
AZERBAIJAN ON 4775 ON THE 27 TH OF February 1953.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR REPORT AND THANK YOU FOR LISTENING
TO OUR BROADCASTS.

TAIWAN: Voice of Free China 11745 f/d "Flower and Bee" cd. w/ sticker in 34 ds. for a JP rpt. (Hosoya). 9280 f/d "20th Anniversary" cd. for the **WYFR** relay in 24 ds. for ms. (Weissborn-TX).

USA: WRMI Radio Miami International 9955 f/d certificate in 9 wks. for ms. v/s Jeff White, General Manager. (Loudell-DE). same in 120 ds. (Gaharan-LA). **WJCR** 13595 f/d "Cross on Globe" cd. in 11 ds. for ms. v/s G. Powell. (Weissborn-TX). 7490 f/d cd. in 46 ds. for ms. (Henderson-MD). **NEWS** 13615 f/d "Curtain Antennas" cd. w/ sticker in 19 ds. v/s Joseph A. Dentici. (Hoffman-CA). f/d "Mother Angelica" cd. in 24 ds. for ms. (Henderson-MD). 11875 same in 35 ds. for SASE (returned). Also rcvd. sticker and sked. (Weissborn). **WJDM** 1660 p/d form ltr. in 1 mo. for ms. v/s Don Neumuller, Chief Engineer. (Loudell-DE). **KTRN** 15590 f/d cd. w/ sticker and schedule in 10 ds. for ms. (Da-

WLIS → WE LOVE INTERVAL SIGNALS
via D'Angelo

We are pleased to verify your reception of WLIS. Thank you for your report!

DATE:	TIME:	FREQUENCY:
Jan. 12 3 45 87	00000	0000.0
Feb. 09 10 11 12	11111	11101.1
Mar. 13 14 15 16	22222	22222.2
Apr. 17 18 19 20	33333	33303.3
May 21 22 23 24	44444	44404.4
June 25 26 27 28	55555	55505.5
July 29 30 31	66666	66606.6
Aug.	77777	77707.7
Sept. 1990 1991	88888	88808.8
Oct. 1992	99999	99909.9
Nov. 1993	UTC	kHz
Dec. 1994	EST	USB LSB



РАДИО МОСКВА

NOTES: Arleen Myers says thanks for putting together a fun and informative QSL Column. We try and sometimes we are even successful... Sam. Anita Glockner sent in a copy of her letter which was read on the air from Radio Vlaanderen International. Soon after that she received a 15 minutes telephone call from the gang at Radio Japan for another edited interview which was aired. Great going. I remember once being called by AFAN at the South Pole to suggest an alternate frequency... Sam.

RADIO MARA



Q. S. L.

Esto es para confirmar el Informe de sintonia enviado por el Señor

Richard A. D'Angelo

que escribe habernos sintonizado

el día 24 de Diciembre de 1987

a través de nuestra frecuencia

de 3.275 MHz. (Moscú)

banda de 3000 kHz

Firma: [Signature]

[Stamp]

cus-TN). p/d "Antenna" cd. in 10 ds. for ms. (Henderson-MD). **WVHA** 15745 f/d "Curtain Antenna" cd. in 6 ds. for SASE. (Weissborn-TX). 9930 f/d cd. in 17 ds. for \$1.00. (Henderson-MD). 5850 f/d "Station Building and Antennas at Night" cd. in 75 ds. for ms. v/s Paul Evans, Staff. (Brouillette-IL). **KJES** 11715 f/d cd. in 14 ds. for ms. (Brouillette-IL). 15385 p/d cd. in 33 ds. for ms. (Henderson-MD). **WSHB** 13770 f/d "Cypress Creek" cd. in 8 ds. for ms. v/s Judy

Cooke. (Weissborn-TX). **WGTG** 9475 f/d "Ham-Style" cd. in 2 mo. for ms. v/s David L. Frantz, Chief Engineer. (Loudell-DE). same in 75 ds. for \$1.00. (Henderson-MD). **WHRI** 6040 f/d cd. w/ schedule in 114 ds. (Clement-GA). 5760 f/d "10 Years of Ministry" cd. in 66 ds. for SASE. v/s J. Loren Holycross. (Weissborn-TX). 13760 same cd. in 1 wk. for SASE. (Weissborn-TX). **Voice of Free China** 5950 via **WYFR** f/d "Flower and Bee" cd. w/ sticker and schedule in 5 wks. (Loudell-DE). **Radio Telefis Eireann** 12160 multi-scene postcard in 6 mo. (McCarthy-GA). same w/ n/d form ltr. w/ schedule in 1 mo. for \$1.00. v/s Wesley Boyd, Director of Broadcasting Developments. (Loudell-DE). **VOA** 6870 f/d "Greenville Sunrise" cd. in 29 ds. w/ statement cannot verify transmitter site". (Weissborn-TX). 5985 via **Delano** f/d cd. in 41 ds. w/ sticker and schedule. (Hosoya-JPN). **WRCR** 5065 p/d "Antenna" cd. in

Trans World Radio
Denver, Colorado, USA
Radio Trans Mundial
Denver, Colorado, USA

via Nozakl

RADIO SICUANI

OAX-77-485 M.
OAX-7R-1365 Kc.

36 años
Corazón del
Pueblo...

CUSCO - PERU

115 ds. for ms. (Henderson-MD). KATJ 5810 f/d cd. in 50 ds. for ms. (Henderson-MD). KXBT 16 0 cd. in 17 ds. for \$1.00. (Henderson-MD).

NOTES - STAMP OFFER: The response to last months offer of 600 commemoratives for \$5.00 or 1300 * for \$10.00 has gone quite well. In fact some members have ordered more than once after receiving their first shipment. All stamps are mounted so you can pick and choose which ones * you desire to enclose as gifts with your reception reports. It will certainly help you return rates for QSLs. Please enclose \$1.00 for postage and handling. Foreign orders please add * \$2.00. My supplies are unlimited...Sam.

USA (Pirates): Radio One 6950 f/d cd. w/ personal ltr. in 24 ds. for 3 ms. (Glockner). f/d "World Map" cd. in 28 ds. for ms. (Wilkins). Voice of the Grateful Dead 6955 large "Skull" cd. in 1 mo. (Lobdell).

The World Radio Republican Network 6955 f/d sheet in 2 wks. (Lobdell-MA) Mystery Radio 6950 f/d cd. in 36 ds. for \$1.00. (McCarthy-GA). Anarchy One 6955 "Globe and Logo" cd. in 12 ds. for \$1.00. (Owsley-CA). Voice of Indigestion 6955 f/d "Horse Eating from Pail" sheet in 6 mo. for a rpt. in the Pirate Pages. (Lobdell-MA). Omega Radio 6950 via WKND f/d cd. w/ personal note in 16 ds. for 3 ms. (Glockner-PA). **VENEZUELA:** Ecós del Torbes 4980 n/d cd. in 2 mo. for 1 IRC. (Glockner) Radio Continente 5030 f/up rpt. was returned after 27 mo. w/ P.O. Box not known. Anyone have a better addr??? (Brouillette). **VIETNAM:** Voice of Vietnam 7250 f/d cd. w/ sticker and pennant in 52 ds. for \$1.00. **YUGOSLAVIA:** Radio Yugoslavia 7115 (Dacus). f/d cd. w/ schedule in 100 ds. for 2 IRCs and a postcard. (Glockner-PA). **ZIMBABWE:** ZBC Radio Two 3306 f/d cd. in 40 ds. v/s Charles Warikanow. (Vaghjee-MAUR).



Inscription on the World Heritage List
Korean Cultural properties



RELATED THANKS: Thanks go out to Henry Lazarus for forwarding a QSL and pennant from La Voz Huamanga several months ago. Thanks Henry..Sam.



Pasantiribo, February 27, 1990.

John I. Sgrulletta
337 Hullet Hole Road
Mahopac, New York 10541
USA

Dear Mr. Sgrulletta:

Thank you very much for your letter dated 11/10/95.

It is with pleasure that we hereby confirm, that according to the information given in your report, you have been listening to Radio Apintie on 11/10/95 from 0311-0358 UTC on 4990.9 kHz. The transmitter you heard is a Philips 50 watt transmitter coupled to a 1 KW. linear amplifier. The antenna is a 5-element monoband Doublet Log Periodic with a gain of 10 db. This transmitter is meant to serve the people of our interior, but it is nice to receive reports from people abroad.

We also have a FM Stereo transmitter (Sintonic) of 1000 watt with two relay stations (10 watt) and an AM transmitter (Gates) of 1000 watt.

Here are a few late QSLs that are very interesting. So lets get into them...Sam.

BOLIVIA: Radio Difusoras Tropicó 4549 f/d prepared cd. with postcard in 39 ds. after a f/up rpt. in SP for \$1.00. v/s Eduardo Avila Alberdi, Director Gerente. (Wilkins-CO).

* Radio Eco San Borja 4702 n/d ltr. and info. sheet in 47 ds. after a f/up rpt. in SP for \$1.00. v/s Gonzalo Espinoza Cortez, Director. (Wilkins).

Until next month. Best of QSLing....

Sam

Contributors' Page

Fred S. Kohlbrenner
2641 S. Shields St.
Philadelphia, PA 19142
Internet: fkoehl@ix.netcom.com

LOGGINGS CONTRIBUTORS-NEXT DEADLINE IS THE 10TH OF THE MONTH

The following members contributed loggings:

Brian ALEXANDER, Mechanicsburg, PA	AOR AR-7030 100' LW
Jerry BERG, Lexington, MA	R8 R390A HQ180A 150' LW
Charles BOLLAND, Lake Worth, FL	NRD-535D NRD-525 LW dipole
Brian BOULDEN, Fairfield, CA	Siemens RK641 MFJ-956 LW
Peter CARD, Middletown, RI	Icom R-71A
Peter COSTELLO, Matawan, NJ	AR-3030 DX-390 70' LW
Rich A. D'ANGELO, Wyomissing, PA	R8 HF150 AD Sloper 100' LW
Don DACUS, Russellville, AR	YB400 AD Sloper
Bill FLYNN, Cave Junction, OR	R8 DX Ultra SW-55 25' LW
Bob FRASER, Cohasset, MA	Sony ICF-2003 ICF-SW100S
Bob HILL, Holliston, MA	Sony 2010w/ whip & KIWA filters, Sony AN-1
Hans JOHNSON, Englewood, CO	R8 2-500' LW's
Harold LEVISON, Philadelphia, PA	R8 R70 YB400
William McGUIRE, Cheverly, MD	DX-380
Mark MOHRMANN, Coventry, NY	Sony ICF-2010 200/300' LW's
Gary NEAL, Sugarland, TX	DX-350
Ed NEWBURY, Kimball, NE	WJ-1000 R8 60'Sloper 20' loop
Denis PASQUALE, New Brighton, PA	DX-440 10m LW
Bob PIERCE, Fitchburg, MA	FRG-7000 YB400 QFLA 75'(V) LW
Stephen PITTS, Minnetonka, MN	NRD-535D FRG-7 Eavesdropper RW Loop
Ed RAUSCH, Cedar Grove, NJ	R5000 Sony 2010 MFJ-959 Eavesdropper
Chuck RIPPEL, Cornland, VA	R8A Lowe Europa R390A LW's
Mike RYAN, Bangkok, THAILAND	
Giovanni SERRA, Rome, Italy	NRD-525 AD Sloper
Mahendra VAGHJEE, Rose Hill, MAURITIUS	Sony ICF-7600D AN-1 ICF-SW100
Dan ZIOLKOWSKI, South Buffalo, NY	R8 Sloper SEM QRM Eliminator

I hope everyone had a great summer.

73's till next month,



Tropical Band Loggings

Sheryl Paszkiewicz
P.O. Box 152
Manitowoc, WI 54221-0152

- 1920hp COLOMBIA Caracol Caribe, Magangue 6/14 0821 SP //5077, LA pop
mx, ads, 0830 ID, Beatles (Mohr-VT)
- *3200.4t BOLIVIA Emisora 9 de abril 6/30 1005 vy poor w/mx but no other
details (Boll-FL)
- 3205 NEW GUINEA R Sandaun 6/29 1120 pops & ID, only PNG in today
besides 4890 (John-CO)
- 3220 SOUTH AFRICA Channel Afr 6/23 0252 IS, sev IDs, TP, FC, tam
tam, nx, Religions of the World 0311, Cross Road 0321 (Serr-IT)
- 3230t SOUTH AFRICA R Oranje 6/18 2149 pops, M DJ, poss ID (Serr-IT)
- 3255 LESOTHO BBC Relay 7/1 0455 EG Netwk Africa, ID 0500, fair //
9600 Ascension (Pier-MA)
- 3270.1t NAMIBIA NBC 6/25 0048 continuous pops, instl, Afr mx, no tkl
QRN (Serr-IT)
- 3289.9 GUYANA GBC 6/16 0347 EG pop mx (Cost-NJ) 7/8 0825 EG instl
versions of Barry Manilow, tkl, ID, Hindi mx (D'Ang-PA)
- 3289.9 NAMIBIA NBC 6/16 0220 Afr pops, instls, Streisand //3270.1
Looking for Guyana but not hrd (Alex-PA)
- 3306 ZIMBABWE ZBC 6/17 1905 tkl, tribal chant, C&W, poor (Serr-IT)
6/13 0400 EG nx, lots of noise & QRM (Boll-FL)
- 3330 ZAMBIA Christian Vo 6/14 2010 pop, tkl, jingle, tkl, sermon
RTTY QRM (Serr-IT) 6/23 *0402 Christian mx, EG ID, anmts,
fair mixing w/CHU, best in LSB (Alex-PA) 6/13 0405 EG rel
tkl & mx, TC in Central Afr Time, ID (Boll-FL)
- 3344.9 MOLUCCAS RRI Ternate 6/30 1006 IN cmtry or nx, poor (Boll-FL)
- 3335 TAIWAN CBS 6/17 1855 tkl ment Taiwan, mx, anmts, TP 1900,
anthem, ID, poor (Serr-IT)
- 3366 GHANA GBC 6/17 1944 tkl, song, ID, IS, TP 2000, nx (Serr-IT)
- 3380 MALAWI MBC 6/17 2003 nx, Afr pops, tkl (Serr-IT)
- 3390 SOUTH AFRICA BBC Relay 7/6 0420 IS to 0430 TP, PT ID, tkl,
fair (Pier-MA)
- 3396 ZIMBABWE ZBC 6/23 0344 Afr pops, unclear tkl, poss EG (Serr-IT)
6/13 0447 cmtry, mx, seems //3306 (Boll-FL)
- 3945 VANUATU R Vanuatu 6/30 0930 FR continuous tkl, fair (Boll-FL)
- 3970t CAMEROON CRTV Buea 2230 fade in daily to 2300* poss FR tkl,
choral anthem (Hill-MA)
- 4000.1p PERU LV de la Amistad 6/30 0930 cmtry, mx, distorted (Boll-FL)
- 4023 UNID 7/2 0402 calls in CW to 0405, 5-digit numbers. Good sig
so prob from this hemisphere (Boll-FL)
- 4777 GABON RTV Gabonaise 6/20 2148 pops, FR echo anmts, ID ment
Libreville 2200 (Hill-MA)
- 4780 ECUADOR R Oriental 6/27 1010 SP tkl, IDs, mx (Pier-MA) 6/23
1017 Andean mx, ID "Aqui esta Oriental" (Mohr-VT)
- 4770 NIGERIA R Nigeria 6/13 0505 ID, cmtry, fair & bassy (Boll-FL)
- 4800 INDIA AIR Hyderabad 6/22 *0023 IS, chor anthem, tkl, SC mx,
weak (Alex-PA)
- 4820 HONDURAS HRVC 1130 SP ID, 2M tkl, fairly clear (Boul-CA)
Welcome back--sp
- 4820 TIBET Xizang PBS 7/1+ *2255 instl, chor & orch, anmt, pres
Tibetan, soft mx //5020 & 6200, maybe 4035 (Hill-MA)
- 4860 INDIA AIR Delhi 6/22 *0023 IS, chor anthem, tkl, SC mx, weak
(Alex-PA)
- 4874.7 IRIAN JAYA RRI Sorong 6/19 1400 pop mx, IN vcls, jazz, fair
(Flyn-OR)
- 4885 BRAZIL Rdf Acreana 6/14 0911 rel pgm, tkl & hymns, 0930 ads &
ID (Mohr-VT)
- 4890 PAPUA NBC 6/14 0955 EG tkl, p-f (Ziol) Welcome to the column-sp
1017 EG songs, ID, soft spoken DJ hard to understand (Boul-CA)
- 4900sh EGYPT R Cairo 6/30 2212 AR nx, weak //9850 (Hill-MA)
- 4900 VENEZUELA YVTO 7/2 0340 time ticks, anmts, fair, spurious sig?

(Boll-FL)

4900 UNID 7/1 0315 Koran, cmtry, poor sig (Boll-FL)

4904.5 CHAD RNT 6/24 1906 pol tlk, speeches (Serr-IT) 6/19 0425 lang
cmts, lcl mx, fair (Boll-FL) 6/13 0453 FR cmtry, Afr mx,
fair w/little QRN (Boll-FL)

4910 AUSTRALIA ABC 7/10 1130 still here rather than switching to
120m, anyone know why? (John-CO)

4910 ZAMBIA ZNBC 6/18 2031 chant/tlk, Afr pops, anmts (Serr-IT)

4919a ECUADOR R Quito 6/20 0312 nonstop standards, ID (Flyn-OR)

4920 INDIA AIR Madras 6/23 *0013 IS, chor anthem, tlk, SC mx,
very weak (Alex-PA)

4925 SUMATRA RRI Jambi 6/24 2329 pops, tlk, IS 2330, ID, anmts,
nx ment Jambi, chorus (Serr-IT)

4949.8 ECUADOR R Bahai 6/19 0930 Indian tlk, folk mx, f-g (Alex-PA)

4965.9 PERU R San Miguel 6/19 0945 anmts, ID, folk mx (Alex-PA)

5000 LIBERIA Liber. Comm. Netwk 7/8 0010 hilife & reggae mx, ID
ment test bx from Sokoto, over YVTO & WWV (Raus-NJ) Ed,
could this be Nigeria because of Sokoto--sp 7/7 2230
Afr chorals, very tent (Ripp-VA)

5005 NEPAL R Nepal 6/29 & 7/2 0007 tone, monotonous mx 0010 w/flute
0015 short anmt, mx, poor (Hill-MA)

5010 INDIA AIR Thiru'puram 7/2 0018 IS, chor anthem, HD ID, tlk,
mx, EG Home Nx Svc 0035, good (Pier-MA)

5012 DOMINICAN REP R Pueblo HIBL? 6/29 0245 SP rel tlk, ads, ID
this way, pol tlk--R Cristal? (Flyn-OR) 6/22 0258* anmts,
ID as Cristal, pops, ballads, NA (Alex-PA)

5020 SOLOMON ISL SIBC 6/25 0922 EG interview, poor (Ziol)

5020 TIBET Xizang PBS 6/24 & 25 2352 chants, instl, anmts. TP 0000
CH mx, poss ID, nx //6200 (Serr-IT)

5035.1 BRAZIL R Aparecida 6/16 0750 tlk, pops, ballads //6134.9
(Alex-PA)

5050.4t ECUADOR R Jesus Gran Poder 6/10+ 1000 lite mx, SP OM, no ID
any help appreciated (John-CO) Pretty sure Rich M confirmed
this--sp

5050.4t PERU R Municipal 0023 tlk, TCs, poss nx, unclear tlk w/low
mod, poss ID, tlks (Serr-IT)

5060 UZBEKISTAN R Tashkent 6/16 1943 GM tlk, mx breaks, ID 1946,
string mx, tlk abt lit & culture (Serr-IT)

5498 PERU R Lajas 6/19 0255 Andean flutes, chorus, weak (Flyn-OR)

5621t PERU R Ilucan 6/19 0232* dedications to Caracas & La Paz
"Cadena del Sol"? NA (Flyn-OR)

5770 NICARAGUA R Miskut 6/22 2341* anmts, pops, ID, NA, weak (Alex-
PA) I still haven't hrd this--sp

And on the next page a special feature which was also included sometime ago. Might not be interesting for some so bear with me.

Thank you to all contributors. Don't be afraid to send in those loggings. This time reporters from 9 states and 1 country. Not many but that's to be expected in the summer. GIOVANNI SERRA's loggings come from his publication "The Four Winds." Next deadline will be August 23. Remember you can save postage by combining your tropical and international loggings in one envelope to Fred Kohlbrenner. He is also accepting QSL reports and Scoreboard totals.

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IRIAN JAYA:	Biak Fak Fak Jayapura Manokwari Merauke	Nabire Serui Sorong Wamena
JAVA:	Bandung Blitar (non RRI) Cirebon Jakarta Jember Lumajang (non RRI) Madiun	Malang Purwokerto Semarang Sumenep Surabaya Surakarta Yogyakarta
LESSER SUNDAS:	Kupang	Mataram
MOLUCCAS:	Ambon	Ternate
SUMATRA:	Banda Aceh Bengkulu Bukittinggi Jambi Medan	Padang Palembang Pekanbaru Sibolga Tanjung Pinang
TIMUR:	Dili	

BILL FLYNN contributes the following VENEZUELAN divisions with towns for those of you counting up your Venezuelan QSLs for the NASWA award:

1. FEDERAL DEPENDENCY - Caribbean Islands, e.g. Aves
2. FEDERAL DISTRICT - D.F. Caracas, Maiquetia (airport area)
3. ANZOATEGUI - Puerto la Cruz, El Tigre, Barcelona, Campo Mata, Anaco
4. APURE - San Fernando de Apure, Elorza
5. ARAGUA - Maracay, Cagua, La Victoria, Turmero
6. BARINAS - Barinas
7. BOLIVAR - Ciudad Bolivar, Puerto Ordaz, San Felix, Upata
8. CARABOBO - Valencia, Puerto Cabello, Guacara
9. COJEDES - San Carlos
10. FALCON - Coro, Puerto Cumarebo, Punto Fijo
11. GUARICO - San Juan de los Morros, Zaraca, Calabozo
12. LARA - Barquisimeto, Carora, El Tocuyo
13. MERIDA - Merida, Tovar, El Vigia
14. MIRANDA - Los Teques, Ocumare del Tuy, Guarenas, Charallave, Caucagua
15. MONAGAS - Maturin, Caripito
16. NUEVA ESPARTA - Porlamar, La Asuncion
17. PORTUGUESA - Guanare, Acarigua, Araure, Turen
18. SUCRE - Cumana, Carupano
19. TACHIRA - San Cristobal, La Fria, La Grita, Rubio, Tariba
20. TRUJILLO - Ciudad Trujillo, Valera, Bocono
21. YARACUY - San Felipe, Nirgua, Chivacoa
22. ZULIA - Maracaibo, Cabimas, Machiques, Ciudad Ojeda, Santa Rita
23. AMAZONAS - Puerto Ayacucho, San Juan de Manapiare
24. DELTA AMACURO - Tucupita

International Band Loggings

Wallace C. Treibel
357 N.E. 149th Street
Seattle, WA 98155

- 5965 CANADA BBC relay Sackville in EG 1030, "Letter from America", cmntry, g (Fraser MA 6/8)
5995 AUSTRALIA RA Shepparton in EG 1200, nx followed by pgm on science, f (Pasquale PA 6/29)
6005 IRAN VOIRI in Serb/Croat 2227*, ID, sked, QTH for rpts, //7115 much better (Hill MA 7/3)
6010 MEXICO R Mil in SP 0810, ID, romantic vocals, G. Puckett & the Union Gap (D'Angelo PA 7/8)
6040 ANTIGUA Deut Welle relay in EG 0100, nx, "Germany Today", lang lesson, exc (Card RI 6/10)
6055 CZECH REPUBLIC Adv World R in EG 2130, DX pgm "Wavescan", g (Alexander PA 6/16)
6065 SWEDEN R Sweden in EG 0030, ID, fqys, sked, cultural nx, g (McGuire MD 6/9)
6090 CHILE R Esperanza in EG 0744, "The Comfort and Cheer Program" from Toccoa Falls, GA, into SP, ID, relig mx (Mohrman VT 7/3, Ziolkowski 6/14)
61054 BOLIVIA R Panamericana La Paz in SP 0217, tlk on international soccer playoff (Flynn OR 6/21)
6110nf GERMANY R Alpha & Omega relay in EG 1900-2000, using Julich 100 kw xmtr, QTH given as "Omega Television, Reykjavik, Iceland", relig tlks, "this is the Gospel of Christ", tapes for \$20 from Iceland QTH, req comments, "Onward Christian Soldiers" at s/off (Berg MA 6/9) Sundays only?
6115 PERU R Union in SP 0829, Andean mx, ID "Muica para todo Peru, Union" (Mohrman VT 6/16)
61539v INDONESIA RRI Biak(p) in IN 1149, pop mx, RRI ID, Jakarta nx, //4753 (Johnson CO 6/29)
6280 LEBANON V of Hope in EG 1724, sermon, Canada QTH, ID, pop & relig mx (Serra ITALY 6/24)
6576 NO KOREA R Pyongyang in EG 1109, tribute of Kim Il Jong (sp), //9977, 11335, g (Boulden CA)
71256v GUINEA RTV Guineenne Conarky in FR 2202, several ments of Conarky, readable until strong carrier came on 7125 at 2222, usual signal weak/fair with marginal audio (Hill MA 6/27)
71399 ITALY R Maria in IT 1143, church nx, chorus chants, interview (Serra ITALY, Alexander PA)
7155 SO AFRICA Channel Africa in EG 1755*, sports data, mx, nx, fgy, IS, QRM (Serra ITALY 6/3)
71569v IRAQ R Iraq Intl in TK 1937, down to this fgy from previously stable 71469, mx, tlks, "Buras Baghdad" ID's, 2 min silence 2000, into AR 2002, possible fgy punch-up error (Hill MA 6/19)
7160 ALBANIA R Tirana in EG 0230, ID, nx, pgm on Albanian culture, f, //6140 (Pasquale PA 6/15)
7180 IRAN VOIRI Meshed (p) in Urdu? 1415, into Dari 1430, Koran recitals, 7 note IS (Flynn OR 6/27)
7210nf7 THAILAND R Thailand in EG 1904, nx, cmntry re king of Thailand, ID, QRM (Serra ITALY 6/11)
72102nf SENEGAL (p) Unidentified W African in FR *0559-2300*, test tone at s/on, IS of drums & guitar, AR pop & hi-life mx, US C&W mx (Hill MA 6/23, Alexander PA 6/27) Hill reasons that given the s/on time and the fact that Dakar was on this fgy some yrs ago (1979?), this is probably Senegal.
7215 IVORY COAST R Cote D'Ivoire in FR 2400*, AR pop, hi-life mx, NA, p (Alexander PA 6/21)
7250 RUSSIA V of Vietnam relay Arnavir in EG 0015, ID, nx, cmntry on puppetry, mx, commercial? (Pasquale PA 6/5, Levison PA 5/6, Dacus 5/21) ED: PWBR says this is beamed to ECNA
7405 CHINA China R Int in EG 1412, promo on CH fertilizer that causes no pollution (Newbury NE 6/8)
8005usb/nf7 RUSSIA R Rint in RS 2259*, tlk, ID, lite piano mx, //7355 (Alexander 6/27) possible feeder?
9275usb/nf7 ICELAND Rikisutvarpid in IC 2321-2331*, tlk re Summer Olympics?, //11402usb (Hill MA 6/22)
9430 NO MARIANAS KHBI Saipan in RS/EG 0858, s/on with ID, into EG nx, then call-in show in RS (Mohrman VT 6/22, Ziolkowski 6/14)
9515 ITALY RAI Radio I Caltanissetta in IT 1611, pgm on Alzheimer disease, //6060 (Serra ITALY 6/15)
9525 INDONESIA V of Indonesia in EG 2006, nx, ID, into "Parliamentary News", tlk re tourism in Indonesia, three questions re Indonesia w/QTH for answers, pop song (Serra ITALY 6/9)
9540 UZBEKISTAN Uzbek R Tashkent in lang 2043, mournful mx, IS, tlk, poor audio (Hill MA 6/26)
9560 NORWAY RNI in EG 0100, tlk on Norwegian-Russian trade (Pasquale PA 7/7) EG only on Sunday
9570 NEW ZEALAND RNZI in EG 0459, live soccer match, //15115, bad QRM (Serra ITALY 6/26)
9585nf7 QATAR Qatar BS in AR *0243, string instrum IS, tlk, QRM'd under RS xmtr (Mohrman 6/26)
9615 ALASKA KNLS Anchor Point in RS 0955, QTH, ID, several iterations of IS, into CH 1000, fair but choppy sig (Hill MA 6/25) in EG 0801, IS, ID, features, mx, relig tlk, p (Mohrman VT 6/26)
9690 SPAIN China R Int relay in EG 0315, sports nx, man found dead in desert while trying to cross it trying to prove it could be crossed in 160 degree surface heat (Newbury NE 6/24)
9705 MEXICO R Mexico Int in SP 0148, Ranchera instrumentals, ID, g (Johnson CO 7/9)
97099 LITHUANIA R Vilnius in EG 0829, ID, IS, nx, wx fest, sked, fqys, tlks re economic matters in Lithuania, lcl pop mx, disc re drinking water in Lithuania (Serra ITALY 6/27)
9717 BOLIVIA R La Plata CP21 Sucre in SP 1715, many ads, ID, strong fades, S9 peak (Flynn OR 6/24)
97797 YEMEN Yemen R in AR 0321, Islamic relig pgming (Hadith reading), Islamic song, ID "Ida'at Al-jumuriyah-al-ye-ma-ni-yah" - no mention of Sana in ID (Johnson CO 7/10)
9825usb KIRIBATI R Kiribati in lang 0700-0825+, lcl island mx, tlk by YL, lcl choral mx, weak sig mixing with BBC until BBC s/off 0714, then in the clear (Alexander PA 6/23)
9925 BELGIUM R Vlaanderen in EG 2330, nx, DX pgm, QTH, press review (Card RI 6/9, Dacus 5/23)
9935 GREECE V of Greece in EG 0130, ID, sports results and cmntry, exc (Levison PA 6/25)
9975v NO KOREA R Pyongyang in EG 2004, nx to 2014, ID, ancmnt, anthem, propaganda tlk, OM introducing lcl songs, //6575, 9345, 9640 (Serra ITALY 6/18)

- 11402usb ICELAND Ríkisutvarpíð Reykjavík in IC 2002-2010*, Olympics-related chatter with many ments of the good old Icelandic name "O'Brien", //13860 but weaker (Hill MA 6/23)
- 11605 ISRAEL Kol Israel in EG 1907, US Sec of State in Israel, condemns bomb blast (Newbury NE 6/26)
- 11660 BULGARIA R Bulgaria in BG 0035, YL DJ with pgm of ethnic & modern mx (Levison PA 6/20)
- 11705 BRAZIL R Nova Visao Santa Maria in PT 1854, preaching, hymns, ID7, p (Flynn OR 6/24)
- 11730 SOUTH AFRICA TWR in EG 0636, Afro dialect, "Write to us", gospel mx (Newbury NE 6/6)
- 118051v BRAZIL R Globo in PT 1033, ballads, whistle, ID, "R Glo-bo-oh-oh-oh" (Mohrman VT 6/23)
- 11810nf? TURKEY V of Turkey in EG 2200*, nx re Turkish president visiting Bosnia, g (Fraser MA 6/18) ED: The Voice of Turkey's own pgm sked thru 6/30/96 lists this xmsn on 11725. A move up?
- 11830 ROMANIA RRI in AR 1413, tlk re Romania, QTH, ID, feature on tourism? (Serra ITALY 6/16)
- 11870 YUGOSLAVIA R Yugoslavia in RS 1501, lcl & intl nx, ID "Govorit Radio Yugoslavia", wx fest, political & economic nx, mx breaks, feature tlk, pop songs, IS, //11755 (Serra ITALY 6/15)
- 11870 HUNGARY R Budapest in EG 0100, nx items, DX show, ID, g (Levison PA 6/27)
- 11888v MALAYSIA V of Malaysia in lang 1020, pop mx, tlk by OM in Malay(p), ments of Kuala Lumpur and Malaysia but no ID, dead air for a few mins, then into CH, fcy drift? (Johnson CO 6/11)
- 11895nf? JAPAN? R Japan in EG 1425, "Media Network", p, //11705, 9535 (Alexander PA 6/9) ED: Both PWBR and WRTH list this xmsn as a relay from Sri Lanka beamed to So Asia.
- 119151 BRAZIL R Gaucha in PT 0127, ancnmts, canned ID "Rrrradio Gaucha", ads (Johnson CO 7/9)
- 11925 SINGAPORE R Roma Int relay in IT 1017, sports nx, ID, IT pop songs, //15140 (Serra ITALY 6/9)
- 11990 KUWAIT R Kuwait in EG 1930, ID's "Super Station 99.7, R Kuwait" with special July 4th pgm celebrating US Independence Day w/best wishes to American listeners, into AR 2100, exc signal (D'Angelo PA 7/4, Berg MA 7/4) in EG 1830 w/tlk on Italian-Kuwaiti relations (Pasquale PA 6/6)
- 13525usb AUSTRALIA Australian Defense Forces R in EG 0426-0634*, C&W and pop mx, DJ chatter, fone tlk, ID's, sports, nx, f w/fade out by s/off (Alexander PA 6/23, Costello 6/16)
- 13610nf? BELGIUM R Vlaanderen in EG 1300, police & firemen threaten strikes, f (Pasquale PA 6/29)
- 13615 BANGLADESH R Bangladesh in Bengali 1647, lcl songs, tlk, ID7, nx, QRM (Serra ITALY)
- 13675 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES R Dubai in EG 1600, serialized drama, mx, nx to 1630, into AR 1638 (Mohrman VT 6/22) in EG 0330, rpt on terrorist attack in Saudi Arabia, ID (McGuire MD 6/27)
- 15050 INDIA AIR in EG 0958, lcl instrumtl mx, ID, fcy, nx, crntry, //17387 (Serra ITALY 6/16)
- 15126nf? INDONESIA RRI Jakarta in IN 1249, into Lagu 1253, RRI nx(p), f/o 1300 (Hill MA 6/19)
- 151618v SAUDI ARABIA BSKSA in AR 1254, Qu'ran to 1300, AR harangue, ID's (Hill MA 6/19)
- 15175 NORWAY relay of Democratic Voice of Burma in BM 1101-1126*, political tlk by OM & YL, live assembly, ID7, instrumtl mx (Serra ITALY 6/9)
- 151857v EQUATORIAL GUINEA R Africa in EG 0755, canned relig pgm "Hour of Decision" (Berg 6/16) in EG 1425, relig tlk w/Australian accent (Ziolkowski 6/9) in EG 2035, very long relig sermon, relig song, QTH's for California & England (Serra ITALY 6/14)
- 15285 EGYPT V of the Arabs in AR 1254, tlk, AR song, ID, fcy & sked, instrumtl mx (Serra ITALY 6/15)
- 15310 GUAM Adventist World R/KSDA in EG 2129, ID, fcy, IS, pgm preview, relig mx (Serra 6/18)
- 15515 PORTUGAL RDPI Lisbon in PT/EG 1954, continuous PT pops/folk songs, ID, fcy, pips, into EG 2000, headline nx, sked, "Visitor Notebook" re culture & tourism, //9815, 9780 (Serra ITALY 6/10))
- 15540 ECUADOR HCJB Quito in EG 1910, "Studio 9"-profile of Simon Bolivar, g (Fraser MA 6/18)
- 15615 ISRAEL Kol Israel in EG 1905, tlk re terrorism by new PM, ID (Levison PA 6/18, Dacus 6/16)
- 17748v ALGERIA RTV Algerienne in FR 1813, interviews mostly covered by WYFR het (Flynn OR 6/20)
- 17840 ANTIGUA BBC relay in EG 1615, "One Foot in the Grave" comedy, nx items (Fraser MA 6/9)
- 21490 ASCENSION IS R Japan relay in JP 1338, folk mx, tlk, theater show, //15400 (Serra ITALY 6/16)

CLANDESTINE STATIONS

- 7090 ANGOLA R Vorgan in PT *0449-0630+, s/on w/cock crow & guitar IS, NA, African choral mx, tlks, Euro & Afro pop mx, "Vorgan" ID's, gongs 0559, g (Alexander PA 6/22)
- 7195 SOUTH AFRICA R Democrat Intl Nigeria in EG *2057-2200*, ID, TC, announce xmsn every day for one hr on this fcy, live interview for RDIN call-in (Rausch NJ 7/1, D'Angelo PA 6/7)
- 99502v SYRIA V of Iraq in AR 0323, tlk by YL, ID at 0340 "Ida" at sowt al-Iraq" (Johnson CO 7/10)
- 11710 SYRIA(p) V of the Iraqi People in AR 2344*, AR mx, Koran, Iraqi NA, //9568 (Alexander 6/21)
- 11900 SOUTH AFRICA R Democrat Intl Nigeria in EG/lang mix *0559-0630*, s/on with African drums & NA, ID, anti-Govt tlk, lcl mx, purpose of best is "to mobilize citizens against the dictatorship", canned ancmt re going to 7195 from 2100-2200 starting July 1 (Alexander PA 6/22, Berg MA 6/14, Johnson CO, Costello 6/16) ED: See page 28 July NASWA Journal for more details re this station.
- 15120 SOUTH AFRICA R Democrat Intl Nigeria in EG *1458-1530*, s/on with Afr drums/tribal mx, ID, NA, brief tlk re liberation of Nigeria & other political stuff, repeat of xmsn on 11900 (Alexander PA)

Another light month for loggings. Even the inveterate SWL monitor Giovanni Serra reports that he is spending more time on the beach! Hot weather and low sunspot numbers must be to blame. The only good DX'ing out here in Seattle is from the Far East during early morning hours on the days when static crashes behave. Thanks to those contributors noted above for staying at their posts notwithstanding the Summer doldrums.

AWR Adventist World Radio

1996 AWR QSL CONTEST

On October 1, 1971, the first broadcast from Adventist World Radio went on the air over a 250 kW shortwave transmitter operated by Radio Trans Europe in Sines, Portugal. Throughout the year 1996, Adventist World Radio is staging many major events to mark its 25th anniversary, and in keeping with the magnitude of this significant event, an enlarged DX contest will be conducted during Anniversary Month, October. The details of this 1996 contest are as follows:-

	<u>Points</u>
1. Submit a valid reception report, or proof of QSL, for as many current official AWR shortwave sites as possible. (Cahuita, Forli, Guam, Guatemala City, Rimavska Sobota, Samara, Velke Kostolany)	One point for each location
2. Submit proof of QSL for as many AWR shortwave sites now off the air as possible. (Alajuella, Andorra, Ekaterinburg, Luxembourg, Malta, Moscow, Moyabi, Novosibirsk, RMI Milan, Sines, Sri Lanka)	One point for each location
3. Submit proof of QSL for each year that AWR has been on the air.	One point for each year
4. Submit proof of QSL for each different type of official AWR QSL card in your collection. Please give the date also for each of these cards.	One point for each card
5. Send at least one reception report on any AWR transmission during October 1996.	One point only
	TOTAL POINTS

REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING MATTERS:-

- It may be possible for any AWR QSL card to be entered into more than one of the above categories.
 - Each entry must be postmarked with a date during October 1996.
 - Entries must be sent to "25th Anniversary DX Contest", Box 29235, Indianapolis, IN 46229, USA. (Where possible, return postage would be appreciated.)
 - Details of this contest are also available in the English, Spanish and Italian DX programs presented by Adventist World Radio, as well as in many other DX programs and radio magazines.
5. PRIZES:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| New "1996 QSL Certificate" | Each entry |
| Appropriate QSL stamps | Each entry |
| 1997 "World Radio TV Handbook" | One for each continent |
| 1997 "Passport to World Band Radio" | One for each continent |
| Presidential Collector Coins | Two sets each continent |
| AWR Pennants | 200 |
| AWR "Time Wheel" | 100 |
| AWR Lapel Pins | 20 |
| AWR Magnifying Glass | 10 |
| Other AWR items | Several hundred |
| Bronze Medallion | World winner |

ADVENTIST WORLD RADIO

"WAVESCAN" DX PROGRAM "WAVESCAN"

MISSING QSL CARDS

It is calculated that Adventist World Radio has issued approximately 125 different QSL cards from its many locations during the past 25 years. In the earlier years and with changing staff, copies of some of the earlier QSL cards are missing from the official AWR collection. It is hoped, as a result of this year's DX contest, that all of the missing QSL cards can be identified, and that copies (original or color-photo) can be obtained of all of the QSL cards currently missing. There are probably about a dozen cards missing from the current QSL collection.

The AWR QSL cards known to be missing from the official collection are as follows:-

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--|
| 1. AWR-Europe | 1976 | Loma Linda University Medical Center |
| 2. AWR-Europe | 1976 | Berlin Waldfriede Adventist Hospital |
| 3. TGMU | 1980's | AWR, World, TGMUA, TGMUB, TGMUC |
| 4. AWR-Africa | 1980's | Recording Studio (and other cards?) |
| 5. AWR-Southern Asia | 1985-1988 | QSL cards issued from Pune office |
| 6. KSDA | 1987 | Photograph of AWR-Asia |
| 7. KSDA | 1988 | Blue & White Trumpets, 1st anniversary edition |
| 8. KSDA | 1990 | Blue & White Trumpets, 3rd anniversary edition |
| 9. TIAWR | 1990's | Provincial card for Alajuela |
- =====

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P.O. Box 888, Albany, NY 12201-0888

Equipment Reviews: Alan Johnson, N4LUS
2490 Sharon Way, Reno, NV 89509

The Company Store: Kris Field, 705 Gregory
Dr., Horsham, PA 19044

MEMBERSHIP FEES:

United States (First Class Mail)	\$26.00
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<i>Asia, Africa and Pacific</i>	\$32.00
Overseas (Air Mail):	
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All remittances must be in U.S. funds and mailed to:

NASWA
45 Wildflower Road
Levittown, PA 19057
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