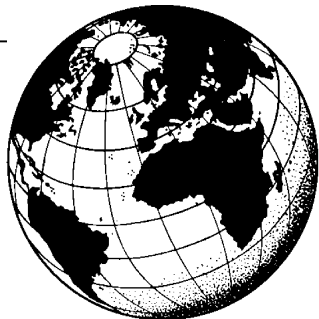


# MEDIUM WAVE NEWS

MEDIUM WAVE CIRCLE

October 2005 Volume 51 No. 5



- ♣ *WWL & Katrina*
- ♣ *BBC does the web*
- ♣ *More on coastal effects*
- ♣ *Review: DX Atlas*
- ♣ *TWR goes to Benin*
- ♣ *World's tallest mast*
- ♣ *Reprint catalogue*

Hon. President*	Bernard Brown, 130 Ashland Road West, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts. NG17 2HS	
Treasurer/ Secretary*	Clive Rooms, 59 Moat Lane, Luton LU3 1UU ☎ 01582-598989 (after 1800 hours)	(all general club enquiries) treasurer@mwcircle.org
MWN General Editor*	Steve Whitt, Landsvale, High Catton, Yorkshire YO41 1EH ☎ 01759-377311	editor@mwcircle.org (editorial & stop press news)
Membership Sec.	Paul Crankshaw, 3 North Neuk, Troon, Ayrshire KA10 6TT ☎ 01292-316008	membership@mwcircle.org (all changes of name or address)
MWN Despatch	Peter Wells, 9 Hadlow Way, Lancing, Sussex BN15 9DE ☎ 01903 851517	despatch@mwcircle.org (printing/ despatch enquiries)
External Representative	George Brown, 6 Glassel Park Road, Longniddry, East Lothian, EH32 0NT ☎ 01875-852317	(inter club liaison, advertising, publicity)
Reprints Manager	Clive Rooms	reprints@mwcircle.org (all orders for club publications & reprints)
<b>MWN Contributing Editors</b> (* = MWC Officer; all addresses are UK unless indicated)		
DX Loggings	Martin Hall, Glackin, 199 Clashmore, Lochinver, Lairg, Sutherland IV27 4JQ ☎ 01571-855360	dxlogs@mwcircle.org
Mailbag	Herman Boel, Roklijf 10, B-9300 Aalst, Vlaanderen (Belgium) ☎ +32-53-711 244	mailbag@mwcircle.org
Features	<b>VACANCY</b>	features@mwcircle.org
Home Front	John Williams, 100 Gravel Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP1 1SB ☎ 01442-408567	homefront@mwcircle.org
Eurolog	John Williams, 100 Gravel Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP1 1SB	
World News	Jeff Weston, 16, Whitmore Ct, Little London, Silverstone, Northants, NN12 8UP ☎ 01327 858472	world-news@mwcircle.org
Beacons/Utility Desk	<b>VACANCY</b> ☎ 01XXX	utility@mwcircle.org
Central American Desk	Tore Larsson, Frejagatan 14A, SE-521 43 Falköping, Sweden ☎ +46-515-13702 fax: 00-46-515-723519	ca-news@mwcircle.org
S. American Desk	Tore B Vik, Post Box 88, NO-1851 Mysen, Norway ☎ +47-69891192	sa-news@mwcircle.org
N. American Desk	Barry Davies, 20 Ryehill Park, Smithfield, Carlisle CA6 6BH	na-news@mwcircle.org
Verifications	Clive Rooms, 59 Moat Lane, Luton LU3 1UU	verifications@mwcircle.org
KEEP IN TOUCH	Internet: MWC Web site e-mail news service:	http://www.mwcircle.org FREE service for members; e-mail webmaster to join
Webmaster	Rémy Friess	webmaster@mwcircle.org

## STOP PRESS:

This month we welcome the following new and re-joining members to the Circle: Paolo De Berti, Morbio Inferiore, Switzerland and Hermod Pedersen, Limhamn, Sweden

Welcome one and all!

Stop Press Deadlines:	30th October for November 2005	27th November for December 2005
-----------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------

Cover illustration: EKKO stamp for WBZ Boston confirming a reception report from 1920-30s era
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Medium Wave News is published 10 times a year by the Medium Wave Circle	© 2005
-------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------

# EDITORIAL

with Steve Whitt

✉ Landsvale, High Catton, Yorkshire YO41 1EH  
e-mail: editor@mwcircle.org ☎ 01759-377311

## Summertime blues

As summer draws to a close in the Northern Hemisphere several countries have already made their summer winter time adjustments ahead of the big change at the end of October, namely:

<b>SEPTEMBER</b>	Thu 29 2100 Egypt	Sat 1 1600 Tasmania
Sun 04 0100 Namibia	Thu 29 2300 Tunisia	Sat 8 2300 Israel
Sun 04 0600 Falkland Isles	Fri 30 2100 Syria	Sun 9 0400 Chile
Sun 18 0300 Uruguay		Sun 16 0300 Brazil
Wed 21 1930 Iran	<b>OCTOBER</b>	Sun 16 0400 Paraguay
Fri 23 1700/1800 Mongolia	Sat 1 0100 Iraq	Thu 20 2100 Gaza
[2 zones]	Sat 1 1400 New Zealand	Thu 20 2200 Jordan

## Technical Tip #1

If you work with temporary long wire or Beverage antennas, you'll appreciate the work involved in running out and winding in the wire. One tool which might come in handy is a GEARED reel to make winding easier and quicker. For example the illustrated reels are equipped with an accelerator mechanism for fast spooling and the drum rotates three times faster than a standard reel. The reel also has a carry handle, a locking ratchet and long crank handle for better leverage. Check out your local farm shop or supplier of electric fences for these.



## Technical Tip #2

**Patrick Martin** from Seaside, Oregon writes with the following words of wisdom;

“As many of you know, I have used a EWE antenna since 1981. Living on the Oregon coast, we very rarely get any lightning. In fact I believe the OR/WA coast gets less lightning than about anywhere in the country. Well, we had one lightening storm last night and for us, it was a doozy. Nothing compared to what most of the country has, but still a strong one for the coast. In fact KAST-1370 was knocked off the air for several hours.

Last night after the storm, I hooked up my antennas back up and I noticed that the pattern of the EWE seemed really out of wack. So this afternoon after church, I thought I would check it out. The nulls to the South were not there. So I hooked up my old signal generator as a transmitter and set the R8 on 820 kHz where I was getting KGNW Seattle S9+20 DB, no sign of KORC Waltport OR. I could monitor the 820 freq with a portable out at the site. So I knew my pattern was really off. So out

I went to the termination point through the neighbours fence, through the sheep. I checked the control, as I thought maybe the sheep had knocked it off, but I put it behind some heavy screen, and it looked fine. I turned the control (2.5K ohm pot) and nothing, no difference, no matter where I tuned it. I came back in the house and got my Volt Ohm Meter and out I went again. Cut the wires on the control. I then put the meter across the terminals and zero ohms. In the process some carbon fell out of the control. I think most controls are no more than 1/2 watt, maybe 1/4 watt. I guess with all of the lightening flashing around there was enough electricity in the air to burn out the control. I always have extras but I only had 5K ohm pots, so that will have to do until I can find some 2.5K ohm ones. I like those better as the null is not as sharp, as the control is at 900+ ohms.

But I guess even though there is no direct hit or even a hit close by, lightening can still do damage. The shortest period of time (that I heard) between the lightening and thunder was 2-3 seconds. So it wasn't really overhead. But it was quite the experience. By my EWE is back working fine again. For the record, I have lived on the coast most of my life and I have never seen a lightening storm this wild. If there has been one, we have to back 35 or 40 years probably."

## Convention Time – Come on down

Sharp eyed members who are also radio amateurs may have spotted an item of interest at this year's HF Convention being held 7<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> October at the Gatwick Worth Hotel. Though it calls itself "HF" one morning [Saturday 8<sup>th</sup> Oct] is dedicated to LF & MF and there-in you'll find yours truly giving a talk entitled "Medium Wave DXing using spectrum analysis techniques". There are many other lectures which could interest Circle members covering topics such as Greyline propagation, Precision Frequency Measurement, LF Propagation, 136kHz DX, CFA aerials and so on. For more information or to book contact the organisers on 0870 904 7379 or visit <http://www.rsgb-hfc.org.uk/> I look forward to meeting any Circle members who are at the convention.

## Finally

Thank you to **Andy Ikin** from Wellbrook Communications for his extensive assistance & correspondence when my K9AY developed problems recently. Andy is one of the good guys!

Congratulations to **Martin Hall** on his recent marriage to Aileen in July. Good luck and lots of happiness to both of you. Sounds as if there could be another candidate for the "Meritorious DX Assistance Award" or even a possible member of the "Fellowship of DXers Wives" ☺

73s,

Steve

# MAILBAG

Roklijf 10, B-9300 Aalst, Vlaanderen (Belgium)  
with Herman Boel e-mail: [mailbag@mwcircle.org](mailto:mailbag@mwcircle.org) ☎ +32-476-524258

---

I must start this edition of Mailbag with a big apology to **Harry Richards**, whom I mistakenly called *Richard Briers* in the previous edition. I must have watched too many episodes of *The Good Life* (British comedy series) who stars Richard Briers. Harry also commented on my remark on the VOA transmitter in Germany. He says:

"I do not think VOA Europe was directed to the American troops in Germany, it was relayed by satellite to Europe where it was made available to cable networks and local VHF stations. It may be of interest that VOA Munich 1196 kHz was in the original Copenhagen plan. We often hear that VOA stations were *relics* of the Cold War, and all unauthorized!"

**Stefano Valianti** from Italy sent a similar comment:

"I think I cannot agree with you when you comment that "VOA Munich has never meant to be received outside Germany as the transmitter is directed to American troops in Germany. The VOA Munich tx (earlier they also had a LW tx at 173 kHz) was surely intended to broadcast VOA to Europe, and not only Germany, and proof of this is that English was not the only language broadcast on 1196/1197, there were many Eastern European languages, also French in the 60s/70s, and the tx was also used to broadcast the Italian Service of the BBC, as part of a swap scheme by which the VOA in English was broadcast by the BBC tx on 1295 at 2100/2200. In addition, the tx

could not be used to target US troops in Germany, as VOA broadcasts can only be directed, according to the VOA Chart, to non-Americans."

Well, gentlemen, I stand corrected.

**M J Astley** near Crewe writes; "I must say a big thank you. Previous to the July/Aug MWN I had not tuned MW for months. Now I'm tuning several days a week and getting my equipment and myself slowly but steadily back on song. I'm starting right from scratch. I've made a simple DIY loop antenna (MWN Reprint – Andrew Sykes). With some modifications i.e.a 700pF capacitor with slow motion drive and some extra struts on the former so that I can mount it on a Lazy Susan with a portable radio."

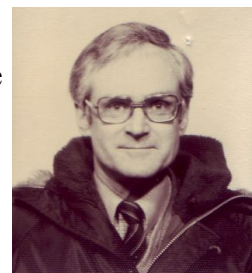
"I should also mention that Aldi seem to sell a Lazy Susan about the middle of November each year. I find mine easy to use to rotate my loop. Aldi's costs about £11 and is well worth it"

That's excellent news, we now look forward to seeing a few logs in future issues of MWN. On the subject of Lazy Susan's Steve Whitt recently saw crates of them on sale in Ikea on the M62. These were ideal for smoothly rotating a loop aerial or even just for a portable radio and its internal ferrite rod aerial and cost well under £10.

### Profile: Bernard Brown

Next we received a letter from our Honorary President, Bernard Brown. He starts by telling us about him:

"I am 73 years old and have been involved in DX since 1947. Together with the late Ken Brownless I produced MWN for its first 13 years, and after early retirement in 1987 I was invited to be President and I was delighted to accept.



Civil servant for 40 years, latterly with the Department of Trade and Industry. Married to Pauline (aka Polly) and now full-time carer as Polly has chronic illness (physical) and mobility problems. Interests over the years apart from radio include cycle touring, chess, cricket, books, music hall and variety (for those with long memories), classical music, "trad" jazz and big bands, and competitive tenpin bowling which still sees me trying for strikes in an afternoon league at Chesterfield. Polly is a keen maker of greeting cards so I describe myself as a cardmakers labourer helping where I can.

I was licensed as G3JFD in 1953 and operated on the HF bands but these days an occasional QSO on 144 MHz is the extent of my operating. I have lived at our present location for 28 years, before that for 35 years in Derby and Derbyshire and the Peak District is still a favourite for occasional trips out."

Bernard also has some questions:

"Incidentally, I have been asked if I can help dispose of some gear which belonged to a local *silent key*. There is an NRD-535, a Howes CTU8 atu and a Realistic PRO2042 scanner. If anyone is interested in these things, please contact Bernard at 130, Ashland Road West, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts NG17 2HS.

Bernard states that the stuff is in excellent condition, boxed with all relevant paperwork.

Bernard also would like to know whether anyone has ever DX-peditioned on the West coast of Ireland?

And that's it for this edition. Should you have answers to the questions above or should you want to comment on anything hobby related, feel free to write in.

73, Herman

# IONOSPHERIC REPORT

from U.S. Dept. of Commerce, NOAA, Space Environment Center

## Daily Geomagnetic Data

Date	Middle Latitude -- Fredericksburg --									High Latitude ---- College ----									Estimated ---- Planetary ----								
	A	K-indices								A	K-indices								Ap	K-indices							
2005 08 21	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	6	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	2
2005 08 22	7	2	3	0	1	3	2	1	2	10	2	1	1	3	4	2	2	2	12	3	4	1	2	2	3	3	3
2005 08 23	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	17	1	2	4	5	4	3	1	2	9	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
2005 08 24	72	2	3	6	8	7	5	4	3	112	6	2	6	9	7	6	6	4	110	3	3	7	9	8	5	6	5
2005 08 25	18	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	37	4	3	4	5	6	6	3	2	24	5	4	3	3	4	5	3	2
2005 08 26	5	2	3	2	1	0	1	1	1	14	3	4	4	4	0	1	2	1	11	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	2
2005 08 27	4	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	8	2	1	4	3	2	0	0	1	7	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
2005 08 28	5	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	7	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	3
2005 08 29	5	2	3	2	0	1	1	0	1	7	2	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	9	2	4	2	1	2	1	1	1
2005 08 30	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	2
2005 08 31	17	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	60	1	2	2	3	7	7	7	4	36	2	2	2	3	5	6	6	5
2005 09 01	11	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	26	3	4	4	5	6	1	1	2	21	5	5	3	3	4	2	2	2
2005 09 02	24	3	3	4	3	3	4	5	4	55	2	3	6	6	6	6	6	3	33	3	4	5	4	4	5	5	4
2005 09 03	20	5	4	4	4	2	1	2	3	42	4	4	6	6	6	4	2	2	32	6	6	4	5	3	3	2	4
2005 09 04	18	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	3	55	3	4	7	7	6	3	3	2	26	4	4	5	5	3	3	2	3
2005 09 05	9	3	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	22	3	2	5	5	4	3	2	2	14	4	2	3	4	2	3	3	2
2005 09 06	6	3	1	0	2	2	2	1	1	17	3	2	1	5	4	4	1	1	9	3	2	0	2	2	3	1	2
2005 09 07	18	3	3	1	2	1	5	5	1	15	2	3	3	5	4	1	1	0	15	4	3	2	3	2	4	4	1
2005 09 08	5	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	8	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	3
2005 09 09	12	1	2	0	1	4	3	4	3	29	1	1	0	4	6	6	4	3	17	1	2	0	1	4	4	4	4
2005 09 10	15	2	2	3	2	3	3	4	4	52	4	3	5	4	5	7	6	4	30	2	2	5	3	4	5	5	5
2005 09 11	53	5	6	7	5	5	3	4	3	131	6	7	8	8	7	6	6	5	105	5	7	9	7	6	5	5	4
2005 09 12	32	4	3	5	4	3	5	4	5	136	5	5	9	8	6	7	6	5	66	6	4	6	6	5	6	5	6
2005 09 13	26	4	5	4	5	4	1	3	3	96	5	5	8	7	8	2	4	3	51	6	5	6	6	5	3	4	4
2005 09 14	13	3	2	4	3	2	2	3	2	49	3	4	7	6	6	4	3	2	25	3	3	5	5	5	3	3	2
2005 09 15	22	3	2	3	3	5	5	3	3	76	3	2	4	7	7	8	4	3	43	3	2	3	5	6	7	5	4
2005 09 16	11	3	2	2	4	3	2	2	1	54	3	4	6	8	5	2	3	1	18	4	4	3	4	3	2	3	2
2005 09 17	10	0	2	1	3	3	3	2	3	31	1	2	2	5	6	6	3	2	12	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	3
2005 09 18	8	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	20	2	2	4	6	4	2	1	1	12	1	3	4	4	3	2	2	1
2005 09 19	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	9	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	0	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
2005 09 20	3	0	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	13	0	1	3	4	5	2	1	0	6	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
2005 09 21	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	5	1	0	2	3	3	2	0	0	5	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
2005 09 22	6	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	10	1	1	2	3	3	4	2	1	8	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	1
2005 09 23	5	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	10	0	2	5	3	2	1	0	0	8	1	3	3	1	2	2	2	2
2005 09 24	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1

## Solar minimum is looking strangely like Solar Max.

By Dr. Tony Phillips

<http://science.nasa.gov/>

September 15, 2005: Just one week ago, on Sept. 7th, a huge sunspot rounded the sun's eastern limb. As soon as it appeared, it exploded, producing one of the brightest x-ray solar flares of the Space Age. In the days that followed, the growing spot exploded eight more times. Each powerful "X-flare" caused a shortwave radio blackout on Earth and pumped new energy into a radiation storm around our planet. The blasts hurled magnetic clouds toward Earth, and when they hit, on Sept 10th and 11th, ruby-red auroras were seen as far south as Arizona.

### So this is solar minimum?

Actually, solar minimum, the lowest point of the sun's 11-year activity cycle, isn't due until 2006, but forecasters expected 2005, the eve of solar minimum, to be a quiet year on the sun.

It has not been quiet. 2005 began with an X-flare on New Year's Day--a sign of things to come. Since then we've experienced 4 severe geomagnetic storms and 14 more X-flares.

"That's a lot of activity," says solar physicist David Hathaway of the National Space Science and Technology Center in Huntsville, Alabama.

Compare 2005 to the most recent Solar Max: "In the year 2000," he recalls, "there were 3 severe geomagnetic storms and 17 X-flares." 2005 registers about the same in both categories. Solar minimum is looking strangely like Solar Max.

Scientists like Hathaway track the 11-year solar cycle by counting sunspots. When sunspot numbers peak, that's Solar Max, and when they ebb, that's solar minimum. This is supposed to work because sunspots are the main sources of solar activity: Sunspot magnetic fields become unstable and explode. The explosion produces a flash of electromagnetic radiation--a solar flare. It can also hurl a billion-ton cloud of magnetized gas into space--a coronal mass ejection or "CME." When the CME reaches Earth, it sparks a geomagnetic storm and we see auroras. CMEs can also propel protons toward Earth, producing a radiation storm dangerous to astronauts and satellites. All these things come from sunspots.



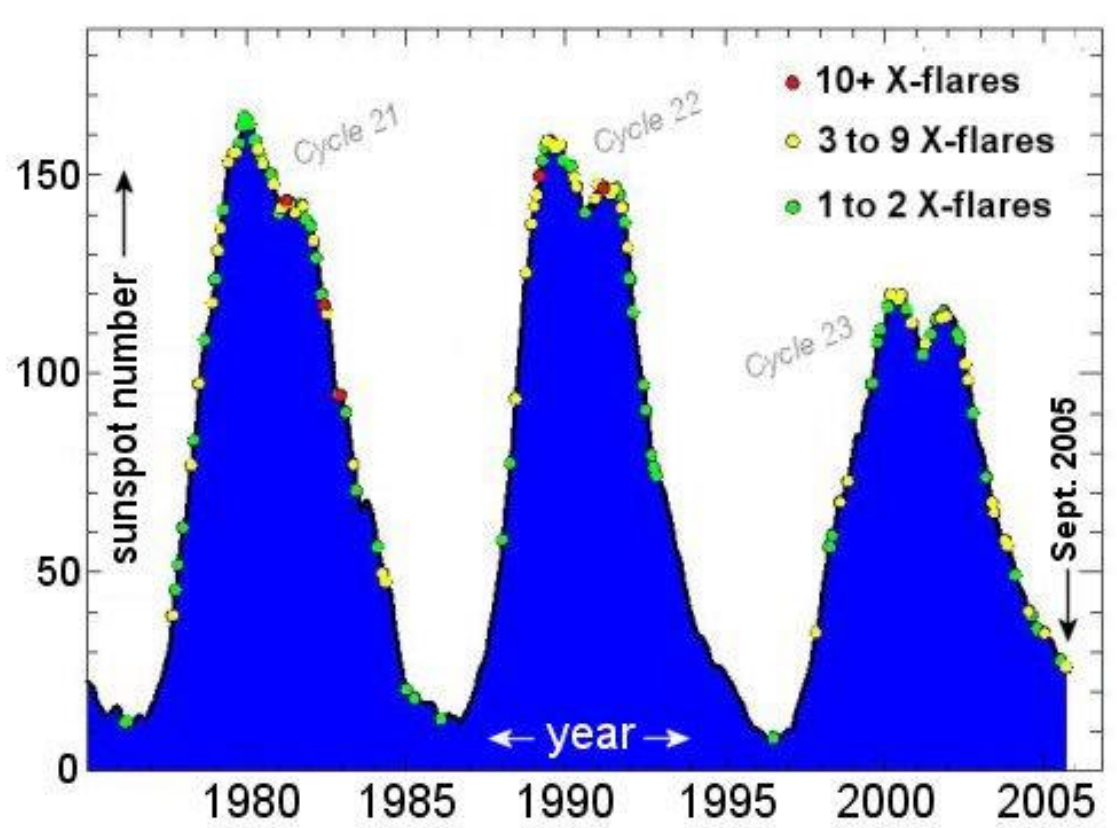
*Above: Ruby-coloured Northern Lights over Payson, Arizona, on Sept. 11, 2005. Photo credit: Chris Schur.*

As expected, sunspot numbers have declined since 2000, yet solar activity persists. How can this be?

Hathaway answers: "The sunspots of 2005, while fewer, have done more than their share of exploding." Consider sunspot 798/808, the source of the Sept 7th superflare and eight lesser X-flares. All by itself, this sunspot has made Sept. 2005 the most active month on the sun since March 1991.

Weird? Much about the sun's activity cycle remains unknown, Hathaway points out. "X-ray observations of flares by NOAA's Earth-orbiting satellites began in 1975, and CMEs were discovered only a few years earlier by the 7th Orbiting Solar Observatory. Before the 1970s, our records are spotty."

This means we don't know what is typical. Scientists have monitored only three complete solar cycles using satellite technology. "It's risky to draw conclusions" from such a short span of data, he says.



Above: Sunspot counts and X-flares during the last three solar cycles. Note how solar activity continues even during solar minimum. Credit: David Hathaway, NASA/NSSTC.

Hathaway offers a cautionary tale: Before 2005, the last solar minimum was due in 1996 and the sun, at the time, seemed to be behaving perfectly: From late-1992 until mid-1996, sunspots began to disappear and there were precisely zero X-flares during those long years. It was a time of quiet. Then, in 1996 when sunspot counts finally reached their lowest value—bang!—an X-flare erupted.

"The sun can be very unpredictable," says Hathaway, which is something NASA planners must take into account when they send humans back to the Moon and on to Mars.

Returning to 2005: is this year an aberration--or a normal rush to the bottom of the solar cycle? "We need to observe more solar cycles to answer that question," says Hathaway. "And because each cycle lasts 11 years, observing takes time."

Meanwhile, Hathaway is waiting for 2006 when solar minimum finally arrives. Who knows what the Sun will do then?

**Footnote:**

If you want to see what the recent auroras in September looked like check out this excellent gallery: [http://www.spaceweather.com/aurora/gallery\\_01sep05\\_page5.htm](http://www.spaceweather.com/aurora/gallery_01sep05_page5.htm)

If you want a real time image of the Alaskan sky visit this aurora webcam: [http://salmon.nict.go.jp/live/aurora\\_cam/live\\_aurora\\_cam\\_e.html](http://salmon.nict.go.jp/live/aurora_cam/live_aurora_cam_e.html)



# WWL MEETS KATRINA

by Jeff Amy - Staff Reporter

The Associated Press; Sept 4th

Call it the talk show from the end of the world.

WWL-AM 870, New Orleans' oldest and most powerful radio station, has continued to broadcast since Hurricane Katrina struck. With a collapsed telephone system, no power and several television stations off the air, "The Big 870" has tossed an information lifeline to a drowning city.



The broadcasts are a stunning mix of interviews with officials, many of whom say it's their only way to plead for help from the outside world, plus call-ins from desperate residents, and long soliloquies from exhausted anchors pondering what future, if any, New Orleans may have. "The best communication we have is this radio station," said Phil Capitano, the mayor of Kenner, during an interview Wednesday on the station. Kenner, where the city's main airport is located, is west of New Orleans. Southwest Alabama listeners can hear the station patchily during the day.

At night, the 50,000-watt transmitter can be heard clearly in Alabama and in parts of 41 other states. In the New Orleans area and in other parts of Louisiana, other radio stations are simulcasting WWL's programming and combining resources, calling themselves the United Radio Broadcasters of New Orleans. At least nine stations are part of the group.

New Orleans Mayor Ray Nagin made national news when he blistered the performance of President Bush and Louisiana Gov. Kathleen Blanco in an interview over WWL's airwaves late Thursday night. "I've been out there man," Nagin told the radio station. "I flew in these helicopters, been in the crowds talking to people crying, don't know where their relatives are. I've done it all man, and I'll tell you man, I keep hearing that it's coming. This is coming, that is coming. And my answer to that today is B.S., where is the beef? Because there is no beef in this city. There's no beef anywhere in southeast Louisiana..."

There have been many other moments when frustration, despair and anger bled from the radio. Aaron Broussard, president of suburban Jefferson Parish, took to the airwaves Wednesday to declare his parish the independent nation of "Jeffertonia" saying he believed residents could get aid better that way than as American citizens. "Excuse my cynicism," Broussard said with a snort.

He begged the American Red Cross and the Federal Emergency Management Agency to send promised supplies. He pleaded with FEMA for fuel to keep emergency vehicles running.

Both Broussard and New Orleans City Council President Oliver Thomas described as "zombies" the shellshocked New Orleanians walking over the downtown Mississippi River bridge to the West Bank. Thomas went on to speculate that maybe God, seeing the wickedness of the people who would turn to looting, had visited Katrina upon New Orleans, just as he had punished Sodom and Gomorrah. "Most of what we know and what we knew does not exist anymore," Thomas said Wednesday.

"There's enough water in this city now that it is Lake New Orleans," Thomas said. "If there was a Lake Zero, then that's where we're at now." When there are no officials around for WWL to interview, the drama quotient doesn't drop. The station just takes calls from listeners.

A woman told about her deaf brother, who had gone back to his house near Carrollton Avenue from the Superdome, after being unable to communicate with shelter officials. A man living in Terrytown, on the West Bank, who described himself as a Vietnam veteran, appealed Thursday to others in the area to rally to him as a vigilante militia to suppress looting in the area, though announcer Garland Robinette advised against that approach.

Others calling in were evacuees trying to learn the fates of their own neighborhoods. Many said they had received panicked calls reporting rising waters from relatives left behind.

How, they asked, are Chalmette, New Orleans East, Metairie, Gentilly, Marrero, Lacombe? Often, the announcers replied, "We know it's bad." Sometimes, they had to say: "We don't know, nobody's heard anything from those areas." WWL has stayed on the air despite being driven from its downtown headquarters, to an emergency command post, and on to another radio company's complex in Baton Rouge.

On the air Monday night, host Bob Del Giorno described huddling near a closet with employees at the station as windows blew out at the height of the storm in a studio complex of WWL and five other stations owned by Entercom, a Pennsylvania-based radio company.

Billboard Radio Monitor, an industry publication, reported that two engineers kept the transmitter going only with a "heroic" trip to the swampy area where it is located. Eventually, the station employees were plucked from their studios on Poydras Avenue, the office-tower-lined boulevard leading from the Mississippi River to the Superdome. Clear Channel, which is one of the other broadcast groups that has teamed up with Entercom, rented the helicopter.

Some ended up in the basement of the Jefferson Parish Emergency Operations Center. WWL has continued to broadcast from a makeshift studio there, even as the main operation went on to Clear Channel studios in Baton Rouge. Often, during interviews, the emergency center's operator can be heard in the background paging workers. The broadcasters of WWL pay them no mind, as the Big 870 keeps beaming out news.

### United Radio Broadcasters of New Orleans

Since September 4<sup>th</sup>, radio groups serving New Orleans and the surrounding area have combined resources to provide reliable radio broadcasts of emergency recovery and relief information.

Roughly 15 stations are part of the effort to share engineering and programming resources. The "United Radio Broadcasters of New Orleans" comprises stations operated by Clear Channel and Entercom plus independents KLCL(AM) in Lake Charles and KJEF(AM) in Jennings.

The collaboration is centered around the programming of Entercom's WWL(AM) and enhanced by the resources of the other Entercom and Clear Channel stations. The Louisiana Network out of Baton Rouge is providing facilities support. Stations are sharing a chopper to transport engineers to transmitter sites and help evacuate employees as needed. The stations began airing the same programming Sunday night. Programming consists of news, information and coverage of local relief efforts, and the organizers said it will include feeds from street reporters and interviews and updates from local officials and relief coordinators.

Also uniquely WWL appeared on SW! WHRI provided a SW simulcast for about 16 hours a day.

**Footnote:** WWL returned to its 50kW after getting power back to the transmitter site on 17<sup>th</sup> September. At the time of writing, two weeks after Katrina, about 40 stations were silent and the AM band looked like this:

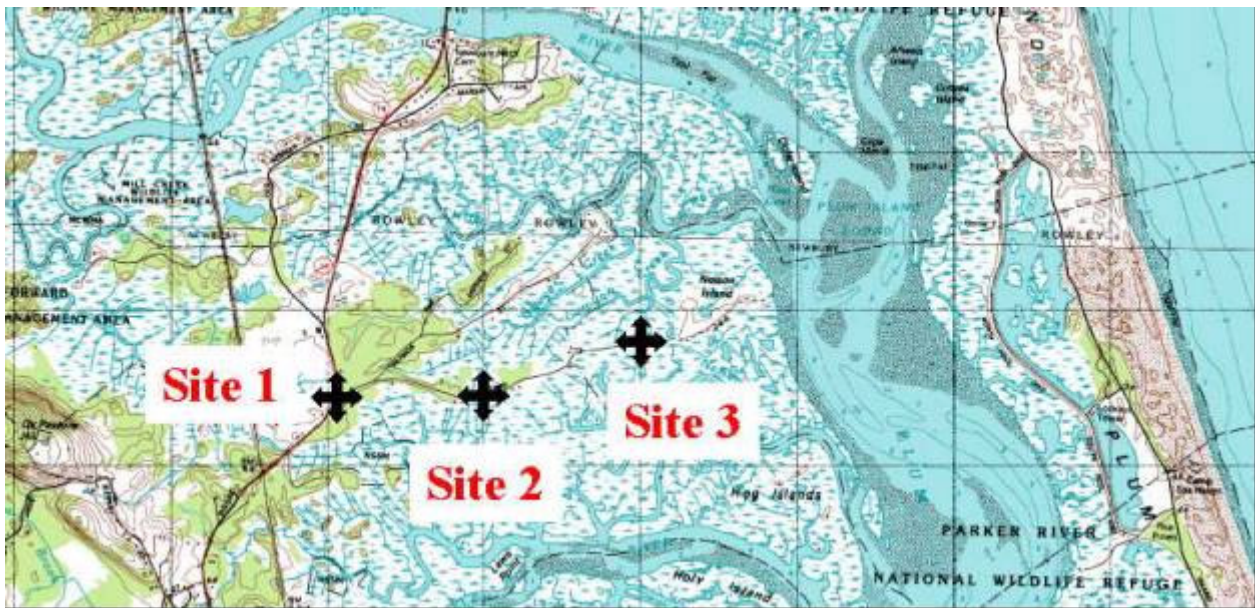
600 WVOG: off air	990 WGSO: off air
690 WTIX: off air, most staff safe in Houston	1010 WCKW: on air?
730 WASO: info for St. Tammany Parish*	1060 WLNO: off air
750 KKNO: off air	1230 WBOK: off air
800 WSHO: off air	1280 WODT: URBNO relay
830 WFNO: off air	1350 WSMB: URBNO relay
870 WWL : flagship for United Radio Broadcasters of New Orleans (URBNO)	1450 WBYU: off air
940 WYLD: off air	1540 KGLA: Spanish-language information
	1560 WSLA: off air
	1640 WTNI- Biloxi off but returned ~14/9

# COASTAL SITE; QUICK TEST

by Mark Connelly WA1ION

One way to evaluate a DX site is to see, under daytime groundwave conditions, how many stations a car radio's automatic scan function will consider strong enough to stop at.

A quite dramatic change was noted in a 2 km (1.2 mile) ride along Stackyard Road in Rowley, MA. The western end of the road is at Route 1A in a dry lightly-wooded area. It runs out a peninsula which protrudes into partially- submerged salt-marsh rather than open water. The eastern end, a parking area for the Parker River National Wildlife Reservation, is surrounded by marsh. Plum Island, a narrow barrier beach, separates this large marsh from the open Atlantic.



**Site 1:** western end of Stackyard Road, at junction with Route 1A; (GC = 42.741 N, 70.856 W)  
Car radio scan stops at: WRKO-680; WBZ-1030; WNBP-1450

A total of just 3 signals

**Site 2:** about halfway out Stackyard Road, 1 km east of Site 1; (GC = 42.741 N, 70.844 W)

Car radio scan stops at: WEZE-590; WRKO-680; WROL-950; WBZ-1030; WMKI-1260; WNBP-1450;

Now up to 6 stations

**Site 3:** DXpedition site at east end of Stackyard Rd, 2 km east of Site 1; (GC = 42.744N, 70.830W)

Car radio scan stops at: WGAN-560; WEZE-590; WRKO-680; WJTO-730; WNNW-800; WCRN-830; WEEL-850; WAMG-890; WGIN-930; WROL-950; WZAN-970; WCAP-980; WBZ-1030; WBIX-1060; WILD-1090; WCEC over WPMZ-1110; WFPB-1170; WESX-1230; WMKI-1260; WTSN-1270; WJDA-1300; WLYN-1360; WMYF-1380; WVAE over WLLH-1400; WXKS-1430; WNBP-1450; WBAE & WCCM-1490; WWZN-1510; WGIP-1540; WNSH-1570; WUNR-1600

34 stations on 31 channels      All I can say is, WOW, what a difference in a very short distance!

*FOOTNOTE: This location was clearly a saltmarsh location. It would interesting to have a collection of similar observations from different types of coast, such as rocky terrain or coasts terminating in a cliff top location. If you can do similar measurements at a coast near you, or when you are on holiday with your hire car, please share your observations with us. - Editor*

# REVIEW: DX ATLAS

by Nick Hall-Patch

---

Even before personal computers became commonplace, DXers with access to mainframe and mini-computers were using them to figure out sunrise / sunset tables, bearings and distances from home locations to DX targets, and expected grayline paths for different locations at different times of year. As computing power became available to the average user, and graphics-capable programs became the norm, several useful PC-based utilities became available to the DXer.

GeoClock shows the parts of the earth in sunlight, darkness and twilight, based on your computer's clock, or on a date and time which you set yourself; the display is updated automatically every few seconds. The current sun position is displayed, and local sunset, sunrise, and sun azimuth and elevation can be displayed for various user-defined locations over and above the defaults that come with the program. Either the whole Earth can be displayed, or more detailed segments.

The shareware version (Windows and DOS based) of the program can be downloaded from the Internet, but to encourage registration, there are a variety of map backgrounds, some with a great deal of detail, which are available to those who purchase the program. There is also an option, aimed at radio amateurs, which is an equidistant azimuthal map of the earth based on the owner's location, and a Professional version with 500 maps and other add-ons. Further details are at <http://home.att.net/~geoclock>; price is US\$25 for the downloaded basic version.

DXaid 5.02 is a DOS based program that delivers equidistant azimuthal or Mercator world maps centered on a user's location. These maps show an updated position of the terminator, but are not as graphically detailed as those in GeoClock. They will, however, predict the location of the auroral oval based on the present K-index, and, like GeoClock, will provide many of the details about local sunrise and sunset, as well as great circle distances and bearings. Path forecasts for various bands are available using sunspot numbers, solar flux, K-index and time and date. The nearest band to MW is 1.9 MHz, which may provide indicators for the upper portion of the BCB. This is not shareware, and is available from the programmer at US\$25: Peter Oldfield, Box 306, 130 10th Ave NE, Sundre AB, Canada T0M 1X0. ([p.oldfield@telus.net](mailto:p.oldfield@telus.net))

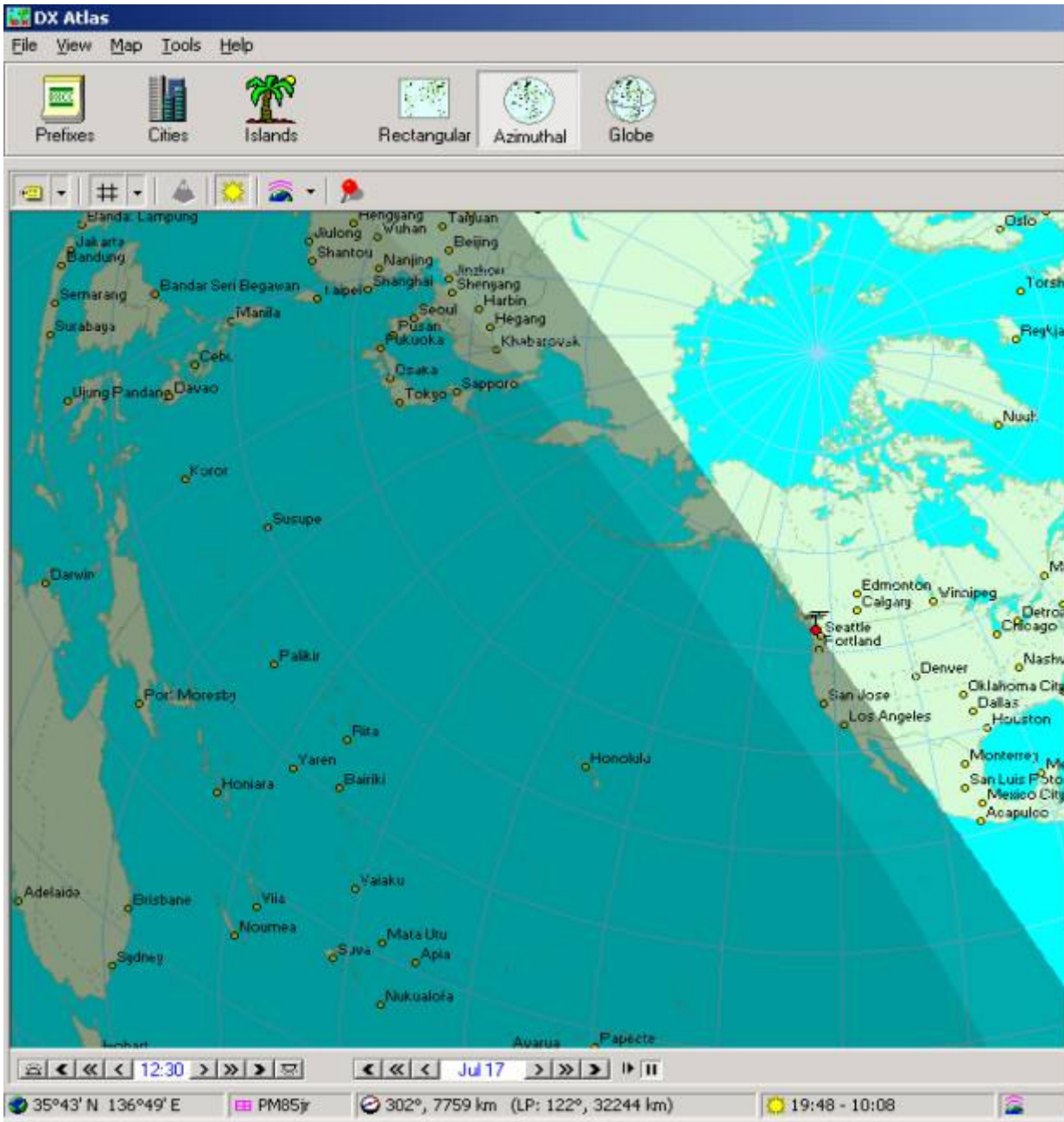
A more recent addition to such programs is DX Atlas from [www.dxatlas.com](http://www.dxatlas.com), which is shareware with a price of US\$29.95. Like the others, it is aimed at the radio amateur market, with overlays provided for amateur prefixes, CQ and ITU Zones, and Grid Squares, but there is plenty that is relevant to the listening DXer. It shows a graphical display of the world in either Rectangular (Geographic projection) or equidistant azimuthal, as well as a 3D globe; land elevations can be displayed in the purchased version.

It requires a minimum of Windows95 and a Pentium 166 processor, and I found it ran pretty much as well on a Pentium 266 machine with Windows 98, as it did on a 2GHz P4 with XP Pro, that is to say, very well. Right away, you can see differences from the older programs. The user establishes a "home location", from a list of cities provided, a grid square or latitude / longitude. An equidistant azimuthal projection is available right away for that location or immediately for any other location on the globe simply with a mouse click. The home location remains the same, when one clicks on other portions of the globe, or it can be quickly changed as one wishes. Moving around the world in Rectangular and 3D Globe modes is done by "pushing" or scrolling with the mouse, rather than clicking on a new location, as one does in Equidistant-Azimuthal.

One can quickly zoom in from a world wide view to an area approximately the size of Washington, Oregon and Idaho in the Rectangular mode, but only to an area the size of Canada, Alaska and

Greenland in the other two modes. The maps are not as detailed when zoomed into as Geoclock's but are serviceable.

Like the other programs described above, DX Atlas uses the computer clock to establish where the sun and terminator is located on the maps, but one can easily change the date and time for the display to get a feel for sunset/sunrise/terminator at any time of the year anywhere on the globe.



But, as one is playing around with the graphics, one realizes that a considerable amount of information is being made available. Place the mouse anywhere on the globe, and, in the status bar are displayed the latitude and longitude for that location, as is the sunrise and sunset times, and the grid square. Distance and bearing (short and long path) from the home location are also available.

It is when one starts to display ionospheric parameters that things get interesting, or to some, just complex. Up to this point, the beginning user will probably display "Gray Line" which will show the terminator along with twilight, and display a great circle path to a target location if desired. But, if one clicks on the Ionospheric and Geomagnetic button, and sets the layer visible, either isolines or shadowed gradations appear on the globe, depending on settings made elsewhere in the

program. As well, values associated with the chosen ionospheric parameter are now displayed in the status bar for wherever the mouse is placed on the globe. The parameters available are MUF(3000), F2 layer critical frequency, F2 layer height, E layer critical frequency, D layer peak density, and auroral activity. There are also geomagnetic parameters that can be displayed such as geomagnetic latitude, but these don't have the same direct relevance to radio reception as the ionospheric ones.

For the average DXer, this is overkill, although it makes for some pretty impressive displays, and may influence some of us to learn a bit more about ionospheric properties and geomagnetism. The software points the user to an informative, yet reasonably understandable, guide available on the Web, called Propagation 101, by ionospheric expert Robert R. Brown, NM7M. As a MW DXer, I found the D and E layer displays quite informative, although sometimes puzzling, when DXing, but the one most will find of use is the auroral display, given that most DXers understand that lower frequency paths through the auroral region are likely to be severely attenuated. This leads to a bit of a conundrum, as one needs to enter indices for an accurate auroral display, or indeed for any of the other ionospheric parameters. The indices required are sunspot number (SSN), effective sunspot number (SSNe), and Auroral Activity, not indices available from WWV, and the user's guide does not indicate where they are to be found, except over the Web via another shareware program from the same outfit, called Ionoprobe (\$20). Admittedly, the SSN and SSNe can be approximately predicted by the program itself from the ionospheric model used and the date and time, but the Auroral Activity Index must be obtained elsewhere. The user can find the Auroral Activity Index for recent dates at <http://www.sec.noaa.gov/pmap/index.html> if Ionoprobe is not installed, as well as SSN at <http://www.dxlc.com/solar/>, and SSNe at <http://www.nwra-az.com/spawx/ssne24.html>.

Learning to use all the capabilities of this program is a bit of a challenge. The help menu is not particularly detailed, though it tells you most of what you need to know to run the program. Its major problem is that it has no "find" facility as most other Windows Help utilities have, so you need to go to the Help contents headings and hunt in each section for what you need; its index is very limited. Other than that, you need to explore on your own, finding out what buttons and menu items do; when in doubt put the cursor somewhere, and right click. There is a Yahoo group devoted to DXAtlas, where the developer and other users are available as a resource. I certainly haven't learned all there is to know about the program, and some of the capabilities aimed at the radio amateur contesteer I may never learn. I can't speak for the accuracy of ionospheric and geomagnetic simulations used, though the models used are widely accepted ones; I'm not aware of any objections to their implementation.

There are also extensive databases of city and island locations that can be displayed (as one zooms in on the maps, more of the locations become identified), or one can jump to an individual location, and set a "pin" to tag it for closer examination, if one has not got the name display enabled. Although the database doesn't contain smaller towns (a concern for domestic U.S. DXers particularly), I was surprised at how many of the obscure Chinese place names contained in Bruce Portzer's Pacific Asian Log were there, and could be quickly identified as possible DX targets if they had coastal locations. One could create one's own database or add locations to the stock one, as the city database is a text file that can be modified after one understands the description in filestru.txt, but it is not painless. The first time I did it, the program hung until I corrected the error I'd introduced.

In conclusion, DX Atlas provides probably much more than the average DXer needs, but it costs much the same as the competition. If you have an interest in long distance propagation, then this is a decidedly useful tool for visualizing what is happening in ionosphere and the auroral zone relative to a signal path, but it is worthwhile just as a standard tool for visualizing the terminator and signal paths for any given location at any time of the year.

# COASTS AND CLIFFS

by Steve Whitt

## Introduction

Over the last few months there has been some lively discussion amongst DXers around the world who have experience and knowledge of MW DXing from coastal locations. It is widely agreed that coastal locations are good (often exceptional) for MW listening but what is less clear cut is how the experience of DXers ties up with established theory.

Most radio propagation theory centres upon so called “normal” conditions; i.e. how do radio waves behave most of the time. DXers need to know this but are equally interested (if not more so) in what happens in the abnormal situation.

Recently when I was on a road trip vacation in New England I performed a few unscientific tests from coastal sites in Maine with just a hire car & its built in radio/antenna. This was followed by Mark Connolly doing some measurements in a salt marsh environment (see earlier article in this issue of MWN). These revealed very significantly enhanced MW reception as one approached the sea.



By way of comparison I was interested to research a different coastal environment; rocks and cliffs. So in September I visited Flamborough Head in Yorkshire. It is a solid chalk promontory that extends about 5 miles/8km beyond the English coastline into the North Sea. In contrast to the salt marsh that Mark Connolly visited, Flamborough Head is high above sea level surrounded by cliffs and because of its rocky nature will have much lower ground conductivity.

[Coincidentally, Sheigra in Scotland has some characteristics in common with Flamborough Head – both are rocky and both end in cliffs by the sea.]

## Tests

I used my standard car radio [factory model on a Toyota RAV4] & omni-directional whip aerial. The car radio has two levels of sensitivity on the circuit that detects a signal and stops scanning (“scan-lock”). On its first scan it scan-locks only on the few strongest signals. Then on a second

scan it uses a lower trigger level so it locks on more, and weaker, signals. In the absence of an S-meter this is a good guide to signal strength.

I logged which stations triggered the first and second scan locks (strong and medium signals). Scanning the whole band and making notes only takes a few minutes.

The car aerial is useful tests such as these because it eliminates the variation in strength that would be associated with a portable radio and its directional ferrite rod. Naturally, if reception is not truly omni-directional then that could be a source of error in my measurements, because my car was positioned randomly when I parked it at each test site.

### Test sites.

I tried to make sure the variables between sites were as far as possible related only to proximity to the coast. All sites were on a chalk base overlaid by a layer of glacial clays/till; in the photos you can see that this is 20-40m thick in places. I selected sites that avoided housing, power lines, phone lines, street lighting and so on. I tried to find sites with clear visibility to horizon in as much of 360 degrees as possible. I avoided interference and the car engine was switched off. I started with two sites substantially inland to act as reference sites (#1 approx 25km inland & #2 approx 15km inland).

I then visited another 9 locations and conducted identical procedures.

All sites were elevated 40-100 metres above sea level except for two which were close to sea level

Tests were done during daylight hours between 1245 utc and 1545utc.

There was only one semi-local MW transmitter located at Scarborough ~20km NW along the coast (500W on 1260kHz); nothing else closer than 40km so there was nothing local to cause overload or to confuse measurements. Even though I was moving between sites several km apart, in the vast majority of cases I was barely changing my distance or bearing from the transmitters (often 100s km away on the Continent) so one can generally rule out the effect of inverse-square law signal losses or transmitter radiation patterns that are not omni-directional.

### Summary of observations;

Site 1	Site 2	Site 3
~ 25km inland; unobstructed horizons; 45m asl	~ 15km inland; unobstructed horizons; 30m asl	~ 4km inland; unobstructed horizons; ~70m asl
5 MW channels with strong signals	7 MW channels with strong signals	9 MW channels with strong signals
25 MW channels with medium signals	26 MW channels with medium signals	27 MW channels with medium signals
30 stations locked	33 stations locked	36 stations locked

Sites 1-3 are approximately in a line perpendicular to the North Sea coast

From these three results one can infer that, as I approached the coast, signals got stronger and more signals were strong enough to stop the receiver scanning. At an individual signal level each site had signals that were "unique"; site #1 was the only site to lock on 585 - a land path from Scotland. Site #2 uniquely locked on 1170kHz which was odd as this signal was probably a coastal path from Teeside to the North. Similarly site #3 was the only site to lock on 1233kHz (unfortunately I did not ID this station).

My next site moved north of the line set by 1,2 &3



#### **Site 4 Boynton Field**

~ 6km inland from a NE facing coast and ~6m from a SE facing coast; unobstructed horizons;  
~80m asl

8 MW channels with strong signals and 26 MW channels with medium signals; 34 in total  
The number of stations “scan-locked” seems to correlate well with first 3 sites.

#### **Site 5 Grindale Road**

I then moved north east to site 5 which was about 4km from NE facing coast line and 5km from a SE facing coast; ~100m asl

5 MW channels with strong signals and 28 MW channels with medium signals; 33 in total

This was the closest to the sea so far but, unexpectedly, the signal count seems to have decreased.

HYPOTHESIS: I was closest to a NE facing coast and there are very few signals NE of here (Norway & Sweden only). By corollary I had a 5km wide chalk ridge and a town between me & a SE coast which would be the direction of arrival of many signals from mainland Europe.

Now onto sites #6, #7 & #8 which all are cliff-top locations overlooking open sea from NW through N to E. Site #7 is "stuck out" ~4km further than #6 into the sea; and site #8 is another 2km East into the North sea.



#### **Site 6 Bempton Cliffs Nature Reserve**

(about 200m inland from cliff top ~ 80m above sea level)

7 MW channels with strong signals and 32 MW channels with medium signals; 39 in total

#### **Site 7 North Landing**

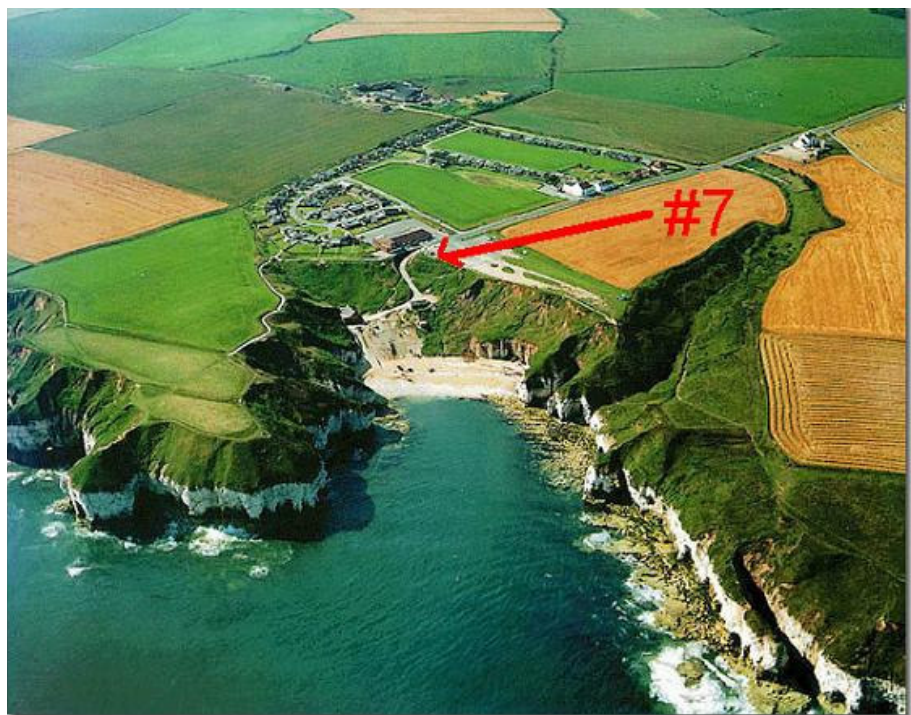
(within 50m of cliff top;  
~40m above sea)

10 MW channels with strong signals and 37 MW channels with medium signals; 47 in total

#### **Site 8 Flamborough Lighthouse**

(within 100m of cliff top;  
~40m above sea). As far east as possible sticking out into the North Sea

9 MW channels with strong signals and 36 MW channels with medium signals; 45 in total.

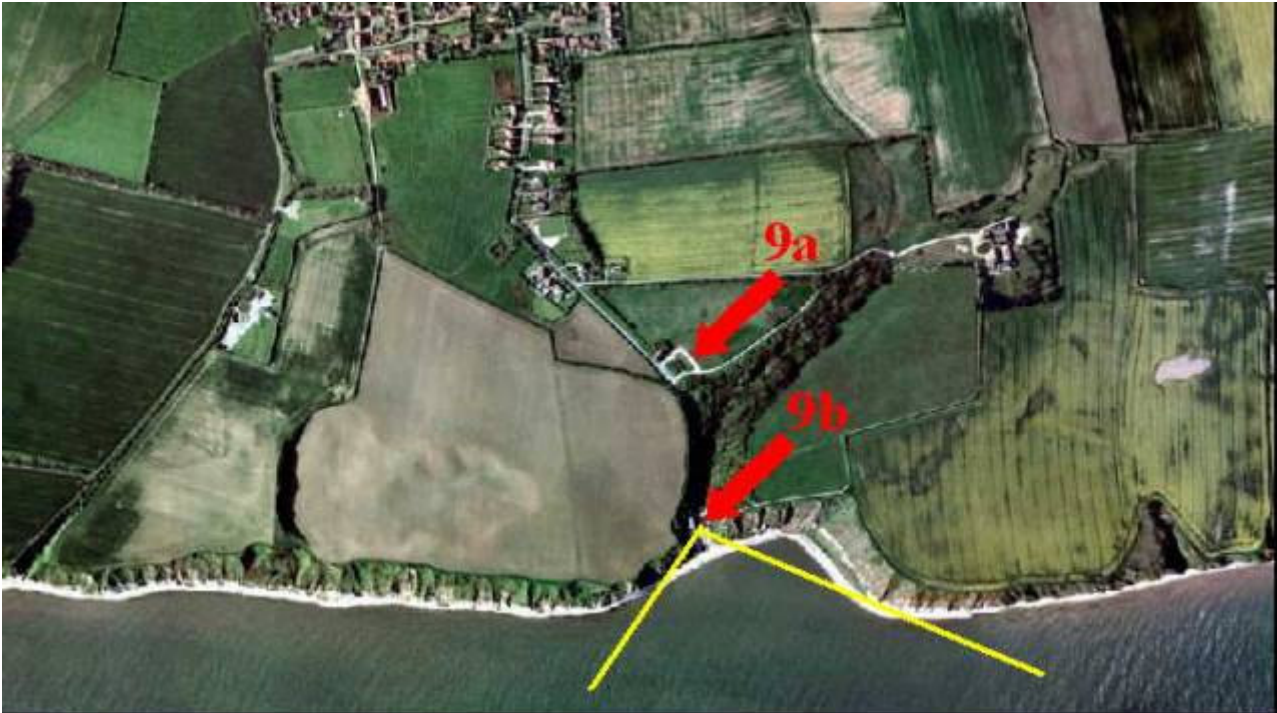


Comment: I would have expected the "body count" to increase from site 6-8 because I was moving further into the North Sea. But the results don't correlate with that assumption.

HYPOTHESIS: the results of sites #6-8 could be affected by my distance from the cliff top; the numbers are roughly inversely proportional to my distance from cliff top.

Now I moved on to the south side of Flamborough Head with coast facing broadly SSE.

**Site 9a South Landing Public Car Park** (about 200m inland from sea ~ 40m above sea level).



The cliffs here do not abruptly fall into sea

9 MW channels with strong signals and 38 MW channels with medium signals; 47 in total

**Site 9b South Landing Lifeboat Station**

(within 30m of sea at bottom of cliff. Site 9b is 200 m away from 9a down a road in a valley that runs down to a small beach at base of cliffs. The site is surrounded on more than 180 degrees by rapidly rising ground so has limited open horizon across the sea (think of the location as a small cove). See the lines of visibility added to the aerial photograph (above).

5 MW channels with strong signals and 29 MW channels with medium signals; 34 in total

**Site 10 Sewerby Public Car Park**

(within 100m of sea; slightly above sea level with no cliffs near and broad open vista from SW to E.). This area is a raised beach buried under land slip.

7 MW channels with strong signals and 32 MW channels with medium signals; 39 in total



## Analysis

The analysis of these observations is not straightforward. It is likely several factors could be interacting, such as

- distance from shore
- elevation of terrain
- visibility of open horizon
- ground conductivity
- cliff top diffraction - distance to cliff edge/height of cliff
- interference and noise levels

Without accurate measurements to the contrary I believe that interference & noise levels were pretty constant due to careful selection of quiet sites. Ground conductivity I believe was pretty consistent; consistently low I think because I was on a thick band of porous chalk with a low water table. I tried to maintain visibility to open horizons but site 9b was in a cove and had obstructed visibility.

The most interesting observation is the change between site 9a and 9b. Site 9b, despite being on the top of the beach performed as badly as a site many km inland. 9b should have benefited from proximity to sea, lower ground conductivity and SE aspect towards Northern Europe where many signals would originate. However it was substantially bettered by site 9a which was inland but higher and with clearer all round visibility. Site 9b had limited visibility of the horizon; I could not find evidence that suggested that reception was best from signals arriving in this angle of visibility.

Theoretically I could have performed similar cliff top/bottom tests at site #7 (see aerial photo) but public access by car to the slip ramp at bottom of the cliff is not allowed (another time I should have a word with the fishermen!). It would have been valuable to compare similar tests at sites 7 & 9. A beach test at Site #7 would have had very limited visibility of the northern horizon.

Inspection of the detailed reception log reveals a couple of interesting points.

The best coastal sites offered better reception of Wales (to the West) on 657 and 882kHz; these are 100% land paths seemingly enhanced by being on the coast! I comment on these because they stand out from the crowd of signals from mainly N-E-S directions.

The log also shows a trend where coastal enhancement is more prominent at higher frequencies. At longwave there is little site to site variation.

Also of interest is the fact that 7 of the 11 sites had unique reception of 1 or 2 stations, as first noted previously at Sites 1, 2 & 3.

## Preliminary Conclusions

- 1) proximity to coast increases the quantity of stronger signals
- 2) there may be an inverse relationship to distance inland from a cliff top
- 3) cliff top locations "outperform" sea edge location at bottom of cliff (site 9a compared with 9b; reason unknown. Outperform in this context means maximum number of strongest signals received. For a DXer a cliff bottom location might offer deliberate benefits screening unwanted signals from selected directions (but I found no evidence to confirm this). 9a also outperforms a low level no-cliff coast location #10. The best performing site (#7) was the closest I could get to a cliff top with the car

- 4) coastal strength enhancement is most prominent as frequency increases from 153kHz towards 1602kHz, with limited impact on LW.
- 5) Location #8 was furthest out into the sea but it was not the best performing site as anticipated. Perhaps along this coast of Britain there are only a limited number of UK-UK radio paths that graze the UK coast line, so moving farther out into the sea has little additional impact on path loss. Examples include very good reception over ~400km of sea of Aberdeen stations (1035, 990 and 1449kHz) on Flamborough Head but they are much weaker a few km inland.
- 6) It is difficult to infer the performance of a site from individual logs and one needs to assess the general band situation at a site. There are clear anomalies at sites which probably arise for causes indirectly related to the general trend. To illustrate the point consider Belgium on 1512kHz. It did not register at sites 1 – 6 but was medium strength at 7, 8 and 10; perversely it did not register at sites 9a or 9b even though 9a was a good site and both both face Belgium across the sea.

## Points for Discussion

This experiment does not answer all the questions; in fact it raises several new ones:

- My tests were examining reception under groundwave conditions, but what about at night? Can we safely extrapolate the results to infer that site 7, because was the best during daytime, will be best for night-time DX? Can we safely assume that low arrival angle waves from long distance signals will behave like ground wave signals do?
- If I returned to site 7 and repeated tests at cliff top and bottom would I see a similar performance difference like that at site 9a/b? Is my result at site 9a/9b typical or anomalous? If I did similar tests on an inland cliff (escarpment) would I notice any difference between top and bottom. [I have a 200m escarpment near me which is crying out to answer this question!\*
- Is a cliff top location better or worse than a salt marsh location? It is almost impossible to determine whether my coastal enhancement was less or more pronounced than that observed by Mark Connelly at Rowley Salt Marsh because we were using different and uncalibrated test equipment.. But it would be interesting to know how the benefits of good ground conductivity in a salt marsh compare again a cliff top location. Perhaps it depends on the type of antenna? Beverage antennas work better with low ground conductivity, so perhaps the best location for DX is with a beverage on a rocky cliff top pointing out to sea?

## Further research.

This type of research is open to anyone and everyone. You don't need anything more than a car radio, a note pad and some interesting locations to investigate. How about popping out in the car for a couple of hours. It makes a good domestic excuse; "I'm just popping our to do some research, dear!" and you could always reward your efforts with fish and chips on the seafront or a pint in the pub on your way back. We'd really like to find out how different locations compare, so please share your findings here.

### **\* Postscript**

*Just before deadline I conducted further tests at a site called Garrowby Hill; the highest point in East Yorkshire – look out for findings next month*

# Nobody Does Web Radio Better Than BBC

by David Colker

www.latimes.com

---

Live streams of music, news, entertainment -- plus archives -- are so good they can lure you to areas you might never have thought about.

The first Internet radio station broadcast was in December 1993. The subject: a speech by Larry King at the National Press Club in Washington. The number of people who tuned in: nine.

King gets a bigger audience than that when he has breakfast at Nate 'n Al's. Now there are 3,834 broadcast radio stations in 151 countries that stream online, according to a tally compiled by Live-Radio.net in London, not to mention the thousands of personal Internet channels that emanate from bedrooms and basements around the world.

These stations include the highly official China Radio International ([en.chinabroadcast.cn](http://en.chinabroadcast.cn)) and the highly obsessive "Ave Maria" channel ([www.avemariaradio.tv](http://www.avemariaradio.tv)) that plays the song 24/7, performed by the likes of Cecilia Bartoli, Jose Carreras, Barry Manilow and Jewell.

But no one does Internet radio better than the grande dame of broadcast radio itself: the British Broadcasting Corp.

At the BBC radio site, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio>, you'll find live broadcasts of the network's hallowed World Service in 43 languages that debuted in 1932 and set the standard for international radio.

But the Internet has also brought the rest of BBC radio designed for domestic consumption to a far wider audience. It is some of the most vibrant, entertaining radio in the world.

The domestic service consists of 10 English-language, live channel streams with programming on business, current affairs, drama, comedy, science, religion and a variety of music genres, including pop, classical, hip-hop, jazz, country-western and world music.

It's also a site that many people apparently turn to for breaking news. Shortly after the London public transit bombings Thursday morning, I tried to access the BBC's all-news Five Alive channel online, but it was so overloaded with people seeking its live local coverage that I couldn't get to it for nearly two hours.

Under normal circumstances, however, the service is so good that it can lure you into areas you never thought you'd find engaging.

Take hip-hop, for example. Even if you're one of those people who thought you'd never like the genre (my hand is raised), it would be hard to find the mixes by announcer Ras Kwame on the Radio 1 channel as anything less than enthralling.

Conversely, any open-eared listener to "Discovering Music" probably the best show explaining classical music since Leonard Bernstein's "Young People's Concerts" half a century ago would find it hard to dismiss dead-composer music as no longer vibrant.

In addition to the live streams, hundreds of archived programs are just a click away. And in the last few weeks, the BBC has begun making a few of the shows available via podcasting.

BBC executives decline to release figures on how many foreigners are tuning in to these domestic channels, which went online in 1999. But given that about one-third of the visitors to the radio website are from outside Britain, there's no doubt they are globally popular.

Maybe too popular. Enjoy it while you can; they might be taking it back.

Sending BBC's domestic programs around the world for free amounts to subsidizing foreign consumption of a service that British citizens have to pay for, and BBC management is considering ending it.

The domestic service, including the online streams, is subsidized out of the annual license fee charged to every household in Britain that has a television set. The fee, which also supports a variety of other noncommercial BBC radio and television operations, comes to about \$ 230 per household.

The fact that we outsiders get the service without having to pay a fee probably would not be an issue if this was standard broadcast radio, which costs the same to distribute no matter how many people are listening.

But the more people listen to online radio, the more bandwidth the broadcaster has to purchase.

"It's a complex situation," said Simon Nelson, controller of the BBC's radio and music interactive services.

"I'm proud that we deliver a service that is valued all over the world. But I have to make sure we are not using the public license fee to subsidize free international services. We need to find the right balance."

Nelson said no decision has been made on the possibility of restricting the online domestic service in some way possibly to listeners who have Internet addresses inside Britain.

The message is that it's probably not going to disappear right away. But just in case, go for it now.

You'll need access to a broadband connection. The channels stream at the fairly bountiful rate of 44 kilobits per second. That information stream is fat enough to provide quite adequate stereo quality, but it's too rich in digital content for dial-up connections to comfortably handle.

(The World Service, meant for an international audience and subsidized by a separate government fund, streams at a 16-kbps rate that accommodates listeners with dial-up connections.)

At the BBC radio home page, a list of music and spoken-word categories can be found on the right. Clicking on one leads to archived shows; most broadcasts on the domestic service are held in the archive for a week and some for far longer. Access to the live broadcasts are in the center of the page.

Here are some highlights:

Radios 1, 2 and 6 are pop/rock stations with various degrees of edginess.

The 1Xtra channel is billed as new black music, encompassing hip-hop, R&B, garage, dancehall and other styles.

Radio 3 is the killer classical service, with nearly 150 of the aforementioned "Discovering Music" shows each of which typically examines one piece of music to explore its themes, history and importance.

Radios 4 and 7 are the spoken-word channels, with business news, drama, comedy (Radio 4 streams adaptations of the late Douglas Adams' "Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy") and children's shows.

There are also general news and sports channels, but the news, unlike on the World Service, which provides an international perspective, is weighted to local coverage, and the sports coverage is of limited interest unless you are into professional soccer and cricket.

I hope it doesn't all go away. When I was a kid growing up in a small town, there was a retired neighbor who had on her screened-in porch an old shortwave radio in a cabinet the size of a washing machine. I would sit there for hours, slowly twisting the frequency knob to work my way across the dial, looking for stations.

That was a long time ago, but I still get a bit of a kick out of listening to live radio that is originating from the other side of the world. The fact that the stations are of such high quality adds immeasurably to the experience.

I hope it stays around for generations to come.

Ten channels from the BBC's domestic service are available at <http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio> . In addition to the live broadcasts, many of the programs are archived for at least a week for listening later. Here's a guide to the channels and a sample of their offerings:

Channel: Radio 1    Genre: Top 40, dance, hip-hop, live concerts. Current programs: "Radio 1's Chart Show," "OneMusic With Ras Kwame," "Dance Anthems"

Channel: 1Xtra    Genre: "New black music," including hip-hop, dancehall, garage, R&B; documentaries Current programs: "Destination Africa," "Mixlab," "Dancehall Splurt," "Sounds of Soca"

Channel: Radio 2    Genre: Album pop/rock, oldies, jazz, folk, musicals, gospel

Channel: Radio 3    Genre: Classical, jazz, world music

Channel: Radio 4    Genre: Current affairs, arts, business, science, history, religion, philosophy. Current programs: "Adventures in Science," "A Good Read," "Poetry Please," "Year in the Arab/Israeli Crisis"

Channel: Radio 5 Live    Genre: News, business, sports, call-in shows. Current programs: "Morning Reports," "Wake Up to Money," "Sport on Five," "The Rumor Mill"

Channel: Radio 5 Live Sports Extra    Genre: Live sports. Current programs: Live coverage of sports events

Channel: Radio 6    Genre: Archived studio sessions, documentaries, album pop/rock. Current programs: "Dream Ticket," "Tom Robinson's Evening Sequence"

Channel: Radio 7    Genre: Drama, comedy, children's programs. Current programs: "Anna Karenina," "Big Toe Radio Show," "Comedy Monologues"

Channel: Asian Network    Genre: News, music, discussion, soap operas. Current programs: "Devotional Music," "Silver Street," "Film Cafe," "Weekend Punjabi Show"

# WORLD'S TALLEST MAST

Source: Wikipedia

The Warsaw radio mast was the tallest structure ever built; however, it only existed from 1974 to 1991.



Designed by Jan Polak, it was 646.38 meters (2,120 feet) tall and weighed 380 tonnes (420 short tons). Construction was finished on May 18, 1973 and broadcasts were officially launched on July 30, 1974.

The mast was located in Konstancin, Poland at 19°48'23" E longitude and at 52°22'14" N latitude (52° 22' 14" N 19° 48' 23" E), and was used by Warsaw Radio-Television (Centrum Radiowo-Telewizyjne) for long wave radio broadcast on the frequency 227 kHz (before February 1st, 1988) and 225 kHz (after February 1st, 1988). The mast was insulated against ground for a voltage of 120 kV and stood therefore on a 2 metre high insulator. It served as an aerial of half wavelength for the used frequency 225 kHz. The signals from its 2 megawatt transmitters could be

received across all of Europe, North Africa and even in North America.

## Construction

The Warsaw radio mast was a frame steelwork construction of steel tubing. It had a cross section in form of a triangle. All three sides of this triangle had a length of 4.8 metres. The diameter of the steel tubes forming the edges of the construction had a diameter of 245 millimetres; the thickness of the walls of these tubes varied depending from the height between 8 and 34 millimetres. The mast construction consisted of 86 elements. Each element had a length of 7.5 metres. The mast was guyed in 5 levels with guys of 50 millimetres diameter, which were divided into multiple sections by special insulators. The weight of guys and insulators used for anchoring the mast was 80 metric tons. For better access to the flight safety lamps and other components of the mast, there was an elevator installed in the interior of the mast. The elevator had a maximum speed of 0.35 m/s and required 30 minutes for a trip from the bottom to the top of the construction.

The transmission building, which had a volume of 17,000 cubic metres, was approximately 600 metres away from Warsaw radio mast. It contained the transmitter consisting of two 1,000 kilowatt units built by Brown Boveri and Cie with a power of 1,000 kilowatts. To the radio station, which



had an area of 65 hectares, also belonged a mast for directional radio service for the radio-link to the studio.

The official name of the facility was Radiofoniczny Ośrodek Nadawczy w Konstancyńowie, Radiowe Centrum Nadawcze w Konstancyńowie or Warszawska Radiostacja Centralna (WRC) w Gąbinie.

## History

On August 8, 1991, the mast collapsed at 16:00 UTC due to some mistakes done by exchanging the guys on the highest stock of the mast. Fortunately nobody was killed or injured because the workers left the site two hours earlier. As early as April 1992 the Polish government proposed rebuilding the tower, but this was successfully opposed by local residents.

After the collapse of the radio mast at Konstancyńow, the Polish broadcasting company used the old transmitter of Raszyn with its 335 metre high mast near Warszawa, which is used since 1978 during daytime for the transmission of a second programme of the Polish broadcasting service in the longwave range on the frequency 198 kHz, for transmissions on 225 kHz with a power of 500 kilowatts.

It is not possible to transmit from Raszyn on 198 kHz and 225 kHz simultaneously, so the transmissions on the second longwave frequency 198 kHz had to be discontinued until either a second longwave broadcasting transmitting facility was built in Poland or a special frequency switch, which would allow transmissions on both frequencies would be installed at the transmitter Raszyn. The latter, more simple sounding solution would have decreased the effectiveness and reliability of both transmitters and was therefore unacceptable.

Because the Polish longwave transmitters are of special importance to Polish people abroad, it was soon planned to rebuild the mast at Konstancyńow. This was not possible due to protests by local residents, so a new transmitter site had to be found for the second Polish longwave transmission facility. This was found in form of an old military area near Solec Kujawski. On this site a new longwave transmitter facility with a transmitter of 1000 kW HF-power for the frequency 225 kHz was built from 1998 to 1999, the Longwave-transmitter Solec Kujawski. The new transmitter uses as aerials two grounded masts 330 metres apart from each other with heights of 330 and 289 metres and went in service on September 4, 1999. After the inauguration of the transmitter Solec Kujawski the transmitter Raszyn was again used for transmissions on the frequency 198 kHz for the programme Radio Parlament.

The current use of the former transmission building is unknown.

## What's tallest now?

Since the collapse of the Warsaw radio mast, the tallest construction in Poland is the transmission mast for FM-radio and TV at Olsztyn-Pieczewo with a height of 360 metres (coordinates: 53° 45' 13" N 20° 30' 57" E).

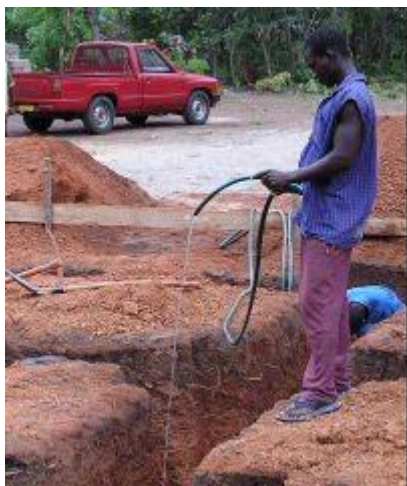
With its collapse, the KVLV-TV mast outside of Fargo, North Dakota, USA, became again the world's tallest structure, standing at 628.8 meters (2,063 feet) tall. This may be eclipsed during the next decade as plans are afoot to build a solar chimney in Australia that measures 1000 m (3280 ft) in height, or by the Burj Dubai, slated for completion in 2008.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warsaw\\_radio\\_mast](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warsaw_radio_mast)

# TWR GOES TO BENIN

by Rev. Brent Bartlett

“Why would Trans World Radio even consider establishing a medium wave transmitting station in Benin? Really! Aren’t they all listening to FM?” This question has often been asked of TWR staff as the organisation prepares to establish a new broadcasting presence in West Africa.



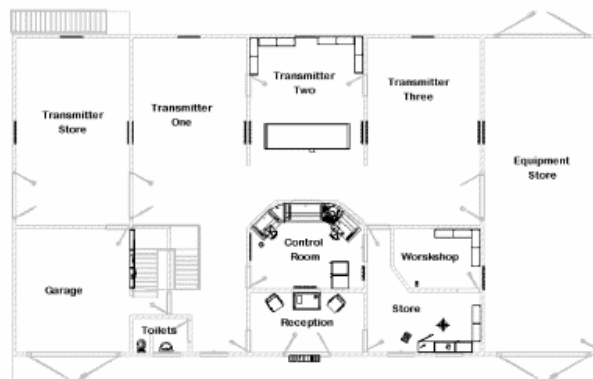
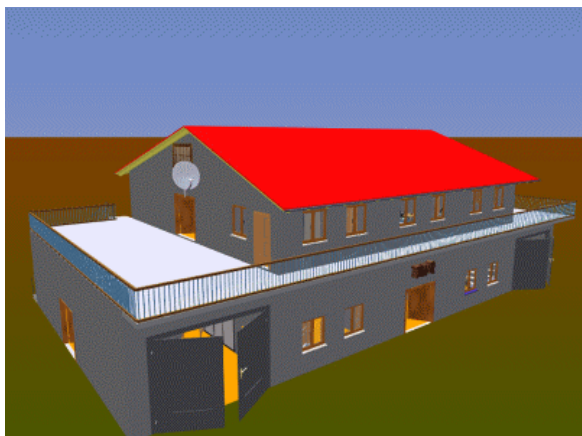
← *Building commences at the new Benin transmitting station site.*

While there is a proliferation of FM radio stations in west and central Africa, these are located in towns and cities. Most don’t broadcast beyond the city limits. However, more than 60% of the population still live in rural areas where FM signals cannot reach. Many of these people groups are Muslim - either nominally or devout. Some are semi-nomadic or nomadic and move around, making it very difficult to broadcast to with regular and persistent evangelical programming which is essential in reaching them.

Once completed, the medium wave transmitter site will reach Benin, Togo, parts of Nigeria, Ghana, Mauritania, Algeria, Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso. Churches in the targeted area are in desperate need of sound biblical teaching. TWR’s programmes will provide much needed biblical education and teaching surrounding issues unique to life in West Africa. Programmes will include ministry to Muslims, discipleship programmes (In Touch Ministries, Thru The Bible, Words of Hope and Deeper Life Ministries), programmes meeting social needs (Africa Challenge, AIDS Challenge, Generation of Hope), children’s programmes (Project Samuel), programmes directed at presenting the Gospel of Jesus Christ to people of traditional religions (Animism, Voodism), local church productions, programmes reaching the illiterate (Radio Bible) and programmes on peace and reconciliation which will reach into troubled countries.

TWR hopes to be broadcasting from this new transmitting site as early as November 2005. Currently TWR broadcasts 20 languages to West Africa from Johannesburg, South Africa on short wave. Not only will the new broadcasting station provide opportunity for broadcasting up to 50 new languages within five years of start up, but the signal quality will be much improved.

TWR has already raised a portion of what is needed to establish the transmitter site in Benin. US\$ 1,404,728 is still needed for which TWR continues to raise funds. The planned building in Benin is shown below.



# REPRINT CATALOGUE

with Clive Rooms

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

## ANTENNA TOPICS

- A01 **Diff Matching Amplifier** *How to make the best possible impedance match between a loop antenna and your receiver*  
3pp £0.35 06/86 Steve Whitt
- A02 **An Introduction to Aerials for MW DX** *Theory and practise in this essential field*  
4pp £0.50 S Whitt
- A04 **The "C" wound loop and Diff Current Amp** *Another practical solution based on years of experience* 2pp £0.25 Graham Maynard
- A06 **The Antenna Forum** *Some essential background in the development of MW receiving Antennas*  
6pp £0.70 Ken Brownless
- A07 **Antennas – Is Bigger Better?** *An introduction to the factors that influence reception and how to use them* 2pp £0.25 Steve Whitt
- A08 **Tips on building a MW Loop Antenna** *Notes on building loops, written in question and answer form* 2pp £0.25 S Whitt
- A09 **LIL-1, Loop & Wire Phaser** *A new circuit for combining signals from loop and end-fed antennas*  
3pp £0.35 01/93 D Lankford
- A10 **An efficient 3m Whip** *A practical description for a lot of antenna performance from a small footprint* 2pp £0.25 01/93 D Wraight
- A11 **Building a Basic Beverage Antenna** *A practical guide written by a devotee of the Beverage*  
4pp £0.50 01/93 Steve Whitt
- A12 **Becoming an Antenna Master** *Probably the best introductory text to MW receiving antennas available anywhere*  
15pp £1.80 01/93 Graham Maynard
- A13 **Interference Reducing Antennas for MW** *A review of early technical literature*  
7pp £0.85 01/92 D Wraight
- A14 **Low Noise Antenna Connection** *Keeping noise at bay in your antenna system*  
3pp £0.35 06/94 J Doty
- A15 **MWDX-6 Phasing Unit** *Detailed construction and operating notes for this advanced antenna phasing unit. Experience essential.*  
32pp £3.70 09/94 Mark Connelly.
- A16 **A Simple D-I-Y Loop Antenna** *A quick, cheap and effective antenna for Medium Wave*  
1pp £0.12 02/95 A Sykes
- A17 **Litz Wire Explained** *What it is, how to use it and why you ought to*  
2pp £0.25 03/95 M Lee
- A18 **Ultralinear 2N5109 & 2N3053 Amplifiers** *Design and construction details of state-of-the-art RF amplifiers* 11pp £1.30 04/95 D Lankford
- A20 **The Full-size, Full-performance Loop** *How to get the best possible signal/noise ratio, and a symmetrical antenna directivity pattern*  
7pp £0.85 04/95 R Moore
- A21 **Ultra-Linear Amplified One Metre Whip Antenna** *Design and construction details for broadband antennas with excellent strong signal handling* 14pp £1.70 04/95 D Lankford
- A24 **Grounding is the Key to Good Reception** *Understanding the way your Earth connection works can make great improvements to reception*  
5pp £0.60 02/95 J Doty
- A27 **Another look at noise reducing antenna Systems** 3pp £0.35 07/92 M Connelly
- A28 **The MWT-3 Regenerative Tuner/Controller** *Full instructions for building and operating. Experience essential, this applies to all the M Connelly reprints.*  
27pp £3.25 05/93 M Connelly
- A29 **DL-2 Delay-Line Phasing Unit** *Diagrams and instructions for building*  
19pp £2.30 05/95 M Connelly
- A30 **K9AY Terminated Loop** *Various reports on this new antenna* 6pp £0.70
- A31 **Co-Located Passive Loop & Whip** *Experiments with Mark Connelly* 2pp £0.25
- A32 **Remote Termination for the K9AY** *A d-i-y project with Andy Ikin* 3pp £0.35 1999
- A34 **Antenna Ground Systems** 3pp £0.35 1999 Dan Strassberg
- A36 **Simple Box Loop Antenna** *D-i-y project*  
1pp £0.12 1999 Hugo Caron
- A37 **Broadband Loop Aerials** *Andy Ikin considers using active loops* 9pp £1.05 1999
- A39 **A D-I-Y Loop Antenna** 1pp £0.12 1999 Carver Corporation
- A40 **A \$10 Broadcast Band Loop Antenna** 2pp £0.25 1999 Bruce K Opitz
- A41 **An Unamplified Four Foot Box Loop** *Another d-i-y project*  
6pp £0.70 Shawn Axelrod
- A42 **A Remotely Tuned MF Receiving Antenna** 2pp £0.25 10/84 AJ Cawthorne
- A43 **3 Foot MW Loop** 4pp £0.50 1999 Don Moman
- A44 **How to build a Tuned Loop Antenna**

- 2pp £0.25 1999 Chris Ridley
- A45 **Add-on Loop Amplifier**  
*D-i-y with circuit diagram*  
1pp £0.12 1999 Bruce Carter
- A46 **Modify that Ferrite Rod Antenna** *Includes before and after circuit diagrams*  
5pp £0.60 Bruce Carter
- A47 **BBL-1 Broadband Loop Antenna** *Construction project – experience needed*  
22pp £2.65 04/99 M Connelly
- A48 **DXP-1 DXpedition Phasing Unit**  
*Full instructions, diagrams etc.*  
17pp £1.80 01/99 M Connelly
- A49 **Two Updated Remote Active Antennas**  
*RL-1 remotely tuned loop & RW-1 remotely tuned whip. Instructions, parts lists, diagrams etc.*  
19pp £2.30 06/96 M Connelly
- A50 **The DCP-2 Dual Controller/Phaser**  
*For tuning 2 varacator-tuned remote antennas [active or passive] D-i-y, experience essential*  
27pp £3.00 05/96 M Connelly
- A51 **Remote Antenna Termination** *Experiments in remotely controlling the termination of a beverage V or rhombic*  
2pp £0.25 07/95 M Connelly
- A52 **ATL3 Loop Antenna Construction Project**  
*With diagrams*  
3pp £0.35 04/00 Graham Maynard
- A53 **The Ewe in the Garden** *An outdoor aerial which covers LW up to 10MHz*  
4pp £0.50 02/01 Michael Schnitzer
- A54 **Sloper Antenna Tests** *How to build and test a sloper* 3pp £0.35 05/01 M Connelly
- A55 **Testing the KAZ Aerial** *The MW aerial designed by Neil Kazaross*  
5pp £0.60 05/01 John Bryant
- A56 **Pennant & KAZ Aerials** *Comparison tests between the two plus Ken Alexander tests the Pennant MW antenna*  
7pp £0.85 07/01 Mark Connelly
- A57 **Phasing Improves the KAZ** *How to get more from the KAZ*  
5pp £.60 09/01 Mark Connelly
- A58 **Maynard 6x6 MW Loop**  
*The design for this outdoor Loop*  
1pp £0.12 09/01 Graham Maynard
- A59 **Hula Loop MW Antenna** *Instructions for building this round Loop*  
7pp £0.85 03/03 Sean Gilbert G4UCJ
- A60 **Easy Start Loop** *A simple Loop to build*  
2pp £0.25 12/02 Steve Whitt
- A61 **Ground Wire Aerials** *Using ground wires as an effective antenna* 7pp £0.85 11/01 P Chambers
- A62 **DXP-2 DXpedition Phasing Unit** *Phasing with*
- A63 **DXP-3 DXpedition Phasing Unit**  
10pp £1.20 09/00 Mark Connelly
- GENERAL TOPICS
- G03 **Heterodynes, Whistles and What to do** *An explanation of what causes those intrusive noises*  
1pp £0.12
- G07 **Great Circles** *How to calculate Great Circle bearings and distances. With BASIC computer programme listing*  
2pp £0.25 03/90 Steve Whitt
- G08 **Common Abbreviations used in MWN**  
*The Editor's shorthand explained*  
2pp £0.25 03/99 S Whitt
- G12 **Receiver Choice** *What to look for when choosing a receiver* 2pp £0.25 S Whitt
- G17 **A Few Facts Concerning RGO, GMT & UT**  
*A description and history of time standards from a Professor of Geophysics*  
2pp £0.25 10/95 R B Langley
- G35 **Oddly Delayed Signals** *Q & A explaining why some "parallel" broadcasts arrive out of sync.*  
2pp £0.25 07/96
- G38 **Noise Blankers. Any Good?** *Deciding whether or not to use a noise-blanker*  
1pp £0.12 08/96 David Atkins
- G39 **NAVTEX Resources** *An explanation of Maritime Safety Information broadcasts*  
3pp £0.35 2001
- G41 **Independent Radio** *The first 25 years of UK ILR stations* 16pp £1.90 1999 Meg Carter
- G42 **Intro to Digital Radio**  
3pp £0.35 10/00
- G43 **Digital Radio Mondiale** *An explanation of the digital enhancement of AM signals*  
12pp £1.45 03/01 Jonathan Stott
- G44 **ALF & DCF42** *Accurate Positioning by Low Frequency* 3pp £0.35 02/03 Klaus Betke
- G45 **Toroidal Cores : Ferrite Cores** *List of types and sizes available* 5pp £0.60
- G46 **DRM: History of Digital Radio Mondiale**  
7pp £0.85 10/03 Lawrie Hallett
- RADIO HISTORY/STATION PROFILES
- H01 **Pioneer Broadcasting Stations in the US**  
*Early North American Radio History*  
8pp £0.95 06/92 T H White
- H03 **Armed Forces Broadcasting in Europe & M. East** *A history and logging of Forces Broadcasters since 1943*  
14pp £1.70 01/93 S Martinsen
- H06 **Time and Frequency Station MSF** *How the time*

- is coded and broadcast from Rugby*  
3pp £0.35 03/95 P Gladstone
- H07 **KDKA & WHA – World’s Oldest Broadcaster?**  
*A brief history of these two US stations*  
1pp £0.12 04/95 S Whitt
- H09 **A Tour of WWV** *What happens at Fort Collins*  
2pp £0.25 01/92 W Heinen
- H12 **Cobra Mist** *An insight into the BBC World Service Orfordness site.*  
1pp £0.12 J Heering
- H18 **The British Forces Broadcasting Service**  
*A brief survey of the various areas of BFBS operation from WW2 Algeria to Gulf War Kuwait*  
4pp £0.50 09/91 Tom Williamson
- H19 **Police on MF** *The history of Police Communications on Medium Wave*  
5pp £0.60 04/96 B Pears
- H21 **The KTRK Story** *For 3 days, a military broadcasting rig played rock and pop on air*  
2pp £0.25 04/96
- H22 **AM Stereo File** *A collection of articles about AM stereo* 7pp £0.85 04/94
- H23 **Early Offshore Days** *European off-shore Stations before Caroline*  
2pp £0.25 05/99 C Rooms
- H24 **1960’s Offshore Memories**  
5pp £0.60 09/97 C Rooms
- H25 **1970’s Offshore Memories**  
5pp £0.60 04/99 C Rooms
- H26 **1980’s Offshore Memories**  
5pp £0.60 05/99 C Rooms
- H27 **Irish Radio History** *Irish museum of radio in Cork* 2pp £0.25 05/99 Len Walker
- H28 **Forty Years Ago** *Bernard Brown remembers when he was a BBC Listening Panel member*  
1pp £0.12 1999
- H29 **Remember When?** *A look back at the broadcasting scene in 1937, complete with LW & MW Frequency listing in Europe*  
5pp £0.60 1998 C Rooms
- H30 **The First RSLs** *Personal memories of the first RSL in 1983*  
2pp £0.25 Norman McLeod
- H31 **BBC Monitoring** *How it all began*  
3pp £0.35 Richard D’A Mariott D.F.C.
- H32 **Police Radio CB82** *Police Radio in Chile*  
1pp £0.12 1998 Len Walker
- H33 **Collecting Radios** *A few tips on vintage radios*  
1pp £0.12 1999 John Williams
- H34 **Argentina: Early Radio** *A brief history*  
8pp £0.95 11/00 Carlos A Altgelt
- H35 **History of Hospital Broadcasting in the UK**  
*1920’s to now* 4pp £0.50 09/01 John Watson
- H36 **Extra-Terrestrial DX** *An amusing story from*
- H37 **Malin Head Radio** *100 years of service*  
5pp £0.60 02/02 M. Mullins & F. O’Connor
- H38 **Ionospheric Science** *A history – 1920 to now*  
8pp £0.95 11/01 Dr Chris Davis
- H39 **London’s Radio Station - Brookmans Park**  
5pp £0.60 03/02 Lilian Caras
- H40 **Offshore Radio US Style** *The story of KKOL in Seattle’s Elliott Bay*  
4pp £0.50 02/03 James A Dalke
- H41 **WWVB Improvements** *A brief history*  
15pp £1.80 Matthew Deutch, Wayne Hanson, Glenn Nelson, Charles Snider, Douglas Sutton, William Yates
- H42 **Early BBC Transmitters** *The 1920’s*  
7pp £0.85 07/04 Clive McCarthy
- H43 **Radio Carbon Dating** *Tips on how to date that antique radio* 5pp £0.60 09/04
- INTERFERENCE
- I01 **Identifying Interference** *Some causes and effects you might encounter* 1pp £0.12
- I02 **Noise, some causes and some cures** *Practical steps to take in tracing noise sources*  
2pp £0.25 W Heinen
- I03 **How to Detect Ground Faults**  
*Another search for sources of noise*  
2pp £0.25 E M Jordan
- I04 **Reducing Shack QRM** *Tracking down and curing those sources of noise in your Radio room*  
2pp £0.25 03/96 S Whitt
- I05 **Rogue Thermostats and how to find them** *With the help of the Radio Communications Agency*  
2pp £0.25 10/01
- LISTS
- L01 **North American DX heard in UK & Eire**  
26pp £3.10 03/05
- L02 **C American & Caribbean DX heard in UK & Eire** 11pp £1.30 03/05
- L03 **African & Asian DX heard in UK & Eire**  
13pp £1.50 03/05
- L04 **S American DX heard in UK & Eire**  
22pp £2.60 03/05
- L08 **Best Bets for Transatlantic DX: N America**  
3pp £0.35 08/03 Steve Whitt
- L09 **Best Bets for Transatlantic DX: C America & Caribbean** 2pp £0.25 08/03 S Whitt
- L11 **MF Coastal & Maritime Stations 1608-4000kHz**  
26pp £3.10 08/03
- L16 **Long & MW Transmitters in the UK & Eire**  
18pp £2.15 08/03
- L17 **Low Power DX** *Listing all the 1 watt RSL stations heard at a distance of over 85 kms*

- 3pp £0.35 08/03 Steve Whitt
- L18 **MF W/T 305-538 kHz Coastal Radio Stations**  
8pp £0.95 08/03 Robert Maskill
- L22 **Standard Frequency & Time Signal Stations on LW & SW** *Full technical details of stations around the world*  
26pp £3.10 08/02 Klaus Betke
- L23 **EFR: Europäische Funk-Rundsteuerung**  
*Full details [in English] on German power control stations DCF49 on 129.1kHz & DCF39 on 139.0 kHz*  
3pp £0.35 Klaus Betke
- L27 **Canadian, North Atlantic & Caribbean NDBs**  
17pp £2.05 02/03 Jacques d'Avignon VE3VIA
- L28 **Low Frequency Guide 30-150kHz**  
5pp £0.60 08/03
- L29 **Radionavigation Beacons in Brazil**  
10pp £1.20 11/03 Jorge Jackyma Jr

#### OPERATING TECHNIQUES

- OT01 **Computerised DXing** *DXing with the aid of a computer programme*  
3pp £0.35 1999 Nick Hall-Patch
- OT02 **Trans-Pacific DXing** *Musings by the Grayland, WA crew*  
3pp £0.35 1999
- OT05 **Tips for the newcomer** *Getting started in MW DXing*  
2pp £0.25 Steve Whitt
- OT06 **Receiver, Logbook** *Techniques for improving the number of possibles at your QTH*  
6pp £0.70 11/88 Graham Maynard
- OT07 **DX while you sleep** *Introductory notes on unattended recording*  
1pp £0.12 T Sundstrom
- OT08 **Back to Basics** *Getting off to a good start in MW DXing*  
3pp £0.35 06/96 S Whitt
- OT09 **Identify that Station** *Whether to classify a station as Identified, Presumed, Tentative, Unid.*  
1pp £0.12 Steve Whitt
- OT10 **A DXer's Perspective** *One member's account of his antenna experiments and listening techniques*  
5pp £0.60 01/96 Ken Baird
- OT11 **Medium Wave-A Practical Approach**  
*Everything the listener needs to know before settling down to some serious listening*  
23pp £2.75 05/87 Graham Maynard
- OT15 **Setting up a successful MW monitoring station**  
7pp £0.85 J Cooper
- DXing MW Harmonics** *The ultimate challenge just when you thought you had logged everything*  
6pp £0.70 02/96 Don Moore
- OT17 **Catch a US Daytimer** *Finding N/Am daytime-only broadcasters*  
1pp £0.12 10/92 Steve Whitt
- OT18 **Introducing MW DXing** *A complete guide to a successful start in MW DXing*  
20pp £2.25 04/94 Steve Whitt

- OT19 **Trans-Polar Signals** *Solar conditions aiding reception below 5 MHz*  
4pp £0.50 09/00 Paul Ormandy
- OT20 **Recording on your PC** *Recording from your radio to your PC*  
1pp £0.12 02/01 Paul Crankshaw
- OT21 **Emerging Techniques in High Tech DXing**  
*Comprehensive introduction in how to use modern computer software to enhance your DXing*  
20pp £2.40 02/02 Atkins, Bryant, Hall-Patch & Nelson
- OT22 **DX Radar: Using a PC for Trans-Atlantic DX**  
4pp £0.50 10/02 Christoph Mayer
- OT23 **MW Spectrum Scanning** *Using the free Spectrum Laboratory software for signal monitoring*  
5pp £0.60 10/02 S Whitt
- OT24 **MW Carrier Monitoring** *Using the Spectrum Lab audio analysis software*  
5pp £0.60 09/02 Mark Hattam
- OT25 **Use a PC Soundcard for SSB/CW/AM Demodulation** Nick Hall-Patch/Recall-Pro  
*Computer recording* Guido Schotmans  
4pp £0.50 05/03
- OT26 **VLF Sensor Elements** *How to listen in the 10-500,000 Hz range*  
3pp £0.35 09/03
- OT27 **Primer on PC Audio** *How to record audio on to a PC*  
6pp £0.70 04/04 High Criteria

#### PROPAGATION

- P01 **Using Data from WWV** *Using the message from this ubiquitous station to improve your DX performance*  
6pp £0.70 01/88 Barry Davies
- P03 **Skywaves** *Guidelines for DXers*  
1pp £0.12 Steve Whitt
- P05 **Geomagnetic Measurements and MW DX**  
*The relationship between scientific figures and practical results*  
4pp £0.50 K Scrimgeour
- P06 **Glossary of Propagation Terms**  
*What all those words mean*  
12pp £1.45 11/95 HAM-NET
- P07 **Meteorological Effect on MW Groundwave**  
*A summary of the research papers and an explanation*  
8pp £0.95 R Edmunds
- P08 **The Riddle of Coronal Holes**  
2pp £0.25
- P09 **Sea Gain** *Does the ocean help propagation?*  
12pp £1.45 R Seaver
- P10 **Solar Activity, Earth's Magnetism and MW DX**  
*The relationships between Earth's magnetic field, Solar activity, and DX*  
15pp £1.80 01/88 R Seaver
- P12 **WWV Time & Frequency Data** *Everything you*

*need to know to make best use of the time, frequency, and propagation Standard*

- P15 **Radio Wave Propagation**  
4pp £0.50 1994 N Cohen & K Davies
- P16 **Aurora: Some Facts**  
4pp £0.50 1996 L Coombs & R Viereck
- P17 **The Ionosphere: Some Facts**  
4pp £0.50 1999
- P18 **Solar Maximum: An explanation**  
4pp £0.50 1999 Gary Heckman
- P19 **Navigation** *Radio Navigational Systems*  
4pp £0.50 1995 Joe Kunches
- P20 **Luxembourg Effect** *How cross-modulation occurs with multiple transmissions from a single site*  
2pp £0.25 08/96 J F Riley
- P21 **Natural ELF/VLF Radio** *A listener's story about "Natural" emissions at very low frequencies. Includes RX circuit diagram*  
23pp £2.75 03/96 S P McGeevy
- P22 **Signal Strength Recording as an aid to Propagation Studies**  
9pp £1.05 1999 Nick Hall-Patch
- P23 **The Sun Does a Flip** *Our sun's magnetic field has flipped*  
3pp £0.35 04/01 Dr Tony Philips
- P24 **The Luxembourg Effect** *An explanation*  
2pp £0.25 10/00 C G Bennett
- P25 **Propagation of Long Radio Waves** *This focuses on propagation of waves in the 100kHz-200kHz range*  
32pp £3.80 01/99 J A Adcock
- P26 **The 160 Meter Band: An Enigma Shrouded in Mystery** *16 pages of considerable relevance to MW DXers*  
16pp £1.90 1998 Oler & Cohen
- P27 **MW Carrier Propagation**  
4pp £0.50 11/02 Derek Malyon
- P28 **MF Radio Propagation** 7pp  
£0.85 12/02 Thomas Giella KN4LF/NNN0HUS
- P29 **The Resurgent Sun**  
3pp £0.35 02/02 Dr Tony Philips NOAA
- P30 **Propagation of Long Waves**  
18pp £2.15 1999 J A Adcock VK3ACA
- EQUIPMENT REVIEWS
- R01 **Review of Sony TCM-38V Cassette Recorder**  
2pp £0.25 01/91 Steve Whitt
- R03 **Review of Lowe HF225 Europa**  
2pp £0.25 01/93 S Whitt
- R04 **Receiver Showdown** *The Icom R9000, R71A, JRC NRD535D, Drake R8 and Collins 390*  
5pp £0.60 01.94 G Thomas
- R06 **GE Superadio** *Frequently Asked Questions*  
10pp £1.20 01/94
- R07 **Sherwood NRD 535SE Review**
- R08 **JPS NIR-10 DSP Filter Review**  
7pp £0.85 01/96
- R09 **Maynard ATL-3 Loop**  
1pp £0.12 04/95 S Whitt
- R10 **Howes CTU8 Antenna Tuner Review**  
1pp £0.12 04/95 A Sykes
- R11 **GE Superadio III Review**  
2pp £0.25 D Mosian & R Hunt
- R12 **Collins R390A-The Original World's Best** *How to get the best out of this classic receiver-without major surgery*  
7pp £0.85 05/92 Graham Maynard
- R14 **Sony SW77** *Two reviews of this outstanding receiver* 7pp £0.85
- R15 **Collins R390A-What's So Special?**  
3pp £0.35
- R16 **Drake SW8 Review**  
2pp £0.25 02/94 J Goldman
- R17 **Watkins Johnson HF1000** *The professional standard receiver under scrutiny*  
4pp £0.50 06/94 T Roach
- R18 **Kiwa/Quantum Loop Comparison** *A user puts these two side-by-side*  
1pp £0.12 E Strauss
- R20 **The Porter DMA** *A technical and user review of this Differential Matching Amplifier, and how it can improve performance*  
1pp £0.12 05/89
- R21 **JPS ANC-4** *The new antenna noise canceller that really seems to work*  
2pp £0.25 01/96
- R22 **JRC NRD-535 Review**  
2pp £0.25 01/96 Radio Nederland
- R23 **AR7030 User Reviews**  
6pp £0.70 06/96 G Atkins
- R24 **R Nederland Tests the AR7030**  
10pp £1.20 06/96
- R25 **AR7030 In Depth** *A detailed review of this outstanding receiver*  
10pp £1.20 08/96 G Atkins
- R26 **Kiwa Pocket Loop** *A user gives the new loop a thorough testing*  
1pp £0.12 08/96 G Atkins
- R27 **The Forster TL Active Loop** *An antenna expert takes a close look at this active MW & SW loop*  
4pp £0.50 06/96 Graham Maynard
- R31 **The AR7030-Another View** *A user's detailed comments, with additional notes from the radio's designer* 3pp £0.35 04/96 S Whitt
- R32 **Lowe HF250** *Two users describe their experiences* 2pp £0.25 05/96
- R33 **DSP9+ Audio Filter** *An addition to your equipment that seems to work* 2pp £0.25 05/96
- R34 **TEN-TEC RX320 PC Radio Review**

- 5pp £0.60 1999 Alan Johnson
- R35 **Wellbrook UMB130** *Discourse on the Universal Magnetic Balun 130*  
4pp £0.50 1999
- R37 **NRD545 Receiver** *User opinion*  
1pp £0.12 1999 Hans de Zeeuw
- R38 **Sony SRF-42 AM Stereo Walkman** *User feedback*  
2pp £0.25 1999
- R39 **MFJ-1026 Phaser Review**  
1pp £0.12 1999 Paul Ormandy
- R40 **MFJ956 Antenna Tuner Review**  
1pp £0.12 1999 Ragnar Danneskjold
- R41 **Wellbrook ALA 100 Large Aperture Active Loop Antenna** 3pp £0.35
- R42 **Wellbrook ALA 1530 Loop Antenna**  
*User review* 2pp £0.25 John Evans
- R43 **JRC545: First Impression**  
2pp £0.25 1999 Karen Milliken
- R44 **Optimus 12-604A Receiver Review**  
1pp £0.12 1999 Ragnar Danneskjold
- R45 **AOR LA320 Loop Antenna** *Review of this 0.2 – 30MHz active tuned loop*  
2pp £0.25 1999 Steve Whitt
- R46 **K9AY Antenna** *Review of this revolutionary outdoor antenna*  
3pp £0.35 1999 Steve Whitt
- R47 **Wellbrook K9AY Antenna: Initial impressions**  
4pp £0.50 04/00 John Bryant
- R48 **Palstar R30 Receiver** *From a DXer's viewpoint*  
7pp £0.85 07/00 Gerry Thomas
- R49 **Optimus 12-603A on MW** *Non-technical review of this mid-size portable*  
4pp £0.50 04/01 David Knisely
- R50 **GE Superadio III on MW** *General Electric's latest portable*  
3pp £0.35 04/01 David Knisely
- R51 **Grundig YB400PE on MW**  
3pp £0.35 04/01 Nick Hall-Patch
- R52 **MFJ-1026 Noise Canceller** *Various reviews and tests of the 1026*  
20pp £2.40 2003
- R53 **MFJ-1026 Noise Canceller Instruction Manual**  
16pp £1.90
- R54 **Impressions: Drake R8B**  
2pp £0.25 07/02 Rick Kenneally
- R55 **Loop Shoot-Out: Kiwa v Quantum**  
4pp £0.50 10/01 Mark Connelly
- R56 **TEN-TEC RX320 on MW**  
4pp £0.50 03/02 Nick Hall-Patch
- R57 **NRD535D as a MW Receiver**  
3pp £0.35 Colin Newell, Nick Hall-Patch, Dr Walter Salmaniw
- R58 **AOR LA350 Experience**  
1pp £0.12 04/03 Dave Smith
- R59 **JRC NRD-545**  
2pp £0.25 12/03 Nick Hall-Patch, Martin Hall
- R60 **ICOM IC-PCR1000**  
5pp £0.60 05/03 Nick Hall-Patch
- R61 **Active Antennas** *The AMRAD & Wellbrook ALA100 Active Antennas*  
4pp £0.50 10/03 Nick Hall-Patch
- R62 **Using The R75 For MW DX**  
4pp £0.50 02/04 Nick Hall-Patch
- R63 **Portable Radio Olympics** *Comparison tests between 22 different rxs including 6 Sangean, 3 Grundig* 2pp £0.25 11/04 Russ Johnson

#### TECHNICAL ARTICLES

- T01 **Find & Repair Blown Transistor in Sony 2001D**  
*How to check that FET, fix it, and protect it.*  
1pp £0.12 3/95 M Covington
- T02 **NRD525 Filter Mods** *A practical assessment of the best modifications*  
6pp £0.70 04/95 D Lankford
- T03 **Drake R8: Increased Dynamic Range**  
*A practical guide to the improvements you can make* 5pp £0.60 04/95 D Lankford
- T05 **Fine Tuning for the Sangean 803A**  
*Add this feature to your 803A*  
2pp £0.25 John Adams
- T06 **Add Sync-AM to the Sangean AT803A**  
*Enhance your listening pleasure with this simple mod.* 2pp £0.25 10/95 Graham Maynard
- T07 **Hot Rod the Europa 225** *Modifications to Improve the strong signal performance of this excellent rig.*  
2pp £0.25 07/94 Steve Whitt
- T10 **Get the best from your Sony ICF2010 + Get even more from your Sony ICF2010**  
*How to already improve this impressive receiver. Now both books together in A4 format.*  
19pp £2.30 Steve Whitt  
[T1 + T10 worldwide airmail US\$7 including postage.]
- T11 **Intermodulation Testing** *A professional's thoughts on the ways of testing receiver intermod, and some pitfalls.*  
3pp £0.35 06.96 John Thorpe
- T12 **Modify Grundig Satellit 650** *How to disable the internal aerial to improve MW reception with your loop or beverage.*  
1pp £0.12 05/96 Paddy O'Horan
- T14 **High & Low Pass Filters** *Includes a circuit diagram to build 500kHz LP filter and 2MHz filter.* 1pp £0.12 1999 Steve Whitt
- T15 **Homemade MW Receiver** *Instructions and diagrams for building this double superhet LW/MW receiver with sync AM detection.*  
7pp £0.85 07/01 Ad Dieleman



- T16 **Audio Switching Device** *Instructions and diagram* 3pp £0.35 04/01 John Bryant
- T17 **Is Your Coax an Aerial?** *A choke design to increase the directivity of beverages* 5pp £0.60 04/01 John Bryant with Bill Bowers
- T18 **Antenna Impedance Transformers** *Fabricating impedance transformers for receiving antennas* 5pp £0.60 09/01 John Bryant
- T19 **A Small LF Loop Antenna for 10kHz–150 kHz** *Design and construction of an active indoor loop with photos and circuit diagrams* 4pp £0.50 Klaus Betke
- T20 **A Natural Radio Receiver** *A must if you want to start listening to whistlers and other signals, design and construction with circuits, graphs and photos* 4pp £0.50 04/02 Klaus Betke
- T21 **The K9AY Terminated Loop: A Compact Directional Receiving Antenna** *Design, construction and simulation* 7pp £0.85 Gary Breed
- T22 **Measuring Ground Loss at LF** *An article based on practical experience and measurement* 4pp £0.50 Melia & O'Connor
- T23 **Is this Ewe for You?** *The original illustrated article on the EWE antenna. Design, construction and simulation.* 15pp £1.80 1995 Floyd Koontz WA2WVL
- T24 **More Ewes for you** *You've seen the basic EWE, now you can have switchable, directional EWEs.* 9pp £1.05 1996 Floyd Koontz
- T25 **A Dumb Differential GPS Converter** *A simple hardware only solution, design and construction, illustrated* 3pp £0.35 Klaus Betke
- T26 **A Long Wave Converter for the Sony ICF SW1000 Portable Radio** *Design and construction with circuit diagram and photo* 1pp £0.12 Klaus Betke
- T27 **Flag Antenna-Construction and Test** 6pp £0.70 10/02 Mark Connelly WA1ION
- T28 **TMB-1 Tri-Mode Buffer Amplifier Box** 5pp £0.60 05/02 Mark Connelly
- T29 **Termination Gizmo** *A new termination control method for Flag, Pennant and similar antennas* 4pp £0.50 01/03 Mark Connelly
- T30 **FCA1 Feedline Coupler** *Using the coaxial feedline going to a specific antenna to be used as a "second antenna"* 2pp £0.25 07/02 Mark Connelly
- T31 **Three Loop Array** *with electrically rotatable nulling* 4pp £0.50 02/03 Mark Connelly
- T32 **Broadband Receiving Antenna Matching** *Obtaining best signal transfer for an antenna to the typical 50 ohm receiver input* 13pp £1.55 07/03 Mark Connelly
- T33 **Impedance Matching Transformers for Receiving Antennas at Medium and lower Shortwave frequencies** 25pp £3.00 07/03 Bill Bowers, John Bryant, Nick Hall-Patch
- T34 **MW Pre-Amp Tests** 8pp £0.95 08/03 Mark Connelly
- T35 **Using RG174 Coax Cable at Medium & Lower HF Frequencies** 5pp £0.60 07/03 John Bryant & Bill Bowers
- T36 **Yaesu F100 Filters for the AR-7030 Rx** *How to fit them* 2pp £0.25 07/04 Nick Button
- DX-PEDITIONS
- X01 **DXpedition File, Volume 1** *Featuring the "first" UK DXpedition, Anglesey 1986 & 1987, Sheigra 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989 & 1990* 23pp £2.75
- X03 **DXpedition Site Selection** *A step-by-step guide* 3pp £0.35 12/94 Shawn Axelrod
- X05 **Sheigra – Everything you need to know** *All about the UK's No 1 DXpedition site* 2pp £0.25 10/94 C Rooms
- X07 **Mini DXpeditions** *Doing it on a smaller scale, successfully* 4pp £0.50 05/95 Mark Connelly
- X12 **A DXpedition Toolkit** *Arranging for several receivers to share an antenna, and optimising the connection* 6pp £0.70 12/96 Steve Whitt
- QSLs
- Q02 **A Guide to Preparing a Reception Report** *What the broadcaster wants to know, from the VoA* 1pp £0.12 I R Greene
- Q03 **Make Reception Reports Work for You** *Tips on getting that elusive QSL card* 2pp £0.25 Steve Whitt
- Q14 **QSLs: A Link to Listeners** *More tips on receiving that QSL* 4pp £0.50 Steve Whitt
- If you are interested in the L1-L4 reprints, the total cost for the 4 is £8.50. It's only fair to point out that all 4 are on our latest archive CDR which is still available from the usual Luton address for just £5 in the UK, 10 Euros to Europe, \$11 Rest of World*

# REPRINT ORDER FORM

---

Please use the form below to order your chosen reprints. Just complete your name/address and membership number and list the reprints you want. Add up the cost of your order, subtract any discounts you are entitled to, and then add the relevant postage charge. Then send the form with your payment to: MWC Reprints, 59 Moat Lane, Luton LU3 1UU, England

Please note that paid up members of the Circle are entitled to a 17% discount off the list prices shown in the Catalogue. One of the perks of MWC membership ☺

Payment should be made out to "Medium Wave Circle". All non-cash payments must be in £ Sterling (e.g. cheques, postal orders.) We will accept cash in most major currencies equivalent to the Sterling price after conversion. Please do not send coins. We recommend registered postage is used for cash. We will also accept International Reply Coupons (IRC) at the rate of 2.5 to £1 Sterling.

Cut here --- ✂ --- ✂ --- ✂ --- ✂ --- ✂ --- ✂ --- ✂ --- ✂ --- ✂ --- ✂ --- ✂ --- ✂ --- ✂ ---  
 Reprint Order Form please PRINT  
 clearly

Your name: \_\_\_\_\_

Your address: \_\_\_\_\_

Reprint number	Title	List Price
Postage Charges	Sub total	£
UK add 17%	Less discounts	-£
Europe add 25%	Total reprint cost	£
Rest of World (Surface) add 25%	Plus postage	+£
Rest of World (airmail) add 45%	<b>TOTAL PAYMENT ENCLOSED</b>	

Minimum order £2.00

# 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

---

## Algeria

Re: Carlos Gonçalves' message in DXLD: UNIDENTIFIED. 1550.2 kHz, (as I previously reported too) Silent carrier noted again on 09 AUG 2149-...; 33442, adjacent QRM & Brazilian station audible underneath. Some DF with my Beverages and on the ground K9AY indicate it's probably coming from the Southwest, but it still remains to be ascertained whether it's W. Sahara, which, by the way, continues active on 700 & 7460 kHz - and if it really is the Polisario, then the level of this signal is well below the one they had on 1550.0 kHz. At 2030 I have a very faint carrier on 1550.22 kHz. A bit stronger carrier visible on 699.902 kHz, but still far from understandable audio. (73, *Mauno Finland, via Steve Whitt, 02 September 2005*).

## Denmark

Danish public broadcaster Danmarks Radio (DR) has announced that it is to reduce its budget by 95 million kroner over the next two years. Approximately 100 jobs will be cut, mostly through voluntary retirement. However, the budget cuts also mean that the news in English and five other foreign languages on radio, Internet, teletext and via telephone will end. The new Managing Director of DR, Kenneth Plumber, said at a press conference that DR will still spend more on programming next year than this year. The financial crisis affecting DR has been caused by the late-running and heavily over-budget construction of a new HQ building, due to open next year. (*via RN Media Network weblog, 09 September 2005*).

It was also decided that the LW and MW transmitters in Kalundborg would be closed down - and so DR will stop using 243 and 1062 kHz. The final decision on such a closure must however be taken by the Ministry of Culture. Currently DR is obliged to use LW and MW. A decision on the closure of the transmitters in Kalundborg will probably take effect as of January 1st 2007. The foreign language services (in English, Arabic, Serbo-Croatian, Somali, Urdu and Turkish) will be terminated by the end of December 2005. I was the only board-member to vote against these cuts. Too bad :-( (*Best 73s, Stig Hartvig Nielsen, 09 September 2005*).

## Germany

Zehlendorf 177 will be switched off on Sep 22 0930-1800 and on Sep 23 0930-1900 "to ensure the DRM transmissions", so DRM tests (plus open carrier / test tones) can be expected during these times. Reportedly 177 and Berlin-Britz 855 will be used for DRM presentations during the IFA. It remains to be seen what will happen with these frequencies afterwards, since they are still provided for special broadcasts (the upcoming transmitter work apparently starts not earlier than 0930 out of consideration for sea weather forecasts at 0905), cf. <http://www.dradio.de/dkulturr/sendungen/dkulturr-mw-lw/> (*Kai Ludwig, Germany, Aug 20, DX Listening Digest 5-143, 22 August 05*).

Kai Ludwig reports: "Deutschlandradio has officially announced that its longwave transmitter at Zehlendorf on 177 kHz and the mediumwave transmitter at Berlin-Britz on 855 kHz will be \*permanently\* switched to DRM mode on Monday 29 August. 990 kHz will be kept in AM mode and in future carry the special programmes that were previously carried on 177 and 855 kHz. These include sea area weather forecasts. Apparently the special programmes on 177 kHz will continue on that frequency after the conversion to DRM. It's possible that 177 kHz will switch back to AM for these programmes, but I would not expect this." (*Media Network weblog 26 August 05*).

Since yesterday a DRM signal with RBB Radio Eins programming on 1485 kHz is reported. It so happened that I was in Berlin yesterday and did some bandscanning, so I noted this signal as well, of course without any possibility to find out about the content. At the Wuhlheide Forest I nulled the signal at an East/West direction. This would point to RBB's Stullupoener Allee mediumwave station. (*Kai Ludwig, wwdxc BC-DX / dxld 26 August 2005*).

177 kHz now DRM --- Today at 07:57:05 [UT?] the Zehlendorf transmitter on 177 switched to DRM and did not revert to AM for the sea weather forecast at 0905, still carried on this frequency. Here is a recording of the very last minute in AM (caution: do not turn up the volume too much towards the end, it gets quite loud): [http://www.radioeins.de/\\_/meta/sendungen/apparat/050827\\_a3.ram](http://www.radioeins.de/_/meta/sendungen/apparat/050827_a3.ram) Felsberg on 183 now gets almost entirely drowned out, and it is much more difficult to still pick Bolshakovo on 171 out of the DRM slope [sic]. I wonder if Zehlendorf will still be a problem in the primary target area of 171 (Belarus, Baltics), perhaps even on the other side in French? Here is the start of the mentioned sea weather programme yesterday, still in audible mode:

[http://www.radioeins.de/\\_/meta/sendungen/apparat/050827\\_a1.ram](http://www.radioeins.de/_/meta/sendungen/apparat/050827_a1.ram) Note the very slow delivery to allow listeners to take notes and the extremely emphasized (already ridiculous for a casual listener) Oooooooooost which donates East (Ost). These sea weather forecasts go out on 177 plus audible 1269, 6005 and 6190 in summer at 0440, 0905, 1905 and 2305, in winter at 0540, 1005 and 0005, cf. <http://www.dradio.de/seewetter> (*All the best, Kai Ludwig, Germany, Aug 29, DX Listening Digest 5-150, 30 August 2005*).

Voice of Russia prepares to use Wilsdruff 1431. Indeed allocation procedures for this frequency are on the way, and the bid for tender appears to be customized to VoR (information-orientated service, if possible including foreign-language programmes): [http://www.slm-online.de/psk/slm/slm\\_content/powerslave,id,638,nodeid,11.html](http://www.slm-online.de/psk/slm/slm_content/powerslave,id,638,nodeid,11.html) (*All the best, Kai Ludwig, Germany, 16 September 2005, DX LISTENING DIGEST*).

Where is Wilsdruff? Would you believe WRTH 2005 has no German station in the MW frequency list on 1431? VOR is shown with high power on 1431 from Mykolaiev, Ukraine, and there are also 1431 listings under various European languages in the VOR schedule but keyed to smf = Simferopol. Wilsdruff 1431 has been mentioned several times in DXLD since at least 2001, mostly by Kai. Apparently it is in Saxony near Dresden, altho there are also references to 1431 serving Berlin from Kopenik (*Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST*).

Wilsdruff is about 15 km west of Dresden and was in the past always listed as such, presumably because the original plans called for a site in the outskirts of Dresden. The station went on air in 1953 with a 250 kW transmitter on 1043 kHz. In 1959 a 20 kW has been added, actually as a back-up, but from 1979 this transmitter was used for a separate service on 1431. The Geneva schedule provided 1000 kW for 1044 and 250 kW day / 150 kW night for 1431. Apparently there were plans to put a new megawatt transmitter on air and use the old 250 kW for 1431 instead, but this transmitter never materialized. Indeed 1430 was in use from Berlin in the pre-1979 days, carrying RBI programming. With the Geneva schedule this allocation went to Wilsdruff and was replaced by 1359 at Berlin. Earlier 1430 was already on air from Wilsdruff with the Vltava clandestine programming during the Prague Spring to provide a groundwave service into Czechoslovakia on this RBI frequency (while 1043 continued from the 20 kW aux), but of course these were entirely unofficial transmissions. From 2001 Megaradio used a new 250 kW transmitter from Wilsdruff on 1431. This transmitter went silent again when Megaradio shut down in 2003 and is for this reason not shown in WRTH 2005. Here is a picture of this rig: <http://www.darc.de/distrikte/s/27/images/20021103-18-smh.jpg> Old 250 kW transmitter from 1953, shut down in 1993 (after carrying for a year DT64 as a big last hurrah) but (at least I hope so!) still kept as a witness of radio history: <http://janbalzer.gmxhome.de/wilsdruf/wils02.htm> 20

kW aux, used on 1431 from 1979 to 1991 and on 1044 since 1993: <http://janbalzer.gmxhome.de/wilsdruf/wils03.htm> (SM 4 = Sender Mittelwelle 4 = mediumwave transmitter number 4; SM 4 E = Ersatz = substitute). New transmitters, placed on the antennas (not in the old transmitter building); 20 kW Thomcast = 1044 (MDR), 250 kW Telefunken = 1431 (ex-Megaradio), both diplexed into the 153 metres pipe mast (original 1043/1044 main antenna): <http://janbalzer.gmxhome.de/wilsdruf/wils06.htm> More pictures: <http://www.darc.de/distrikte/s/27/s27txwilsdr.html>. And yes, Voice of Russia again uses the 1431 transmitter at Kopani near Nikolayev / Mykolaiv (officially listed as "Simferopol" although the transmitters are not there; this concerns shortwave as well: SMF is in fact Kopani), as the old Radio Moscow foreign service did until the break-up of the Soviet Union. Made me immediately think about herewith VOR interfering with itself --- However, Kopani is not less than 2000 km away, and during the Megaradio episode Wilsdruff was easily the dominating station on 1431 here in Germany. So if VOR starts a service via Wilsdruff they will have two entirely independent 1431's (*Kai Ludwig, Germany, 17 September 2005, DX LISTENING DIGEST*).

Stuttgart-Hirschlanden, 738 kHz, went on air with Truckradio (//Julich 702 and Nordkirchen 855) this morning. This is the transmitter used until 2003 by Megaradio, diplexed into the same antenna as AFN's 1143 (operated by T-Systems, not by AFN itself). With a mere 5 kW it is of course only a faint whisper under Barcelona here. (*Kai Ludwig, 15 August 2005*).

## India

Cuddapah - Nowadays I am getting better signals from AIR Cuddapah on 900 kHz. When I contacted the station I was told that they have installed a new 100 kW transmitter recently. Reception reports are appreciated. Their address is Mr. P. Viswanatham, Suptg. Engineer, All India Radio, Cuddapah 516001, Andhra Pradesh (*Jose Jacob, dx\_india via DXLD*) - *spelt Kadapah in WRTH 2005 with the old 100 kW (gh, DXLD) (All via ARC MV-Eko, 12 Sep 2005)*.

## Kuwait / UAE / etc

Radio "Sawa" is already on MW 1170 kHz instead of Radio "Farda" (now heard only on 1575 kHz and SW). Common news in Arabic from "Sawa" were at 0215 UT on 990 CYP, 1260 GRC, 1170 UAE, 1548 KWT, 1431 DJI --- all heard here on Sep 11. (*Rumen Pankov, Bulgaria, wwdxc BC-DX Sep 18 via DX Listening Digest 5-165 (19 September 2005)*).

kHz	time	progr	feeder	lang	tx loc	bearing	notes
990	0000-2400	SAW	MRN3	ARAB	CYP	134	
1170	0000-2000	FRD	FRD	PE	DHB	000	til July 1st
1170	0000-2000	SAW	MRN4	ARAB	DHB	000	from July 9th
1170	2000-2400	FRD	FRD	PE	DHB	000	til July 30th
1170	2000-2400	SAW	MRN4	ARAB	DHB	000	from July 8th
1260	0000-0800	SAW	MRN3	ARAB	RHO	134	
1260	0900-1400	ERT	ERT	VAR	RHO	134	
1260	1500-2400	SAW	MRN3	ARAB	RHO	134	
1431	0000-2400	SAW	MRN6	ARAB	DJI	non-dir	
1548	0000-2400	SAW	MRN2	ARAB	KWT	323	
1575	0000-2400	FRD	FRD	PE	DHB	000	
1593	0000-0030	VOA	A	ENGL	KWT	350	
1593	0030-0100	VOA	C	ENGL	KWT	350	
1593	0100-0600	RFE	RLIQ	Arab	KWT	350	Iraq special
1593	1300-1400	VOA	H	KURD	KWT	350	
1593	1400-1600	RFE	RLIQ	Arab	KWT	350	Iraq special
1593	1600-1900	VOA	M1	PERS	KWT	350	

1593	1900-2000	VOA	HLIQ	Arab	KWT	350	Iraq special
1593	2200-2300	VOA	A	ENGL	KWT	350	
1593	2300-2330	VOA	C	ENGL	KWT	350	
1593	2330-2400	VOA	A	ENGL	KWT	350	

*(BC DX September 19 2005, via DX Listening Digest 5-165 (19/9-2005)).*

## Latvia

Last night at 2315UTC heard Radio Caroline on 1350kHz with a strong signal. Audio was distorted (overmod? clipping optimod?) and it suffered fading and some interference. I presume this is Latvia, though I've not seen other reports of this yet. *(73s, Steve Whitt, 27 August 2005)*. I've heard Radio Caroline via Radio Tatra Int'l (RTI) on 1350 (Latvia) on several occasions during night time over the past couple of weeks, so I guess this is a regular thing. Reception of RTI here in Denmark is extremely good evenings and during night time. SINPO: 55555 or very close to that - when using my K9AY. The signal is very stable and the interference from other stations is very close to nil. I haven't noticed any problems here with the audio. *(Best 73s, Stig Hartvig Nielsen, 27 August 2005)*. Radio Tatra International according to their web page <http://www.rti.fm/> is broadcasting during weekends Radio Caroline programmes on 1350 kHz "Weekends on RTI will be wall-to-wall music.... The final weekend line-up of presenters is still being finalised. However, OMR will be producing shows for the weekend and again Through The Night will be Radio Caroline." *(Jyrki Hytönen, 28 August 2005)*.

## Lebanon

The Islam Online website gave details of a secret Israeli radio transmitting station which broadcasts in the Arab language and is aimed at the Lebanese people. The station started to broadcast in the summer of 2002 and its transmitter is in the Metula area, close to the mutual border. The radio broadcasts on 756 kHz and its purpose is to encourage the popular opposition of the Syrian occupation and of the continued stationing of Syrian Army troops in Lebanon. The paper said that the station is operated by the Israeli secret service. The station called Radio Mashreq has its own website [www.almachrek.org](http://www.almachrek.org) and e-mail via [almachrek@aol.com](mailto:almachrek@aol.com). *(Berndt Trutenau-LTU, via DXLD, via Contact, via RadioMaailma 9/2005)*.

## Netherlands

Special mediumwave transmissions from the Netherlands tomorrow. Tomorrow, 31 August, is the 31st anniversary of the end of Dutch offshore radio. In commemoration of the event, tomorrow there will be a special transmission called "The Day the Music Died" jointly organised by Laserradio, Stichting Norderney, Mixers and Quality Radio bv. Frequencies used will be mediumwave 1557 and 1584 kHz at 0700-1800 UTC, and the programme will be relayed on 1395 kHz by Big L Radio London at 1200-1600UTC. The broadcast will also be streamed worldwide on the Internet at [www.laserradio.nl](http://www.laserradio.nl) and [www.veronica192.nl](http://www.veronica192.nl). The programme will be broadcast live from the Laserradio studios in Zeewolde. One of the founders of Radio Veronica, Bull Verweij, will be featured on the programme, along with other pioneers of the station, and some of the artists who were popular during the offshore era. From 1200 UTC there will be programmes by various well-known DJ's. *(Media Network weblog, via Max van Arnhem, 30 August 2005)*. This afternoon around 1150UTC I had good reception on 1584 khz. No signal on 1557 khz. Now at 1715UTC : 1584 khz is very weak, sometimes understandable and audible together with other stations on the same frequency. *(Max van Arnhem, 31 August 2005)*. Since 0650UTC I hear a test tone on 1584 khz (ALA in direction east-west), so I suppose this is the transmitter in Utrecht testing. *(Max van Arnhem, 03 September 2005)*. Last night when searching for heterodynes I noticed a test tone on 1584 at 2245UTC. *(Steve Whitt, 03 September 2005)*.

The regional Dutch commercial broadcaster Radio Waddenzee/Radio Seagull which broadcasts on

1602 kHz carries the following advisory notice on its website: "We hereby announce some schedule changes for the 10th / 11th of September weekend and the week after on both Radio Seagull and Radio Waddensee, due to maintenance on the transmitter site. We will switch to continuous music on Saturday morning and will switch off completely somewhere in the afternoon. "The return of the signal is expected on Sunday, probably in the afternoon. It will again be continuous music for about a week. Regular programs are expected to restart somewhere in week 37. "By adjusting the antenna and the transmitter as well as replacing some computer parts we expect to improve the quality of our signal. Please send in reception reports about how and where you are receiving us after we have recommenced broadcasting. Our sincere apologies for any inconvenience." (*RN Media Network Weblog, 08 September 2005*). Heard for the first time at 1900utc with ID, slogan [Home of alternative and underground music] and asking for people write to them. Giving postal address and website. Oddly [www.radioseagull.com](http://www.radioseagull.com) does not list their postal address at all! You can find it here, though: <http://www.lyngsat-address.com/or/Radio-Seagull.html> (73, *Steve Whitt, 16 September 2005*). Currently sounds as R Waddensee is transmitting a "bubble jammer" sound on 1602kHz. [1110utc 18 September 2005] Or is someone else doing so? (73, *Steve Whitt, mwc*). I picked them up while driving down from Friesland and as it happens, I noticed their CD player got stuck just after announcing the expected high waters for the next 24 hours... Maybe that's what we are hearing... (*Michiel van Ooijen, mwc, 19 September 2005*).

1395 kHz has been somewhat inconsistent lately.....Silent at 0930utc 13 September 05- tx is off (*Steve Whitt*). Looks like they could be off air for some days. According to station they are in dispute with "their service provider over there". Apparently they are still on Sky and are still streaming on the web. Should give Euro DXers a chance to get in on 1390kHz and 1400kHz again - if only briefly :- ) (73, *Steve Whitt, 13 September 2005*). It seems that the station has to pay 20.000 Euros every month for the use of the transmitter/antenna. Possibly, the problem could be that there are not enough commercials to pay this amount of money. One source on the internet says the stations will be on the air again on Friday. (*Max van Arnhem, mwc, 14 September 2005*). No, it's not that they don't have the money, they're in dispute with Nozema Services because they have been charged the full amount even though there have been technical problems. Ray Anderson was holding back payment, but has now decided to pay in full and continue to press for a credit note. They spoke of a "misunderstanding" and it could actually have been that - Ray probably thought Nozema was bluffing when they said they would switch off the transmitter if he didn't pay. Remember, Nozema Services is in the process of being sold, so they don't want a lot of outstanding business problems to hand over to the new owner and are probably being less flexible than they normally would be. Friday is a possible date for re-starting, it depends on how quickly the money is in the account :- ) (*Andy Sennitt, mwc, 14 September 2005*). Noted some heterodyne whistles overnight as though something was warming up? Noted at 0300, 0400 and 0500 but don't think it was DXer malicious! (*Barry Davies, mwc, 17 September 2005*).

BigL can now be heard on the 1584 kHz AM transmitter of Ruud Poeze from Utrecht, the Netherlands. Although this transmitter has a weaker power of RadLon's own 1395 kHz-transmitter, you can of course now try to receive RadLon. This transmitter is 24h on air, thus also from 7pm till 10pm BST! If not, you can try it again tomorrow at daytime. The latest news is that BigL can be heard again from the 1395 kHz from Friday! (Greetings of Nico from Gouda, the Netherlands, via <http://www.anoraknation.com>). <http://www.bigl.co.uk/coverage.htm> <http://www.bigl.co.uk/listenlive.htm> I might add that it is perfectly listenable in the wonderful iTunes: <http://www.apple.com/itunes/> (*Svenn Martinsen, mwc, 15 September 2005*). Still no sign of Radio London from Holland, though it was suggested they'd be back today. Since banks don't operate at the weekend, I would not expect them back before Monday at the earliest. On the other hand if the financial situation is more precarious... (73, *Steve, 16 September 2005*).

Tempers seem to be getting frayed over the length of time it's taking for Big L - Radio London to

return to the air via the Dutch mediumwave transmitter on 1395 kHz. The station itself has never made a clear statement about the real reason it went off the air on Monday of last week, preferring to tell its listeners that "we're working on a solution" and making claims that it will be back in couple of days, which doesn't happen. Now Dutch licence holder Ruud Poeze, who rents airtime on 1395 kHz to the British station, has today posted a message on the station's own message board in which he says that "Nozema never ever got a penny paid." Mr Poeze also makes some accusations about Nozema's behaviour, but concedes that non-payment is "a good reason for switching it off." He goes on to make a plea: "The two parties have to sort it out; and they had better do it fast: every day 1395 is down costs ALL parties money - Nozema, BigL and me." (*R Netherlands Media Network weblog, 24 September 2005*). Note that the message board to which Andy Sennitt refers is now restricted to users who register first. (*Steve Whitt*)

While doing some research for a project I am working on, I happened to notice this on the FAQ page of the Dutch 747 AM website: Q: At night 747 AM is less well received. How come? A: Broadcasting via the ether takes a lot of power and therefore money. After 1 am the power of the AM frequency is reduced.....Unfortunately it doesn't give the power levels, nor does it say when the power is increased again (I guess at 0600 local time). But I have been told in the past that nighttime transmissions sometimes come from the 60 kW reserve transmitter at Lopik. It may be interesting to check what happens to the signal at 2300 UTC. (*Andy Sennitt, mwc, 23 September 2005*). Reducing power on 747 kHz was first introduced in the Radio 1 days some 12 years ago if my memory doesn't fail me, when power was cut back just after "Met het oog op morgen" at midnight, usually during the midnight news and was quite noticeable in Arnhem not 100 km East of the tx site as co channel Sofia got much stronger. But maybe reduced power was discontinued for a while... (*Michiel van Ooijen, mwc, 23 September 2005*).

## New Caledonia

Re Patrick Martin's catch on 729 last night, and Bruce Portzer's suggestion it's Vanuatu...From what I can gather, VBTC technicians were at Luganville on Santo in Vanuatu recently working on a local relay of CCTV [China], and a relay of VBTC [Radio Vanuatu] programs over Halo FM, a local station there. Given that two new MW transmitters are due on air in Vanuatu in mid-September [part of a NZ Government Aid Program], that VBTC broadcasts in French [part of the time] and the presence of VBTC technical staff in Luganville these past two weeks, I'd speculate that Patrick has heard VBTC Luganville, Santo, Vanuatu on 729. However, this is only speculation for the moment. (*Warm regards, David Ricquish, Radio Heritage Foundation, www.radioheritage.net via HCDX Digest Vol 33, Issue 14, 14 September 2005*).

Re Patrick Martin's unid French on 729... I contacted Vanuatu Island Media if this could be R Vanuatu and here's their reply: ---quote---Hello Jari, At the moment, Radio Vanuatu (Vanuatu Broadcasting & Television Corporation or VBTC for short) uses only one MW frequency, that is 1125 KHz, broadcasting with less than 1KW from Port Vila. Radio Vanuatu's second MW transmitter is out of order since a couple of years. It used to broadcast from Luganville, Santo Island on 1179 KHz. Both transmitters will be replaced within the next few months, broadcasting on the above mentioned frequencies. I am not sure who broadcasts on 729 KHz. Likely to be French Polynesia or New Caledonia, but there are also some stations in Australia and (I think) even Fiji broadcasting French programmes at times. Kind regards from Vanuatu, Hendrik Kettner, Island Media Ltd...unquote---(*Jari Savolainen, Kuusankoski, Finland, via HCDX, Vol 30, Issue 20, 20 September 2005*).

Great going there with your 729kHz catch. You've got a newly commissioned New Caledonian. I tuned [into] it last night and paralleled it to Noumea 666kHz. It has a satellite delay on the feed but sure is same px. Today I rang the C.E. of TDF in Noumea and he told me it was commissioned in the second week of September. It's location is on the north east coast of New Caledonia at Touho.



He could not tell me its transmitter power off the top of his head. I suggest you send the reception report to TDF in Noumea as they are the ones with the QSL cards - well they were ten years ago when I visited them. FR3 weren't very interested when I called in and they sent me up the hill to the TDF facility. Good catch Pat. I would say that there is a further story here due to a change in approach. Some 20 years ago FR3 had a 4Kw transmitter on 1260kHz at Mt Aoupinie. It was a temporary service for about a year whilst the extensive FM network across New Caledonia was established. A very high mountain range runs the length of the island. For years now the FM network is the main link to the population. 666kHz on Saint Marie Island (Noumea) at times is fed from Paris as the Republics main program. What I heard last night on 729 / 666 was talk back and music with English lyrics - stuff like Bob Dylan. (*Cheers, Chris Martin* ).

## Norway

Today, Sept. 12th is Election Day in Norway. The NRK P1 Regional Stations will be carrying local Election special programming, at a time when these stations normally are networked nationally, at the following times (UTC): 18.50-19.00; 19.20-19.30; 19.40-20.00; 20.20-20.30; 20.40-21.00; 21.20-21.30; 22.20-22.30; 22.40-23.00. on these LW/MW frequencies:

153 kHz Ingøy 100 kW - NRK Troms & Finnmark

630 kHz Vigra 100 kW - NRK Møre og Romsdal

675 kHz Røst 20 kW - NRK Nordland

1485 kHz Svalbard 1 kW - NRK Troms & Finnmark

and possibly on:

1314 kHz Kvitsøy 1200 kW - NRK Østlandssendingen (?).

(73s, *Svein Olav Pedersen, Norway, via Steve Whitt*).

## Philippines

Holidaying in the Philippines, I have some notes on some rare stations heard during my stay so far. I am leaving for Europe again at the end of the month, and one more posting may follow later. All notes here are for AM, a separate posting for FM with the Yahoo FM group and Skywaves in the UK. All notes from Villaba on the northwest coast of Leyte, central Philippines (except where indicated). Stations indicated as SILENT should be interpreted as PROBABLY SILENT, as I heard no signal from them. They should have been very strong daytime signals in the central area of the country, however problems with their transmission facilities could have led them to now have extremely low efficiency and they could therefore be on the air but just audible in their local city area.

630 kHz DYAG Cadiz, Negros Occidental Aug 09, good daytime signal

657 kHz DXDD Ozamis City Aug 17 brief call ID in DYVR null. DYVR Roxas City noted with brief cuts in transmission, appears to have problems with their xmtr unit.

747 kHz DXND Kidapawan, Cotabato del Sur Aug 20, call ID as ?DXND-AM?, local ads

756 kHz DXBZ Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur is new here. First noted Aug 20 with local ads, operated by Baganian Broadc. Corp. Listed by NTC Manila (2004) on 1269 kHz. May have moved after initially starting there, or may have opted to not use 1269 after all and open on 756. 10 kW. Slogan Radyo Bagting.

765 kHz DYAR Cebu City now Sunshine Radio. See 1404. Aug 17, listed network (full list to follow later), network hub appears to be 1026 DZAR Manila.

765 kHz DYPR Puerto Princesa, Palawan Aug 23 good signal at Malapascua Island, Cebu province. Local greetings and ads, like Palawan Pawnshop, good ID. In DYAR null, DYAR easier to null on Malapascua than further east on Leyte Island.

792 kHz DYRR Ormoc City, Leyte Aug 10, ?DYRR Women's Club?, good daytime signal across Leyte province now. Appears to have improved transmission facility over last two years.

828 kHz DYER Puerto Princesa, Palawan in DXCC null. Aug 17 at 3pm local time. Terrible

audio, an ID accompanied by some music virtually impossible to tell call letters, but ?8-2-8? stood out. Next piece of spoken audio clear ?! Confirmed Aug 20 with brief ID in jingle

927 kHz Spur of DYSS 999 Super Radyo, Cebu City. This spur has a good level on Leyte Island. In Cebu City itself, further spurs of 999 DYSS noted on 819 and 783 kHz, though these could be receiver generated.

945 kHz DYRO Iloilo City SILENT Aug 10

1044 kHz DYMS Catbalogan, Samar Aug 14, ?Aksyon Radyo?, weak. Aug 23 noted with very good signal on Malapascua island, northern Cebu province. 3 kW, would be a good DX catch!

1071 kHz DZSL Talisay, Camarines Norte Aug 10, could not note any daytime signal as in 2003, but because it is a non-local station can not confirm it has gone dark

1080 kHz DXKS Surigao City, Surigao del Norte Aug 08, a lot of (more than 15 mins continuously!) local morning ads, ID as Radyo Ronda. Very good signal into downtown Cebu City, but not as good daytime signal into Leyte.

1197 kHz DYRH Bacolod City SILENT? Aug 20

1233 kHz DYVS Bacolod City appears to have reduced broadcast hours drastically. Only noted once during my stay.

1251 kHz DYRG Kalibo Aklan Aug 14, Ids and mx, fair signal

1305 kHz DYFX Cebu City SILENT Aug 09

1323 kHz DYSI Iloilo City SILENT? Aug 12

1386 kHz DXCR Valencia, Bukidnon ?Hope Radio? Aug 10, good signal sunrise and sunset

1395 kHz DYRC Cebu City appears to have reduced output power drastically, or its antenna system needs repairs. Only noted relaying DZRH Manila.

1404 kHz DXAQ ?Sunshine Radio? Davao City is a new station. First heard Aug 10, appears to be part of the network Sunshine Philippines Movement (SPM)(Catholic) stations. See 765. Carries extensive listing of all network stations often. Announces web site [www.sunshineradio.com](http://www.sunshineradio.com), may be the website gives more details on location. Local afternoon DXAQ noted with extensive, locally originated news/current affairs, ID then as Radyo Banaw?? Extensive promotion of Jose Maria College, located in Davao? ?Kingdom Broadcasting Network? also heard mentioned.

1449 kHz DYAC Baybay, Leyte appears to have extended broadcast hours to cover the whole day. In 2003 turned off transmitter most of the day, and came on only for a few hours late afternoon/early evening ?! Good signals into northern part of province.

1467 kHz DXVP Zamboanga City Aug 09, very good sunrise and sunset signal

1503 kHz DYBB Roxas City SILENT Aug 09

1512 kHz DZAT Lucena City, Quezon is new here. Listed by NTC Manila (2004). First noted Aug 23 on Malapascua Island, Cebu province, in partial DYAB Cebu null. Ann: ?DZAT Radio Ministry?. Christian programming.

1548 kHz DYDM Maasin City, Southern Leyte Aug 08, good in downtown Cebu City

1584 kHz DYAY Cebu City still SILENT, just as in 2003

I did extensive monitoring of the AM band in early 2003 (separate logs available on request), and stations that are still on the air as two years ago and do not appear to have undergone changes of interest to DXers are not listed this time.

Tacloban City, Leyte: This is the provincial capital, on the Pacific coast of the island. Visited the city Aug 11, only three AM stations remains on the air: 531 DYDW, 819 DYVL and 990 DYTH. DYDW and DYVL is strong across the province, but DYTH is very local ? probably inefficient antenna system. Hardly detectable audio on the Leyte's west coast, but had a decent signal on Malapascua Island, Cebu province (where 999 DYSS Cebu City is easier to null). Carried DZRH news from Manila at the time I stayed in Tacloban, could be local morning and afternoon drive. SILENT/GONE DARK: 594 DYWR (was active in 2003), 711 DYBR, 954 DYMM, 1566 DYMP. To add to the story: Of 10 licensed FM stations in Tacloban, only four are on the air ? six are silent!

Samar province: Two main cities on the west coast of the province, Calbayog and Catbalogan. During lunch at McArthur Park just south of Tacloban City noted good signal from 882 DYOJ. 936 DYCC also noted tentatively, not heard on Leyte west coast. 1089 DYHR not traced, probably SILENT. A Construction permit for an RGMA network station on 1476 in Calbayog was not on. No trace of 1188 DYRV Catbalogan. No trace of Borongan, Eastern Samar stations 657 DYES and 1386 DYVW, and Catarman, Northern Samar 972 DYSM. Ormoc City, Leyte: 1035 DYUM SILENT, as in 2003. 792 DYRR is on air.

Receiver: Sony ICF-7600GR with internal antenna.

*(More later. Best regards, Geir Stokkeland. geir.stokkeland@epost.no via HCDX Vol 32, # 26, 26 August 2005). And here it is.....ed*

A few more AM notes from my recent stay in the Philippines:

792 DWGV-AM Angeles City, Pampanga Aug 30 good signal into northern Manila from this neighbouring province to the north. Mainly Christian programming. Sister station on FM is DWGV-FM 99.1 which also has good coverage of northern Metro Manila.

1017 DXSN Surigao City, Surigao del Norte Aug 29 powerhouse signal at Tacloban City airport, Leytes east coast. Checked the band before boarding the plane to Manila, and found very good signals from the north eastern areas of Mindanao. This one as well as 1206 DXRS not logged on the west coast of Leyte island. It would appear that the volcanic soil of Leyte makes a great shield for signals from different directions. The east coasts of islands like Leyte and Samar probably would be great for long distance Trans-Pacific DX.

1134 DWDD Manila, NCR Aug 25 noted with an ID at 2300 local time, before fading. Is not a daytime signal in Leyte, evening only, first time noted there.

1206 DXRS Surigao City, Surigao del Norte noted with drama, promos Aug 29. ID as "RMN Surigao". Listed on this frq by Bruce Portzer already. The December 2004 NTC official list actually has this one on a different frequency, but 1206 is definitely the correct one. ID also as "Radyo Magbalantay", mentioned 5,000 watts. Heard at San Jose, just south of the airport at Tacloban, Leyte.

1233 DWRV Radio Veritas, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya Aug 26 sunset signal into Leyte, fair strength. With DYVS only occasionally on, DWRV reaches nationwide.

1674 DZBF Marikina, NCR Aug 30 great signal in Malabon, northern area of Manila. Community information.

*(Geir Stokkeland in the Philippines, August 2005, via HCDX Digest, Vol 33 #8, 08 September 2005).*

1179 DYSB Bacolod - RGMA Bacolod was heard 03 September with call-sign DYSB. Has been listed in sources and WRTH-05 with callsign DYCK, and in some listings on 1341 kHz.

1512 DZAT Lucena City - End Time Mission / Pentecostal Missionary Church of Christ 4<sup>th</sup> Watch (PMCC), 1512 kHz 10kW in Lucena City, Quezon Province - operating since October 2004 according to their website.

The Angel Radyo network has been rebranded as Sunshine Radio. It's announcing all the

frequencies marked 'an' in WRTH-2005, and additionally DXBL (listed on 801 kHz - I thought the announcement said 810, but either it or I could be wrong) and new DXAQ Davao City 1404 kHz. DXAQ 1404 is confirmed - I heard it on 03-04 September (*Alan Davies, ARC MV-Eko, 12 September 2005*).

## Poland

Twoje Radio Andrychow is the latest AM community radio station in Poland, located ca. 40km southwest of Krakow. It started on 31 August on 1584 kHz with 0.1kW. Local programmes are carried 0600-0700, 1000-1100 & 1500-1600 UTC, at other times the station relays Polskie Radio 3 ("Trojka"). Twoje Radio Andrychow is not affiliated with PR, however. Address: ul. Krakowska 74, 34-120 Andrychow, Poland. Email: <radio@um.andrychow.pl>. (*Bernd Trutenau-LTU, mwdx, 18 September 2005*).

## Russia

...It looks like Mayak transmitters in Sovetskiy (900 kHz) and Cheboksary (531 kHz) operate on the air at 0200-1100, i.e. only nine hours per day. (*Signal No.149 - Dmitry Mezin, Kazan, Russia*). Yes, I feel that's normal for most Mayak transmitters. During the last year (the) tx in Astrakhan (576 kHz) is only active at 0200-0900 (by the way, I don't see it in the latest EMWG). As to tx in Makhachkala (it's not far from me), signing-off time varies greatly, and my general feeling is that only airing of programs in local languages prevent the radio authorities from switching it off earlier. Additionally, tx in Volgograd (810 kHz) does not operate till the local midnight, as stated in EMWG. (*open\_dx - Vasily Gulyaev, Astrakhan, Russia via Signal Bulletin # 150 (27 August 2005)*). Our local unit Kazan (1521 kHz) did not suffer from those reorganizations; it's still active in the evening till 2000 UTC. But it's not a powerful one - only 20 kW. (*open\_dx - Dmitry Mezin, Kazan, Russia via Signal Bulletin # 150 (27 August 2005)*).

On 31 August, the independent broadcaster "Narodnoye Radio" (Web: <http://www.narodinfo.ru>) received a license to transmit from St. Petersburg on 801 kHz with 500kW. The transmitter is leased from Russia's national transmitter operator RTRN, and was earlier rented by the regional state broadcaster TRK Peterburg until it was closed down some years ago. (*Bernd Trutenau-LTU, mwdx, 18 September 2005*).

648 kHz, Sankt Peterburg (10 kW) - All in Russian:

0330-0357 Radio Slovakia International.

0400-0427 Radio Prague

0430-0455 Radio Polonia

0500-0800 Radiogazeta Slovo

0800-1100 Radio Otkrytyy Gorod

1100-1200 Trans World Radio

1200-1257 China Radio International

1300-1400 Trans World Radio

1400-1700 Pravoslavnoe Radio Sankt-Peterburg

1700-1900 Radio Radonezh

1900-1930 Radio Canada International

1930-2100 Radiogazeta Slovo

2100-2200 Radio Svobodnyy Golos (*Alexander Berezkin, Sankt Peterburg, via "RUS-DX" # 146, via ARC MV-Eko, 12 September 2005*).

## Spain

Last week I was in Barcelona; the only thing to mention from the radio front is that I heard 828

Radio Tarrassa, identifying as or relaying Radio Barcelona at 0628UTC. (73, *Max van Arnhem, The Netherlands, mwc, 24 August 2005*).

## Sweden

Due to a technical problem, the mediumwave transmitter at Sölvesborg, Sweden, on 1179 kHz that carries the Radio Netherlands English service at 2300-2400 UTC is currently operating at half power, 300 kW. Engineers are working to get full power restored. (*R Netherlands Media Network weblog, 07 September 2005*). After a month with reduced power because of a short circuit, the mediumwave transmitter in Solvesborg, Sweden, on 1179 kHz is once again broadcasting on full power (600 kW). We hope that will improve reception of our 2300-2400 UTC English broadcast to Europe. (*Source: Radio Sweden MediaScan, via R N Media Network Weblog, 16 September 2005*).

On Sunday September 25th 2005 there will be transmissions on VLF 17,2 kHz with the Alexanderson alternator at 09:30 UTC and 12:30 UTC. The station will be open to visitors and there will also be a "flea market" with surplus from Grimeton Radio and The Radio Museum in Gothenburg. (*Yours, Lars Kalland, SM6NM, via Steve Whitt, 12 September 2005*).

## Switzerland

The Swiss German-language public network Musigwelle 531 has changed its name to DRS Musigwelle as from today. The programme format has also been revised, with more live programming and extra news bulletins. DRS Musigwelle also takes over a limited number of programmes previously broadcast on sister network DRS 1.

The change of name is connected with the promotion of Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB) in Switzerland. Musigwelle is available on 531 kHz, DAB and cable. The mediumwave outlet is due to close in 2008, and the station will then only be on DAB and cable. [<http://photos1.blogger.com/blogger/4657/259/1600/DRSMusigw%3F%3Ffile1.gif>] (*Source: Radio.nl (R Netherlands Media Network Weblog)*).

## Ukraine

648 kHz, there are no regional Crimean inserts on Simferopol MW tx at present. (*open\_dx - Andrey Burlaka, Simferopol-UKR, RUS-DX Signal, 21 August 2005, via ARC MV-Eko*).

1377 kHz, regional channel from Mykolayiv is active. I usually hear it with a weak signal during the day. Estimated power is 5...7.5 kW. Station is on the air at approximately 0400-1600 (or even until 1700) UT. (*open\_dx - Vladimir Titarev, Kremenchuk-UKR, RUS-DX Signal, 21 August 2005, via BCDX, via ARC MV-Eko*).

## Vatican

Has Vatican started tests/broadcasts of DRM on 1530kHz? Last night at 2220UTC I heard a massive DRM style signal completely swamping 1530kHz. On re-checking at 2235UTC it had gone and UK local stations were dominant though mixing with others. PS nothing I could see on [www.drm.org](http://www.drm.org) or <http://www.oecumene.radiovaticana.org/en1/index.asp> (73s *Steve Whitt, 25 August 2005*). I reported this sometime back & no-one commented. Well it seems to be back tonight at 2230UTC. Strong DRM-like signal swamping all the AM signals. Definitely from SE direction. Is it Vatican? (73, *Steve Whitt, 16 September 2005*). Noticed it too. Yes it is Vatican R. (73, *Guido Schotmans, mwc, 22 September 2005*).

# NORTH AMERICAN NEWS

✉ 20 Ryehill Park, Kirklington, 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: - North American Radio Logbook, NERW, Radio News and Notes, IRCA, ABDX, Radio and Records.com (A new information source for the column. Welcome.) and dxhub. (Also welcome)



- 870 WWL** New Orleans LA. The station is **on** air with United Radio Broadcasters of New Orleans (URBNO) programmes.
  - 940 CINW** Montreal QC. The **all** news format goes and is replaced by news talk. The station now carries the U.S. Coast to Coast talk show overnight. The new slogan is "AM 9-40 Montreal Radio."
  - 950 WPEN** Philadelphia PA. This one will put away its oldies records and become "Sports Talk 9-50" radio from October 3<sup>rd</sup>. Some programmes will be from the Sporting News Radio network. (NERW)
  - 980 C \* \* \*** Levis QC. Application is in to reactivate the old 50kW CBV transmitter with a new FF country station. (Steve Whitt)
  - 1060 WLNO** New Orleans LA. This station is **off** air.
  - 1160 WBOB** Florence KY. This news talk station is been bought by the Christian Broadcasting System Ltd. No news of any planned format changes.
  - 1320 WATR** Waterbury CT. Format flipped from nostalgia to oldies.
  - 1350 WSMB** New Orleans LA. The station is **on** air with URBNO programmes.
  - 1350 CKDO** Oshawa ON. This oldies station has requested a move to the old CBJ 1580 channel with 10,000watts.
  - 1360 WKAT** North Miami FL. This news talk station has been authorised to lift its night power from 1,000watts to 5,000watts.
  - 1390 WAAA** Burlington VT. The station drops country music and joins the Air America talk network
  - 1460 WBUC** Buckhannon WV. Format changes from nostalgia to oldies.
  - 1500 WLQV** Detroit MI. This religious station is been bought by Salem Communications Corp. No news on any planned format changes.
  - 1600 WKEN** Dover DE. This much wanted gospel station has been sold to WXXY FM of New Jersey. No news of format changes but WXXY is also a gospel station. (Radio and Records.com)
  - 1640 WTNI** Biloxi MS. This news/talk station is simulcasting pop music from a sister FM station. Hurricane Katrina initially took the station completely off air. (Steve Francis dxhub)
  - 1650 C \* \* \*** Radio Shalom Montreal QC. Application in for 1kW full time ethnic station. The format will feature Jewish music in FF, EE and Hebrew. (SW)
  - 1690 C \* \* \*** Montreal QC. Concordia Student Broadcasting Corporation has applied for 1kW full time licence. Programmes will be in EE. (Steve Whitt)
  - 1700 KBGG** Des Moines IA. Format is now SS with the slogan "La Indomable."
- That's all for this month. See you again in November.

Barry

# CENTRAL AMERICAN NEWS

✉ Frejagatan 14A, SE-521 43 Falköping, Sweden  
e-mail: ca-news@mwcircle.org ☎ +46-515-13702

with Tore Larsson

## México

Information from Dario Monferini, visiting México via <http://www.playdx.com/html/messico2005/messico2005.htm>:

**Radio Fórmula, Guadalajara**, new 📠: Av. México 3370, Plaza Bonita, Local Subancia "P", 45120 Guadalajara.

790 XEGAJ Cadena Fórmula Dos (new name)

1230 XEDKN Cadena Fórmula Uno, ex 1220 kHz

1280 XEBON Cadena Fórmula Tres

580 XEAV Canal 58 and

1440 XECCC R. ABC, new 📠: c/o El Periódico el Occidental, Calçada Independencia Sur 324, Col. Centro, 44100 Guadalajara.

1310 XETIA R. Vital, Guadalajara, ex Alma de México

All from Dario Monferini

-----

1570 XERF Cd Acuña has recently installed a new 100,000 watt transmitter. Although not up to the 50s and 60s power level of 2.5 times that power, it is a significant increase over what it had been churning out the past 15-20 years. So if you've noticed XERF sounding a little better lately, that's the reason

NRC-AMS V72/29

1700 XEPE Tecate // XEPRS Fox Sport but becomes "Cash 1700" with new format in August.

Tony King, X-Band at a Glance, Aug NZDX Times via DXLD

1700 XEPE Tecate has changed formats as expected. They now run Business Talk Radio with IRN news on the hour and Bruce Williams at night. The morning show on BTR is pathetic - no stock market updates! It's just one big long infomercial for companies who pay them to tout their stocks. At the top of the hour where an ID would normally be inserted, there is just dead air. I also haven't noted any slogans yet. It just seems to be pure network feed with nothing local inserted. The only ads I have heard have been for Anthem Steel. I don't know if they'll still run Padres baseball games // XEPRS-1090. Still sounds like more than 10 kW, but of course we know the fine upstanding citizen who runs this station would never break the rules :)

Tim Hall, Chula Vista, CA, IRCA mailing list 17.8.2005 via DXLD

1700 XEPE Tecate, new format BIZ - "The Cash 1700 AM"

IRCA's "soft" DX Monitor September 2005

## Puerto Rico

960 WCHQ Quebradillas silent

NRC-AMS V72/29

1510 WSQD Lajas - applies to change CoL to San German

NRC-AMS V72/29

## Turks & Caicos Islands

530 R. Visión Cristiana Internacional, South Caicos

Extract from a QSL-letter to Manuel Méndez, Lugo, Spain via HCDX 3.8.2005. V/s Wendell Seymor:

"Radio Visión Cristiana Internacional broadcast at a power output of 40 kW into a single 485 foot antenna using a Nautel Brand Ampfet50, 50 kW AM Broadcast transmitter. This transmitter facility is located at the Northern end of South Caicos in the Turks and Caicos Islands. Our main offices and studios are located in Paterson, New Jersey and our program audio is distributed via Galaxy 6 satellite."

1020 Superpower 1020 - I think that we'll see a regular schedule out of Superpower 1020 with religious programming in the first week of September. I will remain the QSL Manager and will entertain all reports and QSL requests. I believe we have achieved 100% on the QSL requests of the Superpower 1020 T&C DX Tests held a few months ago. The Snail Mail requests for QSLs will be: QSL Mgr Caribbean Christian Radio Superpower 1020, c/o Ron Gitschier, 68 Roxboro Drive, Palm Coast, FL, USA, 32164. Ron Gitschier, NRC-AM 22.8.2005 via DXLD

## US Virgin Islands

1690 New, Charlotte Amalie. Application reinstated for U1 10/1 kW at N18-18-57, W64-53-02, di-plexed into the WGD-1090 tower.

NRC AMS V72/28

# SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS

✉ Kirkåsveien 15, NO-1850 Mysen, Norway

with Tore B. Vik

e-mail: [sa-news@mwcircle.org](mailto:sa-news@mwcircle.org) ☎ +47-69891192

## Argentina

<u>540</u>	R. Italia (Villa Martelli) moved from 1620	Marcelo A. Cornachioni in ConDig
<u>680</u>	La Radio de la Gente (ex. R. Cerealista)	Arnaldo Slaen
<u>760</u>	R. Excelsior (Monte Grande) in // with 730	Marcelo A. Cornachioni in ConDig
<u>800</u>	Licence to a new station is granted by COMFER to Comunidad Mapuche Lefiman, Paraja Trompul in San Martin de los Andes, Neuquen with the power of 1/0.25	Radiodifusiondata
<u>1100</u>	R. Libertad, Rosario (SAND 14.3.05) closed by the authorities	Arnaldo Slaen
<u>1460</u>	New station: R. Vida, La Plata (BA)	Slaen & Pugliese
<u>1470</u>	R. Rafaela have a new web-site under construction – <a href="http://www.lt28rafaelaargentina.com">www.lt28rafaelaargentina.com</a>	Marcelo A. Cornachioni in ConDig
<u>1620</u>	R. Italia (Villa Martelli) moved to 540	Marcelo A. Cornachioni in ConDig

## Brazil

<u>890</u>	R. Gazeta is back on this frequency ex. R. Canção Nova (SP62)	Rudolf Grimm
<u>1300</u>	R. Boa Vontade (ex. RGS)	stn

## Colombia

1350 HJEN R Armonía, Cali and

1550 HJLT Emisora Revivir en Cristo, Cali.

The sources for information about the above stations in this column dated July 11, 2005 should have read Henrik Klemetz/Björn Malm and Henrik Klemetz/Yimber Gaviria, respectively. Apologies to Henrik Klemetz for the incomplete credits.

## Ecuador

<u>910</u>	HCBO2 Owner of this station is Radio Colón with former ID "Espectáculo", now the station is heard with "Nueva Radio Colón" ID	Björn Malm, ARC
<u>1020</u>	HCHR1 R.T.V. Satélital, Quito, ex Quitumbe	Björn Malm, ARC
<u>1200</u>	HC.. R. Filadelfia, Quito, not on the air	Björn Malm, ARC
<u>1470</u>	HCJC1 Ecos del Cayambe, Cayambe is sometimes relaying Colón FM 92.9 MHz, Guayaquil	Björn Malm, ARC

## Paraguay

<u>1330</u>	R. Chaco Boreal - ☎ Av. Guido Boggiani y Luis A. de Herrera, Edificio La Opinión, 3er Piso, Barrio Villa Aurelia, Asunción – ☎ 595 21 509494 – E-mail: <a href="mailto:smonica3@conexion.com.py">smonica3@conexion.com.py</a> from stn with vital help from Henrik Klemetz
-------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

## Venezuela

**Cadena Radio Continente:** 590 YVKL R. Continente, Caracas; 680 YVQR R. Continente Cumaná, Cumaná; 970 YVLR R. Continente Maracay, Maracay; 1020 YVMX R. Calendario, Maracaibo; 1370 YVJI R. Continente Cumbre, Mérida.

Affiliated stations: 880 YV.. R. Paraguana, Punto Fijo; 1000 YVNM R. Caribeña Mil AM, Morón and 1280 YVQS R. Zaraza, Zaraza. Radio Continente web site

<u>1170</u>	YVKW R. 1070, "La Turística del Caribe", Maiquetía (Caracas), back to its old name, ex Celestial 1170 AM Adán González via DXLD
-------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



# THE HOME FRONT

[British & Irish News]  
with John Williams

✉ 100 Gravel Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP1 1SB, UK  
e-mail: [homefront@mwcircle.org](mailto:homefront@mwcircle.org) ☎ 01442 408567

## Ofcom News

I reported last month that Ofcom were failing to list frequency details on RSL stations due on air. I received the following response “The details are not being correctly displayed due to a fault with a database which links to the website. This is being worked on at present, and will hopefully be up and running again soon.”

## BBC News.

### BBC World Service 1296 kHz Orfordness

**30 August, 2005**

“I am pleased to announce that on the 30th of August, we commenced a DRM "Phase 1" service to Europe for the BBC World Service. This service is timed to coincide with the official launch of consumer DRM receivers at the world's largest exhibition for consumer electronics, the IFA in Berlin from the 2nd to the 7th of September. The service comprises of 12 hours per day from Rampisham on Shortwave, targeting Germany and 16 hours per day on MediumWave from Orfordness, (to be extended to 18 hours per day from the beginning of the winter schedule), targeting Benelux during daylight hours and Western Europe during hours of darkness.”

The BBC have also separately hired 12 hours per day from Norkring's site at Kvitsoy, Norway to provide an extended coverage area including France, and to some extent, create a multi frequency network. While this service is very much a precursor to the fully managed DRM service to Europe, which is under continuing discussion with the BBC, it nevertheless marks a significant milestone in the development of DRM as it evolves from a test and develop phase into a "real" service targeted at the radio listening public. (*John Emmerson, VT Communications via Mike Barraclough via DXLD*) Steve Whitt comments “This info is not on VT's web site or news pages; they have nothing new since June 2005. I wonder how much harm this does to XL Radio in the Midlands?”

### Lisnagarvey transmitter

**12 September, 2005**

The transmitter at Lisnagarvey, near Sprucefield, Northern Ireland, will be undergoing extensive essential maintenance during the whole of September in order to ensure the ongoing safety of the structure. The BBC web site states that the frequencies of 720kHz, 909kHz and 1341kHz will be off air until 5 October, 2005. (but this website has been notoriously inaccurate re Lisnagarvey – no sign yet of silence on 1341kHz.

## RSL & LPAM News

According to the Ofcom web site –only Manchester United have a licence to broadcast their home matches. However a check of Barnsley, Blackburn and Crystal Palace web sites state that they are all on air for their home games!



Football Club	Station	Oct fixtures	Nov fixtures
Crystal Palace	Palace Radio 1278 kHz	18 Brighton* 22 Burnley	5 Sheff Utd 19 Coventry
Blackburn	Radio Rovers 1404 kHz	1 West Brom 22 Birmingham	5 Charlton
Manchester Utd	Manchester Utd Radio 1413kHz	22 Tottenham	5 Chelsea
Barnsley	Oakwell 1575 kHz	1 Oldham 15 Blackpool 29 Walsall	19 Rotherham

\* Evening kick off

**Susy Radio 531 kHz** returned again to broadcast from 27 August – 23 September, 2005. They are planning a “Hot Country” format with some specialist programmes. The address for reception reports is Susy radio, 54 Nutfield Road, Merstham Redhill RH1 3EP. Email address is [studio@susyradio.com](mailto:studio@susyradio.com) (Dave Kenny BDXC-UK)

**JAM 1575 kHz.** Following days of blank carrier and dead air earlier this morning, (12 September) the 1 watt station is back with computerised programming and an awfully cheesy slogan "The station of the students from the city that never sleeps, this is Jam" (Steve Whitt)

### Pirate Radio

With the interruption of Big L transmissions on 1395kHz at least two other transients have appeared there; Radio Skeleton and Energy 1395 (see Eurolog). R Britannia aka Radio 186 has been active too on 1476kHz. I'm told that R Krystal is still operating on 1179kHz on last Sunday of the month in SE England but I've not noticed any reports.

### Long Wave Radio

Former BBC Radio 1 DJ Mike Read, currently working for Big L - Radio London, has been named as one of the presenters on the new LW station in the Isle of Man. A report on the Isle of Man Today website says that bosses of the station have confirmed that Read will be in the line-up along with former Radio Caroline presenters and 'at least one Manx Radio personality'. The report quotes Isle of Man International Broadcasting Chief Executive Paul Rusling as saying there has been a six-month delay to the planned launch date, but the station will be on the air in the New Year as the antenna and transmitter suppliers have confirmed both will be ready for transmission by January.



# 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>
531	Susy R. Redhill Surrey; Country music format this year. Possibly a bit weaker than previous years.	Weak	0825	29/8	SW
702	TruckRadio, Jülich, Germany; country music “On the Toad mit Truck Radio und Suzanna Hoffman-Fraser”	Fr pk	2306	28/8	SW
927	R Renascenca, Evora, Portugal. PP talk and mainly English pop songs, //981kHz and 594kHz both also weak.	14331	0013	01/09	CH
963	YLE, Pori, Finland. Dominant until fade out at 0330. Club Asia nulled.	44444	0300	30/08	CH
963	R Euskadi, Vitoria, Spain. Gradually increasing signal to max at 0415, prompt fade out at 0455.	54444	0415	30/08	CH
963	R Renascenca, Seixal, Portugal. Mixing with Euskadi from 0420. On its own from 0455 to fade out at 0520. Best at 0500.	44444	0500	30/08	CH
1035	R Club Portugues, Porto Alto, Portugal. Frequent IDs, with pop songs.	34433	0343	07/09	CH
1053	Radio Iasi, Lași (pres), Romania; English pop tunes by Lisa Stansfield & Wet Wet Wet; equal strength to Talk Sport!	good	1848	26/8	SW
1062	Country Radio, Zbraslav; Czech Rep.; 3 bursts of a cuckoo clock then time check: Je jedna hodina = It is 1 o'clock	Vg	2300	16/9	SW
1134	Glas Hrvatske, Zadar; “Croatian R, the Voice of Croatia news & weather in EE. Unusually, suffering bad Luxembourg effect from 183kHz; // 1125 which was clear of any Luxembourg effect	Good	2225	13/9	SW
1215	Virgin Radio UK being severally QRM'd by Russian from NE and Spain to SW. Very disturbed ionosphere		2230	13/9	SW

1260	Radio Vaticana. Portuguese, Holy Service	252	1705	22/06	SV
1341	Magyar Katolikus Rádió, multisite, Hungary; dominant over BBC R Ulster every night in September. Possibly Ulster on reduced power due to engineering work in September and ionospheric absorption at work.	exc	2214	13/9	SW
1350	Radio Caroline, Kuldiga, Latvia; strong but distorted audio	Good	2314	26/8	SW
1386	Blast, Reading; ID and apparently live local programming; also particularly good with live local studio interview at 2235UTC 22/9	Fr pks	2305	15/9	SW
1386	Anker R., Nuneaton; Promotion for Green Bag call 02476 865084, ID	Fr pks	2258	16/9	SW
1386	Carillon R. Loughborough; daily regular but unusually good today	Vg	0804	17/9	SW
1395	Big L, Trintelhaven, Holland; silent - reportedly off air since 2100 utc 12/9 due to non payment for transmitter	--	0930	13/9	SW
1395	Twoje Radio 6 Plus, Radzyn Podlaski Poland; Mix of English & (presumed) Polish pop songs; back to back music	Fr pks	2200	13/9	SW
1395	Radio Skeleton, SE England; eclectic mix of music inc. African, blues & Portuguese ; Phone no 0771 937 1741	Weak	2223	15/9	SW
1395	Big L Radio London, Holland. "This is Big L on 1395 medium wave and on satellite Sky Digital Channel 940"; oldies, jingle "Wonderful Radio London"	454	2115	29/07	SV
1395	Energy 1395, Dublin, Ireland; with Energy Power Weekend; back on 1395 with a much stronger signal than before	Good	0050	25/9	SW
1404	R Rovers, Blackburn;live commentary by OM & YL on Newcastle game	weak	1420	18/7	SW
1476	R Britannia, Yorkshire with Ken Crescendo	Good	0902	29/8	SW
1476	Radio 186, Yorkshire (alias R Britannia) oldies pop tunes	Good	2258	26/8	SW
1503	Sound Radio London E. Arabic music and EE talk	132	1940	12/9	HB
1530	UNID DRM transmission from SE wiping out all AM signals on channel. No—one listed; is Vatican testing? Heard first 24/8	Exc	2230	16/9	SW
1575	Radio Nouveaux Talents, Meudon; ID & music; nice and clear with Jam 1575 switched off.	good	0810	12/9	SW
1575	Oakwell R, Barnsley; pre-match pop tunes, interviews ID	Good	1115	10/9	SW
1575.04	Jam 1575, Hull; returned with live (but amateurish) programmes to mark Freshers Week. Jam had been playing automated & distorted rock music all summer long but on 1/9 it went to a blank carrier.	Vg	1207	12/9	SW
1584	Radio Verona. Pop mx and ads for Verona area; dominant over Studio X, RAI Terni not hrd in Bologna in daytime.	242	1215	26/07	SV
1602	Radio Seagull, Finkum, Holland; clear ID & asking for people to write in to PO Box 24, 8860 AA Harlingen. Gave website.	Fr pk	1900	16/9	SW
1602	Radio Waddenzee, Finkum, Holland; daytime regular signal	Fair	Day	daily	SW
1645	Radio Euromast, unknown location, Holland; Chuck Berry tune, ID	Exc	2207	26/8	SW
1653.25	Sender Bandung/Bandung Radio, Holland; Cliff Richard record, ID	Good	2222	27/8	SW
1659.85	Radio Monte Carlo, Holland ID then off air	Good	2317	26/8	SW

Many thanks to the following reporters:

CH Charles Hendry, Amersham, Bucks. Sony ICF-M400L, internal ferrite rod.

HB Herman Boel Vlanderen Belgium Kenwood R-5000 with Kiwa loop antenna.

SV Stefano Valianti, Bologna, Italy, Sangean ATS 909, internal ferrite rod

SW Steve Whitt, High Catton near York. AOR7030+ and HF225 Europa with dual loop K9AY.

The **deadline** for the next issue is **23 October, 2005** .

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	Call sign	Station, location; details heard etc	SIO	UTC	Date	Who
530		RVC Turks & Caicos (pres); Spanish talk weak but clear then splattered at top of hour	Fair	0558	22/9	SW
531		RNE Todos Noticias, various sites, Spain; SS ID, news	222	1845	12/9	HB
540		RTM, two sites, Morocco; // 594 kHz	F	1958	14/9	SW
555	ZIZ	Basseterre, St Kitts (presumed); BBC WS "The World Today"	G	0610	17/9	mah
580	WKAQ	San Juan PR; SS ID "WKAQ 5-80 ..."	F	0543	19/8	mah
590	LS9	R Continental, Buenos Aires; SS anns "... en exclusiva por Continental ..."	G	0510	25/8	mah
590	VOCM	St John's NL ; phone-in format	W/Fpks	0408	22/8	Rha
590	VOCM	St John's NL; ID & 20:20 weather – first Canadian log since August!	Fr pks	0549	22/9	SW
590	VOCM	St John's NL; IDs, anns (also F 0647 24.8)	W	0703	19/9	mah
594		RTM Oujda, Morocco; // 540 & 612 best channel; ID at 2000	Exc	1958	14/9	SW
600	LU5	<b>R Neuquén</b> ; Argentinian mx, SS anns, TC, ID "Transmite LRG341 Cadena Tres Neuquén 100.1 FM. ... de la Cadena Tres Argentina. - servicio de noticias"; in presumed ZYK278 fade; <b>UK FIRST</b>	F/Gpk	0606	18/9	mah
612		RTM Sebaa-Aioun, Morocco; // 594; under Spain	P	1958	14/9	SW
620	CKCM	Grand Falls NL; "The VOXM All Newfoundland and Labrador Night Show"	G	0245	22/8	mah
620.04	UNID	Brazilian; dramatic PP sports commentary	W	2300	3/9	BD
621		ERTU Batra, Egypt (pres); Arabic play completely dominant over Spain	Exc	2222	13/9	SW
630		RTT, Tunis-Djedeida, Tunisia (presumed); Arabic talks	333	1849	12/9	HB
630		RTT Tunis, Tunisia (pres); AA music	Exc	2050	14/9	SW
640		Radio Guadeloupe, Point-à-Pitre; news reports from Paris // 162	W	0517	4/9	BD
640	CBN	St Johns NL; continuous music during strike // 1400, 1140	Weak	0541	23/8	SW
650	HJKH	SF de Bogotá; LA mx, SS ID "Antena Dos Colombia"	W/F	0623	8/9	mah
660	WFAN	New York NY; sports, ads, ID "Your flagship station for the NFL, The Fan, Sports Radio 66 WFAN New York"; xf LA	F/G	0547	19/8	mah
680	LV6	R Nihuil, Mendoza; full SS ID "Transmite Radio Nihuil, LV6 ..." etc	F	0530	25/8	mah
680	WRKO	Boston MA; IDs noted in the mix	W/F	0530	22/8	mah
700	LV3	R Córdoba; SS ad/promo mentioning Banco de Córdoba, "Cadena Tres Argentina" ID	W/F	0540	27/8	mah
700	LV3	Radio Córdoba; discos romanticos, :30 time signal, spots, "Cadena Tres Argentina" and news		0529	13/9	BD
702		VOIRI, 2 sites listed, Iran; in Turkish	F	1835	15/9	JWe
710	CKVO	Clarevill NL; VOXM network // 590 briefly best DX signal	Gd pk	0540	23/8	SW
710	CM--	R Rebelde (4 possible sites)(presumed); "A Esta Hora"	W/F	0609	23/8	mah
710	LRL202	Radio Diez Buenos Aires; YL with talk show, occasional listener calls, "Radio Diez Buenos Aires" in chat and musical interludes every 10 minutes or so	F	0530	20/9	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>
711		RTM A, Addakhla, Morocco (pres); Arabic music	343	1919	12/9	HB
720	CHTN	Charlottetown PE; "Good Time Oldies 7-20 CHTN"; over Euros	F/G	0443	22/8	mah
730	HJCU	R Lider, SF de Bogotá; SS anns, full ID etc (also W 0643 18/9)	F/G	0550	19/8	mah
730	OAX4G	RPP, San Isidro; SS tlks on international events, "RPP" IDs	F/G	0615	19/9	mah
730	ZP7	R Cardinal, Asunción; SS anns, promos, ID "Cardinal AM 730 ... con la radio más potencia del país"; xf/xd others	Fpks	0609	15/9	mah
740	CHCM	Marystown NL; country tune // 590; best N American signal	Gd pks	0555	22/9	SW
740	WIAC	San Juan PR; SS IDs "Radio Puerto Rico"	W	0633	18/9	mah
740.01.ZYH446		Rádio Sociedade da Bahia, Salvador; discos romanticos & PP spots mentioning Bahia	F	0517	13/9	BD
760	WJR	Detroit MI; Midnight Truckin' Radio Network; caught vW ID at 0630	W/Fpks	0550	30/8	mah
780	CFDR	Dartmouth NS; still playing country & "kicks country" IDs	W	0550	23/9	BD
780	WBBM	Chicago IL; ID/TC "Chicago's weather station News Radio 7-80 WBBM. WBBM News time 1.15 time for sport" xf CFDR	F/vW	0615	30/8	mah
780	ZP70	R Primero de Marzo, Asunción; Paraguayan mx and SS anns noted from 0518, cross-fading with one or more Brazilians; finally heard nice ID/TC at 0545	Fpks	0545	13/9	mah
780	ZYK695	CBN, São Paulo; PP anns "CBN Madrugada"	F	0523	12/9	mah
790	LR6	R Mitre, Buenos Aires; SS anns "Mitre Informa Primero"	W/F	0307	17/9	mah
790	WAXY	South Miami FL; toth ID "You're listening to Fox Sports Radio on WAXY South Miami - Sports Talk 7-90 The Ticket"; xf Cuba amongst others	F	0600	19/8	mah
800	PJB	TWR Bonaire; EE rlg, ID "Hear 800 AM Trans World Radio Bonaire, in the southern Caribbean"	W	0355	10/9	mah
800	VOWR	St John's NL; nostalgia songs	W/F	0511	8/9	BD
819		Batra, Egypt; Arabic talks // 12050 kHz	132	1926	12/9	HB
819		ERTU Batra, Egypt; AA singing // 12050; MW much better than SW	Exc	2224	13/9	SW
819		Egyptian General Programme, Batra; in Arabic // 12080	F	2005	15/9	JWe
820		TBN, Charlestown, Nevis. Jesus is here to help! (Really? Can he bring me some good DX then?)	Weak	0530	19/09	JF
820		TBN Charlestown Nevis; Still with U.S. religious studio talks	F	0526	24/9	BD
823.32		Deir el Zawr, Syria; AA music, ann; drifted from 828 kHz	33333	~2240	25/8	BV
840	LV9	R Salta; SS anns, IDs, xf Brazilian	W/F	0427	10/9	mah
846		KBC Nyamnia, Kenya; Swahili Nat Sce, YL and African mx	G	1915	1/9	GG
846	UNID	Chinese, YL with tent ID, exceptionally good for 3 mins	G	2120	4/9	GG
850	WEEI	Boson MA; sports, poor ID "Sports Radio WEEI"	W/F	0528	31/8	mah
880	WCBS	New York NY; CBS News, ads, ID "We are News Radio WCBS 8-80"	F/G	0605	19/8	mah
880	ZYL275	R Inconfidência, Belo Horizonte; Brazilian mx, PP anns, ID	F/Gpks	0525	27/8	mah
910	LR5	La Red, Buenos Aires; EE pops, SS anns, "Noches de La Red"	F	0526	15/9	mah
920	CJCH	Halifax NS; "This is AM 9-20 CJCH in Halifax Nova Scotia, playing yesterday's favourites" (also F/G 0541 31/8)	W/F	0613	23/8	mah
920	YVQX	R Nueva Esparta, Porlamar; SS ID/TC "Nueva Esparta 920 AM F 2, 18 minutos	F	0618	8/9	mah
927		Reshet Bet, Haifa, Israel; Hebrew phone in	Exc	2218	13/9	SW
930	CJYQ	St John's NL; "Radio Newfoundland" ID, xf LA	Gpk	0604	31/8	mah

kHz	Call sign	Station, location; details heard etc	SIO	UTC	Date	Who
930	CJYQ	St. John's NL; Folk/country MX, WX & "Radio Newfoundland" ID	F	0550	22/9	BD
930	CX20	R Monte Carlo, Montevideo; tuned in to catch nice SS ID "Transmite CX20 Monte Carlo, Montevideo, república oriental del Uruguay" (also Fpks 0543 29/8, F/Gpks 0530 15/9, W/F 0330 17/9)	F/G	0544	11/9	mah
940	CINW	Montreal QC; "9-40 News traffic and weather together on the 1's"	Fpk	0441	22/8	mah
940	ZYJ453	R LBV Mundial, Rio de Janeiro (presumed); PP anns, "Rádio Novella" mentioned several times (programme title?); xf SS	F/G	0554	15/9	mah
950	LR3	Radio Belgrano Buenos Aires; OM with phone in show & YL with "transmite Radio Belgrano" ID	F/vW	0555	22/9	BD
950	LR3	R Belgrano, Buenos Aires; full SS ID "Transmite LR3 Radio Belgrano, Buenos Aires ..." (also F 0500 29/8)	F/G	0603	15/9	mah
970	HJCI	R Super, SF de Bogotá; SS ID "970 AM Radio Super"	W	0628	18/9	mah
970	WSTX	<b>Christiansted, USVI</b> ; tuned in to EE rlg song; ID at 0625 "Listen for your tropical weather update with ... meteorologist Rob Carroll on AM 9-70 WSTX", then more rlg songs, faded by 0628; <b>UK FIRST</b>	F/Gpk	0625	18/9	mah
970	WZAN	Portland ME; wx, ID "9-70 WZAN", John & Jeff Show	W/F	0606	20/8	mah
980	CM--	R Progreso (several sites listed); SS ID "Radio Progreso, Cadena Nacional - la onda de l'alegría"; xf LA	F/G	0500	22/8	mah
980	WHSR	Pompano Beach FL (presumed); FF/Creole promo for, I believe, "Radio Haïti Amerique Internacional"; xf EE sports and SS talker	Wpks	0606	19/8	mah
980	ZYH707	R Nacional, Brasília; "Go-o-o-o-o-o-oal" prior to top of the hour, then short musical jingle and "Rádio Nacional de Brasília" ID. More shouting OM "go-o-o-o-o-o-oal"s, more IDs	F	0500	6/9	JF
980	ZYH707	R Nacional, Brasília; PP "Madrugada Nacional", jingle; xf	W/F	0517	10/9	mah
980	ZYH707	Rádio Nacional, Brasilia; PP studio discussion	W/F	0535	12/9	BD
1000	WMVP	Chicago IL (presumed); ads, not very clear ID, ESPN	W/Fpks	0600	30/8	mah
1010	CFRB	Toronto ON; ad, promo, ID "News Talk 10-10 CFRB" (also Fpks 0601 30/8, W/F 0506 31/8)	W/Fpk	0532	19/9	mah
1010	WINS	New York NY; wx, "New York's weather station 10-10 Wins"; over presumed CFRB	F/G	0613	20/8	mah
1020.1	ZP14	R Ñandutí, Asunción; SS tlk, anns, ID	F/Gpks	0606	15/9	mah
1030	WBZ	Boston MA ; talk show C2C format	W/Fpks	0356	23/8	Rha
1030	WBZ	Boston MA; "WBZ News Radio 10-30" (also W 0634 31/8)	W/Fpk	0537	19/9	mah
1040	ZYK537	R Capital, São Paulo; melodious PP songs, several PP IDs as "Rádio Capital"	F/G	0512	27/8	mah
1050	WEPN	New York NY; "10-50 ESPN Radio"	F/G	0638	20/8	mah
1050	WEPN	New York NY; ESPN Radio sports talk	W/F	0412	23/8	Rha
1070	CBA	Moncton NB; back to back elevator music during strike // 1140	W/F	0519	8/9	BD
1070	LR1	R El Mundo, Buenos Aires (presumed); SS promos with "del Plata" mentioned several times, TC, tangos	F/G	0515	27/8	mah
1080	WTIC	Hartford CT; nx, wx "WTIC New England weather service forecast"	G/Exc	0632	20/8	mah
1090	WBAL	Baltimore MD; ID "This is AM 10-90 WBAL Baltimore", nx	W/F	0630	20/8	mah
1100	ZYK694	R Globo, São Paulo; PP "Madrugada Globo Brasil", jingle	F/Gpk	0448	8/9	mah

kHz	Callsign	Station, location; details heard etc	SIO	UTC	Date	Who
1130	WBBR	New York NY ; local developments/economics & business talk	W/F	0411	22/8	Rha
1130	WBBR	New York NY; business news & reports	F	0430	22/8	BD
1130	WBBR	New York NY; "Bloomberg 11-3-0" latest fade out so far this season at my location at 0620	Fair	0610	24/9	SW
1140	CBI	Sydney NS; back to back elevator music during strike // 1070	W	0518	8/9	BD
1150	LT9	Santa Fé; SS tk, ID in fade "... Santa Fé, república Argentina" (also F/Gpks 0552 25/8)	F/G	0600	19/9	mah
1169		IRIB Sarasarye, Abadan, Iran; Iranian music, ann. in Farsi	32322	~2240	25/8	BV
1180	CB118	R Portales, Santiago; several SS IDs, including "Ahora en Radio Portales 1,180 AM ..."; usual hum/noise on the carrier (also Fpks 0604 25/8)	F	0609	11/9	mah
1180	CMBA	Radio Rebelde, Villa Maria; salsa rhythms and chat	W/F	0254	21/8	BD
1190	LR9	Radio America Buenos Aires; Classical MX, ID and YL/OM with noticias	F	0555	20/9	BD
1190	LR9	R América, Buenos Aires; SS anns, "América Sinfo ... en el 11-90 de Radio América", usual classical music format (also F/Gpks 0504 29/8)	F	0600	27/8	mah
1190	WLIB	New York NY; Air America promo, ID & "home of talk on the radio" slogan	W/F	0300	21/8	BD
1190	WLIB	New York NY (presumed); Air America talk px	W	0416	22/8	Rha
1230	LT2	R Dos, Rosario; SS anns, ID "Radio Dos, ... noticias resumé", several mentions of Rosario; xf Brazilian	W/Fpks	0507	8/9	mah
1230	ZYK766	Radio Atual Sao Paulo; Soft pops & "Radio Atual .... Sao Paulo" ID	W	0603	24/9	BD
1233	UNID	Chinese, YL lessons, fading on and off in just 2 mins	S	2228	1/9	GG
1241.93		Seeb, Oman; in AA, ID, heard // with Hotbird 12654 MHz	22322	~2240	25/8	BV
1250	HJCA	Capital Radio Bogota; Soft SS pops and "esta es Capital Radio 12-50 AM" ID	W	0557	21/9	BD
1260	WMKI	Boston MA; R Disney promos etc	F/G	0636	30/8	mah
1280	VS2	Bible Broadcasting Network, Hamilton, Bermuda, religious music "Thank you for listening to BBN, your ...? Christian radio". Mixing with presumed WCMN in Spanish.	W	0530	17/9	JWe
1280	WCMN	Arecibo PR; SS "NotiUno 6-30" IDs	F	0603	23/8	mah
1280	WFAU	Gardiner ME (presumed); Fox Sports	W/F	0607	30/8	mah
1280	<b>ZY1688</b>	<b>R Sinhauá, Bayeux</b> ; full PP ID "... para Rádio Sinhauá .... ZY1688 <i>Sinhauá</i> 1,280 kHz AM 6,000 watts Rádio <i>Sinhauá</i> ... a emissora ... www.radiosinhaua.com.br" (italics shows sung ID); [web address clearly heard but it doesn't work -Editor]	Gpk	2104	26/8	mah
<b>UK FIRST</b>						
1280	ZYJ455	R Tupi, Rio de Janeiro; several ID's in OM PP chat around the half hour	W	0230	5/9	JF
1290	YVLF	R Puerto Cabello; LA mx, SS ID "Radio Puerto Cabello, en primer lugar"	F	0656	19/8	mah
1290	YVLF	Radio Puerto Cabello; LA rhythms, "Radio Puerto Cabello" IDs and TCs	W	0435	7/9	BD
1300	WJFK	Baltimore MD (presumed); ESPN	W/Fpks	0406	22/8	mah
1320	CKEC	New Glasgow NS; Broadcast News; local weather & IDs	Fair	0103	25/9	SW
1320	YVWP	R Apolo, Turmero; mx px with YL Jingles "en Radio Apolo"	S	0426	4/9	GG
1320	YVWP	Radio Apolo, Turmero; LA rhythms, "Apolo" jingle, "Apolo" IDs and TCs	W/F	0540	14/9	BD

kHz	Call sign	Station, location; details heard etc	SIO	UTC	Date	Who
1323		BBC Cyprus; // 648 strong & dominant	Exc	2220	13/9	SW
1330	<b>CB133</b>	<b>R Metropolitana, Santiago</b> ; tuned to programme of LA songs, with SS anns; at 0553 mentioning "... con Metropolitana CB133 en la región"; at 0558 "... de la compañía musical de CB133 Metropolitana la ... para todo la región"; at 0605 "Esta es Metropolitana ..."; hum on the carrier; <b>UK FIRST</b>	Fpks	0558	14/9	mah
1350	LS6	Radio Buenos Aires; MOR songs & "Buenos Aires en la frecuencia 13-50 AM" ID	W/F	0501	11/9	BD
1370	WDEA	Ellsworth ME; nostalgia, the Mamas and Papas	F/G	0230	23/8	GG
1380	CB138	R Corporación, Santiago; SS tlk, LA mx, TC, anns/ID at 0502	F/G	0455	10/9	mah
1380	CB138	Radio Corporacion Santiago; "En Corporacion" "Esta es la cadena Portales Corporacion" IDs, spot for "Cristal" & MOR songs	F	0601	19/9	BD
1380	YVNG	Ondas del Mar Puerto Cabello; discos romanticos, "Ondas del Mar" jingle & TC	F	0549	19/9	BD
1384.91		R Rurale, Labé, Guinea; a regular signal around 2230-2330 UTC; mainly talk in local language; with talk about Senegal	G	2250	29/8	SW
1390	HRVC	La Voz Evangelica de Honduras, Tegucigalpa; "La Voz Evangelica" ID & YL with studio talk	W	0400	18/9	BD
1390	WFBL	Syracuse NY; "Talk Radio 13-90 WFBL" legal ID & news; surprising reception since mixing with Latin American signals	Fr pk	0400	22/9	SW
1390	YVZA	Radio Fé y Alegría, Caracas; LA rhythms and "Fé y Alegría" ID	W	0459	14/9	BD
1390	YVZO	R Lumen, Maracaibo; "Somos Lumen mil tres cientos noventa..." and phone numbers; light SS ballads	vg	0337	22/9	SW
1390.02	WEGP	Presque Isle ME; C2C talk show, later USA network news	W	0455	18/9	BD
1400		Harbour Light, Carriacou, Grenada; sacred music; announcement at 2230 then "Stories of Great Christians"	Good	2225	23/9	SW
1400	CBG	Gander NL; continuous music during strike // 640, 1140	Weak	0541	23/8	SW
1400	LRG202	R Cumbre, Neuquén; "Desde el estudio ... transmite - Cumbre - W/Fpks AM 1,400"	0533		8/9	mah
1420	YVNZ	Radio Marabina, Maracaibo; SS lively music & "Marabina" IDs	F/G	0515	3/9	BD
1430	WENE	Endicott NY; ads, partial ID "The Team"; Asian mx dom at 0628 - CHKT?	W	0625	20/8	mah
1430	WENE	Endicott NY; still running Fox sports radio	W/F	0515	23/9	BD
1430	YVTP	R Bahía, Puerto La Cruz; LA mx, SS anns, ID "Transmite Radio Bahía ...", Venezuelan NA; xd	W/F	0356	17/9	mah
1430	ZYJ200	R Clube Paranaense, Curitiba; several "Rádio Clube" IDs, same jingles as heard on 3/9, lots of announcements, soft instrumental music; mentions of Curitiba; thanks to Jan-Erik Osterholm for confirming my suspicions	W	0300	4/9	JF
1450	VSB1	Hamilton (presumed); back to back nostalgia songs	W/F	0525	22/9	BD
1450	WKXW	Atlantic City NJ; Sports talk & "ESPN Radio WKXW" ID	W/F	0503	23/9	BD
1467		Isfahan, Iran; dominant with slow talk in (presumed) Farsi	vG	2245	9/9	SW
1467		BSKSA, site unknown, Saudi Arabia; // 1521	F	2247	9/9	SW
1469.8	UNID	Causing a 200Hz LF het against other sigs on 1470	W	0200	13/9	SW
1470	CX147	R Cristal, Las Piedras; usual ID jingle	vW	0256	24/8	JF



<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>
1470	CX147	Radio Cristal del Uruguay, Las Piedras. "Transmité cx ciento cuarenta y seite, Radio Cristal del Uruguay" YL jingle. Slightly off frequency.	Weak	0159	19/09	JF
1470	CX147	R Cristal, Las Piedras; quite common in Sept due to disturbed ionosphere. Heard with "Cristal noches de Tropico" playing Caribbean style tunes; also carries adverts for "vinos Cuba del Rey" – this seems to be the source of reported references to Cuba on 1470	G	0107	8/9	SW
1470	CX147	Radio Cristal del Uruguay, Las Piedras; spots, "Radio Cristal del Uruguay" ID & soft SS pops	W	0303	11/9	BD
1470	<b>LU26</b>	<b>R Coronel Dorrego, Argentina</b> ; "Por qué" es el título del informativo LU26 [unidentified name of person included here] O horas 30 minutos. Temperatura no muy plácida: 2 grados. Desde el lunes día 5 hasta el 30 de septiembre se realizarán los.... deportivos ... escolares" Thanks to Henrik Klemetz and Pablo Domingo for studying my recording; <b>UK FIRST</b>	W	0330	31/8	SW
1470	OAU4B	CPN R, Lima; "CPN Radio" ID after news items	F	0428	26/8	JF
1470	OAU4B	CPN R Lima, Peru; clear reference to programme Hora Mistica as it restarted at 0433:30 after 6 minute break from 0427:30 during which numerous IDs, news and CPN stuff.	G	0430	1/9	SW
1470	OAU4B	CPN Radio, Lima; news reports & CPN ID	F/G	0432	1/9	BD
1470	OAU4B	CPN R Lima, Peru; full ID & callsign, frequency etc	G	0501	7/9	SW
1470	UNID	Spanish station with religious programme	Fpk	0128	28/8	SW
1470	UNID	Brazil; Portuguese talk with noticeable echo; 2 stations with same programme or studio effect?	W	2256	29/8	SW
1470	UNIDs	2 x Brazilian stations; presume the talker is AM de Parelhas but also mixing OM with excitable sports commentary.	W	2300	17/9	JF
1470	WLAM	Lewiston ME; still playing nostalgia	W/F	0308	21/8	BD
1470	WLAM	Lewiston ME; "Maine's Memory Station"	P	0433	23/8	SW
1470	YVSY	Radio Vibración, Carúpano; SS pops, "en Vibración" IDS, TCs	F	0304	22/8	BD
1470	YVSY	R Vibración, Carúpano; good with ID & frequency; Also very good signal at 2300 on 21/9 ID as Union Radio with BBC News in Spanish complete with Big Ben from London (I've never heard the BBC on Vibracion before)	G	0125	30/8	SW
1470	ZYJ616	Rádio AM de Parelhas, Parelhas RN; jingles, music and IDs	W/F	0026	12/9	GG
1476		Lamphun/Chiang Mai, Thailand (pres); massive S9 signal with unfamiliar Asiatic language. Music sting at 2300:30 at end of programme then blank carrier. Thought to be Mong language by process of elimination. The languages that were positively ruled out were: Chinese; Lao; Vietnamese and Thai. Same station heard again weakly on following nights at same time.	Exc	2300	3/9	SW

Thanks to everyone who helped: Jan-Erik Österholm; Henrik Klemetz; Dave Kenny; Per-Ole Stenman; Tony Magon in Australia (who has a Chinese wife); Chuck Hutton (who has work colleagues from China and Vietnam); Zacharias Liangas in Greece (who got a German friend to listen); and Mauno Ritola. Max van Arnhem wrote to me; "On the 15th of July 2002 at 2215UTC I heard Chiang Mai, Thailand on 1476. In their QSL letter the station wrote me: "The programme for Mong Hilltribe is broadcast daily from 0500-0600 AM and 0500-0600 PM local time". So, in 2002 they had indeed these hill tribe languages: 0500-0600 AM local time which is 2200-2300 UTC. 2300utc is sunrise in Thailand.

kHz	Call sign	Station, location; details heard etc	SIO	UTC	Date	Who
1476.25		(presumed) Iran; I have a second station on approx 1476.25 with Middle East style (maybe Arabic); OM & YL talking breathlessly over background music bed	Fpks	2250	5/9	SW
1480	WMDD	Fajardo PR; tropical mx, SS anns, ID "Escucha Tropical 14-80"	W/F	0438	17/9	mah
1480	ZP20	R América, Ñemby (tentative); instrumental pop mx xd a Brazilian station; faded for SS anns, ID at 0600 "En el digital canal ...."	Fpks	0550	13/9	mah
1499.90	OBX41	Radio Santa Rosa, Lima; religious studio talk & typical Peruvian music	F	0434	1/9	BD
1500	WTOP	Washington DC; all news	F/G	0155	23/8	GG
1500	YVRZ	Radio Dos Mil, Cumaná; SS soft pops and IDs	F	0237	21/8	BD
1503		Bushehr, Iran; mid-eastern style songs // 1566	Fpks	1705	15/9	SW
1510		R Belgrano, Suardi, Argentina; SS anns, "Belgrano" mentioned in passing	F/Gpk	0325	17/9	mah
1510	WWZN	Boston MA (presumed); OM Sports talk	W	0300	22/8	JW
1510	WWZN	Boston ME; sports live, ID	G	0200	23/8	GG
1510	WWZN	Boston MA; sports talk from SNR	vG	0320	3/9	BD
1520	HJLI	Vida AM Música, SF de Bogotá; jingle ID "Vida AM"; xf WWKB	Fpk	0633	19/8	mah
1520	HJLI	Vida AM Música, Bogotá; OM/YL studio talk and "Vida AM Música" ID	W/F	0530	7/9	BD
1520	WWKB	Buffalo NY; ID "This is Buffalo's 50,000 watt KB Radio 15-20"	W/F	0633	19/8	mah
1520	WWKB	Buffalo NY; still playing oldies	W/F	0240	21/8	BD
1520	WWKB	Buffalo NY; nostalgia "What the world needs love"	F/G	0126	23/8	GG
1520	WWKB	Buffalo NY; listener phone calls between oldies; brief peak	Gd pk	0115	25/9	SW
1520	WWKB	Buffalo NY; partial ID noted "KB Radio 15-20"	W/F	0552	30/8	mah
1521		BSKSA Duba, Saudi Arabia; Arabic talks // 9870 kHz	232	1939	12/9	HB
1530	UNID	DRM transmission; Vatican?? Dominating channel from SE	Exc	2220	24/8	SW
1540	CHIN	Toronto ON; Punjabi OM talk	F/G	0230	23/8	GG
1540	WDCD	Albany NY (very tent.); YL religious	F	0150	23/8	GG
1540	WDCD	Albany NY; religious studio talk	W	0531	23/9	BD
1560	WQEW	New York NY; still playing Radio Disney pops	W/F	0105	21/8	BD
1560	<b>ZYH526</b>	<b>R Educadora, Ribeira do Pombal; PP ID " estado da Bahia... Rádio Educadora 1,560 AM"; xd another Brazilian; UK FIRST</b>	F	0606	12/9	mah
1566		Bandar-Abbas, Iran; mid-eastern style songs // 1503	Fpks	1705	15/9	SW
1570	ZYK651	Emissora ABC, Santo André; weak PP "ABC" ID	W	0533	27/8	mah
1573		Carrier & jammer attacking Farda; prominent het on 1575	G	1750	15/9	SW
1575		Radio Farda, al-Dhabiya, UAE; in Farsi; many IDs, pop-mx.	33333	~2240	25/8	BV
1575		R Farda, Kuwait; Mid Eastern Pop music & IDs	G	1750	15/9	SW
1590	CX159	R Real, Colonia; mx, SS anns, ID "Radio Real"	W/Fpks	0400	16/9	mah
1593		VOA Kuwait City, Kuwait; Asia News Now	G	2244	2/9	SW
1600	WKWF	Key West FL; "WKWF Sports Radio 1600" ID, SNR; xf UNID with LA mx on 1599.98 kHz	Wpk	0625	19/8	mah
1600	WMNE	Riviera Beach FL (presumed); Radio Disney promo in the mix	Wpk	0622	19/8	mah
1600	ZYK779	Rádio Nove de Julho, São Paulo; Epilogue, "Rádio Nove de Julho" ID and MOR PP pops	F/G	0455	1/9	BD
1609.99		Caribbean Beacon, Anguilla, religious preaching; unstable signal	W	0405	23/8	Rha

<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>
1610		Caribbean Beacon, Anguilla; US religious studio talk	W/F	??	4/9	BD
1620	WDHP	Frederiksted, USVI; YL with ID "You are listening to WDHP 16-20 AM"	W	0200	21/8	JW
1620	WDHP	Frederiksted, USVI; YL with full ID and BBC W/S News	W/F	0401	7/9	BD
1620	WHDP	Frederiksted, USVI; still light music	W/Fpks	0350	23/8	Rha
1630		AM Restauración, Hurlingham; SS anns, ID "Escuchan AM Restauración - una radio comunicatore"	Fpks	0435	16/9	mah
1640	UNID	EZL tunes heard here; perhaps WTNI? Thomas F. Giella reported on 23/9 that WTNI was back on air relaying a local FM station 96.7 MHz with a Country Oldies format. He said the signal was much weaker than normal and presumed that they are on lower power than 1kw and maybe a makeshift antenna?!	wk	0131	25/9	SW
1650	WHKT	Portsmouth VA; Radio Disney pop music	W	0454	3/9	BD
1660	WCNZ	Marco Island FL; YL "You have been listening to Relevant Radio" Then OM with promo for "Relevant Radio"	W	0200	24/8	JW
1660	WCNZ	Marco Island FL; business talk	W	0530	19/9	JWe
1660	WWRU	Jersey City NJ; OM EE ID "This is multi cultural radio broadcasting WWRU 16-60 AM. The following programme is in Korean"	W/F	0400	24/8	JW
1660	WWRU	Jersey City NJ; KK studio talk	F	0445	3/9	BD
1670	WMWR	Dry Branch GA; talk show & "... on talk radio WMWR"	W/F	0449	3/9	BD
1680	WLAA	Winter Garden FL; Mexican songs SS format	W/F	0445	24/9	BD
1680	WTTM	Princeton NJ; Indian film music	W/F	0450	3/9	BD
1690	WWAA	Avondale Estates GA; legal ID "WWAA Avondale Estates"; Air America Radio News; fluttery, xf presumed WPTX	W/F	0300	22/8	mah
1700	KVNS	Brownsville TX; C2C talk show and CBS nx at the toh	F	0140	21/8	BD
1700	WEUV	Huntsville AL; light songs, ID "WEUP, the people's station"; xf W		0551	22/8	mah

Many thanks to the following reporters:

- BD Barry Davies, Carlisle, Cumbria. AOR AR 7030 , 130m longwire.
- BV Bjarke Vestesen, Odense, Denmark. Ten-Tec RX340, terminated EWE towards W and E, backloop-aerials towards W and SW.
- GG Giampaolo Galassi, Italy. R75, amplified 3x7 EWE, K9AY.
- HB Herman Boel, Aalst, Belgium.
- JF John Faulkner, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts. AOR AR7030, Wellbrook ALA1530 loop, 200' longwire running E/W, homebrew antenna phaser, extraplay hi-fi VHS recorder, Datong FL3 audio filter. Lots of patience and optimism.
- JW John Williams, Hemel Hempstead. AOR 7030 and 40m long wire.
- JWe Jack Weber, Hertfordshire, WINRADIO G313i, Wellbrook ALA1530.
- mah Martin Hall, Clashmore, Sutherland. NRD-545, beverages: 513m at 240°, terminated; 506m at 290°, terminated; TotalRecorder, Technics RS-BX404 cassette deck.
- Rha Ronald Hagensen , Ottersberg , Germany . AOR 7030plus , 22 & 28m longwires in direction 315° and 290°.
- SW Steve Whitt, High Catton near York. AOR7030+ and HF225 Europa with dual loop K9AY.

**John F** writes: "Very disappointing conditions. I was hoping to have a decent log this month. Has North America moved? Out into the middle of the Pacific Ocean perhaps. This has been the worst autumnal equinox period I have ever known! Lots of disturbances due to solar flares. It's interesting to note, however, that, once the disturbances subside, the indices seem to return to 'quiet' very quickly. Perhaps (trying to be positive) there are good conditions just around the corner". He adds: "Not many (logs) I'm afraid (but I tried!).

Conditions making a big improvement this morning (19/9). Caribbean up nicely. Logged TBN on 820 which I haven't heard for a while, also a weak talker on 800. North America made a welcome return too".

**Herman** notes: "Taking into account that I live in a town of almost 80,000 inhabitants and that I consequently suffer from noise, (my) logs may just be of interest to you". **Ronald** writes of conditions on 23/8: "unstable weak signals on the X-bands 1630, 1640, 1650 WHKT weak with R Disney pops, 1660 fluttery, also 1680; no signals on 1670, 1690, 1700 at this time". **Jack** says: "Sorry Martin, not much better than last month but finally there are some faint signs that the band is opening up a bit more here".

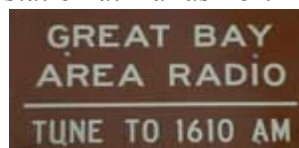
**Steve W** reminds us that 1390kHz is now accessible again in Europe since Radio London relayed from Holland on 1395kHz is off air – possibly for an extended period due to financial issues. If you live in the shaded area shown on the map (Big L night-time coverage map) then 1390 kHz should be a clear DX channel all night.



Steve also sends us logos from a couple of remote DX opportunities; transmitters right on the East coast of the USA [Great Bay near Portsmouth NH and Logan Radio at Boston Logan airport]. Even though they are x-band signals chances of hearing them in Europe are slim. However in better days the low power information station at Dallas Fort Worth Airport was heard at Sheigra and Jean Burnell in Canada has heard



one of the 1W RSL stations operating off the Essex coast of England. **Max van Arnhem** heard Logan Radio on a car radio over 100km of sea path whilst on vacation in the States. Well, one can dream!



Here in Clashmore reception conditions from the Americas have followed the A/K indices. They have been generally moderate to high for much of the period 20 Aug to 20 Sep, giving good conditions to the southern half of South America on many mornings. Low indices at the beginning of this period did give the first taste of autumn conditions, with increasing numbers of east coast North American and Caribbean stations evident, and the run of low indices at the end of August brought in the first US stations this season from the Central Time zone on the 30<sup>th</sup>.

The **deadline** for the November DX Loggings is **Tuesday 25<sup>th</sup> October**. I look forward to receiving your logs by then, preferably electronically/via e-mail using the Word pro-forma, which I can supply on request. Please remember that I don't automatically include loggings sent to the MWC e-List, so please copy me separately if you would like them included in DX Loggings.

73's Martin