

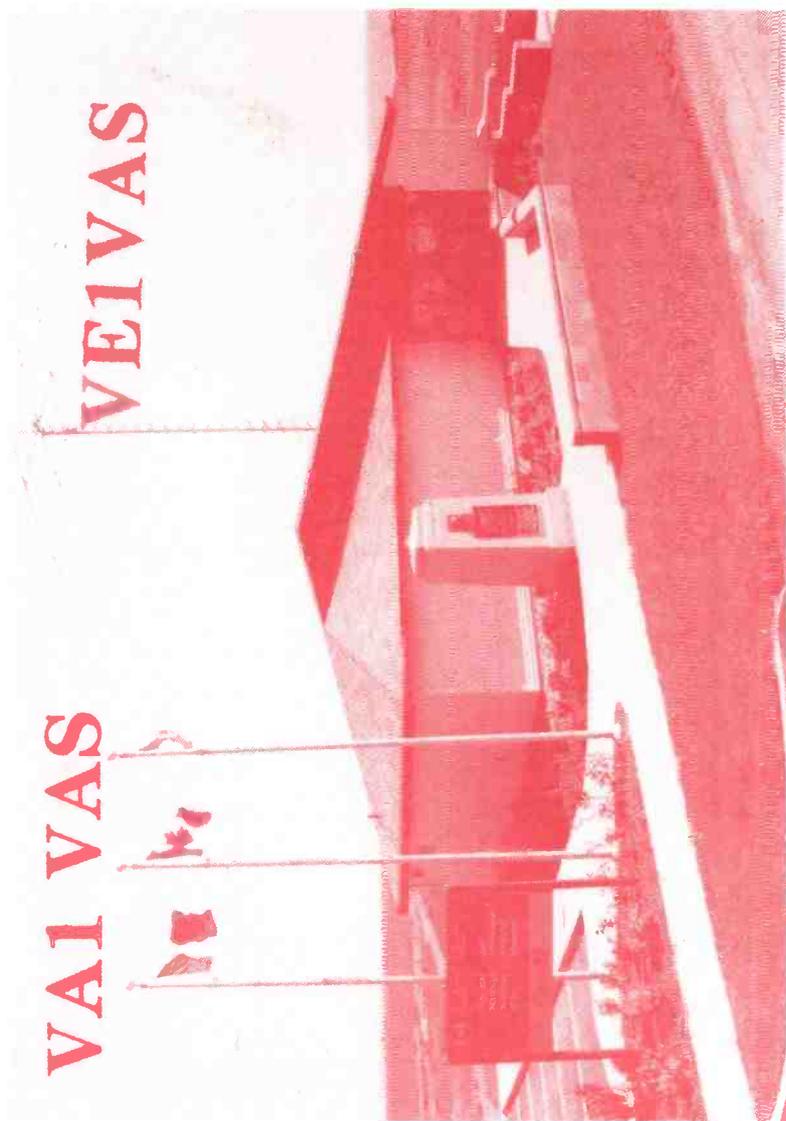
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NORTH AMERICAN SHORTWAVE ASSOCIATION

Volume XXXV Number 9

September 1995

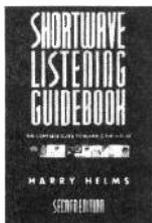


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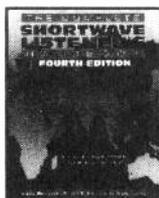
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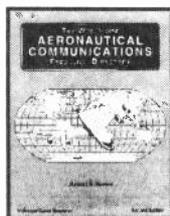
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By S. Douglass. Provides the information you need to effectively monitor all types of military communications on shortwave, VHF and UHF frequencies. This book reviews equipment, systems, major military bases, monitoring play books and even black projects. ©1994 Universal Electronics 280 p

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By Dave Ingram K4TJW. The author gives you all the needed instructions and dimensions for a full range of easy-to-build HF antennas. No complicated formulas! Plus information on tuners, transmatches, transmission lines and commercial wire antennas. ©1992 Universal Electronics 105 p

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By C. Mann. An very readable introductory pamphlet on shortwave propagation. ©1994 16 p

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FOR BEGINNERS

By C. Mann. Valuable insights on receivers, antennas, logging, QSLing and DX clubs. ©1992 32 p

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By R. Lichte. This book reviews major shortwave receivers made prior to 1985. We also include a second book, *More Receivers Chance or Choice* covering 14 more radios. ©1985 & 1987 Giller

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NASWA Notes

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

I want to begin this month's column by thanking Bob "Big Signal" Brown for the tremendous effort he has given our club over the years. He has been a real workhorse, devoted staff member, trusted advisor, and a valuable friend. Bob has served the club well in many capacities but "time" is a precious commodity. As a result, Bob needs to eliminate his editorial involvement with the club. In recent months, most of Big Signal's work has been "behind the scenes" where column editors and other staff members were fully aware of his contributions. Although he is severing his editorial involvement in club matters, Bob will continue to assist Bill Oliver in maintaining the membership database. Down the road, we hope to see Bob swing back into action.

As a result of Bob Brown stepping down in all editorial matters, I will become the new editor for the Musings section and the Calendar of Events. Please send all written musings or items for the calendar to the Wyomissing address or via e-mail at:

r.dangelo3@genie.geis.com

ANARC SWL Ham Net

Tune in Sunday mornings at 10 A. M. Eastern Time on 7240 LSB for the latest in shortwave listening, DX tips, and up to the minute hobby news. Contributors share their DX tips via their own amateur radio stations or by telephoning a "gateway" station who then broadcasts the relayed tips. Net Controls Bob Brown KW3F, Hausie WB4JSP, and Tom Sundstrom W2XQ, host an always lively gang of DX monitors. (Best heard in the eastern half of NAm)

So where were the membership survey results D'Angelo mentioned in last month's *Journal*?!?!? Good question and one that doesn't have a simple answer, hi! I had to close out my column almost two weeks early last month because of my family vacation plans. Consequently, some of the last minute editorial shuffling that goes on each month could not have been foreseen when I wrote those (un)eventful words. Have no fear, the results will appear. I just don't know when, hi! Maybe this month? As I said last month, we anticipate some changes in the coming months as the results are digested. Your Executive

Welcome to the following new NASWA members -

John Acton, San Francisco, CA
Owen Bird, Santa Paula, CA
Jim Chenard, Newton, NJ
David Cook, Ventura, CA
Charles H. Cote, Hobe Sound, FL
Hoagie Hoagland, Los Angeles, CA
Mike Horan Jr., Park Forest, IL
Masao Hosoya, Tokyo, JAPAN
John F. Irving, Stuart, FL
Rich Jenkins, San Francisco, CA
Brandon Jordan, Memphis, TN
Hideki Kimura, Fukushima, JAPAN
Steve Koch, Laguna Beach, CA
Michalis Loucas, Athens, GREECE
Scott Lynd, Leucadia, CA
Bob McKinley, Middlefield, CT

Greg Myers, Richmond, VA
Frank Oliver, New York, NY
Anthony F. Picone, Fraser, MI
Russell Pigors, Dickinson, ND
Harvey Redmon, Serena, IL
Robert L. Richard, South Windsor, CT
Daniel C. Rydholm, Westbrook, CT
Frank A. Sasso, White Plains, NY
Leon J. Segal, Port Washington, NY
Edward Sherwood, Bristol, CT
Joel Stribling, Twin Peaks, CA
Robert Wanhala, Calumet, MI
Stanley Wolfe, Hastings Hudson, NY
Koji Yamada, Tokyo, JAPAN
Daniel M. Ziolkowski, Buffalo, NY

Our Motto is - "Unity and Friendship"

Council would be pleased to hear what you think about the survey results in a musing after they are printed. Thanks for your patience and we look forward to hearing from you! [*Layout Drone has a simple explanation: I misplaced the results temporarily. Sorry! They're here this month. RB*]

Ian McFarland of Marbian Productions International (P.O. Box 1051 (P), Pointe Claire, Quebec, Canada H9S 4H9) is offering a service to shortwave listeners worldwide. Send them a postcard and they will send you a selection of current shortwave station program schedules from broadcasters around the world. The project was initiated earlier this year to help international shortwave broadcasters and their listeners get more value for their money. If you are interested in receiving these schedules, Marbian Productions sounds like a good alternative. Why not write to Ian today and give their service a try. Also, why not share your experience with a Musing. I'm sure other members will be interested in reading about your experiences.

Here's something you don't see everyday. The Grupos RANCH Radio and Shortwave Listeners Group

(P.O. Box 38 00040, Pavona Stazione, Rome, Italy) is running a special event to celebrate the first century of radio's birth and the use of the Esperanto language. They are issuing a "Guglielmo Marconi Speaks Esperanto" award to all those that get a minimum of three points or a participation certificate. The contest period is from 1 September to 31 December 1995. Participants are required to log various stations that broadcast in the Esperanto language and fill out the required reception report form. If you would like a copy of the information sent to me, just send me a self-addressed stamped envelope by 30 September 1995. Also, contest organizer Marcello Casali can be reached at the following Internet address: mc4868@mclink.it

Just another quick reminder that our Distributing Editor, Fred Kohlbrenner (2641 South Shields Street, Philadelphia, PA 19142) awaits your loggings each month. He will forward them to the appropriate log report editor. Use Fred and save some money on postage.

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

Calendar Of Events

- Sep 15** - Meeting, **Philadelphia Area NASWA Chapter**. Kulpville Holiday Inn, Kulpville, PA. 7:30 PM Contact Dan Cashin (215)446-7831
- Sep 15** - Meeting, **Boston Area NASWA Chapter**. The Lexington Club, Rts. 4 & 225, Lexington, Mass., 7:30 p.m. Location is 1/4 mile west of Rt. 128, Exit 31. For more info, contact: Paul Graveline, 508/470-1971, or Internet 74007.3434@compuserve.com.
- Sep 16** - The **Miami Valley DX Club** (All band orientation) meets on the third Saturday of each month at 1 PM. Locations vary but are announced in advance. For info, call the MVDXC (614) 471-9973 Or, send a SASE to MVDXC, Box 292132, Columbus, OH 43229-8132
- Oct 1** - The **Tidewater SWLs** meet on the first Sunday of each month at 6:30 PM. For info, call Joe Buch, (804) 721-2782.

Members are invited to submit items to be included in this calendar to Rich D'Angelo.

FRENDX: Twenty Five Years Ago....

Executive Editor Bill Eddings alerts members of the importance of reporting accurately and correctly. Don Weber, Roland Archer, and Ernie Behr renewed for their third year. Other notable renewals included Wendel Craighead, Mike Macken, Robert Padula (fifth year) and Don Jensen (seventh year). A special ANARC Convention photo page featured mug shots of Gray Scrimgeour, Gerry Dexter, Richard Pistek and Wendel Craighead. In Bill Matthews Shortwave Center column, the hot news was the new Mosley vertical antenna for the shortwave bands. The SWV-7 cost \$35.50 and covered 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, and 49 meter bands. Anthony Marks took over as editor of the Newsroom with Hank Michalenka as his associate editor. Flash Sheet editor Al Niblack handles many hot tips including Galapagos Islands being reported on 6,209 kHz and 6,175 kHz.

Musings

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

Brian C. Smith, P.O. Box N-9994, Nassua, Bahamas

It seems as if the shortwave hobby is on the verge of resurgence in Nassau. A Canadian, Philip Gebhardt, in association with the local Radio Shack dealer have been holding well attended meetings, open to the public, to explain the hobby. Mr. Gebhardt has also written in the local newspaper about the benefits of SWLING. Mr. Gebhardt's activities in the Bahamas have been featured in a recent issue of *Monitoring Times*

I have long felt that the hobby would do well in the Bahamas. As we are on an island we get great reception. (We receive Africa and South America on the tropical bands with ease in winter.) And I don't complain much about the occasional island-wide blackouts because this is an opportunity for interference free Dxing. But more than that, there is a tradition of easy listening SWLING in these islands.

Prior to satellite feeds, our local radio stations rebroadcast shortwave transmissions from the BBC for the international news segment. Back then, many families had their own shortwave sets to keep up with the international news. Back then there was no local TV station, so persons with TV sets acquired DX skills to capture Miami stations. Important sporting events could be listened to on AFRTS.

That changed with the advent of TVRO home satellite dishes, which are now as common as coconut trees. But there are many of us who remember the recent past and how the shortwave radio provided an important link to the rest of the world. And evidently, judging by the success of the Radio Shack sponsored meetings, many persons still hold an interest. Hopefully they will become hobby members.

John Lyon, 2346 Dorothy Avenue, White Bear Lake, MN 55110

A word about Voice of America programming. You mean the VOA that gives us the best administration-friendly, government controlled news, that tax money can buy? Yes, that's the one, but I'm talking music. The same VOA that occasionally gives us happy talk and breathless bios of talent-impaired pop celebrities, for breakfast? Yeah, one and the same. But I'm talking quality now, America's musical stealth weapon. If you're even a casual jazz fan, you owe it to yourself to tune in Willis Conover's Music USA programs. He's been broadcasting pop and jazz music over VOA for 40 years without even being a VOA employee! He produces his shows from his own recording library as a contractor. As a kid and a some-time SWL program listener, I loved Conover's shows. Where else could you hear the best in mainstream jazz month after year for free, after totally depleting one's paper route resources buying a used National NC-125 receiver.

Willis' strengths are two: excellent presentation, and world class jazz. Some people are turned off by the special-English delivery, but his obvious love and extensive knowledge of his subject, and resonant voice, make it easier to take. And remember the program is intended for those listening in their second language. I particularly like his clear enunciation, something you'd think would be a given for every broadcaster. Even a casual bandscan would prove you'd be wrong. But the real strength is the quality of the jazz. The one thing that you can accuse Willis Conover of is impeccable taste. Jazz is sometimes called America's folk music. I'm not sure I'd go that far (my trade is music), but it's certainly a uniquely American art form that is appreciated more overseas - no small irony - than at home.

In the September, 1995, issue of Deadbeat, sorry, Down Beat magazine, Willis was awarded the 1995 Down Beat Lifetime Achievement Award that normally goes to musicians or recording industry honchos. To see if he's earned it, tune in to one of his programs. I catch his weekly program, Standards, on Saturday mornings at 1130 UT on 7405 kHz. with my first cup of coffee. Does anyone know where one who is Internet challenged can find the times and frequencies of all his programs?

John Vodenik, WICO AM-FM, 919 Ellegood Street, Salisbury, MD 21801

Hello everybody. It has been a long time since most of you have heard from me. I want to let you know that even though I haven't been on FIDO or Internet, I am still here and thinking about y'all.

I would like to take a couple of minutes to thank everyone for their support last year. I have had the measureless fortune to be able to have as my profession, my avocation. As such, the loss of the Bethany relay station has been a profoundly personal loss for me.

I want to thank those of you in the hobby, who, on November 14, 15, and 16 took the time to look up my home phone number, and call, expressing your sense of loss. My wife told me that during those 3 days, I had about 35-40 calls. A number were from overseas listeners, many of whom could scarcely speak English. She said that these people were crying, and telling her how sorry they were for the crew and me. I wish I could have been there to talk to you all. I still have a very hard time relating this story, without the words getting caught in my throat. It is a very humbling experience to say the least. I would have never thought that one person could have made such an impression worldwide. I thank you all, so very much for your support. To think that someone would spend what could have been a months pay, to call me, is more than I can conceive. "If one were to know these things" ahead of time, I would have made sure to have been on home these days.

I want and need to thank the ANARC Club reps, who voted for the award, given to me at the 1995 Winterfest. It still is a very important moment for me. To be granted an award by your contemporaries in the hobby, has been one of the high points of my shortwave profession, tantamount to the above mentioned phone calls. Thank you everyone. The ANARC award certificate is sealed in plastic and placed with all the last days reception reports. These elements of my career, will eternally mean more than I can express.

Out here, on the Eastern shore, I am working for Prettyman Broadcasting, Co. With six stations to maintain, there isn't very much time for listening. I am using a Radio Shack DX-350. Not much of a radio, but at least I can hear something that fades in and out. That my friends, is what shortwave radio is all about. If I wanted to hear FM quality, I would listen to FM! If I wanted CD quality, I would buy a CD player. Shortwave (not worldband) radio is about propagation and fading and just having a good time. I work in commercial FM and AM radio now, but my heart is in HF broadcasting. I would almost be willing to give up an arm of other appendage to get back into shortwave. Especially from Mason, Ohio.

I understand that the Bethany site is all but destroyed. I was involved in the dismantling of the ABB transmitters, and now the audio equipment and program equipment is gone. Bethany is gone. VOA is all but gone. Let's hope that the craziness that is VOA management is stopped before VOA is completely destroyed.

I can be reached at:
WICO AM-FM
919 Ellegood Street
Salisbury, MD 21801
410-742-3212

Best 73 from a solitary H.F. broadcaster to you all.

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

After over four months of inactivity due to little league baseball, family vacations and work considerations, I have dusted off my receiver. To my surprise, a Drake R-8 was under all the paper I piled on the shack desk this summer (just where I left it). I was a thrilled to see this fine DX machine once again, hi! Also, I added a new piece of equipment to the shack during the summer, a Lowe HF-150 receiver. It's a nice little rig which I am enjoying. I'm looking forward to another productive DX season. Now... which one of these knobs turn this thing on?

DUES INCREASE

Effective August 1, 1995, Executive Council determined that a US\$1.00 increase in membership rates in Canada and Mexico are necessary. The changing membership rates are associated with the recent increase in postage costs and other operating expenses of the club including printing.

Easy Listening

Richard D. Cuff
1016 Chestnut Ridge Drive
Timonium, MD 21093-1716
CompuServe 73651,153
Internet: rcuff@meritc.com

RFI: Have Tape Recorder, Will Listen

I've been regularly listening to **Radio France International's** regular 1200 UTC English language broadcast. Since RFI offers no prime-time (North American evening) broadcasts, and since I leave for work at that time, the only way I can listen to RFI is by taping the programs for later listening. RFI says its English language broadcasts are its fastest growing non-French service.

News and current affairs dominate the first half hour; the first 15 minutes provide a news roundup, with the remaining 10 to 15 minutes providing more background on the news. The news report contains a healthy dose of correspondents' reports and interviews, similar to the BBC's *Newsdesk*. While the hour is weighted more than 50% towards news and current affairs, there are four short segments in the second half hour of each broadcast offering some variety, and most of these short subjects are directly related to France and French culture. The regular features include:

Review of the French Press, 1225 daily

RFI Europe, current affairs exclusively on European subject, 1230 Mon/Wed/Fri, 1235 Tues/Thurs

Bottom Line, business and finance, 1240 Wednesdays

Made In France, French Products and technology, 1250 Fridays

Spotlight On Africa, looking at African events and issues, 1235 Sundays

Club 9516, RFI's mailbag program, 1245 Sundays

The hour is reasonably slickly produced, with no dead air, but with good program transition, and jingles for various segments. The program presenters are generally polished, with little French accent in their English. You'll either hate or love one presenter—David Page—who melodramatically—sometimes cynically—presents his particular segment, which varies by day, in a manner resembling the infamous "Ted Baxter" on the Mary Tyler Moore TV show of the '70s. I, for one, enjoy Mr. Page's style, but in small doses. I always enjoy the press review segments, as I often feel one gets a better sense of domestic perspective this way. Here in Maryland 13625 kHz has been rock-steady of late.

Future columns will include other program mentions of RFI features.

HCJB Highlights

HCJB has added a new travel feature, produced by the publishers and editors of *"The Latin American Travel Advisor."* These monthly programs will help business and holiday travelers obtain the latest information on travel conditions, health, safety, the economy and other details regarding Latin America.

Robert and Daisy Kunstaetter publish the informative quarterly newsletter *"The Latin American Travel Advisor"* designed for the busy, discriminating traveler. Now their experience and insights are available to HCJB listeners on a monthly basis.

Tune in for **The Latin American Travel Advisor** on the Saturday following the third Friday of each month during **Studio 9**, beamed to North America at 0100 and 0500 UTC. On other Saturdays, hear HCJB's **Travel Latin America** feature.

Deutsche Welle 0200 South Asia Release

If you enjoy **Deutsche Welle** programming but hanker for a bit more variety, consider the 0200 release to South Asia. For reasons I'm not privy to, Deutsche Welle uses a Sines, Portugal relay that must be beamed towards North America. The frequency varies with the season; currently 9640 kHz is used. **Asia/Pacific Report** airs Monday through Friday following the news; other highlights not aired in any of the North American releases include **The Week in Germany**, a summary of the past week's German news (0215 Saturdays), and **Mailbag Asia**, a regional listener response program (0225 Sundays).

BBC World Service Highlights

As of press time, *BBC Worldwide* at this point, I'll shift gears and highlight some regular BBC features of possible interest, particularly those programs that don't air on the Americas stream of the World Service.

Weekdays, 1045, European Stream: This is the best place to catch **Off The Shelf**, the regular 15-minute book reading program. The series is in the middle of a ten-part adaptation of George Orwell's 1945 classic *Animal Farm*.

Sundays, 0430, European Stream: **Weekend** is a magazine program with contributions from various radio stations. The program should be audible, at least in Eastern North America, on 6195 kHz.

Thursdays, 1130, European Stream: **Rock Salad** wraps up in September with more rock music featuring loud guitar, from blues to punk to thrash to AOR. Tommy Vance, the program's host, will air requests in the final show; you can send your requests to the usual Bush House address. Should be reliable on 12095 kHz in Eastern North America.

Thursdays, 1645, European Stream: **Fourth Estate** takes a weekly look at the European

and Former Soviet Union press. A newspaper editor or correspondent adds comment, not on the news itself, but on how the information is portrayed. At this hour, 12095 or 15070 kHz should be viable in Eastern North America; the first airing, Wednesdays 0715, less so.

Other odds 'n ends from the World Service you might not have seen (with all times in the Americas stream unless otherwise indicated):

Daily, 0045: Britain Today is a daily 15-minute report on news in the British Isles. While British news has been a staple of most longer World Service newscasts, this new program is the most focused effort at a daily domestic news program in recent years. Also airs daily except Saturday at 1645.

Mondays, 0810: Take Five is a weekly 5-minute human interest vignette.

Mondays, 1615: Pick of the World is a weekly 30-minute series selecting of the best of the BBC World Service. A mix of music, personalities, and humor is stirred up by well-known presenters Paddy Feeny and Nicola Barranger. Also airs Tuesdays 0630.

Tuesdays, 2230: Megamix is the weekly 30-minute youth magazine show looking at new trends, entertainment, sports, and issues. Tape it and introduce your children to shortwave! Repeated Wednesdays 0530, Thursdays 1530.

Wednesdays, 1215: The Vintage Chart Show is a weekly 30-minute review of Top 20 hits from various British pop singles charts. You never know if you'll hear music from the '50s or the '90s or somewhere in between.

Wednesdays, 1505: Shapes Of Power looks at how complex meanings are derived from simple shapes like circles, triangles, and crosses. The role of simple geometric shapes in things sacred and metaphysical is developed.

Thursdays, 0810: An A-Z of Composers looks at famous and less well-known classical

music composers in a brief 5-minute program. By September, the tail end of the alphabet should be coming up.

Fridays, 0030: **The Farming World** is the BBC's weekly look at food production and agriculture around the world. Repeated at 1445 and 2145.

Saturdays, 0810: **Spotlight** is a weekly program focusing on the theater. Directors, writers, actors, and critics are interviewed, some from behind the scenes of current BBC World Service productions.

Target Topic: Education

When I selected that topic for September, I thought I was being clever - students were returning to school after the summer recess, and so forth. Unfortunately there are relatively few programs on shortwave dealing *exclusively* with education. Sometimes programs on economic development look at education, though.

The easiest-to-hear Education program here in North America is **The Learning World** on the **BBC World Service**. Developments in education in various countries are reviewed in this weekly 15-minute program. Socioeconomic issues, government policies, and cultural trends - as they impact schools and education processes - are reviewed. North American airings are Mondays 0430, and Thursdays 1145 and 1515.

The BBC also airs **Education Express** in its Africa release. This program examines African education issues, and also provides career guidance to young people in its regular "so you want to be..." slot. **Education Express** airs Thursdays 1905, Saturdays 1835, Sundays 0435, and Sundays 1505. Remember all these are only in the BBC's Africa Stream.

There are programs geared primarily on economic development which may incorporate Education in their discussions; examples include **Radio Netherlands with A Good Life**, Mondays 2353 to North America; and **China Radio International with In The Third World**, 45 minutes after the hour in CRI's Saturday and UTC early Sunday releases.

Upcoming Target Topics:

October: Arts reviews and other cultural programs

November: Inventions and Innovations

December: Domestic Life programs such as **Living In Germany**

And finally...

The program listings for most of the non-BBC material are made possible in part by the *Shortwave RadioGuide*, written by NASWA's John Figliozzi and available in both hard copy and in delimited ASCII on diskette from the NASWA Company Store. I have imported the ASCII file into a Lotus Approach file, which makes searching for particular broadcasters, program categories (news, sports, music, et cetera), and air times a breeze. I know John is working on an update; as soon as I hear any details, I'll pass them on.

Thanks also to Ken MacHarg of HCJB for the program information.

I have dropped my GENIE membership in favor of a graphical Internet service provider; the best E-mail address to use (if you're so inclined) is rcuff@memtec.com.

Until October,

73 DE Richard



PLEASE NOTICE: Kris Field reports that the paper edition of the 1995 Radioguide is sold out. Only the ASCII computerized version is now available. The 1996 edition will be out as soon as possible next year.

The Clandestine Granddaddy of Central America

By Don Moore

(The following article was originally published in the April, 1989 issue of Monitoring Times magazine.)

To DXers, the 1980s have been the era of the Central American clandestines: Radio Veneremos, Radio Quince de Septiembre, Radio Farabundo Marti, Radio Liberacion, the list seems endless. The political situation never seems to really change, and the stations are there month after month to be logged. Optimally, a political clandestine station gets its job done fast, and then leaves the air, victorious. For that type of success, today's stations have a role model in Central America's first political clandestine. In 1954, the granddaddy of them all came on the air, overthrew a government almost single-handed, and then left the air just two months later. Its story is not well known. But perhaps at night, on the mountainsides and in the jungles of Central America, the announcers at Radio Venceremos or Radio Quince de Septiembre sit around the fire and talk about La Voz de la Liberacion.

Guatemala, Central America's most important and populous nation, has an unfortunate history of sometimes cruel, sometimes odd, dictators. In 1931, the country was taken over by General Jorge Ubico. One of Ubico's favorite pastimes was to ride around the country on a motorcycle, with a machinegun strapped around his back. In other ways, he was the stereotype of banana republic dictators: anyone who crossed him or violated even the most minor of his laws might just be pushed against an adobe wall and shot. Thousands were. Still, Ubico had his good points: one of his hobbies was shortwave radio, and he preferred using shortwave, instead of the telephone or telegraph, whenever sending messages to officials around the country.

Assumedly it was Ubico's violent one-man rule, not his shortwave hobby that led to his overthrow in 1944. Following massive protests by schoolteachers and students, Ubico was forced to resign and hand over the government to several left-wing army officers, headed by Colonel Jacobo Arbenz. In 1945, elections were held and rule of the country was turned over to a civilian government. During the next elections, in 1950 Arbenz, just 37 years old, ran for the presidency and won handily. His role in the coup of 1944 had not been forgotten. In the 1950s, most of the countries of Latin America were controlled by right-wing military dictatorships. Many liberal civilian politicians were not allowed to live freely in their own countries. One of Arbenz's first acts was to open Guatemala's doors to political exiles from all over Latin America. However, not only were liberal politicians allowed in, but so were hundreds of exiled Communists and revolutionaries. Although Arbenz said that this was because he believed all men had the right to live freely, regardless of their beliefs, not everyone believed him.

Meanwhile, in the Guatemalan congress, Arbenz was supported by a fifty-one member coalition which included the four Communist Party representatives. As part of the coalition, Guatemalan communists were given several minor posts in the Arbenz government, mainly in the Agriculture Department. With McCarthyism at its height in the United States, Washington began to keep a watchful eye on Guatemala.

Taking On a Fruit Company

Now Arbenz did something no Guatemalan president before him had ever done; he decided to take on the United Fruit Company. The largest investor in Guatemala, the company was so powerful, that few dared to tangle with it. United Fruit was more than just banana plantations. The only transportation between the interior of the country and the

Caribbean coast was United Fruit's railroad line between Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios. The railroad charged the highest rates in the world. United Fruit also owned the only port facilities on Guatemala's Caribbean coast. Arbenz angered United Fruit when he announced that he would give their monopolies some competition, by building a road alongside the railway and constructing a new Caribbean port. Then, in another move, Arbenz forced the company to give severance pay to hundreds of laidoff workers.

Arbenz's disagreements with United Fruit did not stop there. A priority of his government was to give land to Guatemala's hundreds of thousands of landless peasants. There was no question where much of that land would come from; the country's biggest landowner was the United Fruit Company. The company held over a half a million acres, 85% of it was uncultivated. In mid-1952, Arbenz issued a decree that all uncultivated land in the country was subject to government seizure, so that it could be given to landless peasants. In early 1953, about 200,000 acres of uncultivated United Fruit land was confiscated. Arbenz did plan to pay for the land. Showing that he had a sense of humour, he offered to pay United Fruit exactly what the company said the land was worth—according to the value that the company declared on its tax reports. Arbenz was well aware that the company had been cheating on its taxes for years by declaring the land at only about four percent of its true value. United Fruit was furious.

The US Steps In

The United Fruit Company had its contacts in Washington. John Foster Dulles was Secretary of State, and his brother Allen Dulles was head of the CIA. The Dulles family had extensive business contacts with the United Fruit Company, so the brother were aware of what was happening in Guatemala. Assistant Secretary of State for Interamerican Affairs, John Moors Cabot a stock holder in United Fruit. That watchful eye on Guatemala began to look even closer. In August, 1953 the decision was made: Arbenz must go. Allen Dulles brought in some of his best covert action specialists for the task ahead. "Operation Success" had begun.

The CIA had quite a job ahead of it; very few Guatemalans were actually trying to overthrow Arbenz. Because of his reform program and support for trade unions, the peasants and workers were generally behind him. The middle class,

which had neither gained nor lost under Arbenz, was at least willing to tolerate the president until the 1955 elections. Following the 1944 coup, the army had gradually been purged of conservative officers, so that those who remained either supported Arbenz, or were neutral. Those Guatemalans who did oppose Arbenz were generally free to do so within the established political system. They saw no reason for violence. Considering all these factors, it's a wonder that "Operation Success" wasn't named "Operation Failure" instead. But then the CIA had a deep bag of tricks to reach into, and out of it they pulled a World War II propaganda technique called The Big Lie. Radio would play an important part in this battle.

The key to the plan was psychological warfare. The Guatemalan people had to be convinced that Arbenz no longer controlled the country. This would be accomplished by clandestine radio broadcasts and propaganda leaflet airdrops. Meanwhile, a small military force would be raised to invade Guatemala from a neighboring country. Propaganda would be used to convince the country that this invasion was only a small part of a much larger force of exiled Guatemalans opposed to Arbenz. Other dirty tricks would be used to further confuse and demoralize the population. It was no secret that the US government was unhappy with Arbenz. For example, the United States Information Agency planted over 200 anti-Arbenz articles in the Latin American press during this time. But Operation Success had to be done covertly, without any apparent connection to the US government. Not only would such a connection be politically embarrassing to the US, but the Guatemalans might realize what was happening, and not buy the propaganda. The operation had to take place outside of the United States, and as discreetly as possible.

By early 1954, Operation Success was well underway. Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza, a staunch enemy of Arbenz, readily agreed to let his country be used as a training base. Guatemalan Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas was brought in to head a rebel "Army of Liberation". Castillo Armas had been exiled after organizing an unsuccessful military coup in 1950. Since then, he had been making a living as a furniture salesman in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. His "army" consisted of about 150 men, a mixture of Guatemalans opposed to Arbenz, and Hondurans, Nicaraguans, and American soldiers of fortune, in it for the excitement and the money. Americans and Nationalist Chinese pilots were recruited for the rebel air force.

La Voz de Liberacion

Before any invasion could take place, the country had to be psychologically softened up. Therefore it was important to put the rebel radio station on the air as soon as possible. CIA technicians set up a complete radio base camp on a remote Nicaraguan farm. Additional transmitters were located in Honduras, the Dominican Republic, and even in the US embassy in Guatemala City. Although it was never used, a reserve transmitter was set up on Swan Island (which seven years later would be the site of the CIA's famous anti-Castro clandestine, Radio Swan). Not all these transmitters were for La Voz de Liberacion. Other uses included fake military command stations and jamming Radio Nacional de Guatemala (TGW) and other Guatemalan radio stations.

Covert action specialist E. Howard Hunt (now well-known for his involvement in the Watergate scandal) was brought in to head the propaganda campaign. David Atlee Phillips was appointed his deputy, and made head of the radio station. For actual on-air announcing, five Guatemalan men and two Guatemalan women were recruited. The Guatemalans were led by announcers Mario Lopez Otero and Jos "Pepe" Toron Barrios.

In early April, 1954, the group was brought together in Florida for technical training at the U.S. military base in Opa Locka. To keep the announcers happy, the men's girlfriends were even flown in for a weekend visit from Guatemala. Their end of training was celebrated with a night on the town in Miami, courtesy of Howard Hunt's expense account. In mid-April, they flew to Managua and a few days later they were out at the radio camp—a barn for the transmitters and studio, and an old "shack" to live-in. They had two weeks to finish setting up the station, begin to record programs, and to get ready for the hard two month's work ahead of them.

Programs were designed to appeal to patriotism and the base values of the society. The slogan "Trabajo, Pan, y Libertad", or "Work, Bread, and Country" was adopted, to identify with these values. To appeal to all sectors of society, special programs were produced for women, youth, workers, soldiers, army officers, and the elite. The last two groups were especially important. Without insuring that they would at least be neutral and inactive, the invasion would be doomed to failure.

Advertising Clandestine Radio

The first day of broadcast was scheduled for May 1st, International Labor Day. With everybody taking the day off from work, there would be a huge potential audience—if only people knew about the station. Certainly letting its potential listeners know that it is on the air is a problem for any clandestine radio station. After all, an underground radio station can't advertise in the local newspapers. Well, on second thought, maybe it can advertise in the local papers—because Mario and Pepe did just that for La Voz de Liberacion!

A few days before the broadcast, half-page ads were placed in each of Guatemala's daily newspapers. The ads were for a special holiday broadcast from Mexico on shortwave. The program would feature some popular Mexican singers, a famous actress, and well-known Mexican comedian Cantinflas. Of course, the program's time and frequency were included.

When the listeners tuned in, they found the program to be not quite what was advertised. The famous stars were there all right, but on record. Mario and Pepe apologized and explained that the lie was their only way of letting the public know about the initial broadcast. The listeners didn't mind; political intrigue can be a lot more fun than Mexican singers. Here was a station that not only denounced the president, but it claimed that he would soon be overthrown by rebels.

Of course, after just one broadcast, very few people took La Voz de Liberacion seriously. Still, the following day Arbenz made a speech on Radio Nacional, TGW, denouncing the station. Any doubts people had as to the seriousness of the rebels were dismissed when the CIA jammers turned on and drowned out Arbenz's speech. Starting day two, La Voz de Liberacion had a regular audience. Even Arbenz, himself, tuned in daily!

The Big Lie Begins

The role of La Voz de Liberacion was quite clear. First, the station had to mobilize those Guatemalans who were opposed to Arbenz into action. Then it had to persuade those who were neutral, that opposing Arbenz would not be such a bad idea, if they wanted to be on the winner's side. When a revolution is in the air, everybody wants to go with the winner. Finally, La Voz de la Liberacion had to persuade those Guatemalans

who supported Arbenz that all was already lost, and that there was no reason to continue the fight

To carry this out La Voz de la Liberacion had to convince the Guatemalan people that Arbenz could not effectively control the country. One way La Voz de Liberacion did this (and also covered up their true identity) was by announcing that the station was broadcasting from the mountains outside Guatemala City. After all, as Mario and Pepe pointed out to the listeners, if Arbenz's army can't find and close down a little clandestine radio station, how can they stop Castillo Armas when he invades the country?

To validate this claim, one night gunshots and screams, interrupted the broadcast. The announcers shouted "They've found us," and took off out of the studio, just as soldiers burst through the door yelling "Hands up!". Of course, since the station was in Nicaragua, the Guatemalan army was nowhere near it. But the ruse worked so well that Guatemalan officials monitoring La Voz de Liberacion believed it. Later that evening, the government radio station, TGW, announced the army had found and closed down La Voz de Liberacion. Now there was no question, either in the eyes of the populace, or the foreign press, that La Voz de Liberacion had really been broadcasting from the Guatemalan mountains. After all, the government radio station itself had said so.

The next day the station returned to the airwaves. Mario and Pepe said thanks to the bungling of Arbenz's soldiers and the bravery of the rebels guarding the station, they had narrowly escaped the trap. Now the station was broadcasting from a new and more secure site. However, because of the imminent danger that they might be caught again, the women announcers would no longer be working at the station.

Radio Grounds the Air Force

Although air support is the key to most modern military operations, the CIA could only supply a few obsolete bombers to the "Army of Liberation". For them to have anything more modern would be like putting a "Made in the USA" banner on the invasion. Yet, there was no way these planes could face up in combat against the Guatemalan Air Force's up-to-date fighters. The Guatemalan Air Force was the biggest factor standing in the way of a successful invasion, since it would control the skies. Not only would government planes be able to freely bomb and strafe the rebels, but, more

important, by simply flying over them, the air force could report back on how small and insignificant the invasion really was. If modern planes could not be sent to take care of the Guatemalan air force, something else would have to do it. That something was La Voz de Liberacion.

The station started airing programs praising and telling about courageous Soviet pilots who defected by flying their planes to the west. No direct appeals were made to Guatemalan pilots, but it worked. On June 5th, Air Force Colonel Rodolfo Mendoza Azurdia defected, flying his plane to nearby Nicaragua.

Soon after, Mendoza was brought out to the station for a visit. He was asked to do a special broadcast and call for his fellow pilots to defect. Not wanting to cause any hardships to his family, which was still in Guatemala, he refused. Mario and Pepe told him that was OK, they understood, and invited him to share dinner and a bottle of scotch with them that evening.

Mario and Pepe made sure that Mendoza drank more than his share of the scotch. Soon the pilot was drunk. Praising his bravery, the two announcers said it was a shame he couldn't give a speech on their station. But if he did, what would he say, how would he say it? With the persuasion of the bottle to support him, the intoxicated aviator launched into an impassioned speech, putting Arbenz down & telling his fellow pilots how and why they should defect. Each time he started to falter and lose interest, Mario and Pepe asked him more questions, so that he continued in his heated discourse. Finally though, Mendoza was talked out. The scotch took over and he began snoring on the floor. Mario and Pepe went over to an old sofa and took out the tape recorder they had hidden under the cushions. Back in the studio, it just took a little work to cut out their questions and splice the pilot's comments into a coherent, but lively, speech, ready for broadcast the next morning.

It worked perfectly. Arbenz was convinced that given the chance, more of his pilots would defect with their planes. He ordered the Air Force grounded—and not a single Air Force plane was permitted to take off for the duration of the crisis.

The Air War Starts

Now the skies were safe, and Castillo Armas' air force could go to work. From Tegucigalpa, Hon-

duras, cargo planes took off regularly to drop propaganda leaflets over the capital and principal towns. La Voz de Liberacion played its part in the air war, each night airing announcements instructing the planes where to drop supplies for nonexistent rebels in the mountains. Pleas were made for listeners to help the rebels by locating potential drop sites. Occasional drops were even made, so that local people would find the supplies and report them to the government. This created still more uncertainty as to Arbenz's ability to control the countryside.

Even more tension was created when Arbenz decreed a nightly blackout in Guatemala City. The official reason for the blackout was to prevent rebels from bombing the city, had been threatened on La Voz de la Liberacion. Some thought Arbenz was really trying to make it harder for people to listen to La Voz de Liberacion. If so, it wasn't a very well thought-out plan, since many Guatemalans had either battery radios, or their own electrical generators.

Regardless of Arbenz's reasoning, Mario and Pepe found ways to use the blackout to their advantage. Listeners were requested to place lighted candles on their patios, to help the rebel air force find Guatemala City at night. It was explained that this was necessary if the pilots were to be able to orient themselves in their supply drops to the rebels in the hills. Many listeners believed this, and thousands of candles were placed on patios.

The following day, the Arbenz government announced that lighting candles was prohibited. Mario and Pepe still weren't finished, however. The next night they were on the air, thanking listeners for helping the rebels by lighting candles. This would make the pilots' job very easy, they explained, when the rebels decided to bomb the military bases. Since their supporters were everywhere, the military bases would be the only places without candles. All the pilots would have to do would be to look for the dark areas and bomb those. The next night candles blazed all over the city—including the army camps!

Taking Care of the Army

Even with the air force grounded, the CIA's little rebel force was no match for the 6,000 man Guatemalan army. Something had to be done to make sure it never came down to a real battle. The break came when CIA agents learned that Arbenz

was considering arming the peasants and trade unions who supported him. Arbenz did not totally trust his army, and he wasn't sure how many rebels he was facing. The extra troops could be useful.

However, what might have been a good idea to start with, turned into a disaster when Howard Hunt and David Atlee Philips found out. The rebel air force was called on to drop leaflets over Guatemala City and other large towns, saying that this was an insult to the army, and that it was just the first step of Arbenz's plan to destroy the army and replace it with a civilian militia. Fearing for their future, army officers began to wonder what Arbenz was really planning, and Arbenz started to distrust his officers even more. He would keep the army in the barracks until it was all over.

The Invasion

On June 18th, 1954, Castillo Armas and his rebel army crossed the border between Honduras and Guatemala, right on schedule. Castillo Armas lead the invasion, riding in an old station wagon, while his 150 soldiers followed behind in several rundown cattle trucks. They drove a few miles to the border town of Esquipulas, then set up camp. Noone opposed them. That night La Voz de Liberacion announced that the vanguard of Castillo Armas' army had crossed the border, and captured Esquipulas after a fierce battle. Mario and Pepe went on to say that, from their location near Guatemala City, they were unable to confirm the rumor that Castillo Armas had five thousand men.

Now the CIA began launching occasional bombing and strafing raids from Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua. Bombs were dropped on military bases around the country, and on the port at Puerto Barrios, but none yet on the capital city. Sometimes, when bombs ran low, the pilots would drop empty soda bottles. The noise they made when hitting the pavement sounded just like a bomb going off. Guatemalans began referring to the bombings as "sulfatos", or "laxatives", because of the effect they supposedly had on government officials. Actually the bombings probably had that effect on anyone nearby!

The war was at a standstill. Castillo Armas and his men settled down in Esquipulas; they were too few to continue the invasion and, for the moment, their work was done. Meanwhile the Arbenz government was confused. There was no reliable communication with the border area, and Arbenz

refused to let the army go to fight the rebels. Sometimes it seemed the only real news the government could get was from the rebel radio station—and none of it was good. Arbenz sat tight, and kept his army in Guatemala City.

Mario and Pepe continued their tricks. One favorite ploy was to use dis-information to start rumors, such as announcing that there was no truth to the rumor that the water of Lake Atitlan had been poisoned. Other times they would go on the air on a frequency very close to that of the government station, TGW, and mimic the station and put out false announcements to confuse the listeners. La Voz de la Liberacion also broadcast messages to fake rebel camps, and reports of fierce battles that never happened.

For weeks, the CIA had been monitoring and noting frequencies used for Guatemalan army radio communications. Now they put this knowledge to use by broadcasting false commands and announcements on these frequencies, thoroughly confusing the army and government. Even the US Embassy helped in starting rumors, as embassy staff called up Guatemalan friends and asked them questions such as "Is it true that Zacapa has fallen to the rebels?" Still, though, the stalemate continued.

The Final Countdown

Now it was time to get serious. On Friday, June 25, for the first time, bombs were dropped on the army base outside Guatemala City. The noise and smoke convinced inhabitants of the nearby city that the end was near. Thousands began to flee, blocking all the roads leaving town. On Sunday morning, June 27, La Voz de la Liberacion was on the air, announcing that two large columns of rebels were approaching Guatemala City. Appeals were broadcast, asking the refugees to get off the roads and let the rebel trucks pass. Mario and Pepe spent the day broadcasting news of troop movements, re-deploying hundreds of fictitious rebel soldiers. Guatemala City was totally in panic. Meanwhile, Castillo Armas and his 150 rebels were still relaxing in Esquipulas. Their only chance for success was if La Voz de Liberacion's propaganda broadcasts over the past two months had done their job, so that everyone would believe this final big lie.

Sunday night, at 9:15 pm, Arbenz went on Radio Nacional, TGW, to address the country. More Guatemalans were probably listening to La Voz

de la Liberacion than to TGW, and those who were listening to TGW had to put up with the jamming. Arbenz summed up the situation the country was in, and blamed the United States for backing the rebels who had invaded the country. He then said that he had decided the only way to restore peace to the country was for him to resign from the presidency. He was going into exile in Mexico, and would turn the government over to his friend, and Army chief of staff, Colonel Carlos Enrique Diaz.

For the next few days, the scene of action was Guatemala City. Diaz and other officers formed and dissolved juntas daily, trying to find one that would suit the US ambassador, and be recognized by the United States. The only solution was to allow Castillo Armas a position in the government. Castillo Armas and his troops flew into Guatemala City. After seeing how insignificant the rebel army really was, and realizing how easily he could have defeated it, Diaz went home and cried for several days. Meanwhile, with a few more days of political maneuvering, guided by the US ambassador, Castillo Armas became sole president of Guatemala.

The war was over. La Voz de la Liberacion had won. And, it was much easier than anyone had believed possible. David Atlee Philips, the CIA head of the clandestine station was listening when Arbenz made his speech. Philips said he fully expected Arbenz to tell the people about how the invasion was a farce, and to announce that everything was under control. That's all he would have had to do, and the invasion would have been crushed. Philips couldn't believe that Arbenz (and all the Guatemalan government) had been so taken in by the station's propaganda, and he was shocked by Arbenz's resignation. This was the man who ran the radio station that had brought the resignation about.

Aftermath

It's work a success, La Voz de la Liberacion shut off its transmitters forever. The transmitters probably found their ways to other battlegrounds around the world. But for most of the people involved, there was no happy ending.

Arbenz spent the next ten years moving around Europe and Latin America, before being granted permanent residency in Mexico in 1965. He died there in 1970, by drowning in his bathtub. Howard

Hunt, of course, went on to become a household name in the United States, after Watergate. David Atlee Philips stayed with the CIA until 1974, when he resigned, critical of the agency's workings. Since then he has written books on the CIA. Castillo Armas proved to be a corrupt ruler, and in 1957 was assassinated by one of his own body guards. His was the first in a long string of military governments in Guatemala, finally ending in 1986. Mario and Pepe became victims of the political violence that began in Guatemala in the 1960s, and continues to today. Going to work one morning, Pepe was shot down in front of his family. Not long afterwards, Mario was machinegunned in a supermarket parking lot.

For the CIA and the US government, success in Guatemala probably came too easy. Seven years later David Atlee Philips was brought in to run Radio Swan, in preparation for the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba. Many other agents who had worked with the Guatemala operation also were also brought in to help out. The Bays of Pigs, though, was as big a failure, as Guatemala was a success.

There are numerous theories as to why the Bay of Pigs was a disaster. Perhaps part of the reason was one of the exiled Latin American communists living in Guatemala in 1954, a young Argentine doctor named Che Guevara. He watched what happened, learned, and when the end came, took off for Mexico. There he met and became friends with Fidel Castro. A few later Castro was the leader of Cuba, and Guevara his second in command. When Radio Swan came on the air, Guevara knew what was happening. He had been through it all before.

Bibliography available upon request.



TGN Gets Bombed

When CIA planes went on bombing runs in Guatemala, their targets were usually military bases. But sometimes a radio station can be worth an army, so the CIA decided they had to put the government station, Radio Nacional, off the air. Bombs loaded and machine guns ready, a plane took off to do the job. But what happened next might have come out of a Laurel and Hardy movie. Because it wasn't TGW that was bombed and strafed, but a peaceful American missionary station, TGN.

According to a tale told by the pilot and copilot, they lost their bearings, but thought they bombed the right station. TGN chief engineer, Wayne Berger, heard another story. TGW's equipment and transmitters were located right next to a military base. When the plane got there, the pilots saw that the base's anti-aircraft guns were armed and waiting. They decided that bombing TGW wasn't such a good idea after all. So they turned around and bombed and strafed the next station they came to, which just happened to be TGN. After arriving back in Nicaragua, the airmen made up the story about getting lost.

Evidence of the attack was found years later. Wayne Berger began working at TGN the mid-sixties. One day, while doing routine maintenance work, he noticed a hidden bullet hole on one side of a transformer, without a corresponding hole on the opposite side to show where it had come out. Wayne decided to investigate, so he took the transformer apart. Inside was a fifty-caliber machine gun bullet. Upon entering the transformer it apparently had ricocheted around inside without damaging a single wire, so that the transformer continued functioning for many years. As for the bullet, Wayne keeps it on his desk, and tells its story when he gets the chance.



This month's cover...

At Table Head, Glace Bay, Canada, in 1902, Guglielmo Marconi initiated the age of telecommunication. On this headland stood four giant wooden towers supporting a massive web of copper wire. A transmitter connected to this aerial was housed in a building near the present exhibit center. A steam-driven alternator powered the apparatus.

On December 15th the aerial beamed out a sequence of radio waves. A fraction of a second later the signals reached a sister station near Poldhu, on the southwest coast of England. The first official wireless message had been successfully transmitted across the Atlantic.

This national historic site honors Marconi's role in the development of today's network of global communications.

Listener's Library

T. J. "Skip" Arey WB2GHA
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Waterford Works, NJ 08089
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Internet: TJAREY@AO.L.COM

Well here we are again. Summer is almost over and it's time to get things rolling for another DX season. Rather than dropping any books on your lap this month, I'd like to point you to some popular catalogs that you may want to peruse. You may need some new goodies for your listening post. And of course it is never too early to start that holiday gift list. Just by virtue of being in the hobby for more than about five minutes, you are probably already on a few of these companies' mailing lists. But just in case you've been missed by a few, let me bring you up to speed on my favorites in alphabetical order.

ALL ELECTRONICS CORP.
P.O. Box 567
Van Nuys, CA 91408-0567
1(800) 826 5432
FAX (818) 781-2653

Every radio hobbyist should be getting at least one surplus catalog in their mailbox. These folks have all sorts of stuff that you will want to buy, even if you don't have a use for it. Yet!!!

AMATEUR ELECTRONIC SUPPLY, INC
5710 W. Good Hope Road
Milwaukee, WI 53223
1(800) 558-0411
FAX 414-358-3337

This is a large amateur radio organization with shops in Wisconsin, Ohio, Florida and Nevada. Their catalog is quite comprehensive including many items oriented toward the shortwave hobbyist. They also are an excellent source for used receivers.

ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT BANK
323 Mill Street, N.E.
Vienna, VA 22180
1(800) 368-3270
FAX (703) 938-6911

EEB has been around for a while now with a complete line of shortwave and scanning supplies including some of their own goodies. They sell the complete AOR line including computer interfacing.

GILFER SHORTWAVE
52 Park Avenue
Park Ridge, NJ 07656
1(800)-GILFER-1
in N.J. (201) 391-7887
Fax (201) 391-7433

Since Paul Lannuier picked up the reigns, Gilfer has continued its traditional service with the addition of some new products. Among these are our own Tom Sundstrom's TRS Consultants Software.

GROVE ENTERPRISES, INC.
P.O. Box 98
300 S. Highway 64 West
Brasstown, NC 28902-0098
1(800) 438-8155
Fax (704)-837-2216

Bob and Judy Grove continue to offer a great shortwave and scanning oriented catalog including many Grove products. If you are a dedicated DC to Daylight DXer you need to be on their mailing list.

**HEATHKIT
HEATH COMPANY**
BENTON HARBOR, MI 49022
1(800) 253-0570

Yes believe it or not they are still around. They just ain't the company we once knew and loved. Heath has decided to make its future with educational and training systems. Still they sell their "Worlds Most Accurate Clock" and their "Advanced Weather Computer". It's a hard reach for nostalgia but worth a look just to see how much the world has changed.

JDR MICRODEVICES
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Sales (800) 538-5000
Tech support (800) 538-5002

Most folks have seen JDR's Computer catalog. They also have an electronic component catalog chock full of goodies. What sets these folks apart is their Technical Service depart-

ment. You can call them up and brainstorm an idea, they will help you pick the appropriate components. They also stock a small line of kits that are of interest to the radio hobbyist. The have no minimum order restrictions.

MCM ELECTRONICS
650 Congress Park Drive
Centerville, Ohio 45459-4072
(800) 543-4330

MCM has a full component line, they stock everything you need to keep all your consumer electronics up and running. They have an incomparable line of tools. They do have a \$20.00 minimum order policy.

MFJ ENTERPRISES, INC.
P.O. Box 494
Mississippi State, MS 39762
1 (800) 647-1800

MFJ has a long history of reasonably priced radio hobbyist accessories. While their equipment leans toward the amateur radio operator, they do have several accessories that will serve the shortwave monitor as well.

MOUSER ELECTRONICS
2401 Hwy 287 N.
Mansfield, TX 76063-4827
(800) 346-6873

The Mouser book is just page after page of components. I have yet to run across a project that Mouser couldn't support. If it's not in their catalog, call them, they can probably find it. They have no minimum order restrictions.

NATIONAL RADIO CLUB PRODUCT CATALOG
NRC Publications Center
P.O. Box 164
Mannsville, NY 13662-0164

Our fellow ANARC club has an extensive list of reprints of technical articles from their DX NEWS bulletin. While they are obviously weighted toward the medium wave monitor, many of these articles are of interest to all radio hobbyists including shortwave folks. Please send 1 unit of first class postage with your request for this catalog.

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Irvine, CA 92713
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Every radio hobbyist needs a source for coaxial cable and the multitude of connectors that we need to make the coax happy with our antennas and receivers. Their catalog is exhaustive on this subject. They cover all RF cable and connector needs up through the microwave region.

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The folks at Polyphaser have taken on a single task. Helping folks keep the effects of lightning away from their radio equipment. Their catalog not only includes commercial quality solutions to lightning protection, they also include educational information and ideas for folks to make the best decisions about EMP protection for their situation. They also publish a newsletter for radio hobbyists called Striking News.

TEXAS TOWERS
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Plano, Texas 75074
1(800) 272-3467

While Texas Towers' catalog is amateur radio oriented, I bring them into the mix because of their strong antenna orientation. In their catalog you will find the supplies to develop the most sophisticated antenna system that your bank account will allow.

UNIVERSAL RADIO, INC.
6830 Americana Parkway
Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068
1(800) 431-3939

Last but not least, Fred Osterman's organization always has a catalog by which others are judged. He carries a comprehensive line of shortwave, amateur and scanning goodies including Universal's own line of radio data demodulators. If you are looking to leave a catalog around for your spouse to find before the holidays, this one probably has the item you are looking for no matter what aspect of the hobby you enjoy.

Special Feature

First Rate

Till now, I thought I had heard all the stories there were when it came to interfacing my radio with a PC or Personal Computer. There seemed little advantage in operating my R8, or any other radio for that matter, through a computer interface. When it came to radio, it seemed that having a computer for an assistant seemed more a liability than an asset. I was swayed by the positive aspects of computer control to at least give it a try.

Generally, computer interfaces programs allow a PC type computer to control or assist suitably equipped receivers. Some of the popular receivers which have a version of **First Rate** available are: Drake R8, JRC NRD-525/535 and soon, the Lowe HF-150 and HF-250. While the functions and appearance are essentially the same, this article will focus on software which controls the popular Drake R8.

My own listening interests revolve around DX'ing with little causal listening. The successful DX'ers with whom I am familiar must manage large amounts of information in order to enjoy effective listening sessions. Some of my techniques include the use of a basic need list which is constantly updated as seasons change and targets appear and disappear. Keeping this information current and at hand by manual means is difficult and cumbersome at best; just the sort of drudgery a computer ideally suited for. But which computer program? Most, while excellent, are designed for the program listener and not the DX'er.

Enter **First Rate** for Windows, the best of the best.

This software product is, quite simply, the best I have operated using the Drake R8 receiver be it for Dx'ing, program, BCB or utility listening. The software is simple and uncomplicated, yet is by far the most powerful and intuitive of those I tried. **First Rate**, like all receiver computer control interfaces, requires that the controlled receiver be connected to the serial port of a computer. In my case, this involved obtaining a serial cable configured with a DB25 connector attached to one end and wiring a male DB9 plug at the other according to the pin out chart on page 22 of the R8 manual. While the necessary component parts were readily available at a local Radio Shack, **do not use cables with pre-made plugs at both ends and rely on gender changers to allow the cable to plug into the back of the R8.** Communications errors between the radio and computer will result as the **plug pin-out on the back of the R8 is a non-standard configuration.** If building the cable is not convenient, a ready made cable can be purchased for \$15 separately from Spectrum Systems.

First Rate for Windows was very easy to install and get up and running. Simply insert the disk into the appropriate drive and run the install program from within Windows. A successful install results in a **First Rate** program group containing 3 Icons which represent the program and 2 included station databases, World and BCB. Immediately after installation, simply follow a few simple configuration steps in the documentation to set up and finish installing the software.

First Rate is designed to operate all of the digital tuning controls of the R8 receiver

including Ant, RF, AGC, Bandwidth, Mode and Noise Blanker. These are controlled from the main screen with simple yet powerful "drag down" dialogue boxes. As an example, the bandwidth selection can be controlled by clicking on the appropriate dialogue box then "dragging down" the proper bandwidth selection. Releasing the mouse button transfers the desired selection to the radio thus avoiding the R8's cumbersome "carousel" control. With **First Rate**, the user can make an on-screen selection from most receiver functions and control them directly. No more ring-around-the-rosy carousels! The Sync, Notch and Relay are controlled by simple ON/OFF selections; clicking on the appropriate box causes the function to turn on or off. The program is even "smart enough" to cause the unneeded Sync button to disappear when any of the sideband modes are selected. The software will not control

the analog controls: volume, tone, RF gain, PBT, squelch and notch.

Regardless whether the users interests are toward DX'ing or Program Listening, the most attractive feature of **First Rate** is its unique ability to use multiple databases. *Figure one* shows my own **First Rate** open to a few evening DX targets. The program is able to sort the entries by station name or frequency and can be set to display only those which match various user configurable parameters. Those parameters are displayed in the 10 boxes above the actual individual station listings and are individually configured. In the case of the example in *figure 1*, those stations which are current by time, month and day are displayed. The menus and data parameters are flexible enough to configure records to be displayed in all manner of order and utility.

Mode Selector Current (System) Time Radio Control Buttons

File Edit Step Sort Memory Help

Mode: Manual Notch Relay Step

VFD: B Memory 1 OFF OFF 6.0 AM OFF

DB: Refresh 37 of 240 Ant RF AGC BW Mode NB

Time	Freq	Mark	Station	Month	Days	Lang	Country	Info	Dte	Src
Current	All	All	All	Current	Current	All	All	All	All	All
0100 0400	2.38993		R Huayacocotla	01 12	SMTWVHFA	SS	Mexico	7/95		H
0330 0430	3.28990		NBC	01 12	SMTWVHFA	EE	Namibia	HRD124		Y
0300 0430	3.30600		R Two	01 12	SMTWVHFA		Zimbabwe	HRD295		
0253 0400	3.38000		MBC	01 12	SMTWVHFA		Malawi	TL295		Y
0257 0430	3.39600		R Three	01 12	SMTWVHFA	EE	Zimbabwe	HRD295		
0000 0500	3.89800		The Nuts	01 12	SMTWVHFA		USA			
2300 0500	4.01000		Kyrgyz Radio	01 12	SMTWVHFA		Kyrgyzstan	TL295		Y
0355 0445	4.76500		RTV Congolaise	01 12	SMTWVHFA	FF7	Congo	TL295		Y
0300 0530	4.80000		LNBS	01 12	SMTWVHFA		Lesotho	TL295		Y
0130 0400	4.81000		R 2000	01 12	SMTWVHFA		South Africa	HRD395		
0300 0430	4.82800		Radio Three	01 12	SMTWVHFA		Zimbabwe	HRD195		
0256 0400	4.83000		R. Botswana	01 12	SMTWVHFA		Botswana	NJ295		
0230 0400	4.90962		R. Zambia	01 12	SMTWVHFA		Zambia			
0200 0403	4.94503		R. Ilmsani	01 12	SMTWVHFA	SS	Bolivia			
2315 0433	4.95500		R. Nac. de Columbia	01 12	SMTWVHFA	SS	Columbia			
0257 0400	4.97600		R. Uganda	01 12	SMTWVHFA		Uganda	HRD1194		Y
0327 0430	4.99950		V. o Broad Masses	01 12	SMTWVHFA		Eritrea	HRD295		Y
0300 0400	5.01980		Ecos del Atrac	01 12	SMTWVHFA	SS	Columbia			
0327 0400	5.05005		R. Tanzania (D.E.S.)	01 12	SMTWVHFA	EE	Tanzania	HRD295		Y
0330 1000	5.05500		RFD	01 12	SMTWVHFA		French Guiana	TL295		Y
0330 0500	5.06600		R. Candip	01 12	S	A	Zaire (Bel. Cong)	TL295		Y
2330 0400	5.97500		8BC	01 12	SMTWVHFA		Anguilla	TL295		Y
0327 0415	6.21000		R. Fina	01 12	SMTWVHFA		Ethiopia	ED		Y

Currently Available Station Record Sections

The user could have a database of Indonesian DX targets sorted by time and then set the parameters to show only those available at the current time. Another, separate database could hold the data for all DX programmes and then display only those airing on the current day, time and language. Completeness and flexibility are the compelling features which set **First Rate** far apart from its competitors.

At the top, left hand area of the screen is the **mode selector**. The mode control selects from the 6 ways the station record data on file control and interface with the radio. In *Figure 1*, the manual mode is displayed. When in the **manual mode**, the user is able to highlight a particular station record with the mouse or arrow keys. Depressing the keyboard return key causes the computer to take control of the radio, tune it to the station, set those receiver parameters which have been programmed by the user, then release control to the radio. In DX situations, this feature is very handy when checking a list of stations which are weak or unstable in frequency. The computer will tune the radio but will release control to enable the DX'er to sweep the BFO across the frequency in order to detect or center a weak carrier.

In the **database mode**, the user simply highlights the station record as above, depresses the left mouse button and the computer tunes the radio to that station and sets whatever operating parameters the user has programmed for that entry. Make a database of your favorite stations and the **database mode** becomes a very handy tool for program listening. The computer retains control of the radio in this mode.

The **VFO mode** and **memory mode** are simple and fairly intuitive in their operation. The former simply allows the user to enter the frequency from the keyboard and also make fine tuning adjustments by using the mouse on the buttons on the computer screen. In **memory mode**, the user is able to read, load and control the contents of the R8's memories.

By selecting **quick lookup mode**, the computer reads the frequency to which the receiver is tuned and compares the information to the database in use. If a station is in the database to which the receiver is tuned, the station record is then displayed. The intuitive creators of **First Rate** even set up a preference field which sets the frequency tolerance for this mode. Plug in your Indonesian database and end those 5AM searches through printed references to answer the "who is that on 3.231...Bukki' who?"

Program listeners will find real utility in the **pushbutton mode**. Selecting this function causes all the station data to be shown as pushbuttons displaying the station name on them. Multiple entries for a single station are grouped behind a single button. As an example, depressing your "BBC" button causes the computer to step through all the current BBC frequencies in your database.

I have only scratched the surface of the capabilities of **First Rate for Windows**. A full explanation of what this well designed, well written and capable software product is beyond the scope of these few pages. **First Rate for Windows** does not play the national anthem of a displayed station nor does it graphically show the transmitter site. What it *does do* is to organize the ever changing information arrayed before todays active Short Wave Listener and make it immediately useful in the most effective manner I have seen from the software products I have examined so far.

You can get a **free** demo version of **First Rate** for either Windows or Macintosh and for either the Drake R8 or the JRC NRD-535 from the **Spectrum Systems** home page at this URL: <http://www.infi.net/~dharvey/firstrate.htm> or by anonymous FTP from <ftp://ftp.infi.net/pub/customer/richmond/dharvey/firstrate/>. You can reach the program's author, Doug Harvey, at dharvey@richmond.infi.net, or his partner, Mark Chalkley, on CompuServe at 71540,1533.

The Japan Radio NRD-535D Lowe Edition

JRC's Receiver Gains A British Accent

by: Guy Atkins

Golden fields of dune grass shimmering in a gentle sea breeze...miles of deserted beach...a reluctant sun slowly melting into the Pacific Ocean. The end of a perfect vacation day? No, the beginning of a night of tropical band and trans-Pacific medium wave DXing!

The occasion for my trip to the Washington coast (Midway Beach, about 25 miles southwest of Aberdeen, WA) was the opportunity to compare a highly modified version of Japan Radio Company's NRD-535D against two other top-performing communications receivers. This coastal DXpedition setting is removed from sources of urban QRM and interference and has proven to be an excellent location for DXing Asia and the Pacific on the tropical bands and on medium wave.

The NRD-535D Lowe Edition's competition: the classic Drake R-7 receiver fitted with voice band width filters of 1.8, 2.4, 4.0, and 6.0 kHz and the NB7A noise blanker; and Lowe Electronics' own creation for DXing performance, the HF-225E Europa. Each receiver represents a different approach and philosophy of design and each is recognized as a serious piece of DXing machinery.

The JRC NRD-535D With The "Lowe" Treatment

For reasons pointed out by John Bryant in Fine Tuning's Proceedings 1994-95 ("Comparing the Drake R-8 And The JRC NRD-535D"), the NRD-535D has had few sales among senior SWBC and medium wave DXers. A series of developmental and marketing missteps by JRC, combined with some very real operational glitches (discussed later) kept this elegant receiver off the tabletops of many DXers.

Enter Lowe Electronics of Matlock, England. They have had much success with their own HF-150, HF-225, and HF-225E Europa receivers, and their expertise led them to develop a substantial modifications package for the NRD-535D. This upgrade is designed for the discerning listener and DXer. It has been available for some time to the UK and European market, but is virtually unknown among North American DXers.

Based in Virginia Beach, VA, Lowe Technical Services USA is a new branch of Lowe Electronics now making the upgrade package available to NRD-535D owners in North America. Universal Radio in Reynoldsburg, OH will be the exclusive provider of the modifications to new NRD-535D receivers (\$299 installed, at time of purchase only), while Lowe Technical Services USA will modify used NRD-535Ds on an after market basis (\$349 installed). Modifications for other models of receivers may be offered in the future, but for now Lowe Technical Services USA makes available the NRD-535D Lowe Edition upgrade only.

Lowe sought to improve the following aspects of the receiver: audio quality and audio output power; synchronous detection "lock" and recovered audio; and I.F. filtering.

The modifications include:

- new high quality I.F. crystal filter for SSB in the INTER position (nominal 2.4 kHz), 1.8:1 shape factor
- new high quality I.F. crystal filter for AM in the AUX position (nominal 5.7 kHz), 1.5:1 shape factor
- carefully tailored audio response to flatten the audio passband and lower distortion
- higher power (3W at 5% distortion) audio power amplifier

- detailed modifications to the "ECSS" (synchronous detection) circuit to reduce tendency to unlock during deep fades; audio recovery in "ECSS" also improved

The Set Up

At the DXpedition site each receiver was connected to its own 500 ft. Beverage antenna through identical matching transformers and equal length RG-8X coaxial cable. The antennas were parallel, 20 feet apart, and oriented due west (270 degrees, a bearing that favors Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and the South Pacific from this location). The antennas were left unterminated, as I was hopeful that conditions would also favor African DX from the east/northeast direction (no Africans were heard on this particular evening, however).

The three receivers were compared for eight hours while DXing at Midway Beach. An additional four hours of comparison took place at home the next evening, using a 350 ft. terminated, impedance-matched mini-Beverage antenna and a Carolina Beam Antenna (manufactured by The Radio Works, Inc.).

Each receiver's headphone output was connected to a 3-way switchbox for instant comparisons with the same headphones. I had available two communications headphones (JRCST-3 and Roanwell aviation headsets) and also a pair of Radio Shack PRO-25 stereo headphones. I rotated headphones every 30 minutes of DXing.

In practice, each receiver was adjusted for the best possible reception of a signal, taking advantage of all controls available. Volume levels were equalized, and then careful "A-B" comparisons were made to determine which radio offered the best intelligibility for a particular DXing situation.

Unfortunately, my usually trouble free Drake R-7 receiver began to malfunction one hour into the DXpedition. There are some risks using earlier generation equipment! Since it was already 0500 UTC and tropical band DX was fading up, I proceeded with careful comparisons between the NRD-535D

and the Europa only. It wasn't until later at home I discovered the R-7 was still operating properly on 90 meters and below. The four hours of home-based DXing involved the NRD-535D and the R-7 on frequencies both could receive.

First Impressions

I was immediately struck by the clear, powerful audio the modified NRD-535D provides. Hook up a good full-range loudspeaker and stand back! It sounds nothing like stock NRD-525 or NRD-535D receivers I have heard in the past. The improved audio makes program listening more enjoyable, and helps intelligibility of weak, QRM'd DX signals.

It was also quickly apparent that the NRD-535D Lowe Edition has ample usable sensitivity for tropical band DXing, equal to the other receivers in this regard. There may be some measurable differences, but in actual use I found all receivers the same. The Europa distinguished itself on medium wave with stronger hets and more recovered audio for split-frequency DX than the NRD-535D and the R-7. Sensitivity is not the only criteria, of course; other factors that influence intelligibility are discussed later.

The generally excellent ergonomics of the NRD-535D are widely known. I have only two minor complaints about the receiver in this regard: the main tuning knob spins much too easily, making precise tuning a bit difficult (a felt washer on the tuning shaft behind the knob is recommended to add some friction); the numeric keypad push buttons would be easier to operate if the keypad could located flat on a table like a calculator. (The HF-225E Europa's remote keypad lies horizontal and is a pleasure to use.) On the plus side for the NRD-535D, the operation of the radio is intuitive and it is surprisingly easy to operate such a sophisticated receiver.

Tropical Band And Medium Wave Results

In 12 hours of medium wave and tropical band DXing I made approximately 80 head-to-head comparisons between the NRD-535D

Low Edition and the R-7 or the Europa. Much of the time the differences were extremely minor. At the DXpedition site—with the directional antennas and zero local noise—I was repeatedly impressed with all three receivers' ability to make the most of low-level signals. Make no mistake: each one is a serious DXing receiver.

Very little time was spent listening to major broadcasters with the NRD-535D. At the \$2000 price point, one does not buy a radio for listening to the BBC! I sought out weak, interference-plagued tropical band DX as well as any trans-Pacific MW stations audible

as a het or heard with audio. As the hours went by, a picture of the modified NRD-535D's strong points, weak points, and quirks began to emerge.

The following tables are a sampling of the receiver comparisons made. I considered each receiver's performance in four important categories: sensitivity (perceived signal-to-noise ratio), adjacent channel QRM rejection (filters, PBT, notch, etc.), fidelity (how pleasing is the reproduction), and overall intelligibility. It was my strong impression that the "bottom line" category of intelligibility was the result of superior

NRD-535D Low Edition vs. HF-225E Europa: Tropical Bands
ADJ. CHANNEL

STATION/FREQ/	SENSITIVITY	REJECTION	FIDELITY	INTELL.
R. Nigeria/4770	BOTH	NRD-535D	BOTH	NRD-535D
GBC Ghana/3366	NRD-535D	BOTH	NRD-535D	NRD-535D
SIBC Solomons/5020	BOTH	BOTH	HF-225E	HF-225E
Unid. Latin/4775	BOTH	BOTH	BOTH	BOTH
RRI Dili/3304.7	BOTH	BOTH	HF-225E	HF-225E
RRI Pontianak/3976	BOTH	BOTH	HF-225E	HF-225E
RSPDT2 M.T./3578.3	BOTH	BOTH	HF-225E	BOTH
PBS Pyongyang/3320	BOTH	BOTH	NRD-535D	NRD-535D
RRI Ternate/3345	BOTH	BOTH	HF-225E	HF-225E
Haixia PBS/4900	BOTH	BOTH	HF-225E	HF-225E

NOTES: HF-225E significantly better on RRI Dili/3407.7 and on Haixia PBS/4900

NRD-535D Low Edition vs. Drake R-7: Tropical Bands
ADJ. CHANNEL

STATION/FREQ/	SENSITIVITY	REJECTION	FIDELITY	INTELL.
R. West Sepik/3205	BOTH	BOTH	NRD-535D	NRD-535D
RRI Manado/3214.8	BOTH	BOTH	NRD-535D	NRD-535D
Pyongyang/3250	BOTH	BOTH	NRD-535D	R-7
Aust. VL8A/2310	BOTH	BOTH	NRD-535D	NRD-535D
Aust. VL8T/2325	BOTH	NRD-535D	R-7	
Aust. VL8K/2485	BOTH	BOTH	BOTH	BOTH
RRI Cirebon/2389.9	BOTH	NRD-535D	NRD-535D	NRD-535D
3 Stations/3385	BOTH	R-7	R-7	R-7
RRI Pontianak/3976	BOTH	R-7	R-7	R-7
RRI Dili/3304.7	BOTH	BOTH	NRD-535D	NRD-535D

NOTES: RRI Cirebon/2389.9 was extremely faint at home QTH with local noise; reception aided by NRD-535D's superior noise blanker and audio quality compared to R-7. The three stations on 3385 were R. East New Britain, RRI Kupang, and RTM Miri, all clustered on or around 3385 before 1200 UTC. The R-7 gave significantly better intelligibility due to superior PBT (accentuated critical voice frequencies). Pronounced "hiss" in NRD-535D audio as well as slight extra hiss with BWC and notch controls activated.

**NRD-535D Lowe Edition vs. HF-225E Europa: Mediumwave
ADJ. CHANNEL**

STATION/FREQ/	SENSITIVITY	REJECTION	FIDELITY	INTELL.
2BL Sydney/702	HF-225E	HF-225E	BOTH	HF-225E
3LO Melbourne/774	BOTH	BOTH	BOTH	BOTH
JOBB Osaka/828	BOTH	BOTH	HF-225E	BOTH
4RK Rockhamptn/837	HF-225E	BOTH	HF-225E	HF-225E
2RN Canberra/846	BOTH	BOTH	HF-225E	BOTH
JOKR Tokyo/954	NRD-535D	BOTH	NRD-535D	NRD-535D
4TAB Brisbane/1008	BOTH	HF-225E	HF-225E	HF-225E
2ZB Wellington/1035	HF-225E	HF-225E	HF-225E	HF-225E
Unid. hetrodyne/1062	HF-225E	HF-225E	n/a	n/a
Unid. station/1116	HF-225E	BOTH	HF-225E	HF-225E

NOTES: on 4RK Rockhampton/837 there was also a faint, unidentified co-channel station. It was more audible on the HF-225E. 2RN Canberra/846 was noted parallel the 120 meterband ABC stations. There was another co-channel station weak in the background on 846, slightly better on the HF-225E. On 2ZB Wellington/1035, the HF-225E exhibited a larger than usual margin of intelligibility over the NRD-535D. On unid. hetrodyne/1062 and other MW stations heard during the DXpedition, there were sometimes weak "QRM hets" on the NRD-535D caused by activation of the BWC.. a result of internal mixing products? Not a good omen for NRD-535D MW DXers. The unidentified station on 1116 provided weak audio on the HF-225E but only a het with the NRD-535D.

adjacent channel rejection in some cases; in other situations it was clearly due to fidelity. (The inclusion of a fidelity category reflects my strong opinion that DXers have ignored this aspect of receiver "DXability" too long. I believe that clear, low-distortion audio truly aids identification of weak DX, particularly with soft-spoken announcers and the typical "muffled", under modulated Indonesian regional/local stations.)

Of course, the observations detailed below are strictly subjective. I attempted to be as fair as possible by utilizing the full range of each receiver's controls and features to squeeze out the last drop of performance. The best intelligibility for a particular receiver often represented a very different configuration from its competitors. For instance, due to the R-7's superior PBT control I frequently had that receiver in its 4.0 kHz filter position, LSB or USB. The NRD-535D was often at its best with the 2.4 kHz (new Lowe) filter, slight variable Band Width Control (BWC) narrowing, and the PBT at its maximum effective position.

The tables indicate which receiver I feel gave the best performance in each category for a particular station. Often the difference was very slight; once in a while it was

dramatic. The word "BOTH" in a category, designates a tie in performance or response.

NRD-535D Lowe Edition Observations

SELECTIVITY: The new 5.7 kHz filter in the AUX position gives very nice, listenable audio and its very good shape factor is noticeable. It is unusable for almost all DXing, though, and should be considered a selectivity position for major broadcaster SWLing and local MW powerhouses. The audio quality in the stock WIDE setting (AM mode) is muffled and muddy by comparison. However, it improves with ECSS/LSB/USB usage and also can be used along with the variable BWC. The stock NARROW filter is 1.0 kHz wide and is of no value to the DXer of SWBC or MW stations. My favorite filter position on the NRD-535D Lowe Edition is the new INTER setting of 2.4 kHz width. It sounds great, gives reasonable rejection of off-channel stations, and works with the variable BWC.

AGC: The stock AGC characteristics of the receiver were apparently unchanged by the Lowe modifications. In AM mode the AGC overshoots noticeably with audio peaks and static bursts (particularly fast AGC). In

the LSB/USB modes the AGC settings are much more usable. A simple modification exists to change the NRD-535D's AGC; experimentation here is advised because AGC action affects intelligibility of recovered audio.

SYNCHRONOUS DETECTION: The misnamed "ECSS" control on the NRD-535D as modified by Lowe works very well. I found no instances of the receiver losing "lock" for any reason (other than my bumping the tuning knob!). The selectable sideband ability is nice, and avoids the need for true ECSS (LSB/USB) tuning in many situations. Still, this is a feature of primary use to SWLs. The real DXer will manually tune for zero-beat in USB or LSB, while maintaining full use of the PBT and variable BWC functions.

AUDIO QUALITY: I did not have a stock receiver to judge against, but the NRD-535D as modified by Lowe Technical Services USA sounds surprisingly good. The audio reproduction is not as crystal clear as the HF-225E Europa, but still very good and useful (depending on filter selected) to help ID weak stations. The audio is only "fair" in the WIDE filter setting, and good to very good in INTER and AUX (the new crystal filters provided by Lowe).

MISCELLANEOUS: Over the 12 hours of A-B comparisons with the NRD-535D Lowe Edition I discovered a number of quirks and warts in its performance. These include, in no special order:

1) Shape factor of the WIDE and INTER filters degrade when the variable BWC is activated.

2) In many DXing situations intelligibility suffered due to the high frequency "hiss" still present in the modified radio. Using the communications headphones helped, but it was still audible (and served to muffle the already weak audio of faint stations). The Europa's cleaner audio often gave it the edge, even though the NRD-535D has more QRM-fighting controls.

3) Activation of the PBT, notch, or variable BWC controls results in slightly higher noise level.

4) The Lowe modifications do nothing to make the PBT and notch controls functional in synchronous AM mode ("ECSS").

5) The PBT and variable BWC are only partially useful. I was left with the feeling that response of these features should be "tighter" and more effective, especially the PBT. The highly useful PBT of the Drake R-7 is an essential control that all receiver manufacturers should endeavor to copy. Its PBT has a full ± 3 kHz range, while the NRD-535D manages just ± 1 kHz.

6) Both the R-7 and HF-225E Europa receivers have more useful S-meters, and not just because they are of the analog variety. The NRD-535D does not begin to show an S-meter indication until the other receivers register approximately S-3 level. This was particularly noticeable with the weak trans-Pacific MW stations.

7) For strictly medium wave DXing (especially with longwires or Beverage antennas) the NRD-535D is a very good, but not excellent choice. The HF-225E Europa outperforms it by a small but noticeable margin. Serious MW DXers have become fond of the Drake R-8, and the new R-8A with its 440 channel memory will strengthen Drake's position among MW aficionados.

Conclusions

The term "recovered audio" is a term I define as synonymous with intelligibility. It is the product of sensitivity, adjacent channel rejection, and fidelity. Recovered audio is also affected in various degrees by other receiver parameters like AGC, dynamic range, image rejection, etc. The bottom line is "how well can I understand what is being said?". This is the essence of a DXing receiver.

The Drake R-7 performs superbly in many if not most DXing situations in spite of its lackluster fidelity. Its wonderful PBT control serves to boost the critical voice frequencies by positioning the desired signal at just the right spot on the I.F. slope. This receiver also boasts ultimate rejection figures in excess of 100 dB as a result of good filters, good shielding, and good circuit layout. I tend to think of the Drake R-7 as a R390A with PBT,

but without the benefit of good hollowstate audio.

I've never encountered a receiver that does so well with so few controls as the Lowe HF-225E Europa. In direct competition with the NRD-535D Lowe Edition, Lowe's own Europa rarely took a distant back seat. Its strengths are good selectivity and excellent audio reproduction. On signals with heavy QRM where the HF-225E bettered the NRD-535D, it was on the strength of its clear, recovered audio. Audio is good in AM mode, too, allowing off-frequency tuning to function as a sort of poorman's PBT. If it wasn't for these abilities the HF-225E Europa would be just another Kenwood R-600. If Lowe Electronics ever introduces a receiver with the Europa's fidelity as well as PBT and notch... watch out!

The NRD-535D, as modified by Lowe, is clearly a step up in performance for this Japan Radio Company receiver. The combination of very good audio, better filtering in the INTER and AUX positions, and the wide array of controls and features in this radio make it now worthy of serious consideration for SWBC DXers. Medium wave DXers who use loop antennas should

still be cautious with the NRD-535D due to RFI from the fluorescent display. The well-heeled shortwave listener should give the receiver consideration also, although for the same amount of money he could purchase two HF-225E Europas (or Drake R-8s) and listen in stereo. In the \$1000 and above price category there are no mediocre receivers. There are incremental differences that may be important to individual DXers depending on their interests and DXing styles. The NRD-535D Lowe Edition gives me the impression it is only a few improvements away from being an absolutely superb choice for a \$2000 DXing receiver. If the WIDE and NARROW filters were replaced with more useful ones, if the remaining audio "hiss" was removed, and if the PBT control was tighter and more useful... then the NRD-535D would stand alone as the best choice between the value-leader R-8A and the excellent-but-pricey Watkins-Johnson HF-1000. 

Lowe Technical Services USA

829 Lynnhaven Parkway
Virginia Beach, VA 23452
Voice: (804) 340-0109
FAX: (804) 340-6809
<http://www.exis.net/lowe/zts1.htm>

DX Test Announcement

Chuck Rippel, Cornland, VA

Through some quiet negotiation, I have arranged for Radio Caroline Dublin to transmit their programming at a time where reception in North America is possible. They have also agreed to honor QSL requests for accurate reports.

Here are the details:

Transmission date: September 24, 1995

Time: 0000 - 2000 UTC

Frequency: 6.260

Power: 40 Watts

Reports containing 10-15 minutes of program details and a regular size, self-addressed envelope along with 2 IRC's should be sent to:

Radio Caroline

14, Lower O'Connell Street

Dublin 1

Republic of Ireland

Currently, there is no regular Shortwave Broadcast active from Ireland. For those seeking NASWA awards, this station may count toward the NASWA Country of _Northern Ireland_ pending official notification from the NASWA Country List Committee.

Lastly, I'd like to thank Mr. Bobby Gibbson and the Staff at Radio Caroline Dublin for their efforts and cooperation in making this DX event possible. What a great way to kick off the 1995-1996 DX season!

This may be freely reproduced and circulated. Please do not alter, change or add to the text however.

-73-

Chuck Rippel

Curing The Ten Most Unpopular Forms Of Interference Part 2

This month we will continue our exploration of interference types reported to me by members over the past years and the techniques ham radio operators have found to minimize these interference effects.

Problem 4: I hear a buzzy noise every 16 KHz or so. The signal is strongest at the lowest frequencies. Sometimes the noise changes but it seems to always be there to some degree.

Answer to Problem 4: What you are hearing are harmonics of the horizontal sweep circuits in a nearby TV. The horizontal oscillator runs at $15,734.264 \pm 044$ Hz on off-the-air NTSC color transmissions. This frequency is precisely $2/455$ times the chrominance subcarrier frequency of 3.579545 MHz ± 10 Hz. The NTSC system is used in almost all countries of the western hemisphere and Japan. Other areas use PAL and SECAM systems which have different horizontal sweep frequencies.

If the signal is being generated at a local TV station, the frequency should be accurate to the accuracy of their frequency standard which is typically better than one part in 10 billion. Signals delivered by satellite may have some frequency error due to Doppler shift induced by the slight relative motion of the satellite with respect to the ground stations. As the video changes, the amplitude of the sidebands also varies.

This problem was treated in detail in an earlier edition of this column. I suggest you review that issue.

Some TVs are worse than others. The bottom line is to isolate the power and antenna lines using ferrite filters. Also keep your antenna as far away as possible from the TV and be sure to use shielded coaxial lead-in to your receiver. If possible use a separate power circuit for your radio than the one your TV is plugged into. This way the house wiring will be isolated at least to your circuit breaker panel.

Problem 5: I hear a noise like that described in problem 4 but the spacing between the signals is not 15 KHz. The spacing is greater.

Answer to Problem 5: Computer monitors use more scanning lines than a TV set so their horizontal sweep circuits run at a higher frequency. The higher frequency causes the harmonics to be spaced at wider intervals. You may be hearing your monitor or that of a neighbor.

I also have a VCR that puts out harmonics at 60 kHz intervals. I haven't quite figured out if this noise is coming from the fluorescent display or from the bias oscillator used on the audio and control tracks.

Try the techniques described in problem 4. The computer may also be radiating stray signals from the cables interconnecting the monitor to the computer and the wires to the keyboard and mouse. Be sure your computer is FCC certified to meet Part 15 limits. Some PC's sold at computer fairs and flea markets have been imported from the Far East illegally. The FCC office in Virginia Beach has confiscated many such devices. Be sure your

computer has a sticker indicating it met the FCC's requirements.

Problem 6: I hear a broad band noise that sounds like arcing around sunset. It stays on for about a minute and then goes off. Recently I have begun hearing the noise all night.

Answer to Problem 6: This sounds to me like a sodium vapor street light. The startup process involves an arc that is extinguished when the lamp ignites. Once the lamp is lit there will be no further noise until the next evening. Live with it. There isn't much that can be done.

Once I began to hear this noise long after sunset. It would come on for a minute or so and then go off. A few minutes later the cycle would repeat. I was able to correlate the noise with a defective street lamp bulb that would try to start, fail, go off for a while and then repeat the cycle.

If you experience this problem, walk around your neighborhood at night with a portable radio while looking for street lights that are out or not fully lit. (Warning: The Surgeon General has determined that walking alone after dark can be hazardous to your health in many USA cities. NASWA members following this suggestion should take appropriate precautions.) If you find a bad lamp, check the radio to see if you hear the noise when it tries to start. If so, you have your noise source. Record the identification number from the pole. The next step is to call your local power company or city government and report the pole number of the defective lamp. In a month or three they will get around to replacing the lamp.

Problem 7: I hear a problem that sounds similar to that described in problem 6 but it is heard all the time.

Answer to Problem 7: This sounds like a cycling thermostat. You will find them controlling electric blankets, water bed heaters, and tropical fish tank heaters. Furnace thermostats sometimes arc just after reaching the set temperature but before opening completely. Use your portable radio to isolate the cause. If you are technically competent

you can try placing ferrite beads on the leads to the thermostat. Locate them as close to the thermostat as possible. Soldering a .01 MFD capacitor across the thermostat contacts may also help

There is another possible cause. I once ran into a doorbell transformer that had an intermittent open circuit in the primary. When electric current warmed the transformer, the circuit opened. As it opened, it arced. The arc caused additional heat which eventually opened the winding altogether. Because current no longer flowed, the transformer began to cool. After cooling sufficiently, the primary winding wires again touched and the cycle repeated. The cure was to replace the doorbell transformer. Be careful to kill power to the bell at the circuit breaker panel if you decide to try this at home.

Problem 8: Whenever my microwave oven is in use, it tears up my radio and my off-the-air TV reception on the low channels. I also hear strange harmonics on the HF bands.

Answer to Problem 8: Most modern microwave ovens contain computers whose clock frequencies can cause HF and VHF interference. This interference will be present any time the oven is plugged in. You can test your oven by placing a portable TV or radio near the oven, looking for HF signals or herringbone TV interference on channels 2 thru 6. You know you have a problem if the interference disappears when the oven is unplugged from the power line. Line filtering may help. Get a power strip that has built in filtering. You can then switch the oven completely off when not in use. Alternatively, you can unplug the oven when not in use. Beware your clock may need to be reset each time you apply power depending on the brand of oven.

Severe interference may also result when the oven is being used. I do not recommend trying to modify your oven because high voltages are used on the magnetron. Also, disassembly of the oven can destroy the radiation shielding integrity that keeps your eyeballs from being baked when the oven operates. Microwave ovens only operate a

few minutes a day. My suggestion is to live with the interference if a line filter does not cure your problem.

Problem 9: When my neighbor uses his power drill it makes a racket. The pitch of the noise changes as the speed of the drill changes. Can anything be done?

Answer to Problem 9: You are hearing the noise created by the brushes in the drill that make contact with the armature of a universal motor. I even hear similar noise from my rotary power toothbrush. There is little that can be done with this type of motor. You can try a filtered power strip but my experience indicates it will help little. Older drills with metal cases use a third wire ground connected to the case which affords a degree of shielding as long as the third wire is grounded to the power line. Newer drills use plastic cases and because they are "double insulated" the electric codes permit them to be used without any ground. They essentially have no shielding.

One could offer to shield the power cord from such a drill by covering it with shielded braid such as used on RG-8 coaxial cable. One end of the braid could be connected to the third wire ground to afford a shield and

inhibit the power cord from radiating the noise. I do not recommend this practice. You should never modify anything belonging to a neighbor. Eventually any device can and will fail. You do not want to be blamed.

Problem 10: I have tried everything you suggested and still can't get rid of my interference. Do you have any ideas?

Answer to Problem 10: You can try moving to a quieter location; You can listen on frequencies where the interference isn't; You can discover the joys of DXing from the beach or a quiet mountaintop; You can do your listening in the car as long as it is a Diesel and has a mechanical fuel pump (electric ones make radio noise); Or, you can try stamp collecting for a hobby.

Seriously, if you want more information, the ARRL publishes a great book on the subject. Look for their interference handbook. Although written for hams and concentrating on techniques to minimize interference from amateur radio transmitters, many of the ideas also work for reception. Just remember not to mess with thy neighbor's goods and it's only a hobby.

Until next time, stay tuned.



Net Notes

The address for Pete Costello's Shortwave/Radio Catalog on the World Wide Web has changed slightly, to <http://itre.ncsu.edu/radio/>. Be sure to update any hotlists and links you have to this address; the old one may work for a while, but not too long.

The World Radio Network has started posting daily audio files on the WWW of a number of the broadcasters it relays, ranging from stations fairly easy to hear here like Radio Prague, Radio Netherlands, and Radio Australia, to relative rarities in North America like Polish Radio Warsaw, and even stations not even present on shortwave, like Austria's Blue Danube Radio, or RTE Dublin. The files initially only included the first ten minutes of each broadcast, but shortly before press time expanded to include full broadcasts, up to 55 minutes for the entire broadcast of Radio Netherlands. The files are posted in RealAudio format. This format is extremely tightly compressed, meaning that even users with 14400 bps modems and SLIP or PPP connections can listen to these audio files *in real time*, as they're downloaded. The RealAudio Player software is available free for Windows and Macintosh from <http://www.realaudio.com/>.

The World Radio Network is also making Glenn Hauser's World of Radio available on the net in RealAudio format from its "Sound Store", as of August 25. The Sound Store also includes past editions of "Media Network" and Radio Sweden's "Media Scan" in RealAudio and .au formats.

The World Radio Network home page can be found at <http://www.wrn.org/>. The RealAudio files are kept on the server of the Internet Multicasting Service. Programs from international broadcasters can be found at <http://town.hall.org/Archives/radio/Mirrors/WRN/audio.html>; the Sound Store can be found at <http://town.hall.org/Archives/radio/Mirrors/WRN/sound.html>. Listeners behind firewalls can also find the files by anonymous FTP at <ftp://town.hall.org/radio/Mirrors/WRN/audio/>.

In past years, net.savvy DXers could occasionally be heard joking about using the Internet for remote DXing. Joke no longer. Jeff Chilton has made his Drake R8 available over the WWW. From his page at <http://www.chilton.com/scripts/radio/R8-receiver>, you can enter frequencies, control receiver parameters, and receive files of the audio from the receiver.



Pirate Radio Report

Chris Lobdell
P.O. Box 146
Stonham, MA 02180-0146
CampuServe 757:0.253

Greetings and welcome to another edition of THE PIRATE RADIO REPORT. Thanks for all the support. Keep those loggings and tips coming in. Next month we hope to have another station profile for you.

KDED Dies With Jerry Garcia

The recent death of rock mogul Jerry Garcia has brought about the death of West Coast pirate, KDED, The Voice Of The Grateful Dead. We heard from Ken who operates KDED and he said he's going to call it quits. We have no word that BLACK RIDER RADIO which was affiliated with KDED will continue. Pirates from Western North America are few and far between these days. WEED, a regular from the Southwest hasn't been heard in nearly a year.

Reporting Tips

Reporting reception to a pirate broadcast is no different than reporting to a regular SWBC station. Besides the time, date, frequency and SINPO rating, pirates like to know how you liked their programming. Since most pirates use old equipment, it isn't always in the best of condition. If you hear any problems with signal drift, modulation or audio quality, let the operator know. Don't ask where a pirate is located, because he's not going to tell you anyway! Don't forget to enclose return postage, at least one \$1.00 or three 32 cent mint stamps

NAPRS on QSLing

I received a rather lengthy article from Dick Pistek, the operator of the North American Pirate Relay Service, espousing his views on QSLing. It is too lengthy to run the whole thing this month, so we will split it into two parts:

"Lately, there has been somewhat of a stir regarding certain pirate stations, and what they require for a QSL to be issued. Frankly, I think some of them are crazy. They can do as they

please of course, but here's my view on the subject of QSLing.

In theory, a QSL (confirmation of reception) should be issued to a listener who submits a correct reception report. Sufficient program details, along with the correct time, date and frequency are needed. At the NAPRS, we take this same basic approach, but don't get too carried away. If we think a listener heard the show but might have put down the local date, rather than the utc date no problem, we will still issue a QSL anyway. Why dissappoint a listener on a technicality?

We feel that listeners take time and effort out of their schedule in order to send a reception report, it is the obligation of our station to answer them in the most positive way. Once, we received two reports from Pakistan! They were obviously fabricated and no QSLs were issued". (To be continued next month.)

Pirate Bandscan

The month of August has been fairly active, we heard 6YVOS/The Voice Of Smoke with a tribute to Jerry Garcia on August 10th. A new Grateful Dead station KGDR popped up on the weekend of August 12th. Member Jimi Clar wrote with a bunch of pirates, includes Jolly Roger Radio Ireland, Up Against The Wall Radio, Outlaw Radio, Black Rider Radio and Northern Music Radio. What have you been hearing? Let us know!

Out of room, until next month, keep an ear tuned on 6955, 6969, 7375, 7415 and 7500 for possible activity. Happy pirate hunting! 

Member Survey

Dr. Harold Cones

2 Whits Court

Newport News, VA 23606

Internet: hcones@powhatan cc.cnu.edu

The NASWA Survey

What an enthusiastic response!! Nearly 35% of you responded to the NASWA Survey and provided your club with enough valuable information to keep the executive board meeting for years to come. And fascinating information it was too.

WHOBELONGSTONASWA: Statistically, the average NASWA club member is a 45-55 year old male who started in shortwave between the ages of 13 and 15, and has been in the hobby for 25 years. This statistical person uses 2 receivers (one of them a Drake R8), has not bought a new receiver nor new equipment in the last year and spends 12.8 hours a week with hobby activities. The average NASWAN uses an outside antenna, collects QSLs but does not participate in the Awards Program. As for the number of SWLs vs. DXers: exactly equal.

READER PREFERENCES: Responses ranged widely in the selection of the most favorite and least favorite columns. Many of you inserted editorial disclaimers about your choices, underlining your strong likes or dislikes of a particular column or topic. All of this is helpful information and will be carefully evaluated by the Executive Board and the column editors. And remember, as you read the most and least favorites below, they may not correspond at all to how you individually "voted," but they do represent the mass sentiment.

THE FIVE MOST FAVORITE COLUMNS:

1) Listener's Notebook; 2) English Schedules; 3) International Band Loggings; 4) Tropical Band Loggings; and, 5) Equipment Review.

THE FIVE LEAST FAVORITE COLUMNS:

1) Radio Stamps; 2) CPRV Page; 3) NASWA 25 Years Ago; 4) NASWA Awards, and, 5) Scoreboard.

OTHER IDEAS: A number of you shared ideas for columns—in fact, a frequently voiced request was for "a Pirate Column," which, you will notice, has already been added to the *Journal*. Another idea was for an informal review column that would review travel books, radio related fiction, Anthropology and similar such things that would be of interest to shortwave radio folks.

Most of the Executive Board and column editors met at the Eighth (!) Annual Winter SWL Fest in March to discuss the preliminary results of the survey. This group will continue to work with the data and use it to better the *Journal* as well as NASWA. We appreciate very much your willingness to complete the questionnaire and tell us your likes and dislikes. Rich will most likely report on the survey from time to time in his column.

Again, thanks.

Harold Cones, for the Executive Board. 

What happened????

For some reason, the Listeners Notebook column never arrived for this issue of the *Journal*, but we hope to have everything sorted out by next month. We're sorry for any inconvenience this may cause.

English Schedules

Tom Sundstrom

PO Box 2275

Vincentown, NJ 08088-2275

Fax 609-859-3226

Internet: T.SUNDSTROM@genie.geis.com

Prepared 8/19/95.

Thanks to Arnaldo Coro (RHC), Dave Kenny (BBCM), and Ed Evans (Monitor Radio).

Algeria: BBCM reports R Algeria Intl's English releases are 18-19 and 20-21 on 15160 and 11715.

Costa Rica: The RFPI 8th anniversary call-in show will be aired UT September 17 00-04. And the 30 kw transmitter should be in service on 15050 and 7385, replacing the 3 kw unit, by the time you read this column.

Cuba: On August 17 Arnie Coro called to say hello before leaving for home and we talked about a number of things.

R Rebelde on 5025 is now a rebuilt 20 kw point-to-point transmitter on USB.

Talking about what he and I have been hearing while at the bottom of the solar cycle, we both have been hearing LW broadcasters from Europe during July and August. The usual 153 and 162 kHz outlets have been the easiest to hear.

When I mentioned consistently hearing Ghana on 4915 some 4 hours before local sunset, Coro said he suspects a Cuban engineer working there has resurrected one of the old 250 kw Marconi transmitters at the Pema site. The transmitter is probably feeding a "cloud warmer" antenna popular on the tropical bands: 4 full-size driven dipoles stacked vertically to pump the signal at 90 degrees... straight up!

Whereas other pundits project the solar cycle minimum in 1995, Coro believes we may have passed the bottom of the solar

cycle in April or May. The sunspot number six-month moving average, not yet out, will tell the story. But both of us have noted the essentially flat-line solar flux numbers in the low 70's these past few months, and in April and May the numbers drifted down to 66 and 67 on several days.

Jordan: Per Kenny, R Jordan dropped its 19m outlets in favor of 11970. English is aired 11-12 and 14-16 UT. Unfortunately here WYFR gives the first release a run for its money with severe co-channel interference.

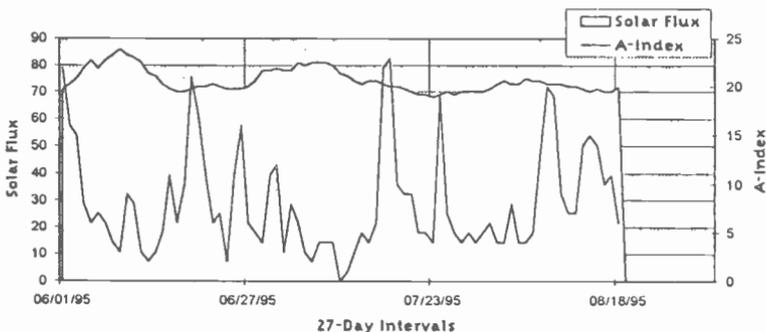
Togo: BBCM reports R Togo has English news at 1005-1010 on 7265 and 1945-2000 on 5047.

USA: From Ed Evans, MRI mid-season frequency changes effective the 5th to the 26th of the month: WSHB-1 18-22 on 13770 (ex-15665) to Eu, 22-24 7510 (ex-13770) to eEu/wAf; WSHB-2 16-18 on 21640 (ex-17510) to Af, 20-22 on 9355 (ex-13770) to Eu/eNAM, 22-24 on 13770 (ex-17555) to SAM. KHBI-1 adds new releases at 08 on 15665 to eEu, 09 on 9430 to eAs. On KHBI-2 9355 (ex-13770) 18-20 to Eu/ME.

WGTG McCaysville, GA, is now testing on 7355 between 13 and 22 UT, from July 29: 50 kw directed at 250 degrees. Regular programming probably won't start until at least the end of October. This is the station listed on page 278 of the 1995 WRT11.

If you haven't heard yet, *World of Radio* is no longer aired on WHRI and KWHK. Prior to cancellation, the shows were being edited for content, against GH's wishes.

SOLAR FLUX & A-INDEX: JUN-AUG '95



<http://www.pics.com/trs/>

QSL Reports

Sam Barto
47 Prospect Place
Bristol, CT 06010



Myanmar Television and Radio Department, Pyyay Road, Yangon, Union of Myanmar

RADIO MYANMAR VERIFICATION CARD

DEAR MR./MRS./MISS/MRS./...

THIS IS TO VERIFY YOUR REPORT DATES: A.A. 95..... ON OUR..... LANGUAGE BROADCAST ON A FREQUENCY OF..... 4225..... MULTIFREQUENCIES FOR TUNING IN.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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MYANMAR LANGUAGE NATIONAL LANGUAGE
 ENGLISH LANGUAGE SET + MYANMAR STANDARD TIME

K O K O H Y W A Z
D I R E C T O R (G R A F I C)
M. T. R. D.

ABU DHABI: UAE Radio 9605 f/d ltr. in 66 ds. v/s Aida Hamza, Director of Foreign Language Services. (Hecht). same in 228 ds. (Humenyk).

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS: Radio Man-ue 3315 f/d nice personal ltr. in 54 ds. for \$1.00. v/s John P. Mandrakamu. (Owsley-CA).

ALASKA: KNLS 7365 f/d "Map" cd. in 2 1/2 mo. for ms. (Papas-SD).

ARGENTINA: LRAL Radio Nacional 15345 f/d ltr., cd. and sked. in 2 mo. for a SP rpt and \$1.00. (Dybka-TW).

ARMENIA: Araks Radio Agency

9480 f/d paper cd. in 98 ds. (Paszkievicz). **Radio Intercontinental** "Stimme der Martyrer" 9480 f/d ltr. in GM in 6 mo. for 3 IRCs. (Schwartz-NC). 11790 via **Yerevan** f/d cd. in 6 mo. w/ sked. (Barto-CT).

ASCENSION ISLAND: BBC 21660 f/d ltr. via Orlando, FL for \$1.00. v/s Nicola Nicholls. (Owsley). **VOA** 7105 f/d "Golden Gate" cd. in 16 ds. (Hecht).

Radio Japan 17815 f/d "Shirakawa Village" cd. in 25 ds. v/s H. Kawamoto. (Hecht).

ASIATIC RUSSIA: Voice of Russia 13640 via **Khabarovsk** f/d "Kremlin" cd. in 43 ds. (Hecht). 15425 via **Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky** f/d "Kremlin" cd. in 70 ds. for 1 IRC. (Hecht).

AUSTRALIA: Radio Australia VLE 9860 via **Shepparton** f/d cd. w/ schedule in 53 ds. v/s Danutia Gordon. (Hecht). 5995 f/d "Station" cd. w/ calendar and sked. in 57 ds. for 1 IRC. (Griffin-IA)

BELARUS: Radio Minsk 7150 f/d cd. in 7 mo. w/ schedule. (Field-MI). f/d cd. in 4 mo. (Paszkievicz).

BELGIUM: Radio Vlaanderen International 9925 f/d cd. w/ schedule in 43 ds. for 1 IRC. (Hecht).

BOLIVIA: CP32 Radio Santa Cruz 6135.3 f/d ltr. w/ pennant in 3 mo. for a SP rpt. v/s Yolanda Marco, Secretaria. (Barto-CT) **Radio Fides** 6155 p/d ltr. in 42 ds. for a SP rpt. (Paszkievicz).

BOTSWANA: VOA 9885 f/d "Atlanta Sunset" cd. in 1 mo. (Barto). 12080 f/d cd. in 6 ds. v/s Dan Ferguson. (Hecht). 7280 f/d "Anapolis" cd. in 1 mo. (Barto). 7415 f/d cd. in 178 ds. (Humenyk-ONT).

BULGARIA: Radio Bulgaria 9700 via **Plovdiv** f/d "Shiroka Luka" cd. w/ schedule and postcards in 208 ds. (Humenyk-ONT).

CANADA: RCI 9755 via **Sackville** f/d cd. w/ sticker and pin in 60 ds. v/s Bill Westenhaver. (Humenyk-ONT). f/d "Old Map" cd. w/ sked. and sticker in 16 ds. (Griffin-IA). 5960 f/d cd. in 3 wks. w/ pennant and sticker. (Schwartz-NC). 11985 f/d cd. w/ tie tack, pennant and personal note in 3 wks. (Lobdell). **Radio Japan** 5960 f/d "Kites" cd. w/ sked. and newsltr. in 50

T.I.E.C.
Asociación de Comunicaciones
Faro del Caribe

LUMINANDO EL CAMINO DE LA VIDA

1.080 AM Stereo 6.175 KHZ
57.1 FM 8.845 KHZ
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Radio DOWNSDAY & QSL



Presents a joint broadcast of via D'Angelo



A bone-chilling tale of terror, unleashed on ALL HALLOWS DAY 1994

Date: 30 October, 1994

Time: 0016-0031 GMT Thanks for listening!

Freq: 9546 kHz USB

NOTES: Jerry Klinck wants all the tips he can get for QSLing Indonesian regionals. He says he has tried everything from report forms, tapes, RP, ms. and including all kinds of goodies. My tip is persistence. You can reach Jerry at 43 Lein Rd., West Seneca, NY. 14224. Jill Dybka says she hopes to pick up a few new countries this winter DX season. She also says that she may of outgrown the DX440...Quite possibly...Sam. Kevin Hecht is a senior in high school in Devon, PA. He notes that the **VOR** will often verify more than one transmitter site upon request, especially if an IRC is enclosed or if the report is on one of the **RM** report forms....Good tip...Sam.

a SP rpt. Stickers were rcvd. (Field-MI).
COSTA RICA: Radio For Peace International 7385 & 9400 f/d cd. in 23 ds. for \$1.00. (Hecht). 9400 n/d personal ltr. on my 2nd try in 2 mo. v/s

XEW
"La voz de la América Latina desde MEXICO"

600 KHZ Amplified Modulator
6 W/ 6 KHZ Banda de 40 W.
5210 KHZ Banda de 21 W.
12 400 KHZ Banda de 10 W.

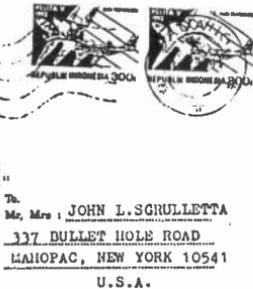
María Suarez. (Field-MI).
CROATIA: Croatian Radio Zagreb 5895 and 7370 f/d ltr. in 58 ds. for \$1.00. (Hecht).
CUBA: Radio Habana Cuba 17760 f/d cd. in 248 ds. (Hume,yk). 6000 f/d "Cattle Breeding Project" in 75 ds. v/s Lourdes Lopez.
CZECH REP: Radio Prague (Hecht). 5930 f/d cd. in 21 ds. (Hecht).
ECUADOR: HCJB 21455 f/d cd. in 40 ds. (Hecht). HCVB7 Voz del Upano 3360 p/d cd. w/ ltr. and sticker in 1 mo. v/s P. Domingo Barrucco C., Director de la Emisora. (Dybka) 4870 f/d ltr. w/ cd., sticker and magazine in 2 mo. for a SP rpt. (Barto). 5965 p/d "Logo" cd. w/ friendly personal ltr. in 3 mo. for \$1.00. (Fisher-MA). n/d ltr. w/ map, tape and stickers in 107 ds. for \$1.00. (Yamada-NM). Radio Democracia 3395 via Radio Cato-luca n/d personal ltr. in 8 mo. for a SP rpt. Stickers rcvd. v/s Sonia Enriquez Torres. (Field-MI). Radio Centro 3290 f/d prepared cd. w/ p/d personal ltr. in 75 ds. for a SP rpt., tape and ms. Large sticker

ds. for a form rpt. v/s H. Kawamoto. (Griffin-IA). CFRX 6070 f/d cd. in 20 ds. v/s Stephen Canney. (Griffin). Radio Austria International 6015 f/d ltr. in 78 ds (Humenyk).

CHINA, PEOPLES REP. OF: China Radio International 9730 f/d cd. w/ stickers and schedule in 19 ds. (Griffin-IA).
CLANDESTINE: Voice of Human Rights and Freedom of Iran n/d ltr. w/ schedule in 19 ds. from the FR addr. v/s Laila Amir. (Owsley-CA).
COLOMBIA: Radio Super 6065 2 page personal ltr. in 1 mo. on my 4th try for



Senang sekali menerima laporan anda dengan bahasa Indonesia. Mungkin anda belajar di Univ. atau college, atau belajarnya di Indonesia. Jika anda datang di INDONESIA lihatlah daerah West Sumatera Island, Daerah ini sangat indah. Ada 3 Danau. Hutan lindung, cagar alam, dan peninggalan sejarah dengan kerajaan ageruyung, pesta adat pecuan kuda, pesta adat "Tabut" dilaksanakan setiap tahun. Jika anda datang ke Padang, kami akan tunjukkan daerah wisata yang perlu dikunjungi. Tujuan yang harus anda capai adalah Padang via Mangapare. Sekali lagi terima kasih atas Reception report.



To: JOHN L. SGRULLETTA
337 BULLET HOLE ROAD
MANHATTAN, NEW YORK 10541
U.S.A.

RADIO REPUBLIK INDONESIA
STASIUN REGIONAL 1 PADANG
A. Rafflesia 13, Padang 26151
Indonesia

rcvd. v/s Luis A. Gamboa T., Director-Gerente. (Sgrulletta-NY).
Radio Baha'i del Ecuador 4950 f/d cd. w/ ltr. in 45 ds. for a SP rpt., tape and ms. v/s William Rodriguez, Coordinador. (Sgrulletta)

ENGLAND: VOA Woofferton 6040 f/d "Hall" cd. in 178 ds. (Humenyk).

EQUATORIAL GUINEA: Radio Africa 15190 f/d cd. w/ sked in 10 ds. via the CA addr. (Gaharan-LA).

EURO PIRATE: Radio Pirana * **International** 13950 2

f/d cds. w/ personal ltr. in 2 mo. from Jorge Garcia. (Lobdell-MA).
EUROPEAN RUSSIA: Voice of Vietnam 7360 via **Tbilisskaya** f/d "World Map" * cd. in 45 ds. w/ pennant and sticker. (Hecht). **Voice of Russia** 9530

NOTES: John Sgrulletta says that since he constructed his residence in 1980, he has been struck by lightning on 8 different occasions!!! This has cost 2 well pumps, 1 cordless phone and 2 standard phones! Been lucky so far this season....John, by any chance does your better half wear braces? If so, don't let her outside or near a wall socket during the next storm...Hi!...Sam. **Susan Shepard** is pleased to report that she came in 4th place in the NADK Championships. She thinks the idea of having a separate section of the bulletin devoted to pirate stations is due. **Denis Pasquale** is tired of all the summer static and is looking forward to the winter DX season also. We all are...Sam.

AWR-Africa
08 PO Box 1751
Abidjan 08
Ivory Coast

AWR-Asia
PO Box 7500
Agai, Guam
96928 USA

AWR-Europe
PO Box 383
47100 Forli
Italy

AWR-Latin
America
PO Box 1177
4050 Alajuela
Costa Rica

AWR-Russia
Box 170
Tula Centre
300000 Russia



To: YUTKA YAMADA

We are pleased to verify your reception of our station.

Date April 1, 1994

Time 1300 ~ 1330 UTC

Freq. (kHz) 1.950

Power 100 kW

Transmitter Location
ADVENTIST



NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMMISSION OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA
via **Armavir** f/d "Dzerzhinsky Square" cd. in 42 ds. for 1 IRC. (Hecht). 9880 and 11630 via **Moscow** f/d cd. in 59 ds. for 1 IRC. (Hecht). 9480 via **Saint Petersburg** f/d cd. in 56 ds. for 1 IRC. (Hecht). 11675 via **Armavir** f/d cd. in 56 ds. (Hecht). **Radio Nadezhda** 11630 via **Moscow** f/d cd. in 2 mo. (Barto). 11965 via **Kaliningrad** f/d cd. in 2 mo. (Barto-CT). 9525 f/d cd. in 2 mo. (Barto). 12015 via **Kingisepp** f/d cd. w/ schedule and calendar in 3 mo. **FRANCE: Radio France International** 3965 via (Barto). **Allouis** f/d "Fontaine Wallace" cd. in 2 mo. (Barto-CT). **GABON: Radio Japan** 15335 via **Moyabi** f/d "Shirakawa Village" cd. in 30 ds. (Hecht). **GERMANY: Radio Nederlands** 7130 via **Nauen** f/d cd. in 2 mo. (Field-MI). **VOA** 3980 via **Biblis** f/d "Anapolis" cd. in 1 mo. (Barto-CT). **GREECE: Voice of Greece** 9425, 9935 and 11645 f/d "White Tower" cd. in 16 ds. for \$1.00. (Hecht). 9935, 7448 and 6260 f/d "Athens" cd. in 3 mo. (Barto). **GUATEMALA: Radio Cultura TGNA** 3300 f/d cd. w/ personal ltr. in 3 mo. for \$1.00. v/s Wayne Berger, Chief Engineer. (Shepard-CT). f/d cd. w/ ltr. & schedule in 140 ds. for \$1.00. (Yamada-NM).

Phone 923265 Cobon Bathurst Street 1980 Fax: 923254 P O Box 393, BAKEL.

22nd December, 1993.

Boas Ombudsman
16 Lismond Street
Andover, MA. GLEBO USA.

Dear Sir,

Thanks for your Reception Report of Radio Free New Britain on 28th November, 1993.

We have pleasure to inform you that your report has been verified and found to be correct.

It proved that you were listening to Radio Free New Britain.

Radio Free New Britain is a Provincial Service of the Papua New Guinea National Broadcasting Commission (NBC).

It broadcasts on the frequency of 3.365 MHz in the 90 metre band and aerial power of 10 kilowatt.

It is pleasing to note that Radio Free New Britain can be heard in your part of the world.

Yours sincerely,

Signature

G. MALAZAMA
PROVINCIAL PROGRAM MANAGER - BAKEL.

HAWAII: **KWHR** 17510 f/d cd. in 161 ds. v/s Loren Holycross.

HOLLAND: **Radio Nederlands** 6165 f/d "Solar (Humenyk). Eclipse" cd. w/ calendar and sticker in 31 ds.

HONDURAS: **HRVC La Voz Evan-** (Griffin).

gelica f/d ltr. w/ schedule and post-

card in 63 ds. for \$1.00. v/s Modesto

Palma, Jefe Dpto. Trafico. (Dybka-TN).

Radio Copan International 15675 f/d cd.

* in 4 mo. v/s Jeff White. (Shepard-CT). **The**

Final Crisis 15674.7 via **RCI** f/d cd. w/ ltr

v/s Orlando Stuart. (Barto-CT). same in 5 mo.

w/ ltr. and books. (Field-MI).

NOTES: **Franz Schwartz Jr.** sent in a few copies of his Bayerischer Rundfunk QSLs. He received a QSL from them in 1957 and i year later he was stationed in Munich. He never visited the station even though he spent a great deal of time at the Hofbrauhaus right across the street! **Jennifer Griffin** has just moved into a new home with a great big old cornfield behind the residence. She uses a DX-375 for a primary receiver and hopes to have a larger antenna in just a while. Jenny, if you are looking for the transmitter sites, I would suggest the WRTM which is published each year.

HUNGARY: **Radio Budapest** 11910 f/d cd. w/ sked. in 32 ds.

for \$1.00. (Dacus). same in 27 ds. (Hecht). 6025 and 7130

via **Szekesfeheryar** f/d "Paloc National Costume" cd. in 54

ds. (Humenyk). 9835 f/d cd. w/ sked. and tour guide book in

69 ds. for \$1.00. (Yamada-NM). same in 2 mo. after a f/up

rpt. to Charles Coutts, English Service. (Shepard-CT).

INDIA: **All India Radio** 4920 via **Madras** f/d "Our Lady of Hope"

cd. in 109 ds. after a f/up rpt. and a tape. v/s A.S. Guin.

(Sgrulletta-NY). 5010 via **Thiruvanthapuram** f/d "Kishan-Bhawan"

cd. in 109 ds. (Sgrulletta-NY).

IRAN: **VOIRI** 9670 n/d personal ltr.

w/ magazines and pamphlets in

107 ds. for 1 IRC. Station says

2 rpts. are required for a QSL.

ISRAEL: **Galei Zahal** (Yamada).

* **Israel Defense Forces Radio** 8127

f/d cd. in 3 wks. for a taped rpt.

and \$1.00. (Rausch-NJ).

ITALY: **RAI** 11800, 11905 and 9755 f/d

"Fontana del Quattro" cd. in 2 mo.

(Barto). 17780 and 15245 f/d "Aprile"

cd. in 7 wks. (Barto). 9755 and

7290 f/d "Estate Sul Fiume" cd. in 6 wks. (Barto). 9645 f/d cd. w/

ltr. and tour guide in 64 ds. for 1 IRC. (Yamada-NM). 9575 and 11800

f/d "Painting by Amedeo Modigliani" cd. in 119 ds. (Humenyk-ONT).

JAPAN: **Radio Japan** 17810 via **Yamada** f/d "Iris Garden" cd. in 36 ds. v/s

H. Kawamoto. (Hecht).

KASHMIR: **All India Radio** 3277 via **Srinagar** f/d "Leh" cd. in 8½ mo. after

* a f/up rpt., tape and ms. v/s A.S. Guin, Director of Frequency Assign-

ments. CV # 228: (Sgrulletta).

KOREA, REP. OF: **Radio Korea In-**

ternational 15575 via **Kimje**

f/d "Painting by Lee Jon-

Soo" cd. in 170 ds. (Humenyk)

KUWAIT: **Radio Kuwait** 11990 f/d

folder cd. w/ nice desk calen-

dar. (Hecht).

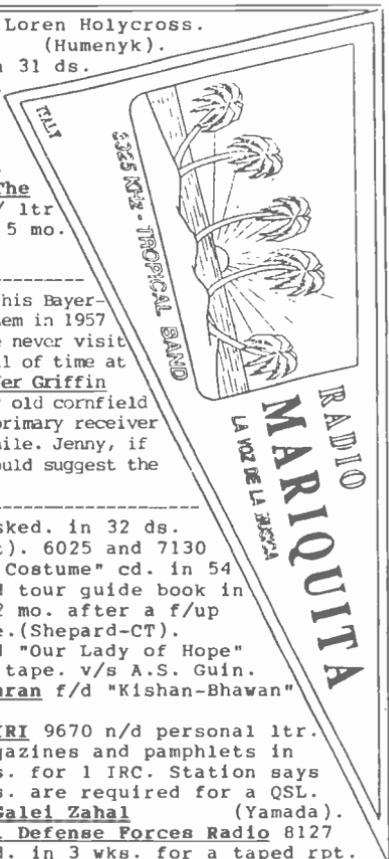
LITHUANIA: **Radio Vilnius** 9530

f/d cd. in 46 ds. for 1 IRC.

MEXICO: **Radio Educacion** (Hecht).

6185 p/d cd. in 5 wks. for 3

IRCS. Sticker rcvd. (Schwartz)



Estereo Carrizal
Certificado de Escucha
Preparado por Nicolás Grace C

Le damos las gracias por su informe de recepción que
fue verificado satisfactoriamente.

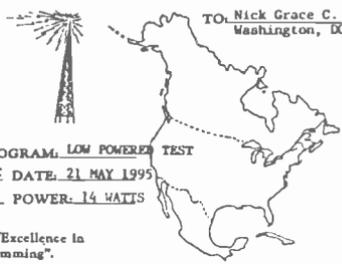
Frecuencia: 3260 kHz
Fecha: Febrero 10 de 1995
Hora: 6:06 AM en Ecuador
Potencia: Pines

7290 f/d "Estate Sul Fiume" cd. in 6 wks. (Barto). 9645 f/d cd. w/ ltr. and tour guide in 64 ds. for 1 IRC. (Yamada-NM). 9575 and 11800 f/d "Painting by Amedeo Modigliani" cd. in 119 ds. (Humenyk-ONT).

JAPAN: **Radio Japan** 17810 via **Yamada** f/d "Iris Garden" cd. in 36 ds. v/s H. Kawamoto. (Hecht).

KASHMIR: **All India Radio** 3277 via **Srinagar** f/d "Leh" cd. in 8½ mo. after * a f/up rpt., tape and ms. v/s A.S. Guin, Director of Frequency Assign-

NORTH AMERICAN PIRATE RELAY SERVICE



QSL # 230 PROGRAM: LOW POWERED TEST
TIME: 22:50 UTC DATE: 21 MAY 1995
FREQ: 6954.95 POWER: 14 WATTS
kHz

OUR MOTTO: "Excellence in Free Radio Programming".



MOLDOVA: Voice of Russia 17780 via **Kishinev** f/d "USA/USSR" poster cd. in 41 ds. for 1 IRC. v/s Elena Frolovskaya. (Hecht). **Radio Dniester International** 11750 via **Grigoriepol** f/d cd. w/ form ltr. in 29 ds. v/s Alexandr Komar. (Hecht).

MONACO: Trans World Radio 7115 f/d "Map" cd. w/ schedule in 52 ds. for \$1.00. (Yamada-NM).

MOROCCO: VOA 6040 f/d "Golden Gate" cd. in 1 mo. (Barto). 6095 f/d

"Atlanta Sunset" cd. in 1 mo. (Barto). 17895 f/d "Anapolis" cd. in 17 ds. (Hecht).

MOZAMBIQUE: Radio Mozambique 9635 f/d "Map" cd. in 9 mo. for \$1.00 (Fisher-MA). 3210

p/d cd. in 52 ds. for a PT and \$1.00 (Paskiewicz).

MYANMAR: Burmese Armed

Radio Piraña Jnt
QSL

Do not place in receiver your receipt report that is in accordance with our procedures. By all means, include the Date, Schedule, Time, Frequency, I.A.S. & A.S. & Mile S/N P.O. : 211/201 1st power: 2500 Watts Antenna: 3-1/2 x 1000... QSL no. 3.A.B
Thank you!! - J.R. (over)

* **Forces Radio** 6570 via **Taunggyi** rcvd. cd. from **Radio Myanmar** w/ reception date and "6570" as frequency on cd. Also rcvd. schedule. (Barto-CT)...A little better than nothing...Sam.

NIGERIA: Voice of Nigeria 7255 f/d cd. w/ interesting personal ltr. in 2 mo. for \$1.00 via registered mail. v/s G.C. Ugwu. (Shepard-CT).

NORWAY: Radio Norway International 7480 f/d "Drinking Vessels" cd. in 17 ds. v/s Ingird Dahre. (Hecht). 9560 same cd. w/ sticker and schedule in 47 ds. v/s Kristen Salor. (Pasquale).

Radio Denmark 5905 via **RNI** p/d cd.

in only 7 ds. for 1 IRC. v/s Birte Littrup. (Brouillette). ---Trans World Radio---

PARAGUAY: Radio Nacional del

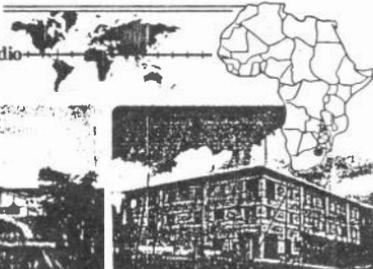
Paraguay 9735 ltr. in 73 ds for a SP rpt. and \$1.00. v/s Julio Cezar Cardozo. (Owsley-CA).

PERU: Radio Nor Andina 4460 n/d ltr. in 5 wks. for a SP rpt. Pennant rcvd. v/s Misael Alcantara Guevara. (Field-MI). **OAX2G Radio Iltucan** 5620.9 f/d personal ltr. in 2 mo. for a SP rpt. Also rcvd. very nice color photo of Cutervo Cathedral. v/s Jose Galvez Salazar. (Barto-CT).

PHILIPPINES: VOA 12040 f/d "Golden Gate Bridge" cd. in 3 wks. (Barto-CT). **Radio Veritas Asia** 11850 and 7215 cd. in 2 mo. (Barto-CT).

PORTUGAL: Radio Portugal International 11840 f/d "Old World" cd. w/ sked. and sticker in 84 ds. (Humenyk-ONT).

ROMANIA: Radio Bucharest 7195, 7105, 5990 and 5955 f/d "Voronet Monastery" cd. in 2 mo. w/ schedule. (Barto). 5990 and 11940 f/d "Old Market Sibiu, Pelicans" cd. w/ ltr. in 87 ds. (Humenyk). **Radio Moldavia** 13605 ltr. in 6 mo. w/ site as **Galbeni** near **Bacau**. (Barto-CT). **Radio Moldova International** 15314.9 via **Galbeni** ltr. w/ schedule and sticker in 1 mo. v/s Daniel Lackey, English Dept. (Barto-CT).



Trans World Radio Swaziland

WE DON'T TRANSMIT ON 11210

GALBI-ZAHAL
BROADCASTING SECTION
OF ISRAEL DEFENSE FORCES,
MILITARY POST OFFICE 1000,
ZAHAL, ISRAEL 15 7, 95



Hello Ed.

Thank you for your report on our station.
Mighty you received harmonic -
frequency of our station
8.127 - 86.37
date: 6 and 7 July 1995
from: 23:40 to 02:10 GMT

Your report has been checked
and report will be by

our frequency list (FM)
4237 kHz, 4400 kHz, 21.5 MHz
4305 kHz, 1700 kHz - GALICE
4234 kHz, 1610 kHz - MEGV

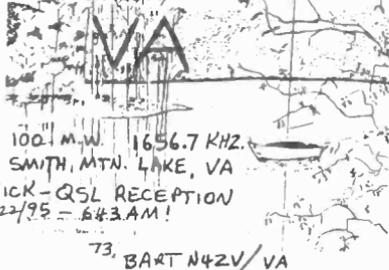
TO:

ED RAUSCH
17 VANDERBERG-
PLACI
CEDAR GROVE NEW-JERSEY
07009 - 1039

USA



EXPERIMENTAL
BEACON



RUSSIA: Voice of Vietnam 5940 f/d "World Map" cd. w/ paper pennant and schedule in 140 ds. (Pasquale).
SINGAPORE: BBC 9740 via **Kranji** f/d cd. in 120 ds. for 2 IRCs. (Zobro-
SLOVAKIA: Radio Slovakia In- MI).
ternational 5930, 7300 and 9440 f/d "Radio Bratislava Building" cd. in 22 ds. (Hecht). 13715 via **Rimavska Sobota** f/d cd. in 62 ds.
SOUTH AFRICA: Trans (Humenyk).
World Radio 9510 via **Meyerton** f/d "Swazi" cd. in 43 ds. w/ schedule. v/s Mrs. L. Stavropoulos. (Buer-FL) 9500 f/d cd. in 3 mo. w/ schedule. (Barto-CT). **Radio 2000** 4810 f/d cd. in 117 ds. for 1 IRC. (Yamada-NM).

11730 same cd. in 2 mo. w/ schedule. (Field-MI).

SWEDEN: Radio Sweden 11650 f/d "Malmo" cd. in 3 wks. (Schwartz-NC).

SWITZERLAND: Swiss Radio International 11640 and 13635 p/d cd. w/

NOTES: Gary Froemming says that he has a great interest in time signal stations. He has QSLed 13 of them to date. He is looking for any help from any of our members who were successful in QSLing Station LOL. Gary can be reached at 5746 West Evergreen Rd., Glendale, AZ 85302-5929. **Don Dacus** wanted to know if **Jill Dybka** in Nashville (one of our regular contributors) is any relation to Darryl Dybka, the keyboard player for Chet Atkins. Don is a member of the Chet Atkins Appreciation Society so he is quite familiar with his work. ..Interesting!...No, I am not related to Gene Barto, Major League Umpire....Sam. Hi!

sticker in 3 wks. (Schwartz-NC).

TANGIER: VOA 15410 f/d "VOA Looking Towards Tomorrow" cd. 1a in 178 ds. (Humenyk-ONT).

THAILAND: Radio Thailand 11835 via **Udorn Thani** f/d "Masked Play" cd. w/ sked. in 112 ds. (Humenyk-ONT).

UKRAINE: Radio Ukraine International 17745 via **Ivano-Frankovsk** f/d "Photos of Kiev" cd. w/ sked. in 61 ds. (Humenyk-ONT).

USA: WJCR 7490 f/d cd. w/ schedule in 91 ds. for 1 ms. (returned). v/s Gerri Powell. (Griffin-IA). **WRMI Radio Miami International** 9955 f/d cd. w/ sticker and schedule in 112 ds. for ms. (Yamada-NM). **Voice of Free China** 5950 via

WYPR f/d cd. w/ schedule and newsletter in 42 ds. (Griffin-IA). **WSHB** 15665 f/d "Studio" cd. in 45 ds. for 2 ms. (Owsley-CA). **Voice of America** 17800 via **Bethany** f/d "50th Anniversary" cd. w/ sticker, schedule and XMAS greeting cd. in 178 ds. (Humenyk). 5985 via **Delano**

f/d "Golden Gate" cd. in 16 ds. (Hecht). 7405 via **Greenville** f/d "Anapolis" cd. in 36 ds. (Hecht). **WHRI** 5745 f/d cd. in 45 ds. (Hecht). same in 109 ds. w/ schedule. v/s Loren Holycross, Engineering. (Humenyk-ONT). f/d cd. w/ sked and rpt. form in 50 ds. for 1 ms. (Griffin-IA). **WWCR** 9475 f/d cd. in 25 ds. w/ schedule for ms. (Hecht). **Monitor Radio International** 7535 via **WSHB**

f/d cd. in 28 ds. v/s Judy P. Cooke. (Hecht).

USA (Pirates): Outlaw Radio 5955 f/d cd. #6 in 2 mo. for a taped rpt. to the RI drop. (Lobdell-MA).

Radio
Tropical

1981

BODAS DE PLATA 1985

OAX 90
ONDA MEDIA
1340 KHZ

OAX 80
ONDA CORTA
8710 KHZ

OAX 96
ONDA CORTA
4930 KHZ

TARAPOTO
PERU

Radio Quillabamba

Certificado de Escucha
Preparado por Nicolás Grace C.

Le damos las gracias por su informe de recepcion que ha sido verificado correctamente:



Radio Quillabamba
DIRECTOR

Frecuencia 5025 KHz
Fecha: Diciembre 20 de 1994
Hora: 5:14 AM en Peru
Potencia: 5000 W

Beto de la Embaxada

KTLL 7415 f/d "Butterfly" sheet in 1 mo from the RI drop. (Lobdell-MA). **International Voice of Global Free Radio** 3400 f/d "Oversized Logo" cd. in 23 ds. My 100th different pirate station QSLed (Stephens-AL). **Solid Rock Radio** 7465 f/d "Logo" cd. in 21 ds. for a rpt. on a CW transmission. (Stephens-AL). **KDED Voice of the Greatful Dead** 7470 f/d "Psychedelic Art" cd. in 24 ds. (Stephens). **WLIS We Love Interval Signals** 7385 f/d "Ian McFarland meets O.J. Simpson" cd. in 12 ds. for a rpt. to ACE. (Stephens). 7375 sheet in 1 mo. for a rpt. to ACE. (Stephens-AL). **KTVI** 7385 f/d "Logo" cd. w/ pennant in 30 ds. v/s Emmanuel Goldstein. (Stephens-AL). **Quantum State Laboratories** 7385 f/d "Logo/Space Art" sheet in 25 ds. (Stephens). **SouthernMusic Radio** 7385 via **Omega Radio** f/d "Map o New Zealand" cd. w/ info. sheets, personal ltr. and report forms in 34 ds. for 2 IRCs. (Stephens-AL).

UZBEKISTAN: Radio Tashkent 13785, 6025

and 9715 f/d cd. w/ schedule and post-card in 3 mo. (Barto-CT). **Uzbek Radio** 4510 via **Fergana** f/d cd. in 3 mo. w/ schedule, postcard and calendar.

VATICAN: Radio Vatican 6095, 7305 and 9605 f/d

"Trans- (Barto). mitting Center at Santa Maria di Galeria" cd. in 72 ds. (Humenyk-ONT) 7305 f/d "Archangel Gabriel" cd. in 15 ds. (Hecht).

VIETNAM: Voice of Vietnam 5940 f/d "World Map" cd. w/ schedule and pennant in 5 mo. (Field-MI).... Possible Russian site?...Sam.



RADIO ROMÂNIA INTERNAȚIONAL

So we have come to the end of another QSL Column. I must say that over the years I have really enjoyed preparing the Column each month. I always try to add a bit of laughter and wry humor..I sincerely hope that no one has or ever will be offended. Remarks are not intended to do so. For those who may be interested, everything is not DXing or QSLing at this end. I spend quite a bit of time on the weekends fly fishing in Connecticut. Anyone got any good areas in Vermont or Maine?...I'll even consider Mass. or N.H....Sam.

Sam



Radio Tirana

NASWA Scoreboard

Jerry Lineback
6361 Shore Drive
Douglasville, GA 30135



Welcome to SCOREBOARD. I am sorry for the difficulties we have had keeping The Scoreboard on schedule. I have moved back to my home town in Kansas. My new address is 220 West Third Ave., Garnett, Kansas 66032. Since we are off schedule, the SPOTLIGHT this issue is on Europe. I have not purged old data, so if you have not updated your totals in the past year, please do so before next time. Remember that C/H = countries heard and C/V = countries verified. Country counts are made in accordance to the NASWA Radio Country List.

Name, State	Total		Europe		Best European QSL
	C/H	C/V	C/H	C/V	
James Young, CA	246	228			
Edward Kusalik, Alberta	241	238	45	45	Andorra 6230
Marlin Field, MI	237	236	45	45	EMR 6235
Jerry Berg, MA	235	233	45	44	Polish Pathfind
William Flynn, OR	234	221	42	41	R. Dublin Int.
Ed Shaw, KY	230	214	42	35	Austrian Army R
John Sgrulletta, NY	227	227	44	44	WMR Scotland
Steven Lare, MI	226	204	43	43	Karelo-Finnish
Terry Palmersheim, WA	224	213			
Nobuaki Takahashi, Japan	224	198	39	36	R. Andorra
Donald Hosmer, MI	223	194	44	41	Croatian R.
Chris Lobdell, MA	222	216	43	42	R. Mi Amigo 22W
Al Miller, Jr., OH	220	212	38	38	Andorra
Richard Davis, NM	215	206	38	37	RIAS Berlin
Larry Abraham, MI	215	200	39	37	R. Andorra
Ron Howard, CA	215	200	34	34	RIAS Berlin
Sheryl Paszkiewicz, WI	214	208	40	40	WMR Scotland
Paul Buer, FL	214	203	42	41	R. Dublin
Rick Krzemien, CA	213	203	36	35	R. Dublin
Frank Orcutt, NY	213	182	38	35	R. Fax
Mike Hardester, NC	212	198	44	40	Karelo-Finish
Christos Rigas, IL	210	191	43	43	Petrozavodsk
Jerry Klinck, NY	210	186	34	33	R. Fax
Fred Kohlbrenner, PA	210	185	43	42	R. Andorra
Jerry Lineback, KS	206	108	38	29	Andorra
Dino Bloisse, Dominican Rep.	205	85	35	30	R. Vaticano
Charlie Washburn, ME	202	159	41	39	R. Andorra
Martin Foltz, CA	200	164	39	35	R. Dublin 6315
Stephen Pitts, NE	197	171	36	31	Iceland
Larry Kramer, CO	196	138	36	32	R. Riga
Stephen Price, PA	186	156	38	37	Belarus
Nick Grace C., DC	186	123	42	35	R. Arkhangelsk
John MacDonald, WA	178	76			
Rev. John Eckert, PA	175	161	36	36	WMR Scotland
Allan Loudell, DE	175	146	37	37	R. Minsk
Ichiro Maruo, Japan	174	113	32	28	ICR
Andy Rugg, Que.	170	154	42	41	NIRS 6273
Daniel McCarthy, GA	169	144	37	37	R. Dublin
Ross Comeau, MA	166	128	40	35	WMR Scotland
Carl Mann, NE	165	151	35	35	R. Dublin 6900
Richard Hankison, KS	164	140	35	33	Vomed, Malta
Scott Helm, KS	163	113	36	31	DLR 106
Mark Humenyk, Ont.	160	122			
Kirk Trummel, MO	158	119	37	33	R. Andorra
Carl Radtke, WA	153	153	31	31	Estonia
Elliot Straus, NJ	152	88	33	30	R. Riga
Chris Sweitzer, FL	147	93	36	31	R. Luxembourg
Joe Kremer, IN	137	87	35	30	R. Denmark

Name, State	Totals		Europe		Best European QSL
	C/H	C/V	C/H	C/V	
Barry Schwartz, NY	125	100	35	34	Slovak R.
Lowell Pankake, MN	122	73	31	25	R. Luxembourg
Norm Newhall, CT	114	105	35	35	R. Dublin Int.
Bruce Orenstein, NY	102	77	28	28	VoMed. Malta
Mark Anderson, MI	99	79	31	26	R. Berlin Int.
Andreas Scheurell, PA	84	53	27	19	RIAS Berlin
Ed Poston, IA	82	64	30	27	R. Iceland

Thanks to all who contributed. Be sure to send all SCOREBOARD materials to the Kansas address. The next deadline will be November 15 for the December issue of the Journal. The SPOTLIGHT will be on North America. Please send in your updates. 73s to all. JAL

The Company Store is proud to announce the addition of a limited number of copies of *The NASWA DX Country List & Station Guide* which was conceived and compiled by Mr. R. Charles Rippel. Beautifully printed and spiral bound, this is another DXing tool that can be used in concert with the *NASWA Country List & Awards Program Booklet*.

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THE NASWA DX COUNTRY LIST AND STATION GUIDE

COMPILED BY R. CHARLES RIPPEL

AFRICA

H V

- Algeria**
Station Heard: _____ Freq: _____ Date: ___/___/___ Time: _____
Sent: ___/___/___ 1st F/Up: ___/___/___ Recv'd: ___/___/___ Report Notes: _____
- Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (Sudan)**
Station Heard: _____ Freq: _____ Date: ___/___/___ Time: _____
Sent: ___/___/___ 1st F/Up: ___/___/___ Recv'd: ___/___/___ Report Notes: _____
- Angola**
Station Heard: _____ Freq: _____ Date: ___/___/___ Time: _____
Sent: ___/___/___ 1st F/Up: ___/___/___ Recv'd: ___/___/___ Report Notes: _____

Contributors' Page

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

LOGGINGS CONTRIBUTORS-September 1995-DEADLINE 10th of MONTH

The following members contributed loggings:

Gabriel Ivan BARRERA, Argentina	
Jerry BERG, Lexington, MA	R8 R390A HQ180A 150'LW
Stephen BYAN, Littleton, MA	
Jim CLAR, Rochester, NY	R8 FRG8800 Eavesdropper dipole
Bill FLYNN, Cave Junction, OR	R8 83'Dipcle
Gary FROEMMING, Glendale, AZ	TS440 3 element beam
Nick GRACE, Washington, DC	Kenwood TS440S 160m dipole
Hans JOHNSON, Boulder, CO	R8 Datong AD-370 LW
Rufus JORDAN, Pittsburgh, PA	DX302 Transoceanic indoor wire
Mary KAMINSKY, Flanders, NJ	NRD-535D RW
Marie LAMB, Brewerton, NY	HF150 DX392 DX375 60mLW MJF16010
Ken MacHARG, Quito, Ecuador	
Robert MONTGOMERY, Levittown, PA	R390A NRD-525 Daytong FL2 ARA60
Ed NEWBURY, Kimball, NE	R8 R5000 70' Windom
Sheryl PASZKIEWICZ, Manitowic, WI	R8 NRD-525 Eavesdropper
Ed RAUSCH, Cedar Grove, NJ	R5000 2010 MJF959 Eavesdropper
Christos RIGAS, vacationing in Greece	Sony ICF-2002
Betsy ROBINSON, Clinton, TN	Sony 2010 Indoor antenna
Mike RYAN, Bangkok, Thailand	R8

Hello all. Please excuse a little confusion while I get the hang of doing this column. The above members have contributed logs over the past two months, with most of you sending them directly to the editors. Now that things seem to be up and running here why don't you save yourself some postage and send your logs and equipment information to me at the above address, or via e-mail to:

fkohl@ix.netcom.com

The deadline here will continue to be the 10th of each month. so please get your logs in the mail to me by the 5th or so. The post office here in Philadelphia is not known for its speedy service!

Get well wishes go out to longtime contributor Harold Levison.

Thats all for this month. Best wishes and good DX!



FOR SALE: Shack sale continues! More stuff added...mags, books, station items, bumper stickers, etc. Current list is about ten pages. Send \$1.00 for a copy. Gerry Dexter, 213 Forest Street, Lake Geneva, WI 53147.

Tropical Band Loggings

Sheryl Paszkiewicz
1015 Green Street
Manitowoc, WI 54220



Use PO Box 152, Manitowoc, WI 54221-0152

- 3220 SOUTH AFRICA Channel Africa 8/2 *0254 EG IS, IDs, freqs, nx
pops, contest promo //5955 (Lamb-NY)
- 3325 GUATEMALA R Maya 8/15 0205 full ID & QTH in passing, fair
(Paszkiewicz-WI)
- 3955 SOUTH AFRICA Channel Africa 7/28 0445 poor w/Saf mx, poor w/
ham QRM (Froemming-AZ)
- 3976 KALIMANTAN RRI Pontianek 7/7 1113 IN pops, long ad block incl
for photo shop, 1129 ID by YL (Johnson-CO)
- 3995 WEST GERMANY DW 8/1 0218 GM M anncr, ham QRM, fair (Dybka-TN)
- 4819.7 HONDURAS HRVC 7/28 0400 SP rel pgm, much CW QRM (Froemming-AZ)
- 4835.1 GUATEMALA R Tezulutlan 7/28 0300 SP ID, local ads, Cam mx
fair (Froemming-AZ)
- 4865 COLOMBIA LV del Cinaruco 7/6 0043 SP futbol btwn Uruguay &
Venezuela, Caracol IDs, beer ads, promos, sfx (Clar-NY)
- 4884.8 COLOMBIA Ondas del Meta 7/14 0345 romantic mx, ad for clothing
store, ID, QTH, freqs (Rausch-NJ)
- 4920 ECUADOR R Quito 8/15 0501 SP ads, nx, airplane sfx, station
promo, fair (Lamb-NY)
- 4930.6 HONDURAS R Internacional 7/28 0245 SP ID, tlk w/reverb on
IDs, some mx (Froemming-AZ)
- 4945 BOLIVIA R Illimani 8/16 0325-0406* tlks, ID, anmts, orch mx
addr, fair (Paszkiewicz-WI)
- 4955 COLOMBIA R Nacional 7/6 0011 SP romantic ballads, instls from
various parts of SAM, IDs, f-g w/QRN (Clar-NY)
- 4980 VENEZUELA Ecos del Torbes 7/28 0200 SP ID, Latin mx, poor
audio & distortion (Froemming-AZ)
- 4991.1 PERU R Andina 7/28 0230 SP ID, tlk, some mx mixed with local
ads, poor (Froemming-AZ)
- 5000 HAWAII WWHV 8/1 0522 EG time anmts, WWV QRM (Dybka-TN)
- 5010 INDIA AIR Thiru'puram 8/15 0024-0040 IS, anmt, anthem, Hindi
nx, tlks, poor (Paszkiewicz-WI)
- 5019 NIGER LV du Sahel 8/15 0511 FR Afr mx, tlks, ment Niamey
fair (Lamb-NY)
- 5025 BENIN Parakou 8/1 0600 anthem, flute & drum mx, FR W ment
Benin, fair (Dybka-TN)
- 5025 CUBA R Rebelde 7/28 0101 SP ID, Latin mx, good (Froemming-AZ)
- 5035 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC RTV Centatrice 8/15 0519 FR tlks
Afr mx, instls incl El Condor Pasa, fair (Lamb-NY)
- 5040 ECUADOR LV del Upano 8/1 0128 SP mx, M anncr, ID w/days of
the week & "todas las dias, La Voz del Upano" (Dybka-TN)
- 5047 TOGO Lomé 8/15 0526 FR tlks, ID, pops, Jan Hammer, poss nx
fair (Lamb-NY) 7/28 0500 FR IS, ID, nx, tlk (Froemming-AZ)
- 5055 COSTA RICA Faro del Caribe SP ID, "Gloria a Dios," "capital
de Costa Rica, San Jose" good (Robinson-TN)
- 5055 FRENCH GUIANA RPO Cayenne 7/6 0030 FR tlks, TC, swing/jazz w/
some EG pops, f-g (Clar-NY)
- 5075 COLOMBIA Caracol Bogota 8/11 1030 "Caracol Colombia, buenos
dias" exc sig (Robinson-TN) 7/28 0130 SP many Caracol IDs,
local nx mixed with mx, good (Froemming-AZ)
- 5097.4 PERU R Eco 7/28 0430 SP ID, weak audio, RTTY QRM, OM tlk &
some mx (Froemming-AZ)
- 5407.7t CLAND R of Prov Govt Natl Union & Sal Cambodia, 7/8 1202 W in
Khmer, weak (Johnson-CO)
- 5522.4 PERU R Sudamerica 7/14 0040 uptempo OA mx, ID, poss addr
(Rausch-NJ)
- 5556.3t PERU R La Inmaculada 7/14 0215 fast tlkg OM, rel tlk, tent
ID (Rausch-NJ)

International Band Loggings

5901-30000 kHz

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



- 5905 BELARUS R Belarus in RS/BR 1800, IS, ID, "Govorit Minsk", nx, pol tlks, mx (Ryan THAI 7/23)
5955 SOUTH AFRICA Channel Africa in EG 0415, feature on "Living in Africa" (Kaminusky NJ 7/2)
5995 MALI RTVM Bamako in FR 0659, FR pop mx, tlks, ID?, nx w/ments Bamako, //4782 (Lamb 7/28)
6020 PHILIPPINES R Veritas in Mandarin, 1450-1525*, tlk in lang, many bells, IS, ID & QTH in EG, announced move to 9670 as of 1530 (Treibel WA 8/13)
- 6030 CANADA CFVP Calgary relay of MW CKMX in EG 1308, "Comedy Club", ads (Lemke ALB 7/7)
6040 ANTIGUA D Welle relay in EG 0115, tlk on military intervention in Bosnia (Newbury NE 7/25)
6055 JAPAN R Tampa in JP 0823, monolog in JP (stock quotes?), //9595 (Uhler CA, Hankison KS 7/30)
6060 ARGENTINA R Nacional in SP 0930, nat'l & intn'l nx, TC for 0630 local (Jones MS 7/30)
6090 NIGERIA R Nigeria Kaduna in EG 2040, trad mx, IS, ID @ 2100, nat'l & reg nx (Rausch NJ 7/29)
61157 COLOMBIA LV del Llano in SP 0050, futbol live best, promos, ID's, snd efx (Clar NY 7/6)
6120 CANADA R Japan relay Sackville in EG 1100, "Hello from Tokyo" nx (Fraser MA, Newbury NE)
6135 BRAZIL R Aparecida in PT *0910, relig tlk, mx, ID, fgy, QTH 0930 (Rausch NJ 7/13)
6135 BOLIVIA R Santa Cruz in SP *0917, ID, NA, electronic sfx, mx, s/on time varies (Rausch NJ 7/12)
6175 CANADA BBC relay Sackville in EG 0015, rpt on Sri Lankan politics (McGuire MD 7/27)
6185 MEXICO R Educacion in EG 0945, tlk, ID, TC, Lat Am mx, p (Uhler CA 7/31)
6520nf? NO KOREA R Pyongyang in JP 1048*, vcls, nx 1000, sked, song at QRT (Rausch NJ 8/6)
6873 LSB USA VOA feeder stn in EG 0500, nx about UN & fighting in Bosnia (Dybka TN 7/23)
7115 INDIA Port Blair Andaman Island in lang 0905, lively drama feature (Ryan THAILAND 7/9)
7120 SWEDEN RS in EG 0240 & 0345, feature on operas in Sweden (Hankison KS, Newbury NE 7/30)
7160 ALBANIA R Tirana in EG 0235, ID, tlk on Albania's econ, garbled xmsn (Newbury NE 7/30)
7170 UNITED KINGDOM VOA relay in RS/EG 0340, several features in both langs (Hankison KS 7/9)
7230 INDIA AIR Kurseong in lang 1030*, SC mx, ID (Ryan THAILAND 7/9)
7340 BOTSWANA VOA relay in EG 0402, nx on Harry Woo's detainment in China (Hankison KS 7/9)
7345 CZECH REPUBLIC R Prague in EG 0104 & 0300, polit nx, ID, IS (McGuire MD, Newbury NE)
7355nf USA WGTG McCalysville, GA in EG 2015 & 2140, ID & relig message, testing xmsn, QTH & reg recep rpts, phone #, expect to begin reg pgmg in about 3 mos, 50 kw (Berg MA, Rausch NJ 8/5)
7370 CROATIA Croatian R in EG 0100, Croatia accuses Serbia of using poison gas (Pasquale PA 7/27)
7415 BOTSWANA VOA relay in EG 2002, world nx, ID, Afr nx, "Weekend Radio" (Lamb NY 7/16)
7530nf MONGOLIA R Ulan Bator in EG *1930-2000*, nx, features on economy (Ryan THAILAND 7/11)
75595nf? PERU R Altura in SP 0000, TC, ID, QTH, mx, new stn in Huarmaca (Jones MS 7/30, Rausch NJ)
9430 NO MARIANAS KHBI Saipan in EG 1005, CS relig tlks, Bible readings, f (Lamb NY 7/30)
9435 ISRAEL Kol Israel in EG 0400, world nx, "Shalom from Jerusalem" (McGuire MD, Brewer KS) in EG 1910, rpt on relig teachings in Israeli schools, nx (Fraser MA 7/13)
9445 TURKEY VOT in EG 2215 & 0300, IS, ID, nx, features (Fraser MA 7/9, McGuire MD 7/21)
9455 SLOVAKIA AWR in EG 0415, tlk on missionary work in Somalia, ID 0418 (Hankison KS 7/9)
9515 CANADA BBC relay Sackville in EG 1300, WW II POW's of Japan want apologies and monetary retribution for ill treatment (Newbury NE 7/21)
- 9535 JAPAN RJ Tokyo in EG 1430, feature on R Liberty & RFE (Brewer KS 7/31, Newbury NE 7/31)
9540 SPAIN REE in EG/SP 0145, lang instruction pgm, nx, ID (Dybka TN 7/20, Newbury NE 7/29)
9560 NORWAY RNI in EG 0105, rpts on investments in Norway, crime in Russia (McGuire MD 7/31)
9560nf? CANADA R China Int relay in EG 0444, feature "Listener's Notebook" (Lemke ALB 7/3)
9560 ASCENSION IS BBC relay in EG *2315-2330*, ID, lang teaching pgm (Rausch NJ 7/8)
9580 YUGOSLAVIA RY in EG 0024, Yugo to compete in Euro volleyball tourney (Pasquale PA 7/24)
9590 CANADA BBC relay in EG 2200, Europeans hesitant on Bosnian air strikes (Newbury NE 7/26)
9600 VATICAN STATE VR in CH/EG/VT 2238, relig tlks, mx, IS, ID, "Catholic Writing" (Lamb NY)
9615 AUSTRALIA RA in EG 1440, ID, "International Report", //9710 (Newbury NE 7/18)
9625 CANADA CBC Northern Quebec Service in EG 0135, classical mx (Newbury NE 7/31) in EG 1425 feature on Seattle, USA (Hankison KS 7/30) in EG 0406, tlk, ID, mx, QRM (Uhler CA 8/2)
9640 UKRAINE R Ukraine in EG 1440, variety of Ukr folk mx, ID, IS, NA (Newbury NE 7/22)
9660 VATICAN STATE VR in EG 0348, ID of African svce, s/off w/bells IS (Hankison KS 7/10)
9665nf FINLAND RF in EG 2300*, ID, business review, tlk on privatization in Lithuania & Latvia, press review, WRTH lists only MW xmsn at this time (Rausch NJ 7/9)
- 97097v LITHUANIA R Vilnius in EG *2130-2200*, IS, ID, ancm of fgy change to 7360 on 8/1, intl & national nx, cmntry, Lithuanian folk mx (Rausch NJ 7/29)
- 9710 MALI China R Int relay in EG 0007, ID, nx, cmntry on China in World Trade Org (Newbury 7/25)
9735 PARAGUAY R Nacional in SP 0300, futbol bcst (Uhler CA 7/17) ID, lcl mx pgm (Robinson TN)
9750 JAPAN RJ Tokyo in JP 1435, OM tlking to audience (laughter), trad mx (Hankison KS 7/30)
9760 PHILIPPINES VOA relay in EG 1345, "Understanding" in special EG (Hankison KS 7/22) in EG 1435, nx on stocks, wind sheer caused Chinese rocket accident last year (Newbury NE 7/26)

- 9850 SWEDEN RS in EG 0240, rpt on tunnel & bridge system to li nk Sweden and Denmark, feature on Swedish coins, , world nx (Pasquale PA 7/18, Newbury NE 7/18, Uhler CA 7/17)
- 9860 AUSTRALIA RA in EG 0841-1130, ballet mx, sports nx, , interviews (Uhler 7/28, Fraser MA 7/16)
- 9865 RUSSIA R Alpha & Omega in RS 1430, ID, QTH, hymns, choir, sermon? (Ryan THAILAND 7/23)
- 9865 RUSSIA R Radonezh in RS 1800, IS, ID, church bells, sermon, hymns, prayers (Ryan THAI 7/12)
- 9890 MADAGASCAR R Nederlands relay in EG 1354, recap of cricket match (Hankison KS 7/22)
- 9900 EGYPT R Cairo in EG 2300, ID, political nx (Robinson TN 8/10) in AR 0424, chants (Uhler 8/1)
- 9950nf MONGOLIA R Ulan Bator in EG *1445, cultural pgm, Mongol mx (Ryan THAILAND 7/13)
- 11615 ECUADOR HCJB Quito in PT 0001, ID, gospel mx, RTTY QRM (Humenyk ONT 7/15)
- 11635 CROATIA CR in EG/CR 2259*, tlks, pops, ID, IS, nx in EG, //7370, 5895 after 2300 (Lamb NY)
- 11715 MALI China R Int relay in EG 0000, nx, ID (Newbury 7/28) in CH 0138, cmntry (Humenyk 7/20)
- 11715 PHILIPPINES VOA relay in EG 1215, tlk on space shuttle & space pgm, ID (Rausch NJ 7/31)
- 11740 VATICAN STATE VR in EG/IT 0957, class mx, tlk, live bells from St Peters, ID (Lamb NY 7/30)
- 11750 SINGAPORE BBC relay in EG 1325, NZ PM attacks FR nuclear testing, //9740 (Hankison 7/22)
- 11780 BRAZIL R Nac da Amazonia in PT 0000, ID, mx, nx, promos (Uhler, Newbury, Robinson TN 8/10)
- 11785 GERMANY Deut Welle in GM 0020, cmntry, taped rpt, //11795 Antigua (Humenyk ONT 7/24)
- 11850 THAILAND R Thailand in Mandarin 1315, ID in EG, IS, into Mandarin svce (Hankison KS 7/22)
- 11865 ANTIGUA BBC relay in EG 1404, nx re sanctions against Nigeria (Humenyk ONTARIO 7/21)
- 11870 YUGOSLAVIA RY in EG 0440, tlk, ID, nx with emphasis on Serb war, nx (Uhler CA 8/6)
- 11885 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES Abu Dhabi in EG 2258, relay of Capital Radio FM (Robinson 7/27)
- 11990 KUWAIT RK in EG 1803, Star Wars theme, into pgm re Iraqi occupation (Pasquale PA 7/1)
- 12060 RUSSIA Mayak via Volgograd in RS 0900, nx, much ado re Yeltsin (Ryan THAILAND 7/15)
- 12085nf MONGOLIA R Ulan Bator in RS *0945, feature on Mongol folk songs (Ryan THAILAND 7/13)
- 12095 UNITED KINGDOM BBC London in EG 1800, comedy, cmntry (Fraser MA, Humenyk ONT 7/21)
- 13625 RUSSIA R Atlantika in RS 1200, ID, nx, tlks, interviews, tango mx! (Ryan THAILAND 7/21)
- 13635 SWITZERLAND SRI in EG 2018, rpt on a new look to banknotes, //11640 (Fraser MA 7/16)
- 13670 BELGIUM R Vlaanderen Int in EG 1300, Sabina Air to add new flights (Pasquale PA 7/4)
- 13690nf UKRAINE R Voskresinnya in UK? 0415, independent stn w/pgming to 0500 when regular RU fare takes over, RV has mix of tlks, mx, nx 0430, 10 note IS melody, QTH, //13720 (Berg MA)
- 13700nf INDIA AIR in lang *0212, IS, ID, mx, nx w/mnt of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Israel (Rausch NJ 7/8)
- 13732 INDIA AIR(p) in AR/FR 1929, HD mx, tlks, into listed FR 1955, no clear ID (Lamb NY 7/31)
- 13800nf BELGIUM R Vlaanderen in EG 2341, "Belgium Today", "Family Fann" (Lemke ALBERTA 6/13)
- 15115 NEW ZEALAND RNZI in EG 0010-0445, mx by B Holly, rugby match, heavy snows in south NZ, mailbag (Brewer KS, Lemke ALB, Newbury NE, Uhler CA, Hankison KS, Pasquale PA)
- 15240 AUSTRALIA RA in EG 0210-0355, sports nx, tlk on radiation, //15365 (Uhler CA, Dybka TN)
- 15240 SWEDEN RS in EG 1245, rpt on poss that moldspores may cause health problems, ID (Brewer KS)
- 15270nf ARMENIA R Intercontinental in ARM *1700, IS, ID in EG, pop mx, nx?, tlk, QTH in EG giving address in Germany, religious pgm in lang, into Mitternachtsstruff pgm 1730 (Berg MA 7/31)
- 15295nf PAKISTAN RP in EG 1330, IS, fqys, sked, TC, nx, press review, mailbag, cmntry (Clar NY 7/3)
- 15400 FINLAND RF in EG 1253, rpt on Rolling Stones visit, "Northern Lights" (Brewer KS, Lemke ALB)
- 15425 PHILIPPINES VOA rrelay in EG 1250, "Studio One" on life of Geo M Cohan, ID (Clar NY 7/2)
- 15440 CHINA China R Int in EG 1308, ID's, nx, tlk on relations w/Japan, QRM splatter (Clar NY 7/2)
- 15510 AUSTRALIA RA in EG 0030, nx w/sound bite on Jesse Jackson at Berkeley, ID (Dybka TN 7/23)
- 15515 FRENCH GUIANA R France Int relay in FR 1545, accordion mx, ID (Dybka TN 7/21)
- 15530 ITALY RAI in EG 2210, rpt on futbol teams getting ready for 1995 season, //9710 (Fraser MA 7/16)

HELP WANTED: Marie Lamb needs help in identifying an unknown on 7070 at 0250 (hrd 8/11)
Pgm was Mideast mx, tlks in lang? She notes that the Voice of Mojahed uses this fqy sometimes but she could hear no clear ID. If you have any info on this, her QTH is 6434 E. Mud Mill Road in Brewerton, NY 13029, 9689.

ERROR NOTE: Last month's column included the wrong frequency for Jakarta. Instead of 9535 as listed, the correct fqy should be 9525. Sorry about this mistake!

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS THIS MONTH

Jerry BERG, Lexington, MA	Marie LAMB, Brewerton, NY
Don BREWER, Overland Park, KS	Richard LEMKE, St. Albert, ALBERTA
Jim CLAR, Rochester, NY	William McGUIRE, Cheverly, MD
Jill DYBKA, Nashville, TN	Ed NEWBURY, Kimberly, NE
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Richard HANKISON, Overland Park, KS	Ed RAUSCH, Cedar Grove, NJ
Mark HUMENYK, Weston, ONTARIO	Betsy ROBINSON, Clinton, TN
Jack JONES, Jackson, MS	Mike RYAN, Bangkok, THAILAND
Marv KAMINSKY, Flanders, NJ	George UHLER, Santa Maria, CA

EDITOR'S NOTE: We had an early publishing deadline this month since the last Saturday of the month is the 26th as well as a transition to the new Distribution Editor. If any more reports straggle in this month, they will be held for next month's column. Remember that ye Ed lives on the West Coast and mail from the East takes from 3-5 days to get here. Good DX'ing to all.

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