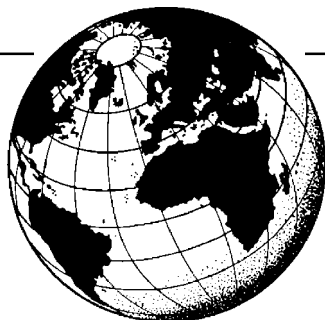
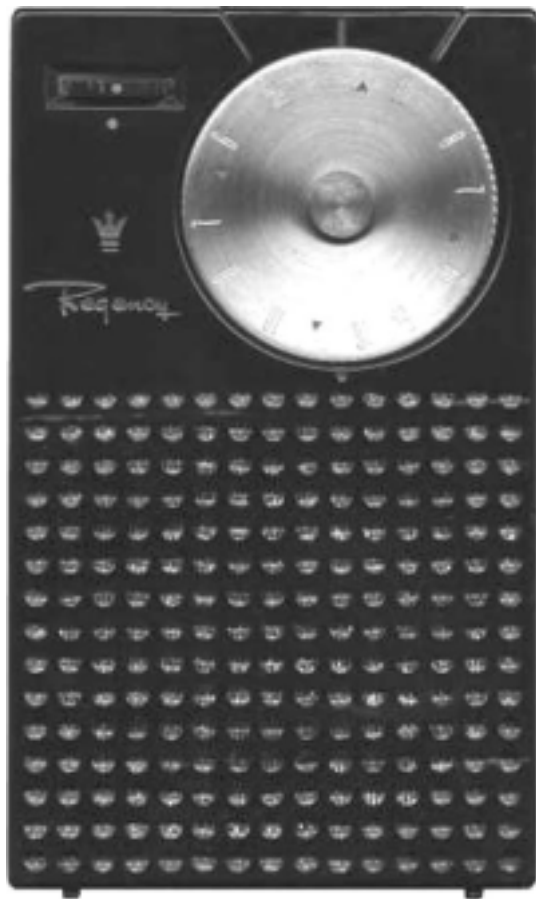


# MEDIUM WAVE NEWS

MEDIUM WAVE CIRCLE

July-August 2004 Volume 50 No.3



- ♣ *Rugby demolished*
- ♣ *AR7030 filter mods*
- ♣ *BFBS Gurkha Radio*
- ♣ *Early BBC transmitters*
- ♣ *Clashmore DX review*
- ♣ *All time lists; UK firsts*
- ♣ *Jersey R MF closure*

1954 **50** 2004  
MEDIUM WAVE CIRCLE  
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## STOP PRESS:

This month we welcome the following new members to the Circle: Francis Byrne in Eire and William Ashley in Essex. Welcome, gentlemen!

**UK:** 1350 URY silent: This student station in York has gone silent for the summer in the last couple of days. Their web site says they will return in October.

Stop Press Deadlines:	22 <sup>nd</sup> August for September 2004	26th September for October 2004
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Cover illustration: Regency TR1 – the world's first transistor radio produced in 1954 (see Editorial)
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# EDITORIAL

with Steve Whitt

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Welcome to the mid-summer edition of MWN. The cover photo shows one of the most significant developments in radio broadcasting that appeared 50 years ago – the portable transistor radio. Despite being mid-summer medium wave has remained a fairly active scene. On with the show!

## Publications: A DXers Technical Guide

The IRCA kindly supplied a copy of the Fourth Edition of this well-established publication edited by Nick Hall-Patch. The previous edition appeared six years ago and much has happened to make an updated edition necessary. In particular the effect of the personal computer and its associated software has in many respects transformed the radio listening hobby; the impact of the internet cannot be underestimated and the availability of technically sophisticated software for audio recording & analysis, for spectrum analysis and for receiver control has been revolutionary.

Thus the fourth edition is an eclectic mix of the old & the new, the 100 year old MW loop antenna sits alongside the PC sound card used for signal demodulation! The content ranges from receiver reviews, audio accessories, antennas, and phasing, to construction techniques. A fair proportion of the content has seen the light of day in MWN or in Circle Reprints but in its 188 pages you will find a large spectrum of technical material all brought together in one place and indexed.

On balance the only area somewhat under-represented is that of interference that nowadays is the bane of our lives. More could have been made of techniques for finding, identifying & eliminating electrical noise.

Being pedantic I spotted one photo printed (of the Sony 2010) in mirror image form. But that does not stop me saying that this publication is highly recommended. It is available by mail order from IRCA Bookstore, 9705 Mary Ave. NW, Seattle WA 98117-2334. The non-IRCA member price is \$17.50. Overseas, please add \$3.00. Make checks and Money Orders out to Phil Bytheway.

## Publication: Beacons in Brazil

Radiofaróis Brasil is a publication that lists all MF radio beacons in Brasil. It is compiled in Microsoft Excel format by Jorge Jockyman Jr. PY3JJ and is available for download via the Internet. 244 stations are listed in frequency order and callsign order and details of location (Latitude & Longitude), operating hours are included.

515	CBF	Cabo Frio	RJ	22°55.59S	042°04.83W	AER	H24
520	BHZ	Belo Horizonte	MG	19°50.14S	044°00.22W	AER	H24
525	EMB	Embuguaçú	SP	23°51.04S	046°48.98W	AER	H24
1618	YPT	Mesquita	MG	19°27.78S	042°28.77W	AER	H24
1644	JPU	Navio Jurupema	RJ	21°58.83S	040°17.92W	PET	1000-1900Z
1645	MLZ	Plataforma Merluza	SP	25°16.01S	045°15.16W	PET	0900-2200Z
1659	PNQ	Plataforma P-15	RJ	22°40.65S	040°36.36W	PET	H24
1671	BCP	Plataforma P-18	RJ	22°25.60S	040°01.78W	PET	H24
1690	CXS	Caxias do Sul	RS	29°08.64S	051°14.05W	AER	H24
1700	CRJ	Carajás	PA	06°06.68S	050°00.24W	AER	H24
1730	FRA	Juiz de Fora	MG	21°46.07S	043°23.02W	AER	H24
1734	XPC	Chapecó	SC	27°07.85S	052°38.96W	AER	H24

Here is an extract showing beacons that operate close to the main MW broadcast frequencies. Beacon CRJ has been heard in the UK before.

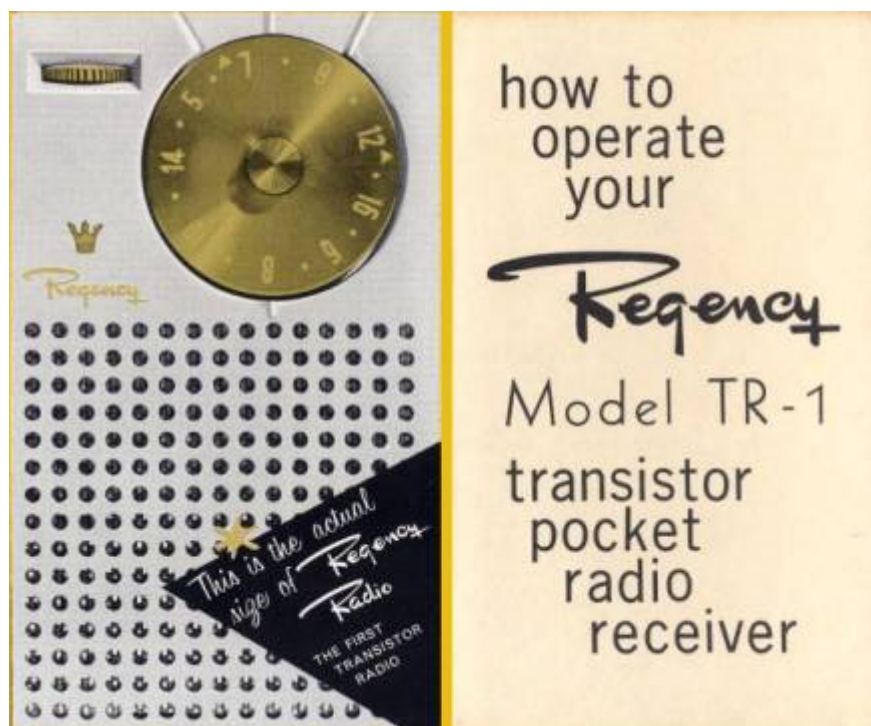
### Publication: African Medium Wave Guide

This publication, published by James Nivens, was updated & republished on the Internet in May. It is styled on the famous EMWG but obviously covers the continent of Africa. It contains 30 pages and is a useful addition to the DXers reference library.



### Fifty years young: MWC 1954-2004

The Regency TR-1 was the world's first commercially marketed transistor radio although it was pre-dated by a few one-off experimental models. It was made in America, not in Japan. It was released onto the market in October 1954, roughly four months before the second transistor radio would arrive, the Raytheon 8-TP1; and a good six months before



Japan would produce its first transistor radio, the Sony TR-52, an experimental set never actually released for sale; and nearly TWO AND A HALF YEARS before the first Japanese pocket transistor would arrive in America: that radio was the Sony TR-63, the beginning of the end for the U.S. consumer electronics industry.

The Regency TR-1 was produced in Indianapolis, Indiana by Industrial Development Engineer Associates, using transistors manufactured by Texas Instruments.

The cabinet was designed by Painter, Teague and Petertil of Chicago. The radio employed a four-transistor circuit which gave a pretty crummy performance both in reception quality and audio quality. The cabinet was originally offered in four colours: black, white, grey and red. Later, two other cabinet colours were added: "Mahogany" (brown with black striations), and "Forest Green" (dark green with white striations). "Mahogany" is very cool, and "Forest Green" is just plain killer. Then there were the "pearlescents": white pearlescent, blue pearlescent, and pink pearlescent, all unbearably rare...

### Thank you

This month we have an item on early BBC transmitters. As you'll see the author is seeking information that might add to or correct his research. If you have any comments please contact me with details & references & I'll pass it on.

Until next time 73s,

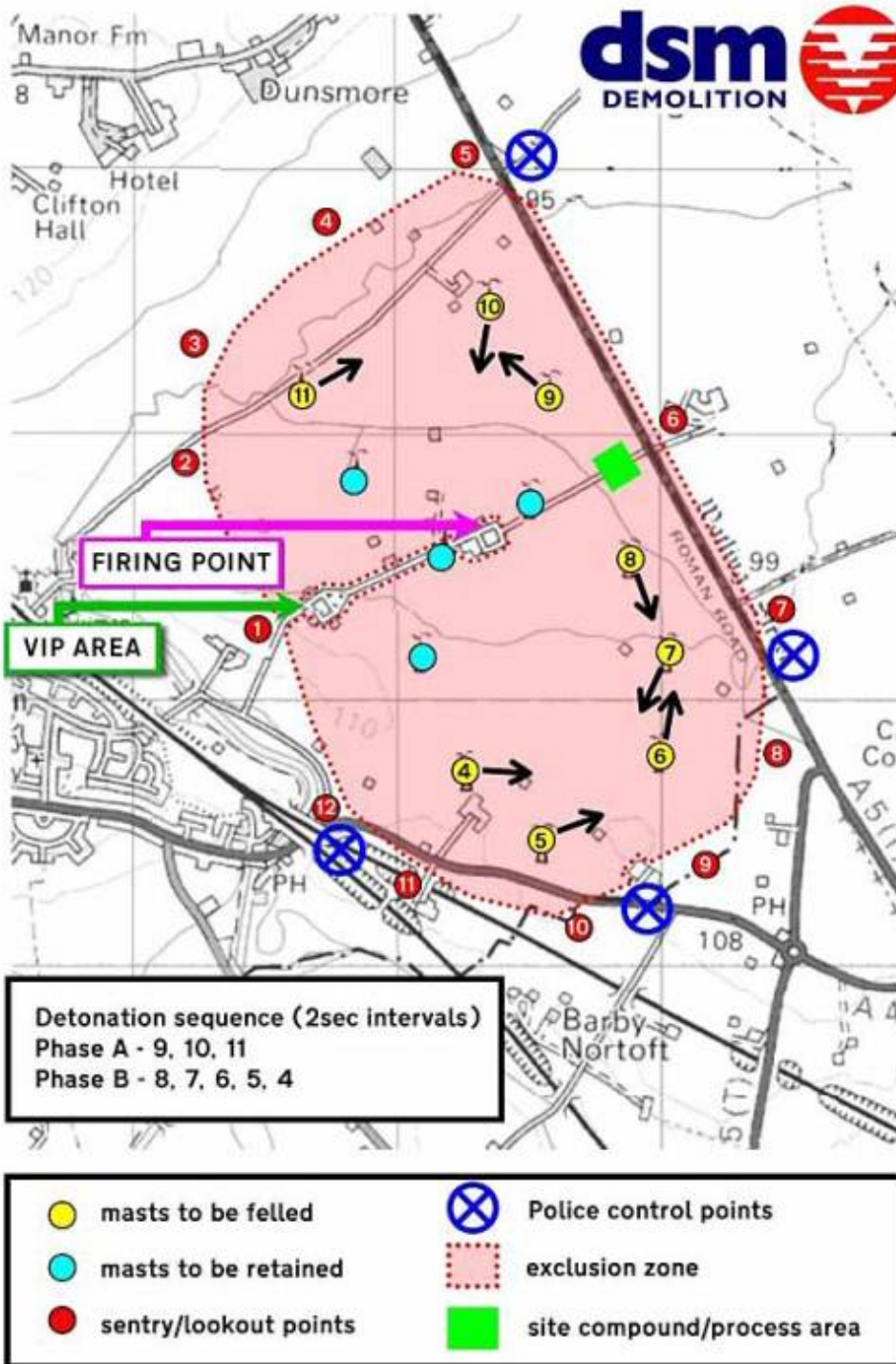
Steve



# A LONGWAVE GOODBYE TO THE RUGBY VLF STATION

Eight of the twelve 820' masts at Rugby were due to be demolished by DSM Demolition

## EXCLUSION ZONE - Rugby Radio Station



contractors during the evening of 19th June 2004. The Police had insisted that the demolition should take place in the dark and without prior publicity in order to avoid having to close the M1. As it was, they still had to close the A5 and A428 immediately prior to the demolition taking place.

The method of demolition was to simply cut one set of the four support guy ropes for each mast. The tension on the other three support ropes then pulled the mast in the desired direction.

Demolition charges were applied to each of the three stay ropes at their base, the metal bracket joining the ropes to the concrete stay block having been pre-weakened. The 'shaped' cutting charges were linked together to fire simultaneously for each individual mast.

The eight masts were due to be demolished

in two phases. The first phase of the three most northerly masts went down at about 21.45 with two

seconds between each mast. It was a text-book demolition with all three masts falling 'clean' and in exactly the right place.

The second phase of the five southerly masts was due to take place two minutes after the first phase, this being the time taken for the demolition engineer to move from one firing point to the other. The count-down began and we all expected a similar result to the first phase. Alas, it was not to be. Nothing happened. Half an hour later they had reconnected the command lines and tried again. The fourth mast went down but none of the others.

Half an hour later they tried again. The fifth mast went down but not the final three! An inspection of the command lines revealed that each had been 'nibbled' by rabbits! It seems that bunnies are partial to detonation cord. Despite the cord having been laid down a maximum of eight hours before, all the southern command lines had been severed!

At about 01.00 on Sunday morning, new detonation cord having been applied to each charge, they finally pressed the button and the final three masts fell, slowly and imperceptibly at first, then with increasing speed, hitting the ground in a shower of sparks as the rivets sheared away. The sound of the demolition was distinctive with the bang of the cutting charges followed by a distinct "crinkling" noise from failing rivets and a final thunderous roar as the 250m masts folded into the ground. Despite the unexpected delay, the masts fell in the right places and as a demolition exercise it has been a great success.



*One of the masts lying on the ground the following morning (Photo copyright BT)*

With only four masts remaining the Rugby skyline all looks very different.

# CLASHMORE DX REVIEW:- N. AMERICAN DX 2003/04

with Martin A Hall

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## Introduction

In the April 2003 issue of MWN I presented an analysis of reception of North American DX for the 2000/01, 2001/02 and 2002/03 seasons. This article gives a similar analysis for last season, winter 2003/04, all heard on my NRD-545.

**Antennas** (further details, including maps, on my website at [www.gorrell.supanet.com](http://www.gorrell.supanet.com))

513m beverage at 240°, unterminated (the end of this antenna is about 100m from the sea): none of the DX in the table was heard on this antenna; extended from 355m last winter.

506m beverage at 290°, terminated (the end of this antenna is about 300m from the sea): Extended from 337m last season. This antenna performed very well, and during the winter most trans-Atlantic stations were heard with it. The longer antenna has provided a noticeable improvement to the reception of North American and Caribbean area stations generally, compared with last winter.

472m (588m after 9 Feb) beverage at 315°, terminated (the end of this antenna is about 3km from the sea): Extended from 357m last season. This antenna, which is directed at the prairies and California, continues to be disappointing, with very little heard on it that wasn't audible on the 290° antenna - even the Alaskans didn't show any worthwhile improvement.

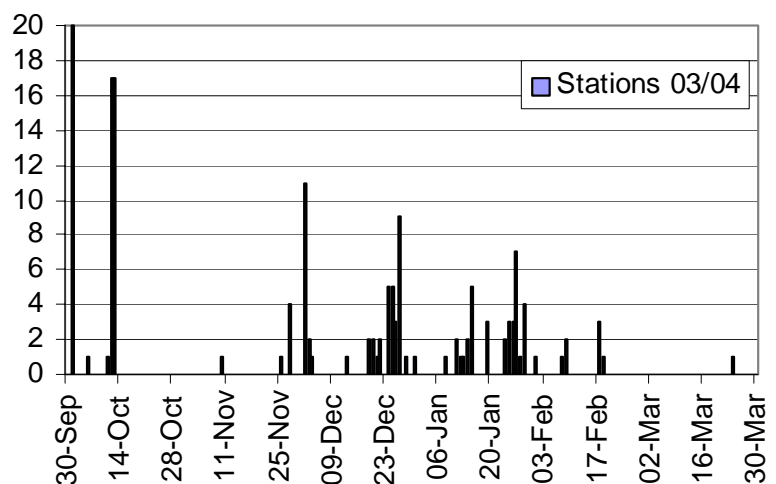
362m beverage at 0°, unterminated (the end of this antenna is about 3km from the sea): Extended from 280m last year, no better than the 290° or 315° antennas for the Alaskans.

## Analysis of DX

The table below shows the number of stations heard and positively identified on a day by day basis through the winter season; the majority have been reported in DX Loggings. Stations counted as DX are those in the Central Time Zone (UTC -6hrs) and further west, although 1640 WTNI Biloxi MS has not been counted - it was so regular during the season that I didn't bother logging it on many occasions. Reception of stations in the Mountain Time Zone (UTC -7hrs) and westwards tended to be in the middle of the clusters.

The time of reception has usually been between approximately 0530 and the close of the band, which on good days has been as late as 1200 UTC, not as late as in previous years. As far as I am aware, I was listening on all those days when there was a good opening.

Two periods of reception were outstanding: A very focussed opening occurred to the prairies between 0530 and 0845 on 2 Oct 03, during which some stations came in at very good strengths. 12/13 Oct 03 also proved to be exceptional, covering a much broader area, including 4 stations from Alaska on the 13<sup>th</sup> - the first time this state has been heard in Clashmore.





# ALL TIME LISTS & UK FIRSTS

with Martin A Hall

e-mail: martinhall@gorrell.co.uk

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## Introduction

In a recent e-mail, Karel Honzík asked about the UK All Time Lists, enquiring about who ran them, and the criteria for determining UK Firsts, and suggested that an article covering the subject might be of interest to members. The origins are rather lost in the mists of time, but a check through my old copies of MWN came up with some material of interest. Corrections and additions to the historical elements from other long-term members of the Circle will be most welcome, so please send them along to Herman Boel for the Mailbag section.

## History

In the years after I joined the MWC in 1967 there was little mention of "UK Firsts" or "All Time Lists"; as far as I can tell the first list of North American and Asian DX heard in the UK appeared as an MWN Extra in October 1972, but it doesn't seem to have been updated and reissued regularly. In those days, few DXers used tape recorders, and the DX Loggings editor used his knowledge of the experience of the reporter and propagation conditions to judge whether or not a log was acceptable or not. The emphasis was on the honesty and integrity of reporters, something we still expect today, but have little reason to doubt. In the 1960's publications available on the news stands, such as Wireless Word and Practical Wireless, also included MW logs, and the editors of these magazines seemed to be reluctant to question some of the more dubious logs (often made by inexperienced DXers), no doubt for fear of losing readers. Bogus logs also found their way into some other hobby publications, and the Medium Wave Circle aimed to avoid such problems by setting itself and its members high standards of accuracy and reporting.

By 1983 the first North American DX Log, covering the period 1962-1982 was available, and in March 1991 the All Time UK Log of North American DX was on sale as a reprint. By 1995 All Time Lists covering South America, Central America and the Caribbean, and Africa and Asia, were available as reprints.

As tape recorders became more affordable DXers started to record their listening sessions, primarily to aid identification of stations and to capture details for a report, but also to provide evidence of reception of unusual or rare stations to what might have been a sceptical DX Loggings editor. After all, one's reputation as a DXer was at stake! The use of tape recorders also highlighted how easy it was to mis-hear the call-sign or slogan of a station whilst listening and making notes in real time, and I don't believe any serious DXers would now listen without some recording device running for much of the time. The benefits of tape recording came home to me in the late 60's, the first time I picked out a call-sign that I'd missed when listening live, whilst replaying a tape - that of YSS in El Salvador on 5980 kHz.

It's easy to forget that until very recently we had to put tapes in the post for checking - how fortunate we are today that we can record an audio clip as a computer file and e-mail it to our fellow hobbyists either to support a claim for a UK First or to obtain expert help in picking out a station identification.

## Current Procedures

The All Time Lists are updated from the information published in DX Loggings and DXpedition reports as well as the MW Logbook of Communication, the publication of the British DX Club, and other reputable sources. Not only do they cover the UK, but the Republic of Ireland also. Postings to the MWC e-mail news service are not automatically included in DX Loggings, but care is taken to follow up less common items reported there. The editors of loggings sections therefore have a responsibility to ensure that contributions are soundly based, something that most

contributors are aware of. Dubious logs (perhaps when propagation is unlikely, or conditions inappropriate) may be referred back to the reporter for further evidence, such as a recording - this is not to question the integrity of the reporter, but just to check that an identification has not been mis-heard, or the time and/or date reported incorrectly. For UK Firsts, as a matter of routine, most experienced DXers submit a tape (or audio clip as a computer file) to the editor of DX Loggings (or to Steve Whitt, other experienced DXers, or peer group review e.g. via the RealDX Group or your personal website) as evidence that they have heard the station concerned.

Tentative or presumed loggings are not included in the lists, only those which have been positively identified. What are the criteria for a positive identification? Clearly an identification announcement or jingle giving the station name or call-sign, but also programme content that is unambiguously linked to the station. In cases where the information is difficult to copy due to interference, or lack of signal strength, a consensus view will be taken amongst the most experienced members of the MWC, and opinions sought from outside experts, if necessary. In practice, there is usually little difficulty in agreeing on such matters, if the evidence is available in the form of a recording.

Steve Whitt maintains the North American and Asia/Africa Lists, and Martin Hall the South American and Central America/Caribbean Lists, not only adding stations heard in the year, but also noting station closures, and changes of call-sign or name, using reference material from MWN, WRTH, and a variety of other sources. Please contact Steve or Martin with details if you find any errors or omissions in the lists. Loggings made in Sheigra are indicated by a § in the lists rather than under individual names (initials), and those made by Martin Hall in Clashmore are indicated in lower case letters as mah to distinguish them from regular home loggings, and loggings by mah in Clashmore are listed under the DXpedition totals in the lists.

## Some Statistics

	<b>NA List</b>	<b>SA List</b>	<b>CA List</b>	<b>Af/As List</b>
Period covered	1953-present	1978-present	1953-present	1978-present
Stations in List	824	542	211	348
Stations heard in 2003: at home/only on Dxpeditions	112/124	18/83	13/25	45/48
Total stations heard in 2003	236	101	38	93
UK Firsts in 2003	16	14	3	21

Significant dates are the first publication of Medium Wave News in December 1954 (as part of the ISWL until April 1956), and the implementation of the new European frequency plan in 1978.

## Summary

The All Time Lists, including UK Firsts, are primarily updated from contributions to DX Logbook and DXpedition reports. To maintain high standards of accuracy, it is incumbent on contributors to carefully check the details of the loggings they submit, and to be sure of station identifications - if in doubt mark the log as presumed or tentative, or seek advice from your fellow hobbyists. Always record your DX sessions, and make an audio file (or other form of recording) available, without being asked, if you believe you have heard a UK First or other rare catch. This will protect your reputation as a DXers and demonstrate a commitment to maintaining the highest standards within the hobby.

# YAESU FT1000 FILTERS FOR THE AR-7030 RECEIVER

with Nick Button G4IRX

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## Introduction

I recently got hold of some Yaesu crystal filters at a very reasonable price. On further investigation it turned out that two of them were 455kHz crystal filters used in the FT-1000 series transceiver, part number YF-110SN. I was curious to know whether or not these could be used in the AR-7030 receiver as it claims to accept almost any 455kHz filter with an input/output impedance of 2k ohms.

## The Filters

The YF-110SN is one of several 455kHz filters available for the FT-1000. In the UK they are priced at GBP80, this is relatively cheap compared with similar filters for Icom and Kenwood radios. Unfortunately I have not been able to find a full technical specification for them but the following are known to be available:

- YF-110SN      2.0kHz      SSB narrow      Displays 1.9kHz on the AR-7030
- YF-110C        500Hz        CW
- YF-110CN      250Hz        CW narrow

The dimensions are (mm) 45(l) x 22(w) x 18(h). The pins are spaced 36.5mm between input and output and 6.5mm between signal and ground.

## Installation

This is the tricky part and assumes you are competent at soldering and minor PCB surgery!

The filters can be installed on the optional FL124 crystal filter PCB available from AOR UK Ltd. Unfortunately, although FL124 has PCB holes for various filter styles, the Yaesu filters are not one of those. This means that four extra holes have to be drilled to accommodate the filter. Two Yaesu filters can be fitted with the FL124 in its recommended position but the AR-7030's backup battery protrudes slightly and this will prevent fitting a third filter unless you move the FL-124's bracket.

If you follow the procedure below then this should be quite straightforward. It also assumes the FL124 board has been fitted as per AOR's instructions.

1. Remove Yaesu filter from its plug-in PCB. This is no longer required but you may want to save it in case you decide to return the filter to a FT-1000 at a later date.
2. Remove the FL124 PCB from the bracket in the AR-7030.
3. Lay the Yaesu filter in its desired position on the FL-124 PCB. Carefully measure and mark out the position of the four filter pins so that the signal input and output pins are closest to the existing signal tracks on the FL124. The spacing is 36.5mm between input and output and 6.5mm between input(or output) and ground.
4. Using a 1mm pcb drill carefully drill four holes in the marked positions.
5. At the holes where the signal input/output pins will fit, countersink the track side of the PCB with a 6mm drill to remove an area of copper around the pins.

6. At the holes where the ground pins will fit, clean some varnish away from the PCB to allow enough area for the pins to be soldered.
7. Fit Yaesu filter onto FL124 PCB. Hopefully the holes will line up!
8. Solder the ground pins at both ends.
9. Using fine insulated wire, connect the input and output pins to the input and output tracks on the FL124. Take care to ensure that there are no shorts to the ground track area on the FL124 PCB.
10. Re-fit FL124 to the AR-7030 as per the AOR installation instructions. Plug in the appropriate coaxial cables to the main PCB.
11. Run the AOR filter calibration routine. If all is well you should see your new filter appear in the filter menu!

## Conclusions

I hope this article is useful to AR-7030 owners out there and helps to expand the choice of filters for an extremely versatile and high performance receiver. If there is enough interest I may compile a database of filters that work successfully with the AR-7030 and make it available at a later date.

Many thanks to Richard Hillier and colleagues at AOR UK Ltd for supplying me with the FL124 very quickly and for all the help and excellent after-sales service they provide.

# JERSEY RADIO QUILTS MF

with John Williams

Jersey Radio has been instrumental in the co-ordination of many sea rescue incidents, including the MV Heron that ran onto the Paternosters, the yacht Marie Celia and more recently the high speed ferry St Malo that struck the Frouquie, off Corbière, on Easter Monday 1995.

Jersey Radio was an integral part of the Jersey Airport Department of Electronics (the Telecommunications Department until 1971) since its inception. It celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1997 when Sir Michael Wilkes, the then Lieut-Governor, unveiled a commemorative plaque at the station. Recently Jersey Radio broadcast on its MF frequency of 1659kHz for the very last time.

## The early years

The station started out in life in a radio shack built on Fort Regent's western ramparts. In those days maritime communication was almost exclusively in Morse Code and the radio officers were recruited from the ranks of Merchant Navy radio officers seeking jobs ashore. The station's call-sign was GUD. The use of Morse died out over the following decade and by 1960 the station had migrated entirely to HF and VHF radiotelephone.



A new radio station was built in the early 1950's, close to the original but now conforming to the high specification of a British Post Office coastal radio station. This had stunning views over St Helier Harbour and well out to sea from the south-east to Noirmont. The Officer-in-Charge during this initial period was Bert Duvey, succeeded by Don Clarke in the early 1960s. The development of the Fort Regent leisure centre required the demolition of this radio station and a new facility was built on the Victoria Pier in 1964 (the building presently occupied by the Company of Town Pilots).

This move also saw the Radio Officers take up the duties of Port Controllers, a move that failed when it was found that they could not do the two jobs at busy times or when they were engaged in emergency working. The Harbours Department quickly recruited a team of Port Controllers who doubled up with the Radio Officers while a new radio room was built on the site that is now the base of the present control tower.

## The 1970s

The early 1970s saw the emergence of a requirement for a coastguard presence on the south coast of the Island and it was deemed politically expedient to move the radio station once again. A tailor-made solution already existed in the form of the German range-finder station at Corbière. The Department of Electronics was tasked with converting this derelict structure into the station that has existed since 1974. Mr Clarke died in 1978 and was succeeded by George de Bourcier who remained Officer-in-Charge until 1982 when he retired. The Officer-in-Charge role became defunct when the post was exchanged for two part-time relief officers and the station came under direct management by the Senior Engineer of the department's Engineering Establishment (Derek Dale until 1983 when he was succeeded by Bill Harris who has occupied the role, now Manager of the Communications Services Group, to the present time).

## The 21<sup>st</sup> century

After 55 years the management of Jersey Radio, the marine radio station at Corbière, transferred from Jersey Airport's Department of Electronics to Jersey



Harbours. The move, which took effect on 1 January 2004, followed developments in the British Isles and on the Continent where the emphasis of maritime communications services has shifted to meet the heightened need for fully-integrated sea-rescue services that include strategic communications facilities such as those provided through Jersey Radio.

As well as providing a communications centre for maritime emergencies and sea rescues, the station acts as a vital link with all forms of shipping operating in the Channel Islands area, ranging from warships and ferries to fishing boats and pleasure craft.

It is now manned around the clock, 365 days of the year, by a team of five full-time and two relief radio officers. As well as maintaining a constant 'listening watch' on the distress frequencies, they also provide essential information such as weather forecasts and navigation warnings in addition to the link call service and reception of passage reports.

This latest development will enable Jersey Radio to continue to provide its well-established and respected services to commercial shipping and leisure sailors alike, while strengthening its role in Jersey Harbours' marine services and sea rescue strategy.

On Tuesday 4th May 2004 the operators of Jersey Radio moved to the SAR Operations Room at Maritime House, St Helier. From the above date all Medium frequency (MF) services were terminated. The main aerials, including the VHF DF service, will remain at Corbière and Fremont - their present positions.

# BFBS GURKHA RADIO

with John Williams

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## BFBS Radio Celebrates 60 Years



BFBS is proud to have been serving the British Forces and their families for six decades. We celebrated our Diamond Jubilee with some of the thousands of people who have worked in front of the microphone and behind the scenes since 1943.

However with the increasing numbers of Gurkha personnel working in the UK separate radio stations have been set up to provide them with suitable programming.

## Shorncliffe

Shorncliffe is the main station for the BFBS Gurkha Radio, which broadcasts its programmes for a more native language speaking audience worldwide. From November last year we have a two hour link with Kathmandu and from January 2004 a one hour link with Brunei.

Currently, BFBS Gurkha Radio UK, is broadcast live to Gurkhas in Shorncliffe, Bramcote, Catterick, Maidstone and Sandhurst, with Brecon set to go on air in 2004. The frequencies are as follows: Shorncliffe 1278 kHz ; Maidstone 1287 kHz; Bramcote and Sandhurst on 1134 kHz.

The main aim of Gurkha radio, is to establish a link with home for soldiers and their families and to help them feel more at home. We also interview the soldiers about life in Britain, sharing experiences in Nepal, Brunei and Britain. We broadcast fresh home news, current affairs, family favourites, interviews, traditional Nepalese programmes as well as patriotic, devotional and Hindi music. We run competitions, woman's programmes, children's programmes, requests and dedications, poetry recitals, story telling and religious programmes. We also do live phone-in programmes where families and soldiers serving in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Iraq can dedicate messages and songs to their loved ones. Recently we have started to broadcast live unit news, by the appointed BFBS representatives.



Going back to it's brief history, the trial of Gurkha radio in the UK was conducted from 5th September to 2nd October 1998, at Church Crookham in Hampshire under the initiation of Col APM Griffith, then Major, 2IC 1 RGR. Because of the overwhelming success of the trial, the station at Shorncliffe was officially opened by the Colonel Brigade of Gurkhas, Col WF Shuttlewood OBE on 20 November 2000.

The addresses of the stations are as follows:

BFBS Shorncliffe, Sir John Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe Folkestone, Kent CT20 3HJ.Reception reports signed by C. Sergeant Nageschangra Rai; BFBS Gurkha Radio, Gamecock Barracks, Bramcote, Nuneaton CV11 6QN; BFBS Gurkha Radio Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, Berks. GU15 4PU and BFBS Gurkha Radio, Invicta Park Barracks, Maidstone, Kent ME14 2NA.

Even if you can't receive Radio Gurkha there is no need to miss your favourite programme. BFBS Gurkha Radio is one of three channels broadcast live online, everyday. Check out <http://www.ssvc.com/bfbs/radio/>

# A LONGWAVE GOODBYE TO THE BBC

with Daily Telegraph Property Section

08/05/2004

Tuning in to The Archers on Radio 4 LW has long been an expatriate's precious link to Blighty. But how far south can you go, wonders James Mundy

It was destined to become one of our more memorable August weekends. We were driving back to Britain through France after a fortnight's break. As we came out of the south and towards the flatlands of the centre, my wife turned the dial of our car radio away from the psychotic babble of the French stations before alighting upon the words of a Radio 4 announcer. As he read the news, he informed us with typical BBC understatement that the Princess of Wales had been killed in a car crash. We pulled the car to the side of one of those squashy northern French fields and silently absorbed the news. It sounds impossibly, insensitively trite, but we were reassured: at least we had heard it on the BBC.



*How far can they go: actors recording episode of The Archers in 1954*

For the thousands of expatriates who have bought property in France, Radio 4 Long Wave has long been an essential link with the homes they have left behind. It serves a similar function to the expat cricket league in the Dordogne or the food parcels containing Marmite, Patum Peperium and pork pies that arrive from Blighty. The problem, however, is that it is almost impossible to find out in advance whether you will be able to receive Radio 4 LW before you arrive. Much will depend on the strength of signal and the distance from your property to the nearest transmitter. You can ask the neighbours, of course, but this being France the chances are that they will be French. And are they going to give a hoot about Ambridge's first gay kiss? Non, naturellement.

Strangely, the BBC is cagey on the subject of Radio 4's long wave transmissions. The Corporation publishes a lengthy document on radio abroad - mainly concentrating on how to obtain decent signals from the BBC World Service on short wave - but it contains very little detail about long wave's range. The document grudgingly accepts that Radio 4 LW can be heard in some parts of France, but warns that reception is subject to interference from local stations offering a much more powerful signal. Heavens! Nicholas Parsons drowned out by Johnny Hallyday.

A po-faced spokeswoman for Radio 4 told us that on no account would the BBC's technical team be able to help compile a reception map for the use of Daily Telegraph readers thinking of buying a house in France. "Our experts say that they can only answer questions about reception within the UK as this is the area in which the BBC broadcasts." In practice, however, we know that it is

possible to hear Radio 4 LW in huge swathes of northern and western France. And, after talking to various technicians and experts within the broadcasting industry, the Telegraph has drawn up its own map, showing that there is good coverage through Brittany, north and south Normandy, Picardie, Pas de Calais, Ile de France, Pays de la Loire and Centre. Coverage becomes more patchy in Champagne Ardenne, northern Burgundy and Poitou. All of this, however, is dependent on atmospheric and equipment used.

Londoners Graham and Jill Warren, who own a holiday gîte on the Granite Coast in Brittany, specifically advertise the fact that Archers fans who rent their property can listen to Radio 4 on long wave. Furthermore, many of the websites aimed at expatriate homeowners feature lengthy exchanges about how they might boost the LW signal: hooking radio sets up to a TV aerial can sometimes do the trick, as can investing in a bi-polar aerial. The message overall is that if you are in the south - apart from perhaps some bits of the south-west - you might as well forget about LW reception.

One reason for the BBC's reticence to discuss long wave in Europe may be that the corporation's bean-counters aren't keen on expatriates benefiting from the BBC's output without paying the licence fee, part of which goes towards covering the cost of analogue transmitters based in Britain. "They don't regard European listeners as their main priority," says Jocelyn Hay, of the radio pressure group Voice of the Listener and Viewer. "That was clear when Radio 4 was split between long wave and FM a few years ago. We were inundated with complaints, but it was obvious that the BBC did not regard expatriates as their prime focus of responsibility."

And let's not forget that the BBC has another agenda. It has made a huge investment in the nascent digital radio network it offers to all listeners - wherever they are - via the internet. Against these, humble long wave is beginning to seem increasingly antediluvian.

And while digital radio does offer everyone, including expatriates, the chance to listen to all BBC stations - not just Radio 4 - you will have to invest in a new radio. The internet, too, has its drawbacks. It is just not the same listening experience and, besides, how can you listen in the bath? (There is no better way to enjoy The Archers than with a wireless perched by the taps.) Nor is it much use if you're soaking up the sun on your brand new decking.

What's more, there is the expense involved in maintaining a connection. Even though a broadband connection in France costs about £15 a month, about half what it costs in the UK, it is still an expensive way of listening to the radio. And if you live in a really remote area, you may have problems signing up. Only one quarter of the country so far is ready for broadband access.

Another alternative if you are having problems with dear old long wave - and many expatriates simply can't live without the BBC in France - is to consider satellite. Many expatriates choose to install ones that will give you access to the full range of BBC radio and TV stations through the Astra satellite. This will incur a significant start-up cost (say, £400-£500 for installation) and subscription fees, but at least you will be able to listen to what you want, when you want.

The only real drawback is that your beautiful Provençal retreat will end up sporting a satellite dish. And do you really want that kind of reminder of home? For many expatriates - at least the older ones who arrived in France before the advent of cheap flights and endless television programmes about how easy it was to obtain a better life - Radio 4 LW is a gentle reminder of the old order: petanque in the town square, locals who really didn't speak English, and listening to Just a Minute immediately before what would almost certainly be referred to as a jolly decent lunch. Sacré bleu! It may not be long before the service goes the same way as the Onion Johnnies.



# EARLY BBC TRANSMITTERS

with Clive McCarthy

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*This is the first section of a piece of research being conducted by Clive McCarthy. Clive is attempting to compile the accurate history of BBC A.M. Transmitting Stations (MW & LW). I've included this section, which is believed to be pretty accurate, partly for its own sake and partly to see if anyone has more accurate or additional information. This covers the period prior to 1930.*

## Introduction

The British Broadcasting Company, under the chairmanship of Lord Gainford, was formed in October 1922 to set up a broadcasting system as outlined in a plan sanctioned by the Postmaster General in May 1922. This allowed for eight areas of Britain to have a local transmitter, of power 1.5 kW. From this original scheme, the BBC developed the network of high power stations that became so familiar.

## 1922 to 1925

Eight stations established, having an aerial power of about 1 kW, in main cities. Each city provided programmes from its own studio. Music quality land lines didn't exist at this time, but presumably speech programmes, such as news from London, could be conveyed on the trunk telephone circuits which came in from May 1923.

### Main stations

Tues. November 14th 1922 :	2LO LONDON (Marconi House) on 369* metres.
Wed. November 15th 1922 :	5IT BIRMINGHAM on 420* metres.
Wed. November 15th 1922 :	2ZY MANCHESTER on 385* metres.
Sun. December 24th 1922 :	5NO NEWCASTLE-upon-TYNE
Tues. February 13th 1923 :	5WA CARDIFF
Tues. March 6th 1923 :	5SC GLASGOW
Wed. October 10th 1923 :	2BD ABERDEEN
Wed. October 17th 1923 :	6BM BOURNEMOUTH (originally to be Plymouth)

The Radio Times wasn't published until September 1923, so the wavelengths of the initial services aren't known. The wavelengths shown thus \* are as given in Wireless World November 1922. (Broadcasting Jubilee article).

Several areas of large population were unable to receive a satisfactory signal on a crystal set, and additional stations were needed. However, it was considered uneconomic to also provide each with its own studio. Therefore eleven relay stations were constructed, receiving programmes from the main city studio via telephone circuits. The power of each station was restricted to 200 W ( aerial power 120 W).

### Relay Stations

Fri. November 16th 1923 :	6FL SHEFFIELD
Fri. March 28th 1924 :	5PY PLYMOUTH
Thur. May 1st 1924 :	2EH EDINBURGH
Wed. June 11th 1924:	6LV LIVERPOOL
Tues. July 8th 1924:	2LS LEEDS/ 2LS BRADFORD
Fri. August 15th 1924 :	6KH HULL
Tues. September 16th 1924 :	5NG NOTTINGHAM

Sun. November 9th 1924 : 2DE DUNDEE  
 Fri. November 21st 1924 : 6ST STOKE-on-TRENT  
 Fri. December 12th 1924 : 5SX SWANSEA

**Main Station**

Sun. September 14th 1924 : 2BE BELFAST

The wavelengths of the stations were chosen to minimise mutual interference. However, listeners complained and the wavelengths were changed from their initial values to improve the service. Listed below are the wavelengths given in the Radio Times at 1924 of the established stations, with the wavelengths of the relay stations, (and Belfast main), as they opened from November 1923.

Station	May 1924	Aug 1924	Nov 1924	Dec 1924
2LO London	365 m	365 m	365 m	365 m
5IT Birmingham	475 m	475 m	475 m	475 m
2ZY Manchester	375 m	375 m	375 m	375 m
5NO Newcastle	400 m	400 m	400 m	400 m
5WA Cardiff	351 m	351 m	351 m	351 m
5SC Glasgow	420 m	420 m	420 m	420 m
2BD Aberdeen	495 m	495 m	495 m	495 m
6BM Bournemouth	385 m	385 m	385 m	385 m
6FL Sheffield	303 m	301 m	301 m	301 m
5PY Plymouth	330 m	335 m		338 m
2EH Edinburgh	325 m		328 m	328 m
6LV Liverpool	318 m (June)	315 m	315 m	315 m
2LS Leeds	346 m (July)	346 m	346 m	346 m
2LS Bradford	310 m (July)	310 m	310 m	310 m
6KH Hull		320 m	335 m	335 m
2BE Belfast			435 m (Sept)	435 m
5NG Nottingham			340 m (Sept)	322 m
2DE Dundee			331 m	331 m
6ST Stoke			306 m	306 m
5SX Swansea			318 m (Dec)	485 m

**Long Wave Station**

With each medium wave BBC station on a separate frequency, it was obvious that with the multiplicity of transmitters in the rest of Europe, further expansion using low power stations would invite interference especially after dark. There was no overall European frequency plan at this time. The 300 m to 500 m band was used by many stations. As an experiment, the BBC decided to use a single high power transmitter in the long wave band. This would hopefully cover rural districts, not satisfactorily covered by the local stations of lower power. The Marconi company at Chelmsford established the first British station, 5XX with 15 kW aerial power.

Mon. July 21st 1924 : 5XX CHELMSFORD on 1600 m.

Initially the programming was experimental, but later became known as 5XX High Power programme.

Sun. December 28th 1924 : 5XX alternative programme offered.

With 5XX giving promising results, the BBC constructed its own long wave station at Daventry in Northamptonshire, but with an aerial power of 25kW. Opened in 1925.

Mon. July 27th 1925 : 5XX DAVENTRY on 1600 m (Chelmsford experimental closed)

Mon. April 6th 1925 : 2LO London Transmitter moved to Oxford Street (Selfridges) Power 2 kW

## International Planning: 1925 onwards

In March 1925, a preliminary conference in London, was held to consider the formation of an International Union, with the task, among other things, of regulating the frequencies used by each European country. A Technical Committee, under the Presidency of P.P. Eckersley (BBC Chief Engineer 1923-29), studied this matter.

The international meeting resulted in the first frequency plan for Europe. This was the Geneva Plan and accepted by most of Europe. Its success required each transmitter to have a carrier frequency held to close limits. This required the construction, calibration and distribution of many wavemeters to each country to ensure this. The implementation of the Plan was delayed by this, but it officially came into force in November 1926. The BBC got an allocation of 9 exclusive MF + 1LF frequencies (inc. National Common Frequency 1040 kHz) and the use of International Common Frequencies 1010 kHz and 1020 kHz for low power use. The frequencies were multiples of 10 kHz. The NCF of 1040 kHz was used for most relay stations and required the use of high stability drive units.

The BBC foreign relay station, (set up in 1924 at Keston in Kent), was equipped to check frequencies of transmissions. Later this station was superseded by one at Tatsfield in Surrey around 1929.

### Geneva Plan effective Sunday November 14th 1926.

	<u>Pre-Geneva</u>	<u>Post-Geneva</u>
2LO London	365 m	361.4 m 830 kHz
5IT Birmingham	479 m	491.8 m 610 kHz
2ZY Manchester	378 m	384.6 m 780 kHz
5NO Newcastle	404 m	312.5 m 960 kHz
5WA Cardiff	353 m	353 m 850 kHz
5SC Glasgow	422 m	405.4 m 740 kHz
2BD Aberdeen	495 m	491.8 m 610 kHz
6BM Bournemouth	386 m	306.1 m 980 kHz
2BE Belfast	439 m	326.1 m 920 kHz
6FL Sheffield	306 m	288.5 m 1040 kHz
5PY Plymouth	338 m	288.5 m 1040 kHz
2EH Edinburgh	328 m	288.5 m 1040 kHz
6LV Liverpool	331 m	288.5 m 1040 kHz
2LS Leeds	321 m	297 m 1010 kHz
2LS Bradford	310 m	294.1 m 1020 kHz
6KH Hull	440 m	288.5 m 1040 kHz
5NG Nottingham	326 m	288.5 m 1040 kHz
2DE Dundee	315 m	288.5 m 1040 kHz
6ST Stoke	301 m	288.5 m 1040 kHz
5SX Swansea	482 m	288.5 m 1040 kHz
5XX Daventry	1600 m	1600 m

After the Plan became operational, it was found that mutual interference required some amendments to the allocations, and the use of other International Common Frequencies (ICF), was found to improve reception. (Aberdeen and Birmingham shared 610 kHz). Contemporary literature refers to International Common Wavelengths (ICW) rather than Frequencies (ICF).

### Dec 1926

2BD Aberdeen	500 m 600kHz (Int Com Wave ICW)
6BM Bournemouth	326.1 m 920 kHz (was Belfast)

2BE Belfast	306.1 m 980 kHz (was Bournemouth)
6FL Sheffield	272.7 m 1100 kHz (ICW)
5PY Plymouth	400 m 750 kHz (ICW)
6LV Liverpool	297 m 1010 kHz (ICW)
2LS Leeds	277.8 m 1080 kHz (ICW)
2LS Bradford	254.2 m 1180 kHz (ICW)
5NG Nottingham	275.2 m 1090 kHz (ICW)

Further changes in the next month.

### Jan 1927

5IT Birmingham	326.1 m 920 kHz (was Burnemouth)
6BM Bournemouth	491.8 m 610 kHz (was Birmingham)
2LS Bradford	252.1 m 1190 kHz (ICW)
6KH Hull	294 m 1020 kHz (ICW)
6ST Stoke	294 m 1020 kHz (ICW)
5SX Swansea	294 m 1020 kHz (ICW)

The Radio Times up to now, had only listed station wavelengths, but from Sunday July 3rd 1927, the frequencies were shown. The 5XX Daventry station was now shown as a frequency of 187 kHz (1604.3 m), rather than the nominal wavelength of 1600 m. Some sources show 5XX on 187.5 kHz, that is 1600 m in wavelength.

It became clear to the British Broadcasting Company that with only 9 exclusive MF frequencies (and 1 long wave LF), it wouldn't be possible to construct more and more low power stations in order to serve the less populated areas of Britain and to provide an alternative programme. There were several schemes considered for going forward. One suggested using very few stations centrally placed, with hundreds of kilowatts of power each. This would have a very high field strength near to the transmitter, with possible wipe-out of other stations when unsophisticated receivers used. However, the use of one wavelength per programme meant that several alternative programmes could be possible. The so-called Regional Scheme finally adopted, was to have five regional stations of two wavelengths each, and power around 30 kW each. This uses the ten exclusive frequencies allocated to the United Kingdom. (Synchronised working of several stations on the same frequency, later however, meant that an alternative national programme didn't need to use all different frequencies). Valve receivers with more selectivity and sensitivity, would become popular, and so the shortcomings of crystal set reception wouldn't determine future operation.

### The Corporation is formed

On Saturday January 1st 1927, the British Broadcasting Corporation, under the chairmanship of the 6th Earl of Clarendon, replaced the Company.

In order to provide experience of high power medium wave coverage, the Post Office approved the erection of an high power station 5GB at Daventry, on a frequency of 610 kHz (ex 6BM Bournemouth) and aerial power of 30 kW. The programmes were known as Daventry Experimental. The 5IT Birmingham Station (Summer Lane) was closed down, and the 6BM Bournemouth Station took over its frequency of 920 kHz.

Sunday August 21st 1927. DAVENTRY EXPERIMENTAL - 5GB 610 kHz 30kW

Stations operating at this time are listed below.

	<u>Pre 5GB</u>	<u>Post 5GB</u>
2LO London	830 kHz	830 kHz 3kW
5GB Daventry		610 kHz 30 kW

(Experimental)			
5IT Birmingham	920 kHz	closed	
2ZY Manchester	780 kHz	780 kHz	1.5 kW
5NO Newcastle	960 kHz	960 kHz	1.5 kW
5WA Cardiff	850 kHz	850 kHz	1.5 kW
5SC Glasgow	740 kHz	740 kHz	1.5 kW
2BD Aberdeen	600 kHz	600 kHz	1.5 kW
6BM Bournemouth	610 kHz	920 kHz	1.5 kW
2BE Belfast	980 kHz	980 kHz	1.5 kW
6FL Sheffield	1100 kHz	1100 kHz	0.2 kW
5PY Plymouth	750 kHz	750 kHz	0.2 kW
2EH Edinburgh	1040 kHz	1040 kHz	0.2 kW
6LV Liverpool	1010 kHz	1010 kHz	0.2 kW
2LS Leeds	1080 kHz	1080 kHz	0.2 kW
2LS Bradford	1190 kHz	1190 kHz	0.2 kW
6KH Hull	1020 kHz	1020 kHz	0.2 kW
5NG Nottingham	1090 kHz	1090 kHz	0.2 kW
2DE Dundee	1020 kHz	1020 kHz	0.2 kW
6ST Stoke	1020 kHz	1020 kHz	0.2 kW
5SX Swansea	1020 kHz	1020 kHz	0.2 kW
5XX Daventry	187 kHz	187 kHz	25 kW

Daventry 5GB radiated much material from the Birmingham studio, and some from London. It was designed to contrast the “High Power” programme (London) radiated from Daventry 5XX. Hence in this respect, Daventry became the forerunner of the “Twin-Transmitters”, radiating alternative programmes; although at the beginning 5GB was considered experimental.

In early 1925, the wavelengths of the continental stations varied greatly and very long waves were in use. e.g. Koenigwusterhausen (Germany) was on 4000 m; Eiffel Tower (France) was on 2600 m. In 1927, the International Radio Telegraphic Convention held in Washington, allotted the band 200-545 metres and 1340-1875 metres for broadcasting use. The Prague Plan (1929) did, however, conditionally permit stations in the range 545 metres to 1340 metres, provided no interference was caused.

With the reduction in wavelengths available to broadcasters after the Washington Convention in 1927, the Geneva Plan, based on transmissions in 1925, had to be updated to cope with less available wavelengths and yet fit in more countries wanting to broadcast in Europe. To get agreement, established broadcasters had to give up some wavelengths and accept others.

The Brussels Plan was the result and took effect in January 1929.

The separation between MF stations is now a multiples of 9 kHz up to 1000 kHz (300 metres), and 10 kHz separation above, rather than a uniform 10 kHz as in the Geneva Plan. This 9 kHz multiple spacing remains today. (USA and Canada use 10 kHz multiples). Interestingly, the Radio Times article

(Vol. 21 No.274 Dec 28, 1928) uses the term “kilohertz”, whereas the programme pages gives the station frequencies in kc.

The 5XX Long Wave transmitter changed its frequency on Armistice Day 1928 whilst the BBC medium wave stations changed in January 1929.

Sun. November 11th 1928 : 5XX Daventry from 187 kHz to 192 kHz (1562.5 m)

## **Brussels Plan effective Sunday January 13th 1929**

	<u>Pre-Brussels</u>	<u>Post-Brussels</u>
2LO London	830 kHz	838 kHz
5GB Daventry Exp	610 kHz	622 kHz
2ZY Manchester	780 kHz	793 kHz
5NO Newcastle	960 kHz	1230 kHz
5WA Cardiff	850 kHz	928 kHz
5SC Glasgow	740 kHz	748 kHz
2BD Aberdeen	600 kHz	964 kHz
6BM Bournemouth	920 kHz	1040 kHz (Nat Common Freq)
2BE Belfast	980 kHz	991 kHz
6FL Sheffield (R)		1040 kHz*
5PY Plymouth (R)	750 kHz	757 kHz (1040 kHz June 2 1929)
2EH Edinburgh (R)	1040 kHz	1040 kHz
6LV Liverpool (R)		1040 kHz*
2LS Leeds (R)		1160 kHz
2LS Bradford (R)		1020 kHz
6KH Hull (R)		1040 kHz*
5NG Nottingham (R)		
2DE Dundee (R)		1040 kHz*
6ST Stoke (R)		1040 kHz*
5SX Swansea (R)	1020 kHz	1020 kHz (1040 kHz May 19 1929)
5XX Daventry	192 kHz	192 kHz

Relay stations (R) with frequencies shown as 1040 kHz\* didn't transfer immediately to the new National Common Frequency of 1040 kHz, until single working frequency equipment had been installed. This enabled the carrier frequency of each relay to be kept very close to each other to reduce the effects of the interference at the extremes of the service area.. The relays may also have had to transmit the same programme when interference was possible.

The Radio Times Southern Edition no longer listed some Northern Relay Stations from Saturday June 16th 1928; their day to day frequencies then unavailable to me. The Nottingham Relay is not mentioned after 1928, so it may have closed due to the high power Daventry 5GB station providing adequate service in this area.

The Bournemouth 6BM Station now used the National Common Wave, as per Relay Stations.

### **The Prague Plan**

The Geneva and Brussels Plans, were a result of the Technical Committee of the Union Internationale de Radiodiffusion. The Union represented about 80% of European stations when the 1926 Geneva Plan was agreed to, and the Brussels Plan of 1928 evolved from this to admit more countries and stations. However, there was no legal obligation on the part of governments to adhere to the plans as the Union was only formed by broadcasters interested in mutual cooperation.

The Czecho-Slovakian Government suggested a conference to remedy this. The Prague Conference opened in April 4th 1929 with a meeting of all interested governments who sent their delegations of P.T.T. or Post Office officials.

On April 13th 1929, representatives of 27 European administrations signed the Protocol, (eight abstained), to agree to the partition of wavelengths as established. Thus the plan included most European broadcasting authorities and was required to be binding on the part of each station. The Plan became effective June 30th 1929. As in the Brussels Plan, there is 9 kHz separation on M.F. but now extended up to 1400 kHz with 10 kHz separation above this. Some U.S.S.R. stations were offset by 4.5 kHz. The BBC was again allocated 9 exclusive MW frequencies and 1 LW frequency.

## Prague Plan effective Sunday June 30th 1929

	Pre Prague	Post Prague
2LO London	838 kHz	842 kHz (356.3 m)
5GB Daventry Exp	622 kHz	626 kHz (479.2 m)*
2ZY Manchester	793 kHz	797 kHz (376.4 m)*
5NO Newcastle	1230 kHz	1148 kHz (261.3 m)
5WA Cardiff	928 kHz	968 kHz (309.9 m)
5SC Glasgow	748 kHz	752 kHz (398.9 m)*
2BD Aberdeen	964 kHz	995 kHz (301.5 m)
6BM Bournemouth	1040 kHz	1040 kHz (288.5 m) (Nat Com Freq)
2BE Belfast	991 kHz	1238 kHz (242.3 m)
6FL Sheffield (R)	1040 kHz	1040 kHz (288.5 m)
5PY Plymouth (R)	1040 kHz	1040 kHz (288.5 m)
2EH Edinburgh (R)	1040 kHz	1040 kHz (288.5 m)
6LV Liverpool (R)	1040 kHz	1040 kHz (288.5 m)
2LS Leeds (R)	1160 kHz	1500 kHz (200 m) (Not exclusive)
2LS Bradford (R)	1020 kHz	1040 kHz (288.5 m)
6KH Hull (R)	1040 kHz	1040 kHz (288.5 m)
2DE Dundee (R)	1040 kHz	1040 kHz (288.5 m)
6ST Stoke (R)	1040 kHz	1040 kHz (288.5 m)
5SX Swansea (R)	1040 kHz	1040 kHz (288.5 m)
5XX Daventry	192 kHz	193 kHz (1554.4 m)

\*The exclusive frequencies in the plan are not necessarily required to be used by the allocated transmitter, as by definition, it doesn't interfere directly with another country. The frequencies allocated to Daventry 5GB, Manchester and Glasgow were originally intended by the BBC to be 752 kHz, 626 kHz and 797 kHz respectively.

However, the BBC didn't make the change until April 12th 1931, and the actual frequencies used after June 30th for these stations, are close to their former Pre-Prague values as shown above. The Leeds frequency of 1500 kHz is a free one and not used by others. The shorter wavelength is suited to a local low power service. International Common Waves are shared among countries for low power stations.

### London Regional Station - Brookmans Park

This was the first twin-wave station housed in one building. The Brookmans Park estate in Hertfordshire, comprised a flat stretch of land beside the Great North Road, near to a high quality P.O. music circuit. It had to be close enough to central London, (where the Oxford Street transmitter was situated), so that insensitive receivers were still satisfactory. The aerials for the two programme services were each supported on a pair of 200 foot self-supporting lattice towers. Air Ministry regulations didn't permit higher towers. (In 1946 a mast radiator on 877 kHz was added). The longer wavelength service to be radiated with a power of 30 kW.

Mon. October 21st 1929 : 2LO - BROOKMANS PARK 842 kHz 30 kW (Oxford Street Selfridges station closed)

After a few months of single programme working, with time for some readjustment to unselective receivers, the BBC introduced the alternative programme on the second transmitter working on 1148 kHz, (used by Newcastle in the Prague Plan). Simple crystal sets near to the transmitter, probably had difficulty separating the two stations easily. Just before the Oxford Street transmitter closed, the Baird 30 line television system was radiated from here, and continued to do so after, from Brookmans Park.

# NORTH AMERICAN NEWS

✉ 20 Ryehill Park, Smithfield, Carlisle CA6 6BH

with Barry Davies

e-mail: na-news@mwcircle.org

Welcome to another round up of what's been happening on the North America AM dial. My grateful thanks to the organisations which provide the news. Thanks this month to: - Radio News and Notes, IRCA, DX-midAMerica, NRC, 100000watts.com, Upper Midwest Broadcasting and North East Radio Watch,

- 970 CBZ** Fredericton NB. This CBC station has now been replaced by the new CBZF 99.5 FM. The AM station closed on June 22<sup>nd</sup>. 2004. CBZ had served Fredericton for some 40 years.
- 1190 WLIB** NYC NY. This station is now an affiliate of the Air America talk network. Caribbean programming is still aired between midnight and 5 am New York time. The owners had WOWO's 50,000 watt night signal reduced to allow WLIB to increase its night power to 30,000 watts. WLIB's key reason was to allow their **local** programming to get out better! **Stop Press**. Rumours abound that the Air America network is having some financial problems!
- 1330 WLOL** Minneapolis MN. New call letters here. (ex WMNN) As reported in February NAN this news station has now flipped to EWTN Catholic religion.
- 1390 WGRB** Chicago IL. New calls for this gospel music station. "**G**ospel **R**adio **B**lessed" (ex WGCI)
- 1400 WFLL** Fort Lauderdale FL. Format change from business talk to sports from the **S**porting **N**ews **R**adio network. The station slogan is "1400 The Fan."
- 1490 CFPS** Port Elgin ON. This oldies station has applied for an FM licence.
- 1490 CKEN** Kentville NS. This pop music station has been authorised to move to FM.
- 1620 KBLI** Blackfoot ID. Format flips from talk and joins the ESPN sports network
- 1630 KKGM** Fort Worth TX. This one is back on air with an EE Southern Gospel format. This news from OM Mike Beu.
- 1650 KCNZ** Cedar Falls IA. Call letters changed. (ex KDNZ) Format still talk & sport with CBS news at :00.

**Summary of AM to FM switchers.** The following Canadian stations have left the AM band in the past 12 months or so: - 580 CKY Winnipeg MB. 580 CJFX Antigonish NS. 630 CJET Smith Falls ON. 640 CFOB Fort Frances ON. 840 CJXX Grand Prairie AB. 970 CBZ Fredericton NB. 1170 CKGY Red Deer AB. 1220 CJOC Lethbridge AB. 1360 CKBC Bathurst NB. (DX-midAMerica silent listing.)

Truckers love it, salesmen love it but traditional radio stations hate it! More drivers are getting more stations on their radio dials via **Satellite Radio**. The big plus is that you can drive from Portland ME to Portland OR and listen to your favourite music format without ever needing to retune your radio dial! (Lansing State Journal)



That just about clears my "In Tray" for the moment so I'll sign off with best wishes for some good DX all around The Circle.

Barry



# CENTRAL AMERICAN NEWS

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with Tore Larsson

## Haiti

### Haiti radio stations return to airwaves

Targeted for years by supporters of ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, private radio stations in Haiti are slowly returning to the air. Stevenson Jacobs, Associated Press Writer via Dino Bloise via Mike Cooper, DXLD

## México

### THREE TIJUANA-AREA AM STATIONS ARE CHANGING FREQUENCIES

The reason for the changes is that the FCC and the SCT (Mexico's FCC) have reached an agreement on how interference from Mr. Bonilla's three AM stations is to be resolved. CGC's consulting office has seen copies of the actual SCT authorizations, so here, authoritatively, is what is going on with respect to the Bonilla frequencies and power levels:

XEKT from 560 to 1700 kHz, 10 kW fulltime ( WRTH 2004 shows 1600kHz.)

XESS from 780 to 620 kHz, 5 kW fulltime

XESDD from 920 to 1030 kHz, 5 kW fulltime

(IRCA's Dennis Gibson)

With all the Tijuana radio news, don't forget that XEMO (AM), 860 kHz, has reportedly moved its site and increased its power, and that there is some controversy about those changes as well.

CGC Communicator via Fred Vobbe, NRC-AM via DXLD

540 XESURF Oldies 540, Tijuana, ex "The Surf"

IRCA Soft DX Monitor

1470 XERCN R Hispania, Tijuana, ex R. Única

Chris Knight, NRC

## Panamá

Our member HM Hasse Mattisson made a business trip to Panamá City some time ago and has supplied with some clippings from the Panamá City phone book. Below follow some pieces of information from these clippings:

650 HOS22 R Mía, Panamá. Web: www.radiomia.com, Email: mia@sinfo.net

710 HOQ51 KW Continente, Panamá. Web: www.kwcontinente.com Email: kwcontinente@cableonda.net

740 HOR44 La Exitosa de Chorrera, address: Av. Las Américas, La Chorrera

760 HOXO LV del Istmo, Panamá Email: atrd@panama.c-com.net

1060 HOJ60 R Voz de Panamá, Panamá "La Autentica". Email: vozdepanama@hotmail.com

1160 HOWK R Metrópolis, Panamá. Email: radiometropolis@hotmail.com

1470 HO.. R La Primerísima, Panamá. Email: rlprimerisima@latinol.com

1510 HOA95 Hosanna Radio, Panamá. Address: Edificio Rapiventa, Piso 1, Calle Erick del Valle, El Cangrejo, Panamá. Email: hosannaradioytv@hotmail.com

1570 HOE35 LV del Trópico, Colón, address: Calle 7, Av. Del Frente. Colón.

Hasse Mattisson, ARC

1470 HO.. La Primerísima, Panamá is heard with "La Voz de China"-program.

Björn Malm, ARC

## Puerto Rico

660 W... Jobs U4 0.25/0.25 kW, a new facility according to FCC NRC DX News 12.4.2004

1490 WDEP Ponce is heard in Finland with ID "La Isla" Tuomas Talka, Timo Reiniluoto, Dxclusive

1660 W... Mayagüez applies for U1 5/0.185 kW. Possibly a relay of WGIT? NRC DX News 12.4.2004

1660 W... Ponce applies for U1 5/0.185 kW. Possibly a relay of WGIT? NRC DX News 12.4.2004

## US Virgin Islands

1620 WDHP Frederiksted, USVI is heard with Radio Martí program

Various sources

# SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS

✉ Kirkåsveien 15, NO-1850 Mysen, Norway

with Tore B. Vik

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## Argentina

- 670 LU9 R. Mar del Plata – ex LRI209 (Nº 81 - the station number refers to WRTH 2004) Nestor Rubio in ConDig
- 1030 LS10 R. del Plata, Buenos Aires (76) – 100 kW ConDig
- 1270 LS11 R. Provincia de Buenos Aires (104) – Web: [www.radioprovinciaba.com.ar](http://www.radioprovinciaba.com.ar) Slaen in ConDig
- 1280 R. Eco Porteña, Capital Federal (227) – ex 1530 Cornachioni/Zamora in ConDig
- 1490 R. Vida AM, Mar del Plata (223) - ☎ +54 223 482 8617 Nestor Rubio in ConDig
- 1530 R. Renacer, Capital Federal Cornachioni/Zamora in ConDig
- 1550 R. Tiempo AM, Mar del Plata (301) – reported inactive Nestor Rubio in ConDig
- 1620 R. Esmeralda, Capital Federal Cornachioni/Zamora in ConDig

## Brazil

- 660 ZYK319 R. Canção Nova, Vacaria (RS17) – ex. R. Esmeralda CRU
- 810 ZYK732 R. Canção Nova, São José do Rio Preto, SP (SP51) – ex. R. Centro-América CRU
- 870 ZYJ784 R. São Francisco AM (SC96) – Web: [www.bueri.com.br](http://www.bueri.com.br) – e-mail: [bueri@saofranciscodosul.com.br](mailto:bueri@saofranciscodosul.com.br)  
☎ +55 47 444 2235/2555 - 📠 +55 47 444 2900 Rubens in ConDig
- 1020 ZYJ484 R. Santíssimo Salvador (RJ42) – ex. R. A.Notícia AM - 📠 Rua Tenente Coronel Cardoso 359,  
Centro, 28013-460 Campos dos Goitacazes, RJ CRU
- 1060 R. Gazeta AM (SC103 – CP) - 📠 Rua Santos Saraiva 1098, 88070-101 Florianópolis  
Claudio R .Moraes
- 1260 ZYJ740 R. Blumenau AM (SC46) - 📠 Empresa Blumenauense de Comunicação Ltd., Rua Indaial 208,  
89012-060 Blumenau, SC - ☎ 📠 +55 47 340 1260 – Web: [www.radioblumau.com.br](http://www.radioblumau.com.br) – e-mail:  
[radioblu@bnu.nutecnet.com.br](mailto:radioblu@bnu.nutecnet.com.br) Rubens Ferraz Pedroso in ConDig
- 1440 ZYH285 R. IPB Novo Tempo, Manaus (AM13) – ex R. Baré A. Marques de Azevedo
- 1500 ZYK733 R. Nova Uni AM, 1/0,25 (SP211) (ex R.A-B Guarulhos) – adr.: Rua Benedito Rodrigues de Freitas  
95 – Centro, 07094-000 Guarulhos A. Marques de Azevedo
- 1540 ZYL226 R. Clube (MG112) – 📠 Caixa Postal 123, 36400-000 Conselheiro Lafaiete, MG Grimm in ConDig
- 1570 ZYK667 R. Socorro (SP207) - 📠 Rua Dr.Vicente D’Anna 473, 13960-000 Socorro, SP Lopez in ConDig

## Colombia (ed: TL)

The Dominican Fathers have begun broadcasting Radio María Colombia over their AM station at the Shrine of Nuestra Señora de Chiquinquirá HJGD 1530 AM today. Nuestra Señora de Chiquinquirá (pronounced *Chee-keen-kee-RAH*) is the patron of Colombia and the Shrine, “en el corazón de Colombia,” is the National Shrine. HJGD La Emisora Reina de Colombia 1530 AM operates with 5,000 watts fulltime. Padre Germán Acosta, the founder and director of Radio María Colombia and the founder of Radio María Nueva York and Radio María Houston, made the announcement this morning live over the Latin American Radio María network program “Agenda Eclesial Iberoamericana.” Radio María Colombia is in the middle of a three-day fund-raising marathon.

HJGD will be the eighth full-time station of Radio María Colombia; in addition, there are 13 community FM stations across Colombia that hook up with RMC during certain hours of the day and night. Apparently the Shrine’s FM station on 92.6 FM will be programmed separately. The shrine website is linked to the Dominican Order in Colombia. Web: [www.opcolombia.org/santuario/](http://www.opcolombia.org/santuario/) CRU May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2004  
(Ed’s note: In 2002 the station changed frequency from 1530 to 870 kHz. Still there or a move back to 1530?)

## Ecuador (ed: TL)

- 1590 HCRZ1 R Mensaje, 📠 Av. Natalia Jarrín 2-77 y Vivar, Cayambe. ☎ +593 2 2360516.  
e-mail: [rmensaje@interactive.net.ec](mailto:rmensaje@interactive.net.ec). Dir: Lic. Carlos Julio Cisneros. Björn Malm, ARC

## Paraguay

- 1330 ZP4 R. Chaco Boreal – dir.: Sr. Ángel Cano Albandoa - 📠 Avs. Pettrossi c/Paí Pérez, Asunción - ☎  
+595 21 491 529 📠 +595 21 250 – e-mail: [mensajes@paraguayos.co.py](mailto:mensajes@paraguayos.co.py) Adán Mur

# WORLD NEWS

[Europe, Asia, Africa] 16, Whitmore Ct, Little London, Silverstone, Northants, NN12 8UP  
with Jeff Weston e-mail: world-news@mwcircle.org ☎ 01327 858472

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## Albania

1215 [rather 1214.85 ... .9 kHz] TX on at about 0530, content switches suddenly to DW Albanian service at about 0543 UT, continues until 05.59:30 UT, then after 15 seconds switches to CRI English service 0600-0800 UTC, S=9-10 diodes on Sony ICF 2010 rx. (*Wolfgang Bueschel-Italy, May 25, 2004*).

## Azores

During a stay in The Azores in March I did not hear AFRTS on 1503, so this station may be inactive on medium wave (*Dan Olssen, ARC MV-Eko 17 May 2004*).

## Ethiopia

RIZ-Transmitters Co has signed a contract with Ethiopian Television Agency for supply, installation supervision, testing and commissioning of 2 x 100 kW MW broadcasting transmitters and associated equipment for the Geja Dera station (*BCDX #670 Feb. 2004, via ARC MV-Eko*).

## Finland

Here is the latest of the radio ship St. Paul. Estimated arrival at the pier of Korrvik Mariehamn, Åland, Finland is Monday 14 of June at 0200 local time. Be there and meet them. License holder is Roy Sandgren, Hammarland Åland. The licence to broadcast in English from 1800utc by Mike Spenser was not acceptable. He has to broadcast in Swedish from 1800utc instead. Daytime with temporary 1 kW will be oldies and not Mike Spenser's music. (*Roy Sandgren, via emwg, 11 Jun*).

Thursday, June 10 2004. The adventure of Radio Scandinavia has started. Radio aficionados Mike Spenser, Klaus Hansen and Roy Sandgren left the harbour of Malmö, Sweden, late Thursday night, 10 June 2004. The selected "pirate" ship St Paul, once supposed to become a tuna fishing vessel for the Pacific Ocean, is about to be transformed into a new age version of Radio Veronica, Radio Caroline or, to name a couple of Sweden's pirate radio history, Radio Syd and Radio Nord. "This is a dream come true", says Roy Sandgren, the owner of a small Swedish transport company turned radio entrepreneur. "Not really", counters Mike Spenser, British radio adventurer. "This is radio for today's teenagers."

The ship's owner, Klaus Hansen, is just happy that his vessel St Paul is finally being called into service, after having been moored at various Swedish piers for several years "It did cost a lot of money. Now we might start to earn money." That remain to be seen. First of all, the radio entrepreneurs still have to get their station on air. The first try recently ended up in blow smoke. The transmitter somehow didn't like the antenna, and blew up. "Hello, hello, this is Mike Spenser. I just want to know: has the transmitter arrived." Ever active Mike Spenser is calling once more to the United States on his mobile phone, trying to find out whether DHL's express delivery has brought one damaged shortwave radio transmitter to the US repair shop. "Not yet? Could you please call back when it does?" While the American is repairing the transmitter, the international radio team is on their three day long journey up through the Baltic Sea. Towed. "Well, it is an old ship", says Roy Sandgren, 57. The forces willing, it will soon be the adventure of the future, giving us all a taste of the pirate radio era of 60's and 70's. Not so, says Mike Spenser, 57. "This is not one big nostalgic trip. This is radio for today's youth, taking advantage of the aura of pirate radio." It should also be, the audience willing, a new way of living for the diverse trio Hansen, Sandgren,

and Spenser. (*Hermod Pedersen, hc dx news desk, 10 June 2004 (Via Mike Brand and MET)*).

The Radio Ship St. Paul left the port of Malmö Sweden on the 10 of June around midnight. Estimated arrival, port of Korrvik, Mariehamn, Åland is Monday 14 of June at 0200 local time. Crew; Klaus Hansen, Mike Spenser and Sietse Brouwer the expert of radio ships. (Via Mike Brand, via MET). According to the owner Roy Sandgren (via SWEDX mailing list), first tests of "Radio Scandinavia 603 AM" on 603 from Mariehamn, Åland Islands, will be made on Sunday 27 June with 1kW and "computer music". (*Bernd Trutenau-LTU, via mwdx 25 June 2004*).

**Radio Finland**, the external service of the Finnish Broadcasting Company (YLE), may close down its service on the shortwave and mediumwave bands. This would leave external service programming available only via satellite and on the Internet. The aim would be to cut expenses. Currently distribution costs for Radio Finland total 3.4 million euros annually. YLE Administrative Council is expected to decide the fate of shortwave later this year.

In 2002 (see DXing.info news in June and September 2002 as well as a history of the cuts in the DXing.info Community) Radio Finland closed down its services in English, German and French, while Finnish, Swedish and Russian programming continued on shortwave as well as for Northern Europe also on the mediumwave band. A source at YLE tells DXing.info that possible lobbying from the part of DXers would only reduce the chances of remaining on the air, because the only justification for shortwave is to serve expatriate Finns, who number about 250.000. A decision to cut shortwave would become easier if the station is viewed as serving primarily a fringe audience of radio hobbyists. (*DXing.info, June 9, 2004, via MET, via BDXC-UK*).

## France

A temporary licence was granted to Radio Lycée Picasso to broadcast on 4th of May 2004 from a transmitter located at Lycée Pablo-Picasso, boulevard Anatole-France, 62210 Avion with 50 watts on 1485 kHz. (*My rather poor translation (-ed) from the FF original from Thierry Vignaud*).

## Germany

I have just received an official message from SWR Cont.Ra (dated 04.05.04) that their medium wave transmitter in Heidelberg on 711 kHz has been closed down. They now advise listeners to tune to 1017 / 711 kHz (?-ed). Further to the same announcement, the transmitter in Muhlacker on 576 kHz is active (*Herman Boel*).

Schedule for 1197 kHz, Munich Ismaning:

0230 - 0330, RRE Serbian for Serbia & Montenegro

0430 - 0500, VoA Croatian

0530 - 0600, VoA Serbian

1500 - 1530, VoA Bosnian (Mon - Fri)

1600 - 1700, RFE Southslavic for Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia & Montenegro and Croatia

1830 - 1900, VoA Croatian

1900 - 1930, VoA Special English

2100 - 2130, VoA Serbian (Mon - Fri)

2130 - 2200, VoA Bosnian (Mon - Fri) (RFE = Radio Free Europe)

2200 - 2400, RFE Serbian for Serbia and Montenegro (VoA = Voice of America)

(*Dragan Lekic - SCG/YUG, WWDXC Topnews*).

## Guam

The FCC has received the following applications for new stations or changes. These form part of what's called FCC Auction 84, allowing major changes in existing operations, and calling for new AM applications.

1020 Agaña U1 250w/250w  
1170 Agaña U1 250w/250w  
1350 Agaña U1 250w/250w  
1530 Agaña U1 250w/250w

(June NZ DX Times via DX Listening Digest 4-094 (18/6-2004))

## Hungary

Schedule for 1188 kHz, Marcali:

0300 - 0400, RL Ukrainian

0400 - 0500, RL Belarusian

1500 - 1700, RL Belarusian

1700 - 1900, RL Ukrainian

1900 - 2000, RL Ukrainian (Sun - Fri)

2000 - 2100, RL Ukrainian

(RL = Radio Liberty)

2100 - 2130, VoA Serbian (Mon - Fri)

(RFE = Radio Free Europe)

2200 - 2300, RFE Serbian for Serbia and Montenegro

(VoA = Voice of America)

(*Dragan Lekic - SCG/YUG, WWDXC Topnews*).

Budapest, May 25 (CRU)- The Hungarian Bishops will launch the first station of three in a national network this Pentecost Sunday. **Magyar Katolikus Rádió**, even with this first station, will cover 80% of the population of 10 million. Last January, the Bishops Conference was awarded the AM network of Petöfi Radio, one of the several national public radio networks run by Magyar Radio. The formal dedication of its first station, Szolnok 1341 AM, was Tuesday, May 25, in a ceremony reported by the German language service of HVJ Radio Vaticano. "The Church in Hungary will take up broadcasting on its new nationwide radio network on Pentecost Sunday, May 30. The Catholic radio network will be heard over AM radio and is the greatest initiative in Catholic mass media since the Second World War. On Tuesday Cardinal Peter Ordö and Archbishop Istvan Seregely blessed the new radio network. The National Radio and Television Council has granted the Bishops Conference a license for AM frequencies for seven years."

The Hungarian Bishops Conference reports the formal blessing of the new station, complete with photographs, at <http://193.224.158.212/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=45> The new network, to be known as Magyar Katolikus Rádió (MKR), bears the same name as the three-year-old Magyar Katolikus Rádió-Eger, a regional FM network of four stations in northern Hungary, owned and operated by the Archdiocese of Eger. But the networks will be operated distinctly, although the stations will share some programs, according to Mr. Ferenc Zlinszky, who is deputy editor-in-chief at Magyar Katolikus Rádió-Eger. (*See Catholic Radio Update #269, February 23, 2004; the article therein corrects and expands the report that appeared in Catholic Radio Update #268.*)

The new, national MKR has its own website and e-mail address, announced at the end of the report on the news pages at the website: [katradio@katolikus.hu](mailto:katradio@katolikus.hu) and [www.katradio.hu](http://www.katradio.hu). According to the website, broadcasting begins Pentecost over just one transmitter, 1341 AM in Szolnok, in the heart of Hungary. In or by April 2005, transmitters at Lakihegy (Budapest) on 810 AM and Siófok on 1341 AM. Neither the World Radio-TV Handbook of 2002 or the European Medium Wave Guide of 2004 list the three frequencies or indicate power. MKR will also be heard continent-wide over the AMOS-1 satellite on 11303 MHz and via the Internet by means of MP3 and Real Player. The station is reported to be a 24-hour operation, but the website shows the hours to be 4:30 a.m. to a half-hour past midnight, Hungarian time (1 hour ahead of GMT, 2 hours ahead in the summertime). Editor's Note- My thanks to Dr. Hansjörg Biener, editor of Medien-Aktuell, for sending me the Vatican Radio report and other information this past week. Database Magyar Katolikus Rádió. Szolnok 1341 AM (power unknown). Magyar Katolikus Rádió Rt., 1062 Budapest, Hungary,

Délibáb u. 15-17. Mailing address: 1385 Budapest, Pf. 879. Tel.: 255-3366. E-mail: info@katradio.hu/ Website: www.katolikusradio.hu In April 2005, transmitters will be added at Lakihegy (810 AM) and Siófok 1341. (*Dr Hansjoerg Biener, via emwg*). Thanks to a tip from Laszlo, in DXing.info, the new Hungarian Catholic station "Magyar Katolikus Radio" was heard here on 28 May at 1853 on 1341 kHz. Transmitter in Szolnok, 135kW. (*Jari Savolainen, Kuusankoski, Finland, via HCDX Digest, Vol 17, Issue 29*).

Since yesterday, Friday, I can listen to the new Magyar Catholic Radio on 1341 kHz. SINPO 44444 in Austria. Programme is non stop church music plus a few id's from female/ male in the Hungarian language. (However, on the) planned 810 kHz I have only signals from Mazedonia. (Paul Gager, 30 May 2004).

Magyar Katolikus Rádió (Hungarian Catholic Radio) on 1341 kHz is very strong here. The station seems to start at 0300 UTC (tuned in at 0303 and heard an identification). They play mostly classical music at this early morning hour. Transmitter: Szolnok, 135 kW, Language: Hungarian Signal strength: S9 + 30dB. In fact I noticed a strong carrier on this frequency already ca. 2 weeks ago. I did not want to start an alarm as I have a number of similar disturbing carriers in the MW band in this urban electromagnetic smog area... Well, none of them is S9 + 30dB strong so I was more suspicious this time... (*Karel Honzik, the Czech Republic (Czechia), 31 May 2004*).

Note the discrepancy between the last two reports on this subject. The first claims that there are two transmitters on 1341 kHz, whilst Karel mentions that he only heard the one (ed). Same here, they put out an enormous signal. Heard them with a test loop consisting of church organ music, religious choruses and IDs in Hungarian on 29 May from 1945 to 2015 hours UTC. On a Sony ICF2001D placed in a loop antenna. Rock-solid SINPO 55555. No beep of Lisnagarvey left. Sounds like more than 135 kW. (*Martin Elbe*).

Magyar Katolikus Rádió (MKR) has been granted a license for transmitters with the following characteristics: Lakihegy 810 (12kW), Szolnok 1341 (135kW), Siófok 1341 (150kW). This transmitter network is leased from Antenna Hungária (AH), the national Hungarian transmitter network operator. As published earlier, MKR started via Szolnok 1341 on 30 May 2004, this transmitter was installed in 1949 and was used by Magyar Rádió until some few years ago. There is currently no operational transmitter available at the sites Lakihegy for 12kW and Siófok for 150kW, therefore AH will soon announce a tender for acquiring new transmitters. The new equipment is (not) due to be installed until spring 2005. (Info: Antenna Hungária) (*Bernd Trutenau-LTU, via mwdx*).

## Iran

A station in Persian (Farsi), probably Iran, heard last night (4 JUNE 2004, 0040 UTC) on off-channel frequency of 1171,0 kHz. Quite strong signal..... male talk only..... (*Karel Honzik the Czech Republic (Czechia)*). Hi Karel, Are you sure this is Iran? For the last few days around 2300 UTC I've been hearing a strong clear signal on 1170.0 with music and occasional announcements in a language which is somewhat like Arabic. Today (12th) at 2300 UTC I heard two Ids like "Radio Fardo or Farda" and again at 2303, so I think this must be "Radio Farda" from UAE in Persian. see <http://www.voa.gov/index.cfm?sectionTitle=Shortwave%20Frequencies>.

The signal strength is similar to Saudi Arabia on 1440, so it's probably a MW tx. From here the path is almost entirely over water and the signal fades out (around 2330 UTC) shortly after my sunrise. (*73s, Tony Mann, Perth, Australia, via mwdx*). The Radio Farda relay in Dhabbaya-UAE is a 800kW tx, beamed straight north. Acc. to WRTH2004, IRIB in Iran is operating a 50kW tx for the "Sarasarye" network in Semnan (northern Iran) on the same frequency, it is probably this tx that was observed off-channel. (*Bernd Trutenau-LTU, via mwdx, 13 Jun 2004*).

Bengt Ericson-S informed me today that acc. to IRIB a new transmitter for the "Sarasarye" network was brought into service on 1170 near Abadan with 750kW. It is apparent that a "radio war" is going on in the region, both the transmitter in UAE with the Radio Farda relay (directed towards Iran) and this new transmitter in IRN (blocking Radio Farda) are operating without international agreement. The Geneva LW/MW Plan from 1975 which is still in force permits a transmitter on 1170 in UAE with a maximum power of 5kW and in IRN with a maximum power of 2kW. The Geneva Plan stipulates that stronger transmitters would need to be coordinated with neighbouring countries before being put into service. (*Bernd Trutenau-LTU, via mwdx*).

Interesting news! It means Iran uses this new TX as a jammer especially when it is tuned 1 kHz off channel (1171 kHz exactly). This way also in more distant areas this 1 kHz whistle does its (dirty) job... In fact it was the whistle on this frequency (where it should not be) what alerted me while tuning quickly across the band... (*Karel Honzik the Czech Republic (Czechia)*).

Hi Karel and Bernd, Yes there are two stations! Today (13th) I happened to get up at 2.30 am and listened much earlier than usual (1830 UTC). This time there was a loud heterodyne on 1170. It turned out to be +1.000 kHz on my spectrum analyser. I could barely hear the program on 1171 which was at least 10 dB weaker than 1170. (*Tony Mann, Perth, Australia, via mwdx*).

## Italy

First impressions about RAI revolution, from Udine, in the North-East of Italy.

- 189 RAI Uno Caltanissetta (Sicily) CONTINUES
- 846 no RAI signals
- 981 RAI Trieste in Slovenian CONTINUES
- 1296 RAI Uno Udine OFF
- 1449 RAI Due Udine OFF
- 1602 RAI Tre CONTINUES

(*73's de FC, Francesco Clemente, Udine, Italy. Radiorama / AIR, via MWC, 16 May 2004*).

## Laos

567 Lao National Radio has shifted its high-power mediumwave transmitter in Vientiane to 567 kHz, ex 576 kHz. I first noted the new frequency 4 May 2004 around 1215, parallel 6130. This move clears up conflicts on 576 with Myanmar, Yunnan China, Bangkok and Vietnam (*Alan Davies in Jakarta, 7 May 2004, via ARC MV-Eko*).

## Latvia

The MW project in Riga on 945 will commence a new series of test transmissions for 2 weeks starting at the end of June. The exact dates will be announced soon. The name of the station will be "**Radio 945 AM**", it will be on the air 24h with oldies from the 50s and 60s, and programming in Latvian and English. The power will be 2.7kW, in prime time hours up to 20kW. Licensee of Radio 945 AM is the Riga-based KREBS TV. Radio 945AM was launched as "Radio Gold 945 AM" in a first series of tests earlier this year. (*Bernd Trutenau-LTU, via mwdx, 15 Jun 2004*).

**Europa Radio International** - E R I is shortly to commence tests on its 9290kHz transmitter and has negotiated a deal with a German station to use its AM/MW transmitter covering Western Europe later in the year. A deal is also currently being struck with Sky and the station will also be broadcasting on the WWW. E R I is primarily a music station, playing new Rock and album tracks from the past 30 years, the primary target areas are France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria and the United Kingdom and the station intends being the first wholly

European music station with programmes being presented in a number of languages. The website is at [www.europaradio.co.uk](http://www.europaradio.co.uk) or you can e-mail to [admin@europaradio.co.uk](mailto:admin@europaradio.co.uk). (*Barry Knight, via Alby Ridge, via HCDX Digest Vol 18, Issue 19*).

## Lithuania

Current schedules of Radio Baltic Waves and Radio Baltic Waves International:

Radio Baltic Waves Vilnius 612 kHz 100 kW ND (all times in UTC):

0245-0300 Radio Baltic Waves - music  
0300-0500 Radio Free Europe / Radio Liberty, Belarusian  
[0500-0645 Break]  
0645-0700 Radio Baltic Waves - music  
0700-0800 Voice of Russia / Russian International Radio, Russian  
0800-1500 Voice of Russia / Sodruzhestvo, Russian  
1500-2100 Radio Free Europe / Radio Liberty, Belarusian  
2100-2130 Polish Radio, Belarusian

Radio Baltic Waves International Sitkunai 1386 kHz 500 kW ND:

1902-2000 China Radio International in Czech  
2000-2100 China Radio International in English  
2100-2200 China Radio International in German

Radio Baltic Waves International 1557 kHz 150 kW ND:

1800-2000 China Radio International in Russian  
2000-2100 China Radio International in Polish  
2100-2200 China Radio International in Chinese

Regards, Rimantas Pleikys, Operations Manager, RBW / EBWI, Phone +370-699-05074, Fax +370-5-2652532. (*Dr. Hansjoerg Biener, via emwg*).

The British-based religious program Radio Ezra ([www.radioezra.com](http://www.radioezra.com)) is carried in English every Wednesday 0650-0700 on Vilnius 612 (50kW ND). The relay is provided by Radio Baltic Waves. (*Bernd Trutenau-LTU, via mwdx*).

## Marshall Islands

1224 AFN Kwajalein is the new name for the former Central Pacific Network, which in turn replaced the last remaining active WWII Jungle Network callsign WXLG some years ago. As 1220, WXLG was frequently heard in NZ during the 1950's and even conducted a special DX program for their Kiwi listeners and were swamped with reports. These days, AFN Kwajalein operates on 1224 with 1 kW, a channel covered in both Australia and NZ, but a long shot possibility for those able to null the locals involved. The program format is easy to recognize, being a 24hr relay of National Public Radio sent via satellite from Huntsville, AL. Local IDs are inserted during program breaks, but the only local programs on the atoll now come over the 101.1 FM outlet during mornings and afternoon. Rest of the time, the 3 FM relays all carry AFRTS music channels from Huntsville. Well worth having a crack at this one around 1100-1500 UTC, even earlier in winter. (*David Ricquish, March NZ DX Times via DXLD, via ARC MV-Eko*).

## Nepal

The BBC is responding to listeners' demand for better radio reception by expanding its medium



wave transmissions to India. BBC World Service programmes in Hindi and English will now be available to listeners in India on 576 KHz medium wave (I have made the assumption that this is via the 100 kW tx at Surkhet, NPL-ed), daily from 10.00pm to 11.30pm Indian Standard Time (IST). The transmissions will cover North West Bihar and a large area of Uttar Pradesh. Head of BBC Hindi, Achala Sharma welcomed the launch of an additional medium wave frequency for the late evening Hindi programme Aajkal broadcast daily from 10.30pm to 11.00pm IST. "During the BBC Hindi service's recent roadshow across Bihar and Uttar Pradesh our listeners voiced the need for better reception. "I am glad that we have been able to take a step in this direction. I hope this new strong signal will give our audiences a better listening option and further expand our presence on the Indian airwaves." BBC Hindi is one of the most respected sources of news in India and has been broadcasting since 1940. (Taken from the Radio Newsletter, Ray Browell UK, via mwdx 23 Jun 2004).

The BBC is using 576 kHz from Radio Nepal's Surkhet transmitter with 100 kW. The schedule is 1630-1700 UTC World Service in English, 1700- 1730 UTC Hindi, 1730-1800 UTC World Service in English. A few years back BBC used to broadcast via Radio Nepal's 3 MW transmitters on 576, 648 and 792 kHz with Hindi at 1715-1730 UTC as Radio Nepal's transmission ends at 1715 UTC. Now it seems Radio Nepal dropped their programmes from 1630 UTC onwards to accommodate the BBC. (Source: DX Asia posted by Andy, 15:17 UT June 20 Media Network blog via DX Listening Digest 4-095 (21/6-2004), via Ydun Ritz Medium Wave News).

## Netherlands

The start of the Dutch tourist station, **Radio Waddenzee** on 1602 kHz has been delayed until around 1st August, according to a press release from the station. The press release says that Pan European Radio BV, the company that runs Radio Waddenzee and Radio Seagull, has made the decision because the cost of setting up a temporary antenna, then dismantling it and moving it to another location, is too high. Therefore it has been decided to wait until a permanent mast can be constructed near Harlingen, but the necessary formalities haven't yet been completed. (Media Network web log 30 May, 2004, via BDXC-UK).

**Licensing:** Media Network has learned that all holders of a Dutch MW licence effective from 1st June 2003 have been given an automatic three month extension to the 12 month deadline by which transmitters had to be on the air. Earlier, it was said that this extension would only be granted to those who could give a good reason for not being on the air. At the same time, licence holders have been told that this will be the only extended deadline granted by the Government. Any MW station not on the air by 1st September will forfeit its licence, though the amounts originally bid still have to be paid to the Government by the expiry date of the original licence, 1st June 2011. The future intentions of the Government concerning these MW is due to respond to questions recently tabled on the matter by two MP's. (Andy Sennitt 1 Jun 2004, via MET, BDXC-UK).

**Radio 10 Gold:** Talpa Radio International has bought out the licence awarded to Radlon Media Ltd for 1008 kHz, and will start broadcasting on 1008 kHz at full power as of 1 July 2004. Radlon will now look for another frequency for its proposed English service to the UK. Erik de Zwart, director of Talpa Radio International, is delighted at the news. "It's simply not imaginable that Radio 10 Gold could leave the Dutch radio listening landscape. The listening figures prove that month after month. With the new, very strong frequency we can reach everyone in the Netherlands with a portable radio, in the car, at work or in bed. 1008 kHz is not only the best AM frequency in the Netherlands, but also there are no strong transmitters on that frequency in countries close to the Netherlands, so you can listen to us in the surrounding countries." Tom Mulder, Programme Director van Radio 10 Gold, is also over the moon: "We've pressed very hard for this. And because of the enormous number of faithful listeners to Radio 10 Gold, we're in a position to greatly improve reception of our station. 1008 is hugely powerful, so you can listen day and a night in the

whole of the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, western Germany, eastern England and northern France. And you don't have to tune to a different frequency for your favourite radio station, it's always there on 1008." Since the news was announced early this morning, E-mails have been pouring into Radio 10 Gold from delighted listeners. The transmitter on 1008 kHz is currently not on the air, but we expect some engineering tests in the coming week. (*BDXC-UK*). According to the Dutch paper *De Telegraaf*, Radio 10 Gold will start to use 1008 kHz as from July 1st 2004. I presume 24 hrs a day. So DX on 1010 kHz may become difficult! (*Ehard Goddijn*)

## Pakistan

Karachi radio Scene:

612 kHz (Landhi 10 kW? new frequency -oa) 0215-0700 Suit-ul-Quran (Voice of Quran), national hook-up; Radio Pakistan Karachi, Channel II 1400-2145 (conversion error for 1645? -oa) local services, including programs in Sindhi.

639 kHz (Landhi 100 kW) 0200-0400 & 1300-1800 News and Current Affairs Channel.

828 kHz. (100 kW, site at the Karachi-Hyderabad highway -oa) 0045-0200 Hay-ya-all Falah channel (Quran program national hook-up, title means 'come towards prosperity'); Radio Pakistan Karachi Channel I: 0044-0405 (Sun 1900) (including above? -oa), 0600-1900. (*DXer Javaid Azim in Karachi, via Olle Alm / WRTH, via ARC MV-Eko*).

## Poland

On 4 May 2004, the third AM community radio went on the air: Twoje Radio Pulawy on 1062 (1kW). The station has own prgr's at 0600-0700 and 1600-1700, at other times it relays Polskie Radio Lublin. The two other community radios are Twoje Radio Lipsko on 963 and Twoje Radio Cmolasko on 1062. 12 new stations are currently under preparation. (*Bernd Trutenau-LTU, via mwdx, 01 Jun 2004*).

## Romania

As Erich Bergmann-D learned from the station, Radio SUD-EST in Slobozia is still using 1602 (+FM). The station writes that it is temporarily running the mediumwave transmitter on reduced power. More info on Radio SUD-EST: [www.radiosudest.ro](http://www.radiosudest.ro) (*via A-DX mailing list, via Bernd Trutenau-LTU, via mwdx*).

## Russia

Last night (June 4th.) in Fredriksfors Ronny Forslund and I (Jan Edh) had an interesting Russian(?) station on 1008 kHz. Lots of unannounced well known tunes (Da Do Run Run etc) with religious lyrics, English and German. Looked a little "amateurish" with long breaks between the titles and some laughs. We started listening here at 20.40 UTC. At 20.55 some announcements in Russian (or possibly Ukrainian, much talk about Ukraine). Several "Cultura", but possibly also something sounding like "Radio Yunost". Shortly before 21.00 starting with "jazzy" music, but then sudden close down in the middle of the music. Good audibility but fading so probably not a high powered transmitter. Ronny has a good recording... Anyone who knows? (*Best regards, Jan Edh, Hudiksvall, Sweden, (DX-ing in Fredriksfors) via HCDX Digest, Vol 18, Issue 6*).

## Saipan

The FCC has received the following application for new stations or changes. These form part of what's called FCC Auction 84, allowing major changes in existing operations, and calling for new AM applications: 1440, Garapah-Saipan U1 250w/250w. (*June NZ DX Times via DX Listening Digest 4-094 (18/6-2004), via Ydun Ritz Medium Wave News*).

## Solomon Islands

Radio Hapi Isles (Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation) reactivated the Temotu regional

broadcast last week, with a new Taiwanese funded transmitter on 1386 AM from Lata. Previously operated as 5 kW on this channel but has been silent for some 4-5 years because of a lack of parts, no funds and a collapsed civil society. Lata currently relays the National Service from Honiara //5020 SW, but is investigating local programs once housing for local staff arranged. SIBC is using a standby generator because of poor local power supplies in Lata. This signal should easily get into Australia, but the 10kW Radio Tarana on 1386 in Auckland makes NZ reception difficult. Another indication that things are getting more stable on the islands after the Australian / NZ intervention force took control - UCB's Christian FM station in Honiara (10 kW) and 945 AM from Gizo (10 kW) as well as Radio Wontok on FM in Honiara. (*David Ricquish, Wellington NZ via Australian Mediumwave Group 22/03/04 via Ydun Ritz Medium Wave News, via DXLD, via ARC MV-Eko*).

## Taiwan

Voice of Kuanghua was merged into Voice of Han BC due to budget cut. Both are managed by Department of Defense. The callsign implies as "Han shen guan bo tien tai, Guan hua zhi shen" (Voice of Han, Voice of Kuanghua). Shortwave service was monitored since the beginning of March. Power output unknown. BTW, 801, 846, 711, 981, 1431 are current MW freqs. 1251, 1053 ceased. Most transmission is from Kuanyin, 1431 might be from Hsinfong, Hsinchu County (*At DXing.info <http://www.dxing.info/community/viewtopic.php?t=1379> M.Liu-TWN alerted by BDXC-UK, Mar 15, 2004 via BCDX 662*).

What I'm \*almost\* sure is Radio Chan Troi Moi in Vietnamese has recently appeared at 1330-1430 on 1503 kHz via Fangliao, Taiwan (first noted 4 April). Their shortwave frequency 17595, scheduled to operate at the same hours, was not audible here. 1503 carries BBC WS Vietnamese 1430-1500. I also heard the end of a Radio France Internationale transmission just before 1200, 7 April on the same frequency, language not known (possibly Lao or just a test with music?) (*Alan Davies in Jakarta, 7 May 2004, via ARC MV-Eko*).

## United Arab Emirates

According to info from VT Merlin Communications, the transmitter in Dhabbaya on 1314 is carrying 24h BBC programming since at least autumn 2002, in Arabic, Farsi, English and Pashto. There are no relays of Emirates Radio or VOA / RFE-RL. This transmitter has a power of 1000kW and is used with directional antennas at 46 and 316 degrees (depending on the service carried). It is owned by Emirates Media and operated by VT Merlin Communications. (*Bernd Trutenau-LTU, via mwdx, 31 May 2004*).

## Off Topic - Georgia

Following a decree signed by president Saakashvili on 8 June, Georgia is going to move to another time zone on 27 June. In future, local Standard Time will be UTC +3h, Daylight Saving Time during the summer months will be UTC +4h. Since the early 1990s, Georgia has been using UTC +4h winter time and UTC +5h summer time. (*Bernd Trutenau-LTU, via mwdx, 16 Jun 2004*).

*That's all folks, Jeff*

# THE HOME FRONT

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## UK Commercial Radio News

### **Manx Radio broadcasts TT races**

**29 May, 2004**



Manx Radio once again broadcast live coverage of the Manx TT races, which commenced on 29 May until 12 June 2004. Separate programming was aired from 0600 until 0100 hours the following day on 1368 kHz. ([www.radiott.com](http://www.radiott.com))

### **Manx Radio's 40th anniversary**

**7 June, 2004**

Manx Radio has a history which makes it unique in broadcasting within the British Isles. It first went on air in June 1964, long before commercial radio became part of everyday life in Britain. This was made possible because the Isle of Man has internal self-government: it is a Crown Dependency and is not part of the United Kingdom. But Manx Radio did need a licence from the UK authorities and this was eventually agreed to with reluctance, suspicion and not a little alarm. Remember these were the heady days of pirate radio ships anchored just outside the 3 mile limit! (<http://www.manxradio.com/> via Mike Terry BDXC-UK)

### **Commercial stations recover advertising revenue**

**21 May, 2004**

Capital Radio and Scottish Radio Holdings yesterday reported further revenue growth as the media sector continues its recovery from the advertising recession. SRH, one of the strongest performing radio companies over the past year, also announced the departure of chief executive Richard Findlay after 30 years at Scotland's oldest commercial radio operator. Both companies refused to be drawn on the issue of sector consolidation, amid market rumours that a big deal, possibly between Classic FM owner GWR and Capital, could be in the offing.

Interim result statements from Capital and SRH indicated that the main block on consolidation - a high-priced sector - will remain while healthy advertising revenues stoke radio shares further. Capital said turnover for the six months to 31 March 2004 was £59m, a rise of 4% on the same period last year, with pre-tax profit falling from £7.2m to £6.5m following restructuring costs at recent acquisition Choice FM.

The advertising outlook for Capital's 21 analogue stations is positive, but lagging behind industry peers such as Chrysalis and SRH. Capital said sales in April were up 1%, with a "modest" increase in May. June results were also heading into positive territory, backed by bookings around the Euro 2004 tournament.

SRH outperformed the market with a 12% rise in radio advertising revenues in the year to March 31. Mr Findlay said SRH's radio division would show strong growth over the next six to nine months, and the group could remain independent despite being tipped as an acquisition target.

Emap, owner of Kiss FM and the Magic network, owns 28% of SRH and is expected to take over the rest of the group. David Goode, managing director of radio at SRH and successor to Mr Findlay in September, said he expected the group to survive as an independent company. "You plan and run a business on the basis that it is still going to be there. I am not looking to duck out in X number of months. Mr Mansfield refused to comment on speculation about a GWR merger but said the group "does not stop talking to people".

**Media firm SMG is in talks about a sale of its Virgin Radio Network **6 June, 2004****

SMG, owner of most of Scotland's commercial TV network, has pinned a price tag of around 130 million pounds on Virgin radio, after having paid 225 million pounds for it three years ago, the Observer newspaper said.

Media group EMAP is said to be interested in buying Virgin, the newspaper added. Officials at SMG and EMAP were not immediately available for comment. SMG reported a 25 percent fall in annual profit in March due to an advertising slump and the sale of its publishing business, but said bookings for the beginning of 2004 were encouraging. ([www.ukradio.com](http://www.ukradio.com))

**Music fades for Virgin DJs **7 June, 2004****

Virgin Radio has axed two more DJs, including the award-winning former drive-time and breakfast presenter Daryl Denham, despite claiming last month it was not planning further changes. Alongside Denham, who moved to the weekend breakfast show after losing the drive-time slot to 26-year-old Kelly last December, DJ Jezza, whose Virgin Confessions show occupied the 10pm to 1am slot from Sunday to Thursday, has also been dropped. The decision to cull the two DJs comes less than two weeks after specialist DJ Nick Stewart, who presented as Captain America, was axed.

Stewart said Virgin Radio's head of programmes, Paul Jackson, had told him that his services were no longer required as the station was returning to its "core programming". A Virgin Radio spokesman said Jezza had left the station by mutual consent while Denham's contract had run out. "Neither DJ has been sacked. This is not a major overhaul. The station's core offering from breakfast through drive-time remains unchanged," he said.

Insiders said Jezza's departure had been hastened by poor Rajar results, but added the decision not to renew Denham's contract was less understandable. In the last set of Rajar figures Virgin's London share of listeners rose from 2.6% to 3%, but the total number of listeners to Virgin AM and FM dipped from 2.57 million to 2.48 million. ([www.mediaguardian.co.uk](http://www.mediaguardian.co.uk))

**TalkSport reprimanded **9 June, 2004****

Kelvin MacKenzie's TalkSport radio station was reprimanded by the Advertising Standards Authority for a claim linked to his ongoing £66m court battle with industry ratings body Rajar. The commercial sports station used listening figures gleaned from a rival GfK survey, commissioned by parent Wireless Group, to claim in a press campaign that it was the UK's biggest commercial radio station with "6.6 million listeners".

While the ASA said it was aware of the dispute between TalkSport and Rajar and acknowledged the GfK survey showed the station had 6.6 million listeners, it nevertheless said such an unsourced claim was "likely to mislead". TalkSport agreed to re-word the promotion, stating the source of the claim.

It is the second time in as many months that the ASA has upheld a complaint against TalkSport. In April the sports radio station ruled to have been "socially irresponsible" for linking drug taking with cricket in a recent press campaign. The radio station was criticised for running an ad highlighting its coverage of the England cricket tour of the West Indies, which used the headline "Splat, splat, spliff". The watchdog ruled that the ad, which ran in the Daily Telegraph, could be seen to condone drug taking and cause widespread offence. ([www.media.guardian.co.uk](http://www.media.guardian.co.uk))

## RSL & LPAM News



**Apple 1431 kHz** commenced broadcasting from Musgrove Park Hospital Taunton, Somerset TA1 5DA on 1 May, 2004. It has been four years in the making, but Taunton's newest radio station is now on air with a mixture of music and chat 24 hours a day.

Plans to launch the station on an AM frequency were launched four years ago and the dedicated volunteers will see their hard work paid off. Station chairman Tony Soley said he was excited by the development. "Hospital radio has changed since we started way back in 1969 where we just played records and entertained patients in hospital beds.

Musgrove Park Hospital is a community of its own within the wider community of Taunton which is why we need a hospital community radio station." (*www.thisissomerset.co.uk via Alan Pennington BDXC-UK*)



**D:One 1278 kHz** launched on 4 May at the University of Derby Kedleston Road Derby DE22 1GB. Station web site [www.udsu-online.co.uk/udsu.html](http://www.udsu-online.co.uk/udsu.html)

**Lyneham Radio 1449 kHz** has launched. It produces a daily 8 hour programme which is repeated 3 times to fill the 24 hours. Postal address: RAF Lyneham Chippingham Wilts SN 15 4PL (*From Dave Kenny BDXC-UK(Communication May 2004)*)

**Centenary 1413 kHz Liverpool.** Centenary celebrations of Liverpool Cathedral On air from :13 June to 10 July. Contact: Ewan Forster Telephone: 0207 394 6422. Email :[info@forster-heighes.org.uk](mailto:info@forster-heighes.org.uk)

**IC Radio 1134 kHz** at Imperial College London's Wye campus (Ashford, Kent) now on air, 1W EMRP. Imperial College London, South Kensington campus, London SW7 2AZ. Tel: 020 7589 5111, email: [info@imperial.ac.uk](mailto:info@imperial.ac.uk)

**Radio Cosford 1602 kHz-** Cosford RAF Cosford Airshow. Was on air from :12 to 13 June, 2004. Contact: Ivor Davies Telephone: 01952 604033 Email :[ivord@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:ivord@blueyonder.co.uk)



**BFBS Northern Ireland** has an additional outlet on 1287 kHz – Ballmena (in addition to the 9 other outlets). The Londonderry relay has now closed (*Dave Kenny BDXC-UK*)

**SIN Radio 1431 kHz.** David Duckworth recently visited Southampton and reports that SIN Radio 1431 kHz can only be received within the line of sight of Southampton Institute. Less than a mile away the signal fades out completely. It appears that they are only radiating a tiny fraction of the usual 1W ERP of LPAM stations. This explains why there have been no DX loggings this season. (*Dave Kenny's column BDXC-UK Communication June 2004*)

I have received a very interesting letter from member Roger Bunney who works at the Institute. He provides details of the set up at the station. He writes: "The SIN Radio office is adjacent to the Students Union area at 1st floor level. The mixer output is fed to a higher level where the transmitter is sited, the transmitter feeds via ribbon feeder into a 'dipole' being a quarter wave overall in length, i.e inefficient though the SWR is suggesting a reasonable match and under 2:1 on the transmitter frequency 1431 kHz. The wire 'dipole' is strung horizontally between buildings at about 60 feet broadside approximately NE/SW. A colleague with his car radio confirms the signal is audible for about 3 miles going East and then drops out. It is inaudible here in Romsey about 8 miles North, but with Reading Classic Gold co-channel it would be inaudible.

Also operating on 1431 kHz is **CHR (Chichester Hospital Radio)** from St Richards Hospital. The studio is in a small building near to one hospital entrance but the transmitter is sited North of the

hospital in the grounds near to the boiler house and generally wooded and fields of Graylingwell. The transmitter aerial is a 30 ft monopole with capacity hat. IRN is taken from Sirius 2. The signal is heard clearly over the Manhood Peninsula (this is South of Chichester down to Selsey Bill) to the West on the M27" as it exits Portsmouth travelling West (perhaps 12 miles) when Reading over-rides the signal.

Roger was at Milford on Sea in a cliff top car park and CHR was clearly receivable on a car radio which is about 38-40 miles distant over the largely sea path (between the mainland and the Isle of Wight then over Gosport Portsmouth.) Driving inland a mile the signal dropped out as the sea path changed to a land path. Roger adds that CHR is unlikely to QSL as the signal is 'limited' to the hospital grounds and programme content covers the daily needs of the hospital site only. On speech the audio may sound compressed/limited with an apparent slow rise time, this is deliberate to maximise certain of the patients that seek a 'louder' signal. Many thanks for your letter Roger.

### **Britain tunes in to community radio**

**16 June, 2004**

Heralded as "the most important new cultural development in the United Kingdom", radio stations run for and by ordinary people come a step closer today. New legislation has been laid before parliament to establish community radio stations allowing people to broadcast to their own neighbourhoods with cash from a £500,000 government pot. If approved by parliament, the community radio order will create a completely new tier of local radio stations.

Last year's Communications Act allowed for non-profit stations delivering social, rather than commercial, success - and the Department of Culture Media and Sport has now laid the order setting out radio station proposals before parliament. If passed, it will pave the way for media regulator Ofcom to advertise community radio licences for the first time this summer.

The government intends community stations to be different from, but complementary to, existing independent local radio. But controversially, they can be partly funded from advertising, although they are not allowed to make profits. Commercial radio groups including Classic FM owner GWR and Capital Radio have expressed concern that the stations could affect smaller commercial radio operators.

However, the order includes restrictions about where stations can be set up and the amount of advertising and sponsorship they can take, in order to "not prejudice unduly the economic viability" commercial stations. In an area where a community station broadcasts to 150,000 people or less and overlaps with another local commercial station, they will not be able to take advertising or sponsorship. In other areas, advertising and sponsorship will be restricted to a maximum of 50% of total funding.

In March culture secretary Tessa Jowell announced that £500,000 had been set aside to establish the stations, describing the initiative as "the most important new cultural development in the United Kingdom for many years". The government fund will be managed by Ofcom, which intends to award the licences in a different way to the system it uses for handing out commercial radio licences. An annual "window of opportunity" will be opened up, lasting for 12 weeks, to allow budding radio enthusiasts to apply for a licence.

A spokeswoman for Ofcom said if the order is approved by parliament, it hopes to announce the first window for applicants this summer. The regulator advertises commercial radio licences by region or town. But for community radio, it will simply invite interested parties from anywhere in the UK to bid for funding during the annual window.

The spokeswoman said there is no maximum number of licences available, but that Ofcom expects one or two stations in most cities and major conurbation's.

Since 2001, a pilot of 16 community radio stations (then known as access radio stations) has been running across the UK, including Awaz FM for Glasgow's Asian population and Forest of Dean Radio. ([www.mediaguardian.co.uk](http://www.mediaguardian.co.uk))

## Annual summary of LPAMs

It's that time of year again - when I provide details of all the Low Powered stations broadcasting. There are now 87 stations (including relays) listed.

### 999 kHz



**Radio Wannu 999 kHz.** A new radio station mainly run by prisoners and aimed at Wandsworth jail's 1,200 inmates went on air on 25 January, 2004 when it was officially launched by Cherie Booth QC. Radio Wannu - the first project of its kind in the UK - aims to reduce re-offending rates by encouraging prisoners to take more of an interest in education. The station broadcasts one hour a day (no details are given).

Address given is Radio for Development, 55 Grange Road, London SE1 3BH tel 020 7064 0700  
Email [info@rfd.org.uk](mailto:info@rfd.org.uk)

### 1134kHz

**Kool AM** is the name of the station licensed to Burnt Mill Comprehensive School, First Avenue Harlow CM20 2NR. Telephone number 01279 300555.

**BFBS Gurkha Radio**, Gamecock Barracks, Bramcote, Nuneaton 1134 kHz. Operational from 16 September, 2003, relaying output from Shorncliffe studio. Morning and evening programmes in Nepali, rest of time carrying BFBS1 English service. Hours of Nepali service are expected to increase in future. This service appears to fare better against the night-time interference than Anker Radio on 1386 kHz, which is about 5 1/2 km away.

**BFBS Gurkha Radio 1134 kHz**, Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, Berks. Also relays the programmes from Shorncliffe and carry the English programming of BFBS 1 at times, as well as the Nepali language Gurkha service.



**IC Radio 1134 kHz**, the student radio station of Imperial College, has a new AM service at the Wye campus.[Wye is near Ashford in Kent] The service will be run in addition to IC Radio's webstream and existing 999AM service in South

Kensington. All three will carry the same programming.

### 1251 kHz

**KCC Live 1251 kHz** from Knowsley Community College, Liverpool. Current broadcast hours are (local time): 8am-6pm Monday & Tuesday; 8am-9pm Wednesday & Thursday; 8am-7pm Friday. Off air at weekends and does not carry overnight programming. The station has a playout system when the students are not broadcasting live. The station is based at their Roby campus (though have ambitions to spread to their Kirkby campus too). Station Manager is Hywel Evans - [hevans@knowsleycollege.ac.uk](mailto:hevans@knowsleycollege.ac.uk) Address: KCC Live, Knowsley Community College, Rupert Road, Roby, Knowsley, Liverpool Merseyside L36 9TD

**RaW.** Address: Students' Union, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL. Tel: 024 7657 3077  
Fax: 024 7657 2759. Web <http://www.radio.warwick.ac.uk>. Email [request@raw.warwick.ac.uk](mailto:request@raw.warwick.ac.uk).  
24 hour local programming.



**The Source 1251 kHz** from Warrington Collegiate Institute, Crab Lane Warrington WA2 0DB. Telephone number 01925 494494. Programming appears to be 24 hours.

### 1278 kHz

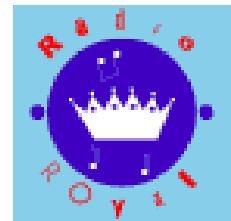
**BFBS Nepali Service 1278 kHz** –BFBS Shorncliffe, Sir John Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe near Folkestone, Kent CT20 3HJ.Reception reports signed by C. Sergeant Nageschangra Rai. Programmes in Nepali language for Gurkas based at the barracks.

**Crush** (University of Hertfordshire) Address Students Union, College Lane, Hatfield AL10 9AB. Telephone 01707 261312 and fax number 01707 268736. Web site [www.crushradio.co.uk](http://www.crushradio.co.uk) Email [uhsu.comms@herts.ac.uk](mailto:uhsu.comms@herts.ac.uk)

**D:One 1278 kHz** launched on 4 May 2004 at the University of Derby, Kedleston Road Derby DE22 1GB. Station web site [www.udsu-online.co.uk/udsu.html](http://www.udsu-online.co.uk/udsu.html)

**Harlow Hospital Radio.** Address: Princess Alexandra Hospital, Hamsted Road Harlow CM20 1QX. Telephone 01279 635540. Web site [www.hhr.harlow.co.uk](http://www.hhr.harlow.co.uk)

**Radio Royal 1278 kHz**, Falkirk Royal Infirmary, Falkirk, commenced on 7 November 2003. The station website: [www.radioroyal.org](http://www.radioroyal.org) gives further details. Contact details: telephone: 0845 644 3288; fax: 0845 644 3290 Email : [enquiries@radioroyal.org](mailto:enquiries@radioroyal.org) Post :Radio Royal, Falkirk & District Royal Infirmary, 1 Majors Loan, Falkirk, FK1 5QE .The website also confirms that the station operates 24 hours a day, with continuous pop and oldies when not carrying live programming



**SNC Radio** South Nottingham College Greythorn Drive West Bridgford Nottingham NG2 7GA Tel: +44 (0)115 914 6400 Fax: +44 (0)115 914 6444 [http://www.geocities.com/snc\\_radio/show\\_links2.html](http://www.geocities.com/snc_radio/show_links2.html)

**Trust AM** is the name for the station previously known as Bassetlaw Hospital Radio Address: The Studio Bassetlaw District General Hospital, Blyth Road Worksop, Nottinghamshire S80 0BD. Telephone 01909 500990. Web site [www.trustam.com](http://www.trustam.com).



### 1287 kHz

**Basildon Hospital Radio** Telephone: 01268 282828.Address: Basildon Hospital Radio, Basildon Hospital, Nether Mayne, Basildon, Essex, SS16 5NL Paul Croome, Station Manager: [paul.croome@bhr.org.uk](mailto:paul.croome@bhr.org.uk) . Web site <http://www.bhr.org.uk/> Email: [bhr@bhr.org.uk](mailto:bhr@bhr.org.uk)

**BCRL 1287 kHz** (**B**ullington **C**ommunity **R**adio **L**ink) is the name of the station. Address: Bullington Prison, Lower Arcott, Bicester OX25 1WD. Their programme hours are 2100-2400 daily. The programming is repeated in the mornings from 0700-1000. However has been heard during the daytime.

**BFBS Northern Ireland.** BFBS stations in Northern Ireland broadcasting on 1287 kHz. Details are:

**Girdwood Barracks**, Girdwood Park. Belfast. BFPO 801 or Girdwood Park, BELFAST BT14 6BE

**Lisanelly Barracks**, OMAGH BFPO 804

**Mahon Barracks**, Mahon Road, PORTADOWN, Co Armagh BFPO 809 BT62 3EH

**Ballykinlar Camp.** Downpatrick. BFPO 805  
BFBS Forces Radio, **Palace Barracks**, Holywood, Northern Ireland BT18 9RA  
BFBS Forces Radio, **Bessbrook Mill**, Bessbrook, Northern Ireland  
BFBS Forces Radio, **Ballymena** Northern Ireland.



The main outlet is at **Thievpal Barracks**, address: Forces Radio, BFBS Northern Ireland, Thievpal Barracks, Lisburn, Co. Antrim BT28 3NP.  
<http://www.ssvc.com/bfbs/radio/northernireland/index.htm>

**BFBS Gurkha Radio 1287 kHz**, Invicta Park Barracks, Maidstone, Kent relays of the programmes from Shorncliffe and carry the English programming of BFBS 1 at times, as well as the Nepali language Gurkha service.

**Garrison Radio.**The <http://www.army.mod.uk/garrisonradio/> web site lists four stations in the network, three on 1287 kHz: **Catterick, Bulford/Tidworth, Aldershot**, and **Colchester** on 1350 kHz . E-mail address: [hq@garrisonradio.com](mailto:hq@garrisonradio.com) Postal address: Garrison Radio, Oakland House, 40 Victoria Road, Hartlepool TS26 8DD.

The individual contact points are: **Garrison Radio** Catterick Garrison, Catterick, Yorks DL9 3HZ. Contact Number: 01494 878248

**Garrison Radio** (two transmitters Bulford/Tidworth) address is The Beeches Family Club, Bulford Road, Bulford Camp, Salisbury Wilts SP4 9LE. Aldershot -**Garrison Radio 1287 kHz** Contact , [aldershot@garrisonradio.com](mailto:aldershot@garrisonradio.com)

**City Hospital Radio 1287 kHz** St. Albans. The station is run by Hemel Hospital radio and the postal address is: City Hospital Radio, The Studio Hemel General Hospital Hillfield Road Hemel Hempstead Herts HP2 4AD. The station ID's as "On 1350 and 1287 this is Hemel and St Albans Hospital"

**Hospital Radio Crawley.** Crawley Hospital, West Green Drive, Crawley West Sussex RH11 7UD, telephone 01293 534859. Email: [HospitalRadioCrawley@hotmail.com](mailto:HospitalRadioCrawley@hotmail.com) Neil Mitchell, Chairman.



**Insanity** Egham Surrey Royal Holloway College – University of London. Address: Students' Union, RHUL, Egham, Surrey, TW20 0EX Tel: 01784 414267 Fax: 01784 486312. Web site [www.insanityradio.com](http://www.insanityradio.com) Email: [insanity@su.rhbc.ac.uk](mailto:insanity@su.rhbc.ac.uk) Local programmes 1000-0000, SBN 0000-1000.

**Junction 11** (University of Reading) Whitenights Reading. Telephone 01118 9318698 Fax 01118 9318693. Web site <http://listen.to/junction11>.

**Neville Hall Sound 1287 kHz** broadcasts from Neville Hall Hospital Abergavenny. They broadcast 24/7 and carry back to back music when not carrying full programming. Website is at: <http://www.neville-hall-sound.org.uk>. The address is: Neville Hall Sound (Hospital Radio for Abergavenny), The Old Workhouse, Hatherleigh Place, Abergavenny NP7 telephone 01873 858633; Email [nhsound@aol.com](mailto:nhsound@aol.com)

**Radio Coombeshead 1287 kHz.** This station was launched on 24 March 2004. Station address : Coombeshead College, Coombeshead Road Newton Abbot TQ12 1PT.

**Radio Ysbyty Glan Clwyd / Rhyl 1287 kHz.** Glan Clwyd Hospital, Rhuddlan Road, Bodelwyddan, Denbighshire LL18 5UJ . 01248 670033 or [dylananeil@noddfa.fsnet.co.uk](mailto:dylananeil@noddfa.fsnet.co.uk)

**Radio Gwendolen 1287 kHz** is the hospital broadcasting station of Leicester General Hospital. Contact detail is via Hospital Radio Gwendolen, Leicester General Hospital, Gwendolen Road, Leicester LE5 4PW or 0116 2584290.

**Radio Hotspot 1287 kHz.** Website <http://www.royalhospitalschool.org/>. The station broadcasts from its studio at the School in Holbrook, Ipswich from 7.00 to 7.30 each morning and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings between 9pm and 9.30pm. Email [castaldo@talk21.com](mailto:castaldo@talk21.com).



**Radio Redhill** East Surrey Hospital, Canada Ave Redhill Surrey RH1 5RH. Telephone: 01737 768511 Ext. 6290. Radio Redhill runs automation 21 hours of the day (except Sunday). This contains presenter voice links, quizzes, news (IRN & local) and archive features to give the impression of a live broadcast. Early evenings are live or taped with a live request show every night between 8.30 and 10pm. (Ian Wilson Head of Programme Resources Radio Redhill) Web site [www.radioredhill.co.uk](http://www.radioredhill.co.uk) Email: [Studio@radioredhill.free-online.co.uk](mailto:Studio@radioredhill.free-online.co.uk)

**Solar AM.** St Helens College, Water Street, St Helens, Merseyside WA10 1PZ, telephone 01744 733766. Email [solar1287@hotmail.com](mailto:solar1287@hotmail.com)



**Surge** Southampton University, Glen Eyre Hall, Bassett, Southampton SO16 3UF, telephone 0870 3572252, fax 0870 3572243,. Web site [www.surgeradio.co.uk](http://www.surgeradio.co.uk) Email [lex@surgeradio.com](mailto:lex@surgeradio.com). Local programmes: Mon 1600-2400; Tue 1600-1900, 2100-2300; Wed 1600-2000, 2200-0000; Thu 1600-0000; Fri 1600-2200; Sat 1400-2200; Sun 1600-2200. The Student Broadcast Network (SBN) provides programming at other times.

**VRN (Victoria Radio Network) Kirkcaldy –1287 kHz.** Address :Victoria Hospital, PO Box 1287 Kirkcaldy Fife KY2 5RA. Web site [www.victoriaradionetwork.co.uk](http://www.victoriaradionetwork.co.uk) Email [info@victoriaradionetwork.co.uk](mailto:info@victoriaradionetwork.co.uk)

### 1350 kHz

**Air3** University of Stirling. Address: Radio Airthrey, The Robbins Centre, University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA. Telephone 01786 467179 Fax 01786 467190. Web site [www.air3.co.uk](http://www.air3.co.uk). Email [editor@air3.co.uk](mailto:editor@air3.co.uk)

**Cambridge University Radio (CUR) 1350 kHz** from Churchill College Cambridge. Telephone 01223 569509. Web site



[www.cur.co.uk](http://www.cur.co.uk). Email [cur@cur.co.uk](mailto:cur@cur.co.uk). Kate Arkless Gray Station Manager.

**Dorton College Radio.** Dorton College, Seal Drive, Seal, Sevenoaks Kent TN15 0AH, telephone 01732 592600. Local programming 0800-1000 Tuesdays and Thursdays and 1700-1900 Wednesdays. At other times they relay Student Broadcast Network.

**Frequency 1350** (previously Freak-1-C) - at the University of Central Lancashire in Preston. The station's website, is <http://www.uclan.ac.uk/radio>. Email [surecreation@uclan.co.uk](mailto:surecreation@uclan.co.uk).

**Garrison Radio Colchester.** (See details at Garrison Radio 1287 kHz.) Colchester Garrison Radio studios are based at Circular Road East and broadcasts on 1350AM, 24 hours a day. For further information contact Press Officer Gail Stephens on 01206 782153.

**GU2 1350 kHz.** Surrey UNI Radio, University of Guildford Surrey Union House, The University of Surrey Guildford GU2 5XH. Telephone number:0870 2820415 Fax 01483 534749.Web address [www.gu2.co.uk](http://www.gu2.co.uk) Email address: enquiries@gu2.co.uk . Own programmes 0900 – midnight with SBN overnight.


**Hemel Hospital Radio.** The Studio, Hillfield Road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 4AD. Telephone number 01442 262222 Web site [www.hemelradio.org.uk](http://www.hemelradio.org.uk) Email address [qsl@hemelradio.org.uk](mailto:qsl@hemelradio.org.uk) The station manager is Dereck Staines. Live broadcasts 1830-2230 weekdays and 0900-2200 weekends.

**Hospital Radio Pulse.** Their address is Alexandra Hospital, Woodrow Drive, Redditch Worcestershire B98 7UB. Web site [www.hospitalradiopulse.com](http://www.hospitalradiopulse.com). Email [studio@hospitalradiopulse.com](mailto:studio@hospitalradiopulse.com)

**Hospital Radio Yare.** Address: Northgate Hospital, Northgate street, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk Tel: 01493 842613 Studios are at Northgate Hospital, transmitter is at James Paget Hospital.Web <http://www.radio-yare.org.uk/> . Schedule Mon 1800-0000; Tue 1800-0000; Wed 1600-0000; Thu 1800-0000; Fri 1600-0000; Sat 1200-0000; Sun 1000-2200

**Kingstown Radio** Address: The Fulstow studios, Hull Royal Infirmary, Anlaby Road, Kingston upon Hull. Telephone: 01482 327711. Fax 01482 327711, Web <http://www.kingstown.karoo.net/> . Email: [onair@kingstown.karoo.co.uk](mailto:onair@kingstown.karoo.co.uk). Presented programmes Mon-Fri 1000-0000; Sat 0700-2300; Sun 0900-0000; Overnight programme is called Overnight Express.

**LCR Loughborough University** Ashby Road Loughborough LE11 3TT. Station manager Jon Moonie Tel: 01509 632027 Fax: 01509 235593. Web site <http://www.lborosu.org.uk> Email: [lcrteam@lborosu.org.uk](mailto:lcrteam@lborosu.org.uk)

 **Livewire** (University of East Anglia) Address: Union House, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ. Telephone 01603 250020 or 01603 592512 Fax 01603 250144. Web site [www.tsw.org.uk/livewire.htm](http://www.tsw.org.uk/livewire.htm). Email [livewireradio@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:livewireradio@yahoo.co.uk). Paul Eldridge, Station Manager is signing the QSL cards.

**Mid Downs Radio** Address: The Princess Royal Hospital, Lewes Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex RH16 4EX. Phone No: 01444 441881 ext 4139. Fax: 01444 443392.. Verie-signer is Mike Skinner, Secretary, Mid Downs Hospital Radio, c/o 6 Batchelor Way, Uckfield, TN22 2DD. <http://www.middownsradio.co.uk/> Email [studio@middownsradio.freerve.co.uk](mailto:studio@middownsradio.freerve.co.uk)

**Newbold Radio, 1350 kHz** Newbold College, Adventist College St Mark's Road, Binfield, Bracknell, Berks. RG42 4AN. Telephone 01344 454607 x 324 . The station has been off air for at least 18 months. However Dave Kenny BDXC-UK heard the station on 29 February 2004 for about 3 weeks with continuous Christian music – same tracks no ID. He says that it was very weak well below the normal 1 watt.

**Radio Cavell.** The Studios,The Royal Oldham Hospital,Rochdale Road, Oldham. Lancs. OL1 2JH Phone: 0161 620 3033 Fax: 0161 627 8355 Web <http://www.radiocavell1350.org.uk/> Email: [information@radiocavell1350.org.uk](mailto:information@radiocavell1350.org.uk)  
Our very own Alan Gale is the QSL manager and can be reached at 4



Waingap Crescent Whitworth Rochdale OL12 8PX.

**Radio Hope 1350 kHz** was launched on 24 November, 2003. The College has modern studios and the latest computer automation software which allows programming to be scheduled 24 hours a day. The station has been developed to provide Media students with the best possible practical experience. The plan is to create a range of programming and to involve students not only in Media but from across other subject areas. Radio Hope broadcasts from Hope University College, Liverpool. <http://www.hope.ac.uk/hvd/news.htm>

**Radio Nightingale.** Rotherham District Hospital, Moorgate Road Rotherham S60 2UD telephone: 01709 304244 Fax: 01709 304718. Email: [radio\\_nightingale@hotmail.com](mailto:radio_nightingale@hotmail.com) Mel Jaques is the Station Manager.

**Radio RamAir.** The Communal Building, Richmond Road, Bradford, BD7 1DP Tel: 01274 233267 Fax: 01274 235530 Web <http://www.ramairfm.co.uk/> Email: [exec@ramairfm.co.uk](mailto:exec@ramairfm.co.uk) Local programming: Mon-Fri 0700-0000; Sat 0700-2300; Sun 0700-2200; other times SBN. Dave Curren is the Station Manager

**Radio Stortford 1350 kHz** was issued with a licence to broadcast in December 2002! However I can find no information to confirm they are on air. (As at 17 June, 2004) Address : Herts and Essex General Hospital, Haymeads Lane Bishops Stortford CM23 5JH. Telephone 01279 651874.

**Radio West Suffolk.** Tel 01284 713403. West Suffolk Hospital, Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2QZ Telephone 01284 713403. Web site [http://www.wsufftrust.org.uk/WSHTrust/Patient Services/RadioWestSuffolk.htm](http://www.wsufftrust.org.uk/WSHTrust/Patient%20Services/RadioWestSuffolk.htm) 24 hour programming. Local programmes M-F 1800-2200 Sat 1100-2200; Sunday 1600-2200.

**Range Radio AM.** Whalley Range School, Wilbraham Road Whalley Manchester M16 8GW, telephone 0161 861 9727. Fax no 0161 881 0617. Web site <http://www.whalleyrange.manchester.sch.uk/phase2/radio.htm>. Email [radio@whalleyrange.manchester.sch.uk](mailto:radio@whalleyrange.manchester.sch.uk) Broadcasts every weekday from 0730.

**Subcity Radio 1350 kHz.** Based at Glasgow University. Address : John McIntyre Building, University Ave, Glasgow G12 8QQ 0141 339 8541 ext 33. Web: [www.subcity.org](http://www.subcity.org)

**UKC Radio.** University of Kent, Elliot College Canterbury CT2 7NS. Tel: 01227 823294 Studio Tel: 01227 823301 Fax: 01227 464625. Email [ukcr@ukc.ac.uk](mailto:ukcr@ukc.ac.uk) .Web <http://www.ukcr.com>

**University Radio Nottingham** 1350 kHz. Address : Portland Building, university park Nottingham NG7 2RD. Telephone 0115 951 5522 [www.urn.nott.ac.uk](http://www.urn.nott.ac.uk) . Email [managers@urn.notttingham.co.uk](mailto:managers@urn.notttingham.co.uk)

**URY.** Address: c/o Vanbrugh College, University Of York, Heslington, York, YO1 5DD Tel: 01904 433840 Fax: 01904 433840. Web <http://ury.york.ac.uk/> Email: [ury@york.ac.uk](mailto:ury@york.ac.uk) Local programmes Mon-Fri 0800-0300; Sat/Sun 0900-0300; other times SBN. Simon Hildrew Station Manager.

**WCR AM.** Wulfrun College Paget Road Wolverhampton WV6 0DU, telephone 01902 3177700, Web site [www.wcr1350.co.uk](http://www.wcr1350.co.uk) Email: [makecontact@wcr1350.co.uk](mailto:makecontact@wcr1350.co.uk) WCR stands for Wolverhampton Campus Radio, and broadcasts to the Wulfrun campus of Wolverhampton College.

### 1386 kHz

**Anker Radio 1386 kHz** recently commenced broadcasting with an LPAM licence from George Eliot Hospital College St Nuneaton CV10 7DJ, telephone 024 7686 5018. Email [anker.radio@geh.nhs.uk](mailto:anker.radio@geh.nhs.uk)



**Blast 1386** is from Reading College of Arts and Technology Reading. Telephone 0118 967 5068. Email address : [blast1386@reading-college.ac.uk](mailto:blast1386@reading-college.ac.uk) Reports can be sent to c/o BDXC 10 Hemdean Hill Caversham Reading RG4 7SB

**Carillon Radio** Loughborough Hospital. Telephone 01509 564433. Carillon Radio, Loughborough Hospital Eppinal Way Loughborough LE11 5JY. The v/s is their Technical Manager, Jon Sketchley, G4DCE. He's verifying with a letter and a postcard showing the Carillon in Loughborough, Email address: [jsketchley@aol.com](mailto:jsketchley@aol.com)

**Gara Sound** 1386 kHz.. Garibaldi School, Forest Town Mansfield Notts The school's telephone number is 01623 464220 and the fax number is 01623 464221. The web site is <http://www.garibaldi.org.uk> and the Email address is [admin@garibaili.org.uk](mailto:admin@garibaili.org.uk). They only broadcast term times Monday to Friday 1145 – 1305. This station is currently inactive. The antenna has suffered vandalism and the daytime-only programming is suspended but will be revived later in the year.

**Halesowen College Radio** (HCR) South West Birmingham on 1386 kHz. <http://www.halesowen.ac.uk> (Alan Pennington BDXC-UK) Their address is :Whittingham Road Campus, Whittingham Road Halesowen West Midlands B63 3NA Telephone: 0121 602 7777 Fax: 0121 585 0369. Email: [info@halesowen.ac.uk](mailto:info@halesowen.ac.uk).

**VI Radio 1386 kHz (short for Visually Impaired)** broadcasting from West of England School and College, a school for young people with little or no sight, based at Countess Way, Exeter EX2 6HA.. The station broadcasts Mondays 1900-2100, Tuesdays, Weds, Thurs 0730 –0815; 1330-1400; 1900-2100; Fridays 0730-0815. Saturdays off air and Sundays from 1400-1600. They do not carry a sustaining service and the transmitter is switched off at all other times (Simon Hindle G8NVS station manager) Tel 01392 454200 Fax 01392 428048. Email: [info@westengland.devon.sch.uk](mailto:info@westengland.devon.sch.uk).

**Viva AM 1386** broadcasts from Penketh High School (Warrington). Their website is [www.penketh.warrington.sch.uk/viva/index.html](http://www.penketh.warrington.sch.uk/viva/index.html). Address: Viva AM1386, Penketh High School, Penketh, Warrington WA5 2BY. Telephone 01925 722298.

### 1404 kHz

**University Radio Essex.** University of Essex, Students Union, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester CO4 3SQ. Telephone: 01206 863211 Fax: 01206 870915, Local programmes Mon-Fri 0800 –0100; Sat-Sun 0900-0100, other times SBN. Was named "URE 1404AM" University Radio Essex, has re-launched with a new name "RED" Their web-site will be <http://red.essex.ac.uk>. Email address [red@essex.ac.uk](mailto:red@essex.ac.uk)

### 1431 kHz

**Apple AM 1431 kHz** commenced broadcasting from Musgrove Park Hospital Taunton, Somerset TA1 5DA on 1 May, 2004. Is now on air with a mixture of music and chat 24 hours a day.

**Chichester Hospital Radio** Address: Chichester Hospital Radio, The Studios, St Richards Hospital, Spitalfields Lane, Chichester, West Sussex Phone: 01243 788122 ext 3000, Web [www.chr1431.org.uk](http://www.chr1431.org.uk) Email [chrstudio@bigfoot.com](mailto:chrstudio@bigfoot.com). Contact: Peter Crew, Head of Programming E-mail: [crew@newnet.co.uk](mailto:crew@newnet.co.uk)



**SIN Radio 1431 kHz.** Address: Media Arts Faculty, Southampton Institute, East Park Terrace, Southampton SO14 0YN telephone: 023 8063 1431 Fax 023 8063 1410. Email [lyn@sinradio.co.uk](mailto:lyn@sinradio.co.uk) Web site <http://www.sinradio.co.uk/>

**URF 1431** (University Radio Falmer) serving University of Sussex & Brighton launched Monday 30th Sept on 1431 kHz. According to their website this LPAM will be on air 24hrs /7 days Website is at: <http://www.urfonline.com>

**Xtreme AM.** Address: Union House, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP. Tel: 01792 295989 Fax: 01792 206029. Web [www.xtreme.swan.ac.uk](http://www.xtreme.swan.ac.uk) Schedule: Mon, Tue, Thu, Fri 0700-2100; Wed, Sat, Sun 0700-2200.

### **1449 kHz**

**Radio Lyneham 1449 kHz** . Lyneham Radio 1449 kHz has launched. It produces a daily 8 hour programme which is repeated 3 times to fill the 24 hours. Postal address: RAF Lyneham Chippingham Wilts SN 15 4PL (*Dave Kenny BDXC*)

**1449 kHz University of Bath.** The address is: Students Union University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath BA2 7AY. Telephone 01225 826611. Email [urb@bath.ac.uk](mailto:urb@bath.ac.uk). Web [www.ac.uk-su9urb/](http://www.ac.uk-su9urb/) Schedule mostly own programmes in the afternoon and early evening up to 2000.

### **1575 kHz**



**JAM AM.** Address: Jam AM, University House, Cottingham Road, Kingston Upon Hull, HU6 7RX Tel: 01482 466499 Fax: 01482 466280. **Jam 1575 kHz** have a new website at <http://www.jam1575.com> Their new Email address is [jam@justaboutmusic.net](mailto:jam@justaboutmusic.net) Local programmes daily 1000-2200 other times SBN. Jam 1575 kHz is not broadcasting for considerable periods of time at weekends (just a blank carrier) Also has not renewed membership of SRA.

**Radio Tyneside.** Address: Radio Tyneside, The Studios, Newcastle General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE4 6BE Telephone: 0191 2736970 Fax: 0191 2733358 Web <http://www.radiotyneside.freemove.co.uk/> Email: [info@radiotyneside.freemove.co.uk](mailto:info@radiotyneside.freemove.co.uk). Presented programmes 0500-0100; other times 'Nightsounds' –non stop music sequence

**Stoke Mandeville Hospital Radio.** Mandeville Road Aylesbury HP21 8AL, telephone 01296 3317575 Fax: 01296 428224. Contact: Chris Long, Chairman. web [www.smhr.org.uk](http://www.smhr.org.uk) Email [info@smhr.org.uk](mailto:info@smhr.org.uk)

If you are aware of any additions/alterations to any LPAM station, please let me know.

## Community Radio Stations

Fifteen groups are currently taking part in this Radio scheme (This was previously known as 'Access Radio'). There are 3 stations broadcasting on AM (the remainder on FM). Details of the stations are:

**Forest Of Dean Community Radio 1503 and 1521 kHz.** Address: The Studio 1 Beresford Court Cinderford Glos GL14 2BS Tel: 01594 820722. Email: amanda@fodradio.org Website: <http://www.fodradio.org/> Contact: Amanda Smith



**Sound Radio 1503 kHz.** Address: 15 Olympus Square Hackney London E5 8PL Tel: 020 8525 1111 Email: lol@svt.org.uk Website: <http://www.svt.org.uk/>

Contact: Lol Gellor

**Desi Radio 1602 kHz.** Address: The Panjabi Centre 30 Sussex Road Southall Middx UB2 5EG Tel: 020 8574 9591, Email: info@desiradio.org.uk Website: <http://www.desiradio.org.uk> Contact: Ms Amarjit Khara



## Other News

RAJAR gets backing for Electronic Testing Leading international radio groups, broadcasters and broadcast administrators are supporting RAJAR's initiatives in conducting further testing of new electronic audience measurement devices as part of its evaluation of the benefits of switching to an electronic system of measurement.

Two of the leading candidates are GfK and Arbitron who are working closely with the joint BBC and Commercial Radio audience measurement body following last year's tests and evaluation. The final test and evaluation will take place in the Autumn prior to the tendering taking place next year. The international radio community is monitoring the testing from RAJAR prior to making their own decisions.

Says Sally de la Bedoyere, managing director of RAJAR: "Without question, our forthcoming decision on electronic audience measurement is being watched closely by radio organisations around the globe. What we decide over the next 12 - 18 months is likely to have a profound impact on the way that electronic measurement is introduced around the world.

The UK has the most developed radio market in the world, with the measurement of the different digital platforms considerably adding to the complexities of the research task. But we have a shared aim – to find a measurement system that will enable RAJAR to deliver new services to subscribers and measure audiences on new platforms that will be of increasing importance to our customers."

RAJAR is investing £500,000 in further testing and evaluation of Arbitron's Personal People Meter and GfK wristwatch technology in the late autumn following the development of their technologies since last year's £800,000 tests. The intention is that if the tests are successful, RAJAR's stakeholders will be asked to approve the tendering process for the introduction of an electronic monitoring system. That will take place in 2005, with the winning candidate expected to deliver its technology for possible use in late 2006. ([www.ukradio.com](http://www.ukradio.com))

## Long Wave News

A fourth national commercial radio station could be launched next year if a £13m fundraising to be announced today (17 June) is a success. Seventies rock star Rick Wakeman and 60s crooner Gene Pitney are among the backers for the Isle of Man International Broadcasting company, which has



finally won permission to put a new national station on air. IMIB is hoping to raise £13m in a subscription offer, prior to a flotation on AIM next year.

The unnamed station, which is expected to launch early next year, will be aimed at the 25- to 55-year-old age group and will target female listeners. The station will use a long wave signal similar to the one allocated to Atlantic 252, a radio broadcaster that flopped because listeners were turned off by the poor reception. Paul Rusling, chief executive of IMIB, said £4.8m of the proceeds would go towards building a transmission mast off the coast of the Isle of Man, which will carry a much stronger signal than Atlantic 252's.

IMIB has struggled to get the project off the ground after encountering resistance to the mast from Isle of Man residents who complained that the transmitter would be an eyesore. The local population relented after IMIB proposed building the mast several miles out to sea.

Mr Rusling admitted that the new station would effectively be a stalking horse for a digital station, with negotiations under way to take a slot on Digital One, a national broadcaster. "We only view the long wave transmitter as one outlet. It's to give the station a kick start before we eventually see it on digital. The sound quality is not as great as FM but at the end of the day people choose their station by the quality of the content, not the quality of the signal," he said.

Mr Rusling added that IMIB had been in talks with five major radio groups about investing in the project and held discussions with Virgin Radio and The Wireless Group about outsourcing advertising sales. "We would rather the radio groups did not control it because they are likely to want to steer the output of the radio station. If Chrysalis ended up controlling it they would want us to be like Heart FM," he said.

IMIB already has two DJs signed up for the station. Mr Wakeman, who has been involved in planning the venture, will present shows and Mr Pitney's appeal will be used to draw female listeners at the older end of the station's target audience. ([www.mediaguardian.co.uk](http://www.mediaguardian.co.uk))

## Irish News

### **RTE split 252 & 567kHz programming**

RTÉ used their 252kHz transmitter to broadcast a reality programming during this year's 'People in Need Telethon.' They commenced on 14 May when a group of celebrities were locked away from the world and challenged to man, produce, and present a national radio station entitled RTÉ Charity 252. The programme continued until 21 May 2004

On March 17th RTÉ reactivated the long-dormant massive long wave transmitter. It presently relays RTÉ Radio 1 content and is seen as a possible long-term replacement for Radio 1's medium wave transmissions. (<http://www.radiowaves.fm/news/index.shtml>)

### **1593kHz Dublin pirate – station of many identities**

The station from Dublin area on **1593 kHz** is not calling itself Energy Power any more. This weekend heard with automated programming (wide range of pop songs from 70s-80s + recorded liners). At 2100UTC on 16/5 gave phone number 086-36?-8974 (the ? might be a 9).(Steve Whitt)(See logs –ed)

# EUROLOG

100 Gravel Lane Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP1 1SB, UK

with John Williams

e-mail: [eurolog@mwcircle.org](mailto:eurolog@mwcircle.org) ☎ 01442 408567

<b>kHz</b>	<b>Station, location; details heard etc</b>	<b>SIO</b>	<b>UTC</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Who</b>
189	RAI Radio 1 Caltanisatta. S Anna GR1	252	2100	16/5	SV
567	RAI Radio 1 Caltanisatta. S Anna GR1	353	2100	16/5	SV
657	RAI Radio ; 2 tx's – one heavy echo effect due to satellite delay; financial news	422	0535	20/5	SV
702	RMC Info Sign on at 1159 with French words “RMC Info”. Followed by ID at 1200 “RMC La numero 1 pour les sports. “RMC” //216	454	1200	9/6	SV
1053	Talksport; various sites UK; separate adverts between Scottish & English transmitters but programming in // - I thought they had some split programmes but I did not realise they split adverts like this; separated the signals NE/SW with K9AY antenna	good	2230	6/5	SW
1170	Radio Capodistria Portorose Slovenia – end of programme Then ID “This is Radio Slovenia International” Nice pop music	454	2200	29/5	SV
1386	Blast 1386, Reading; “Blast 13-86 News”	Fr pk	2359	27/4	SW
1485	RAI Radio Vicenza Radio 1; financial news	252	0535	20/5	SV
1503	“Forest of Dean Radio 1503 & 1521”; prog promo; fairly rare signal	Gd pk	0657	25/5	SW
1566	BBC Somerset Sound; local news; clear & alone on channel	good	0900	3/5	SW
1575	[Jam 1575] silent carrier for the summer vacation	----	Daily	June	SW
1593	WLF Irish Pirate Numerous (professional) jingles which sounded like ‘WLF’ Mid Atlantic talk DJ	F	2135	6/6	JW
1593	R Britannia, Yorkshire; signal better than in recent weeks	Fair	0855	3/5	SW
1593	“Jam Radio” ID on Irish Pirate with partial phone number and e-mail address; possibly relaying an FM pirate?	Fr pks	2130	16/5	SW
1620	R Titanic, Holland; Phone 0031 6250 32372 asking for reception reports	Good	2300	1/5	SW
1646	R Armada, Holland; goodnight & sign-off	Fair	2127	29/4	SW
1659	Jersey Radio; Jersey almost the penultimate maritime broadcast on MF – left 1659kHz on 4 <sup>th</sup> May 2004	Fair	2245	2/5	SW
1670	R Skeleton, London area; IDs phone 0771 937 1471; pop tunes	Fair	2254	31/5	SW

Many thanks to the following reporters:

JW John Williams Hemel Hempstead AOR7030 + 40m long wire, Sony ICF2001D Sooper Loop  
SV Stefano Valianti Bologna Italy AIWA CT-410 Car radio  
SW Steve Whitt, High Catton near York; AOR7030; dual K9AY antenna & N-S Beverage

There is a new web site if you require the word document to send me logs; it is as follows:  
<http://www.members.mwcircle.org>. The deadline for the next issue is 25 August, 2004.

73's John

# DX LOGGINGS

✉ Glackin, 199 Clashmore, Lochinver, Lairg, Sutherland IV27 4JQ, Scotland  
with Martin Hall e-mail: dxlogs@mwcircle.org ☎ 01571-855360

kHz	Callsign	Station, location; details heard etc	SIO	UTC	Date	Who
531		RVCI, South Caicos; SS ID/promo	G	0405	10/5	mah
570	CFCB	Corner Brook NL; country, ID	Fpks	0409	10/5	mah
590	VOCM	St John's NL; Country and Western music	W	0329	25/5	JW
590	VOCM	St John's NL; ID, adverts, web site	G	0046	29/5	SW
590	LS4	R Continental, Buenos Aires; SS tlk, ID "Servicio Informativo Continental" xf VOCM	W/F	0430	10/5	mah
610	HJKL	La Cariñosa, SF de Bogotá; LA mx, jingles "La Cariñosa"	W/F	0438	10/5	mah
620	CKCM	Grand Falls NL; // 590	F	0046	29/5	SW
638		Katabu, Nigeria (tentative); traditional songs, mx	222	2230	0906	GLV
680	WRKO	Boston MA; ads/promos "WRKO - The Talk Station"	W/F	0432	10/5	mah
710	CKVO	Clarendville NL; bright country mx from VOCM	W/F	0302	24/6	BD
740	CHCM	Marystown NL; "twangy" style country music from the VOCM network	F	0255	7/6	BD
740	ZYH446	RS da Bahia, Salvador; PP tlks, songs, and full ID	F	0503	10/5	mah
780	CFDR	Dartmouth NS; still playing classic country	W	0403	8/5	BD
927		IBA Haifa, Israel; news of Iraq & Israeli conflict, ID "Kol Israel"	F	0004	14/5	Rha
930	CFBC	Saint John NB; rock oldies etc	G	0325	26/2	MM
930	CFBC	Saint John NB; pop oldies & "Oldies radio 93 CFBC" ID	W	0107	24/6	BD
930	CJYQ	St John's NL; "Radio Newfoundland weather"	F	0549	4/5	mah
930	CYJQ	St John's NL; folk songs through toth	W	0259	24/5	JW
930	CJYQ	St John's NL; folksie country MX & "Radio Newfoundland" ID	F	0058	24/6	BD
960	CHNS	Halifax NS; oldies format & ID "This is oldies 9-60 CHNS..."	W	0300	20/5	BD
970	WZAN	Miami FL; ID noted, xd CBZ	W	0500	28/5	mah
970	CBZ	Fredericton NB; "CBC Radio One"	W	0500	28/5	mah
980	ZYH707	Radio Nacional, Brasilia; YL with PP NX & "Radio Nacional" ID	W/F	0303	22/5	BD
1010	WINS	New York NY; nx reports & "10-10 wins" IDs	F/G	0403	9/5	BD
1010	WINS	New York NY; weather "10-10 Wins" time check	F	0113	23/5	SW
1010	WINS	New York NY; "10-10 WINS, New York's all news station. "You give us 22 minutes and we'll give you the World", followed by YL with New York lottery numbers	F	0259	3/6	JW
1010	CFRB	Toronto ON; xd WINS	F	0257	14/4	MM
1010	CFRB	Toronto ON; OM YL "On News talk 10-10 CFRB" Promo "Listen to the Garden Show with Mark Cullen ... CFRB.com"	F	0259	13/5	JW
1010	ZYH448	R Bahia Salvador; Brazilian folklore & pops, ID "Rádio Bahia la musical"	W	0205	7/6	Rha
1030	WBZ	Boston MA (tentative); NHL hockey	F	0250	14/4	MM
1053		Radio Jamahiriyah, Tripoli, Libya; AA OM, interview	444	2145	31/5	GLV
1070	CBA	Moncton NB; CBC NX	W	0203	20/5	BD
1070	CBA	Moncton NB; YL with CBC News – news items on Canada	W	0159	4/6	JW
1130	WBBR	New York NY; business reports	G	0405	11/5	BD
1130	WBBR	New York NY; Finance news reports	W	0302	2/6	JW

kHz	Call sign	Station, location; details heard etc	SIO	UTC	Date	Who
1140	CBI	Sydney NS; ID "CBC Radio One" and nx	W/F	0100	18/5	BD
1170	WWVA	Wheeling WV; ID "The Big One, News Radio 11-70 WWVA", mixing with UK stations	W	0506	28/5	mah
1190	LR9	Radio America Buenos Aires; jazz mx, National Anthem, YL with nx & OM with ID	F	0258	6/6	BD
1206		Reshet Dalet, Haifa, Israel; AA traditional songs, // 5915 kHz	322	2018	1/5	GLF
1250	CBGA	Matane QC; FF Radio Canada ID & nx	F	0300	18/5	BD
1270	CJCB	Sydney NS; country, ID "... Cape Breton's country favourites 12-70 CJCB"	F	0509	10/5	mah
1290	YVLF	R Puerto Cabello; SS ads, anns, ID "Radio Puerto Cabello, primer lugar del sintonía. La una cuarenta y ocho minutos"	W/F	0548	5/5	mah
1320	CKEC	New Glasgow NS; Broadcast News, "CKEC weather"	W/F	0702	4/5	mah
1329.96	HIVC	R Vision Cristiana, Santo Domingo (tentative); SS anns "Radio Principal, Noti Cinco (??) ... Montana .. 58 .. programas con todas las familias", promos, "Radio Principal .... a cinco de la tarde, la hora de la calidad" . Rlgs px, I think, after 0900 - "No definite ID but I would bet on R Vision Cristiana, Santo Domingo", says Jan-Erik Osterholm after listening to the clip	W/F	0857	29/2	mah
1330	YVOY	<b>R Los Llanos, Calabozo</b> ; SS anns, ID "...nuestra región, La Voz del Pueblo, escuchanos Radio Los Llanos, 1330 su AM, somos partipitación .... somos AM Center". <b>UK FIRST</b> - tnx to Jan-Erik Osterholm for deciphering this	W	0704	30/10 2003	mah
1350		Deutsche Welle, Gavar, Armenia; AA px	O=3	2100	1/5	GLF
1350		R Botswana (tentative); Afro-type mx, afro-pop	222	2146	13/6	GLF
1350		R Botswana (tentative); tel. tx, presenter: OM with deep voice.	232	2215	9/6	GLV
1350		R Botswana (tentative); VV tx, tel. interview	242	2340	7/6	GLV
1350		Radio Cairo, Egypt; Arabic Radio play, // 819	233	2130	1/5	GLF
1350	UNID	PP m tx, another fade in around 2230, similar on 1/6 at 2135, on 1349.991	233	2138	31/5	GLV
1380	CB138	R Corporación, Santiago; SS, ID "Transmite R Corporación", religious programme	vW	0330	7/6	Rha
1380	YVNG	Ondas del Mar, Puerto Cabello; continuous LA mx, SS anns at 0634, SS anns, ID at 0659	W/Fpks	0615	4/5	mah
1385.9		R Rurale, Guinea; VV m tx, QRM by CRI via LTU, after CRI s/off at 2202 songs, SIO 354	233	2121	31/5	GLV
1431		R Sawa, Djibouti; Arab-pop, YL anns + ID, QRM RAI	Max 433	2127	13/6	GLF
1431		R Sawa, Djibouti; Arabic song & mx programme, ID at 0030 Radio Sawa	W/F	0025	12/5	Rha
1431		Jammer: bubble jammer presumably aimed at R Sawa from Djibouti; mostly affecting LSB	F	2033	16/5	SW
1440	WVEI	Worcester MA; Red Sox game from 850 WEEI	W/F	0058	3/5	BD
1440	WJAE	Westbrook ME; ID as "Sports Radio WJAE 14-40 and FM 95-5" & sports talk	W/F	0158	16/5	BD
1440	WJAE	Westbrook ME (presumed); Red Sox baseball	F	0110	23/5	SW
1440	WHKW	Warren OH; WHK Cleveland programme promos, ID "12-20 WHK, 14-40 WHKW Warren from Salem Communications." and religious talk	W/F	0159	17/5	BD
1440	ZJJ469	Radio Super AM Rio de Janeiro; typical PP shouting in echo affect with "Super 14-40" ID. Station spot on 1440.00kHz.	F/G	0200	13/5	BD

<b>kHz</b>	<b>Callsign</b>	<b>Station, location; details heard etc</b>	<b>SIO</b>	<b>UTC</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Who</b>
1449		Voice of Great Homeland, Misurata, Libya; AA OM nx, mx, not // 1053 (1053 is in // with 675), but // 1251. As it is stronger than 1251, I doubt the listed 20 kW – but ... QRM by RAI	433 to 444	2020	1306	GLF
1450	WKXW	Atlantic City NJ (tentative); ESPN Radio baseball promo and sports talk	W	0300	17/5	BD
1450	WKXW	Atlantic City NJ; ID "ESPN Radio ...WKXW 14-50 Atlantic City, on the web at wkxw.com"	Wpk	0300	18/5	mah
1467		BSKSA, Saudi Arabia; // 1521, trad. mx	O=2	2242	5/6	GLV
1470	WLAM	Lewiston ME; "We're playing the songs you can sing along with all day on Maine's Memory Station 14-70 WLAM"	Exc	0118	23/5	SW
1470	WLAM	Lewiston ME; Redsox baseball commentary	W/F	0155	24/6	BD
1470	ZYI827	Rádio Papacasa Bom Conselho; Brazil v Argentina futebol & "Rádio Papacasa" shouted mid-commentary!	F	0202	3/6	BD
1470	OAU4B	CPN Radio, Lima; SS station promos & YL with nx reports	F	0155	2/5	BD
1470	CX147	Radio Cristal Las Piedras; "La Cristal" ID and OM with studio talk	W	0155	7/5	BD
1470	CX147	R Cristal de Uruguay, Las Piedras; SS, programa música y familia, ID "la studio de Radio Cristal la funidad" then informativa cultura	W/F	0215	15/5	Rha
1470	YVSY	Radio Vibración Carúpano; bright Rumba MX & "Vibración" IDs	F	0258	13/5	BD
1480	WMDD	Fajardo PR; SS, cantados música la R Tropical 14-80	W/F	0235	15/5	Rha
1500	WTOP	Washington DC; weather forecast "WTOP weather centre"	F	0259	12/5	JW
1500	WTOP	Washington DC; rolling nx format	W	0255	22/6	BD
1500	YVRZ	R Dos Míl; SS, salsa música programme & ID "Radio Dos Míl la música"	W	0250	15/5	Rha
1510	WWZN	Boston MA; OM ID "Boston's sports station 15-10 the Zone"	F	0359	9/4	JW
1510.02	WWZN	Boston MA; sports talk	W/F	0300	7/5	BD
1510	WWZN	Boston MA; "Boston's sports station 15-10 The Zone"	F/G	0419	10/5	mah
1510	WWZN	Boston MA; sports talk; ID "15-10 The Zone"	F	0108	23/5	SW
1520	WWKB	Buffalo NY; romantic oldies & "KB Radio" IDs	F	0458	30/4	BD
1520	WWKB	Buffalo NY; talk show (thought they were oldies) & ID "Buffalo's KB 15-20"	W	0255 6	24/5	BD
1530		VoA Pinheira, São Tomé; EE ID, s/off at 2200, under CVA-QRM (last year, they used to s/off at 2230 and were audible from CVAs s/off at around 2215)	O=2	2200	0306	GLV
1540	WDCD	Albany NY; USA Radio News then preacher	W	0400	25/5	BD
1540	ZNS1	Nassau; Bahamas ads, ID "You're listening to Radio Bahamas in Nassau" and light pops	F/G	0612	8/5	mah
1540	ZNS1	Nassau; Bahamas' weather forecast & religious studio talk	W	0404	24/5	BD
1540	ZNS1	Nassau; ID "Welcome back to ... here on ZNS ..." mixing with presumed WDCD and CHIN	Fpk	0523	28/5	mah
1540	UNID	(Cuba?); SS talk show with guy chatting to a YL with no TOH nx. Can't see any Scandinavian SS logs on channel going back two years.	W/F	0400	23/5	BD
1550	YVMW	R Metropolitana, Los Toques; SS anns, ID as "... en su Radio Metropolitana 15-50 AM ..." – tnx to Jan-Erik Osterholm for picking out the ID	W	0859	21/2 2003	mah
1550		Radio Nacional Saharai, Algeria; hrd to 2219	P	2136	24/4	MM

<b>kHz</b>	<b>Callsign</b>	<b>Station, location; details heard etc</b>	<b>SIO</b>	<b>UTC</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Who</b>
1566		IRIB-1 Bandar Abbas, Iran; Farsi songs/mx & local talk about Iran and Iraq	W	1715	12/5	Rha
1590	WSMN	Nashua NH; CBS NX & slogan "The sports animal. The Tiger 15-90"	W/F	0405	3/5	BD
1590	WARV	Warwick RI; "This is WARV Warwick Providence" & melancholy spiritual songs	W/F	0400	2/5	BD
1590	WARV	Warwick RI; rlgx px, "... Radio WARV" in the mix	W/F	0203	14/5	mah
1590	OAZ4Z	Radio Agricultura Lima; typical Andean songs & ID "Esta es Radio Agricultura OAZ4Z...."	F	0402	1/5	BD
1593		Voice of Iraq, Kuwait; AA tlk/mx	F/G	2228	18/2	MM
1593		VOA Kuwait; Indian congress & ID "You are listening to the English special news of VOA Kuwait" , subsequently oil price-barrel info	F	??	14/5	Rha
1600	WKWF	Key West FL; sport radio news on 1600 WKWF, sports news and further then a pop music programme	W/F	0400	7/6	Rha
1600	ZYK779	Radio Nove de Julho, São Paulo (tentative); YL with PP nx or info, later OM with PP style talk show	W	0201	21/6	BD
1620	WTAW	College Station TX; C2C, ID "16-20 WTAW College Station", Fpks CBS News, under presumed WDHP		0600	4/5	mah
1620	WDHP	Frederiksted USVI; YL with ID " You are listening to WDHP 16-20AM in the United States Virgin Islands" followed by BBC news	F	0359	29/4	JW
1620	WDHP	Frederiksted, USVI; full ID but purely as WDHP (no other calls given); then at 0400 local slogan "Right here on the Caribbean Power House" and web site www.wrra.com into BBC News	G	0100	1/5	SW
1620	WDHP	Frederiksted, USVI (presumed); elevator music heard without any anns until faded around 0710	F/G	0555	5/5	mah
1620	WDHP	Frederiksted, USVI; full ID & BBC W/S nx	W/F	0100	19/5	BD
1620	WDHP	Frederiksted, USVI; YL with ID "You are listening to WDHP 16-20AM from the United States Virgin Isles"	W	0259	19/6	JW
1620.06		Cadena Vida, Argentina; many IDs and religious music	W	0230	20/6	SHN
1630	WRDW	Augusta GA; phone-talk, John & Jeff Show	F/G	0500	3/3	MM
1650	WHKT	Portsmouth VA; R Disney pop mx charts	W/F	0102	12/5	Rha
1650	WHKT	Portsmouth VA; Radio Disney pops	W	0155	19/5	BD
1660	WWRU	Jersey City NJ; ID "This is Multi-cultural Radio broadcasting .. WWRU Jersey City, New York City 16-60 AM"	G	0359	11/4	JW
1660	WWRU	Jersey City NJ; legal ID in English; then at 0400 " This is multi-cultural radio broadcasting WWRU Jersey City, New York city 16-60 AM WWRU"	G	0200	1/5	SW
1660	WWRU	Jersey City NJ; culture programme in Korean , ID "This is WWRU-16-60AM"	W/F	0050	12/5	Rha
1660	WGIT	Canóvanas PR; hrd to 0420	G	0033	21/2	MM
1660	WGIT	Canóvanas PR; Spanish ID at top of hour	W	0100	1/5	SW
1660	WGIT	Canóvanas PR; SS, música romántica y informativos de progr	F	0248	15/5	Rha
1680	WLAA	Winter Garden FL; SS mx/slogan	F/G	0615	3/3	MM
1680	WTTM	Princeton NJ; Indian film MX , EE ID & EE spots	F/G	0200	30/4	BD
1680	WTTM	Princeton NJ; OM with EE ID "WTTM Princeton New Jersey," then into Indian music	F	0359	5/5	JW
1690	WSWK	Avondale Estates GA; (tentative); C&W, PSA, hrd to 0500	??	0410	20/4	MM
1690	WPTX	Lexington Park MD; CNN rolling nx & ID		0200	1/5	BD

<b>kHz</b>	<b>Callsign</b>	<b>Station, location; details heard etc</b>	<b>SIO</b>	<b>UTC</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Who</b>
1700	WEUV	Huntsville AL; gospel, anns, promo xd presumed KQXX	F	0525	22/2	MM
1700	KVNS	Brownsville TX; phone-in, tlk hrd to 0510	vG	0423	13/4	MM

Many thanks to the following reporters:

- BD Barry Davies, Carlisle, Cumbria. AOR AR 7030 , 100m longwire.
- GLF Günter Lorenz, Freising, Germany. Drake R8B, Grahn GS3 ML1. Frequencies measured with Spectrum Lab Software, using a RFT EKD 500 (only shown to nearest 0.1 kHz - mah).
- GLV Günter Lorenz, Volastra (La Spezia), Italy. Drake R8B, Grahn GS3 ML2. Frequencies measured with Spectrum Lab Software (only shown to nearest 0.1 kHz - mah).
- JW John Williams Hemel Hempstead. AOR 7030 and 40m long wire.
- mah Martin Hall, Clashmore, Sutherland. NRD-545, beverages: 513m at 240°, terminated; 506m at 290°, terminated; 588m at 315°, unterminated; 362m at 360°, unterminated.
- MM Martyn Madeley, Malvern Link, Worcestershire. AOR7030, McKay-Dyneke DR101, ALA1530.
- Rha Ronald Hagensen , Ottersberg. AOR 7030plus , WiMo QRM-Eliminator, 22m and 28m longwire antennas direction 315°& 280°/290° and a 143m longest beverage antenna in direction 345°/360°.
- SHN Stig Hartvig Nielsen, Kousted, Denmark; AOR7030+ and 360m (unterminated).
- SW Steve Whitt, High Catton near York. AOR7030+ and HF225 Europa with dual loop K9AY.

### **New Zealand DXpedition Report 8-14 April 2004**

Following the success of last year's Gathering at Tiwai, Ray Crawford, Stu Forsyth and David Norrie decided on one last hurrah to Tiwai.

Once again the conditions were such that each night was different. With the solar flux index dropping – no good for shortwave – conditions improved. Thursday saw an opening to the East Coast with stations being logged from Virginia, Georgia and Florida. Good Friday was better with a number of Mexicans being heard. Easter Saturday was interesting as conditions were almost auroral. Signals did not stay up for more than a minute or two at a time. Sunday evening was predominantly a West Coast Yank night with stations on almost every channel, all vying to be on top. Monday evening was a Latin evening as was Tuesday. However conditions changed during the evening and Yanks became more dominant. Wednesday evening belonged to the Colombians with signals dropping away after 08.00.

Listeners were: David Norrie (Auckland) AOR 7030, Raymond Crawford (Forestdale, QLD) SPR4, Stuart Forsyth (Darfield) AOR 7030, Paul Arosen (Wallacetown) Yaesu 8800, acting as mine host and in charge!

Here's a small selection of DX from the log:

<b>Freq</b>	<b>ITU</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Call</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Date</b>
162	FRA	19.00	France Inter, Allouis	Fair with football commentary	10/4
1130	USA	06.40	KWKH, Shreveport, LA	Good/ fair with sports talk	11/4
1180	USA	06.00	R. Martí, Marathon, FL	Vg in SS	8/4
1540	BHM	04.30	ZNS1, Bahamas	Like a local at 04.30 – best ever hrd 2 hours before sunset!	14/4
1630	USA	10.15	KCJJ, Iowa City, IA	Good with pops, wx	9/4
1650	USA	10.32	KDNZ, Cedar Falls, IA	Good, Fox Sports Radio, prgm 'First Light'	8/4
1660	USA	11.00	WCNZ, Marco Is, FL	Good at local sunrise with morning prgm. talk of Marco Is	9/4
1700	USA	07.00	KVNS Brownsville, TX	Vg all night, id as Newstalk 1700, the Valley Voice of Talk	8/4
1700	USA	05.50	WEUV, Huntsville, AL	Fair with Black Gospel mx	11/4
1700	USA	11.20	WJCC, Miami Springs, FL	Fair with Spanish songs, non-stop mixed KVNS	9/4

The **deadline** for the September DX Loggings is Sunday, **15th August** , and I look forward to receiving your logs by then, preferably using the pro-forma on the members-only website. If you don't use the pro-forma but send in your logs via e-mail, please keep the format as close as possible to that used above, since it saves me from having to re-type your contributions. 73's Martin

# VERIFICATIONS SECTION

✉ 59 Moat Lane, Luton, Bedfordshire LU3 1UU, UK

with Clive Rooms

e-mail: verifications@mwcircle.org ☎ 01582 598989

Station	kHz	A	B	C	who	Station	kHz	A	B	C	who
<u>Canada</u>						WENE Endicott NY	1430	cd	ms	10	mah
CFDR Dartmouth NS	780	lt	1	21	GS	<u>BEACONS &amp; UTES</u>					
CFAM Altona MB	950	lt	ms	16	mah	<u>Bulgaria</u>					
CHSM Steinbach MB <u>1</u>	1250	lt	ms	27	mah	LZW Varna R	518	lt	no	21	GS
<u>Czech Rep</u>						<u>Canada</u>					
Ceske R Topolna	270	cd	1	49	GS	VCO Canadian CG	518	lt	no	21	GS
<u>France</u>						VOK Labrador Marine C	518	lt	no	35	GS
R Nouveaux Talents	1575	lt	no	7	GS	<u>Estonia</u>					
<u>Hungary</u>						ESA Tallinn R	518	cd	no	14	GS
Magyar Katolikus R <u>2</u>	1341	lt			MvA	<u>Ireland</u>					
<u>Puerto Rico</u>						EJM Malin Head R	518	lt	no	7	GS
WNEL Caguas	<u>3</u> 1430	lt	rp	50	BD	<u>Portugal</u>					
<u>UK</u>						CTV Monsanto R	518	lt	no	28	GS
Forest of Dean R	1521	lt	1	7	GS	<u>Russia</u>					
<u>USA</u>						UGE Arkhangelsk R	518	lt	no	63	GS
WNYC New York NY <u>1</u>	820	lt	ms	119	mah	<u>UK</u>					
WCRN Worcester MA	830	lt	ms	16	mah	Jersey R	1659	lt		18	SW
KOMO Seattle WA <u>1</u>	1000	lt/c	ms	19	mah						
KNX Los Angeles CA	1070	cd	\$1	77	mah						

A= what was received; B= what return postage was sent; C = days to get a reply

## Notes:

- 1 A follow-up report was required for these.
- 2 Pf 879, H-1385 Budapest. V/s: Gabor Frischmann, Technical Director.
- 3 The reception report and the reply from the station were both in English!

## Verification Signers

CFAM & CHSM-Sanford Hildebrand  
WNEL-Luis de Leon, General Manager

WNYC-Andy Lanset, Archivist  
Jersey R-Capt John Tanner, Radio Officer

## Contributors

Thanks to the following who made the column possible: Mah-Martin Hall, BD-Barry Davies, GS-Guido Schotmans, MvA-Max van Arnhem, SW-Steve Whitt.

That's it for another month, I'll be back when I have some more of your QSLs to write about-Clive.