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The DX season appears to be off to a good start. I've been battling bronchitis for a few weeks so finishing the "headquarters" section of the Journal is a real task this month, hi! Since I was home for a few days, I had an opportunity to DX a little more than usual. There has got to be a way to find more time to DX without coming down with a major illness!

During the summer I had an opportunity to meet and talk to many of our members about DX'ing. It appears more and more DX'ers are undertaking DXpeditions each DX season. Also, many of our members take along communications gear when they travel overseas (the ultimate DXpedition!) thereby providing some interesting listening while travelling. Our Musings column would appreciate hearing about such activities. The best part about the Journal is it provides an opportunity for shortwave listeners to share their experiences with other shortwavers who can appreciate their antics. Contributions for all our columns are always welcomed by all our editors. Contribute!

NASWAns John Figliozzi and Pete Costello have teamed up to create an addition to NASWeb that members should find really worthwhile. John contributed his knowledge of shortwave programming, and Pete his programming ability to create The WWW Shortwave Listening Guide, a web page where users can search through a database of programs to find what's on at the moment, or programs of a selected genre that are on on a given day. The page is available to anyone visiting NASWeb at <http://www.mcs.com/ ~ralph/html/naswa/>. John. of course, is the author of The Worldwide Shortwave Listening Guide, available through Radio Shack, and Pete the webmaster of the Shortwave/ Radio Guide at <http://itre.ncsu.edu/radio>.

Richard A. D'Angeio 2216 Burkey Drive Wyomissing, PA 19610 GEnie: R. DANGELO3 Internet: r dangelo3@genie com

ANARC SWL Ham Net

Tune in Sunday mornings at 10 A. M. Eastern Time on 7240 LSB for the latest in shortwave, medium wave and longwave listening, DX tips, and up to the minute hobby news. Contributors share their DX tips via their own amateur radio stations or by telephoning a "gateway" station who then broadcasts the relayed tips. Contributions are also accepted via the Internet Relay Chat (IRC) channel #swl while the net is in progress. The net moves to 3940 LSB after the 40m session closes for an informal session. Net Controls Tom Sundstrom W2XQ, Hausie WB4JSP, Dave Kirby N8JQX, and Bob Curtis W1EXZ host an always lively gang of DX monitors. (Best heard in the eastern half of NAm) Net info also available at <a href="http://">http://</a> www.trsc.com/swl net.htm>.

The International Radio Club of America (P. O. Box 1831, Perris, CA 92572-1831) has introduced a "soft" version of its DX Monitor magazine Distributed only to paid up members, it is delivered via e-mail just before the print version of the DX Monitor. If you are interested in medium wave DX'ing (they also carry tropical band loggings) you may want to look into this fine ANARC club. Annual membership dues for 30 issues of the DX Monitor are \$25.00 in the US; \$27.00 in Canada; and \$28.50 overseas surface mail. A trial membership is available for just \$9.50 (10 issues).

Finally, Anthony Marks—please contact me by e-mail; I lost your request among the mess I call my shack. Sorry! Please contact me again.

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

Our Motto is - "Unity and Friendship"

### Calendar Of Events

Oct 18 Meeting. Philadelphia Area NASWA Chapter. Kulpsville Holiday Inn, Kulpsville, PA at 7:30 PM. For more information contact Dan Cashin at 215-446-7831.

- Oct 18 Meeting. Boston Area NASWA Chapter. The Lexington Club, Rts. 4 & 225, Lexington, MA at 7:30 PM. The location is 1/4 mile west of Rt. 128, Exit 31. For more information contact Paul Graveline at 508-470-1971 or Internet: 74007.3434@compuserve.com. Check the BADX Web Page: <a href="http://www.grove.net/~badx/>badx/>.</a>
- Oct 19 Meeting. The Miami Valley DX Club (all band orientation) meets at 1:00 PM. For more information plus this months meeting location contact Dave Hammer at 614-471-9973 or write to MVDXC, Box 292132, Columbus, OH 43229-8132.
- Oct'96 Convention. MT Expo—Atlanta GA, October 18–20 1996. Hotel: Atlanta Airport Hilton—\$76 single or double—reservations 1-800 HILTONS. Registration— \$55.00. Contact: expo96-info@grove.net, (800)438-8155 or FAX (704)-837-2216.
- Nov 9 Meeting. The Tidewater SWL's meet at 6:30 PM. For more information plus meeting location contact Joe Buch at 804-721-2782 or Internet: joseph.buch@dol.net
- Mar'97 Contest. 1997 North American DX Championships. Further information will be published in the Journal or you can send a self-addressed stamped envelope to 1997 NADXC, c/o Dr. Harold Cones, 2 Whits Court, Newport News, VA 23606.
- Mar'97 Convention. The 10th Annual Winter SWL Festival will be held at the Kulpsville Holiday Inn (Exit 31 on the Northeast Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike) on 13–15 March 1997. Organized by the infamous "gang of three" (Messrs. Brown, Cones, and Field) this all wave gathering attracts over 200 hobbyists each year. Further details and information will appear later this year.
- Jun'97 Convention. The 31st Annual European DX Council ("EDXC") Conference will be held on 20-22 June 1997 at the Hotel Lazne in the eastern part of the Czech Republic. It will be organized by the Czechoslovakian DX Club. More details to come.

Members are invited to submit items to be included in this calendar to Rich D'Angelo (Internet: r.dangelo3@genie.com) or Ralph Brandi (Internet: rbrandi@lucent.com).

FRENDX: Twenty Five Years Ago....

New and renewing members included Kevin Murray, Neal Perdue, Richard D'Angelo (who?), Glenn Hauser, Harold Sellers, and Mike Macken. Awards Chairman Warren Nordgren reports issuing another 21 awards. Pictures of the "BAD's" of NASWA (the original Boston Area DX'ers) included photos of Chris Lobdell, Jerry Berg, Mike Macken, Steve d'Adolf and Evan Berg. Featured QSL of the Month came from Radio Nordsea International which operated off the coast of Holland in early 1970. Listeners Digest, edited by Dan Ferguson, appeared for the first time in October. Anthony Marks and Ed Shaw report purchasing Allied SX-190 communications receivers.

### N4946b

Visit our club home page on the World Wide Web at http://www.mcs.com/~ralph/html/naswa/

## Contribute!

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

## Musings

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

Giovanni Serra, via F. Belloni 50 - 00147, Roma, Italy <g.serra@iol.it>

(Roma, September 1st 1996)

Greetings from the sunny Italy ! This is my first time I write on this excellent column. (I believe the Journal is the best DX bulletin in the world !) I started as SWL in 1987 and I am a NASWA member since 1991. Also I join AIR (the Italian Radiolistening Assn.), DSWCI (Danish Short-Wave Clubs Int.) and subscribed some fine publications, such as Monitoring Times, Play Dx, BBC World Media etc. I have a JRC NRD 525 receiver (also a Sony ICF 2001 D, I utilize when travelling) and the antenna, here in Rome, is an Alpha Delta Sloper DX SWL Sloper (40 feet); in my summer QTH in Anzio, I utilize an AD Sloper (60 feet).

I publish a small newsletter, The Four Winds (via snail mail and via e-mail). The first aim of my newsletter is to unify my contributions for DX bulletins and magazines. The second aim is to be distributed, especially via snail mail, here in Italy and in Europe, because many DX - ers are not on Internet yet. But my real aim is to diffuse our hobby here in Italy and in Europe. For the next months, I'll try to make curious people here in Italy with some WWWeb pages in Italian (may be in English too), and free of charge, including my newsletter TFW. To attract people attention at radiolistening, I'll avoid technical matters, including photos, news, gleanings, articles about radio stations and what they say on their cultural, musical, sporting etc. programs. What do you think of this my idea ? If you have any opinions and suggestions please, feel free to write.

### Welcome to the following new NASWA members

Philip Atchley KO6BB, Merced, CA Martin J. Attwell, Carol Stream, IL Bruce Barker, Exton, PA Jonathan D. Berman, Vancouver, WA Pedro M C de Castro, Lorena, BRAZIL Robert A. Compton, Mertztown, PA W. H. Corrigan, Cleveland, OH William Covington, Berwyn, IL Scott Harford, Quincy, MA Sondra Lavrov, Albany, CA Joseph Lucca, Sewell, NJ Donald A. Poto, Dedham, MA Don Rhodes, Yarra Glen, AUSTRALIA Timothy A. Stewart, Ridgway, CO Yasuhito Tamada, Fukui, JAPAN Clifford C. Warnock, Detroit, MI Edward Young, Brockton, MA Last March, after a 9 hours trip by airplane, flying over the Atlantic Ocean, I had the occasion to attend the 9th Annual Winter SWL Festival in Kulpsville! Even if I had some troubles with the change of time zone (-6 hours!), really, it was the great opportunity to meet many NASWA members, broadcasters etc. I hope to attend and to meet many of you at next Fest!

In this column (Journal # 8) I read about Jon Horen's concern for writing to government stations in countries that oppress and torture their people. Jon, my opinions are the same of yours. Also I am not a political activist and, for me, it is very difficult to write a letter, or to request a QSL card, to representatives of governments that don't know what is the meaning of the words Freedom and Democracy; and I feel repugnance against those governments who proclaim and spread terrorism. I like to listen all kind of broadcasting stations, but I prefer to leave at other associations, such as Amnesty International, the duty of writing to those governments about torture, oppressed people etc.

If someone likes to correspond about SWL hobby, or likes to know about programs in Italian on SW, please contact me at my address.

73's and.... Ciao a tutti da Giovanni Serra

Eric Bueneman (N0UIH), 631 Coachway Lane, Hazelwood, MO 63042-1347, Phone 314-839-9751 (prepaid only)

FM/TV DX and looking for broadcast employment in the St. Louis market has kept me busy this summer, so I haven't been as active on the AM and SW dials as I would like. One thing is missing from my address header...my Internet address. Financial problems, along with an isolated virus that only affected my America Online program, forced me to leave the Information Superhighway on May 4. I won't be able to return to the Internet until my professional and financial situations improve.

A re-intro is in order...I will be 30 years old on October 14, single (but carefully auditioning several St. Louis area girls to take a job that has been unfilled for three years, hi!), currently working as a General Office and Light Industrial temporary for Manpower Temporary Services in Maryland Heights, MO, have hosted three St. Louis DX Get-Togethers (1994, '95 and '96), planning to bid on a yet-unspecified radio convention in 1998, and I'm the owner/operator of Part 15 radio station KCGR-107.1 ("Cougar 107") here in Hazelwood. I started as a SW DXer in October of 1981, and moved into AM (MW) BCB DX soon thereafter. My first SW QSL was from WWV (10 MHz), and my first AM QSL was from WOAI-1200 kHz. I moved into FM DX in the spring of 1982, and discovered TV DX a year later. I have DXed from two locations here in Hazelwood, along with Woodstock and Marietta, GA. I have been away from a licensed station for a year, when I was let go by KCFV-89.5 MHz Ferguson, MO after serving their eight semester limit. So, I've spent roughly half my life (to this point) in radio in one form or another.

I've put out a St. Louis-TV list in the past, and I've also got an NOUIH Countries List prepared for distribution. The NOUIH Countries List conforms more to the political changes in this world, rather than the "once a country, always a country" rule. The NOUIH Countries List and St Louis Radio-TV station list are both available for a SASE in the U.S., or 2 IRCs everywhere else, at the above address.

73, Eric-NOUIH

### Richard D'Angelo, 2216 Burkey Drive, Wyomissing, PA 19610 <r.dangelo3@genie.com>

One of the bigger fallacies of "political change" country lists, such as the NOUIH Countries List mentioned by Eric Bueneman, is the treatment of countries that undergo substantial political change through the years. For example, let's look at Germany since 1945, From one country, it was split into two after the war. Finally, it was re-united in the 1990's. Now, how many countries does a DX'er count in his/her logged and QSL'ed count assuming logs/ OSL's from various sites during this period. Some, mistakenly, let you count Germany FOUR times (the advantages of longevity I presume). Some, perhaps Eric's list, will count Germany only once since that is what exists today (essentially ignoring the political realities that existed at the time of the catch/OSL). The NASWA list recognizes two countries giving the newcomer an opportunity to log a radio counting unit that others (i.e. veteran DX'ers) were fortunate to have a shot at. It does not give the veteran an opportunity to run up the totals with countries that non longer exist, i.e Germany BEFORE the end of the war. Frankly, of all the country lists I have seen in use over the years, the NASWA list is the fairest of them all. It treats newcomers the same as the veteran DX'er while maintaining reasonable continuity over time. It would be very difficult to run an awards program while having to contend with disappearing countries. For example, the club's DX Centurion Award requires OSL'ing shortwave broadcast stations from 100 broadcast countries. If you started DX'ing in the 1980's and achieved your 100 country target prior to the unification of Germany, would you have to return the award upon unification since. now you would have only 99 countries QSL'd? Doesn't make much sense to me! Once a country, always a country makes a heck of a lot more sense than any "political list."

73 - RAD

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# Easy Listening

Richard D. Cuff 1016 Chestnut Ridge Drive Timonium, MD 21093-1716 CompuServe: 73651,153 Internet: rdcuff@worldnet.att.net

# Watch Out for Falling Budget Axes

John Figliozzi alerted me to a 33% budget cut looming for the CBC in Canada. Knowing how much effort was to required to stave off last year's emasculation of Radio Canada International, you might wish to contact Canada's leadership. If I get any more details on fax or E-mail addresses, I'll pass them on. John recommends the Toronto Star, online at URL <http://www.thestar.com/>, for more news. A quick scan on September 27th didn't turn anything up, though.

As I mention every several months, international broadcasters have no ratings services available to tell them how effective they are, or how many of us are listening. Please take a few minutes each month to send a post card, E-mail, or letter to broadcasters you enjoy listening to. I operate on the assumption that, if a broadcaster I enjoy disappears due to the lack of listener feedback, I have only myself to blame.

### Target Topic: Eastern Europe Privatization

I may be giving away age here, but I enjoyed Rocky & Bullwinkle cartoons immensely while growing up, and I'm enjoying them again on cable. Do you remember how Boris Badenov used to say "Hoo Boy" when things weren't going his way? That's the way I felt when researching this month's target topic. Pickings are somewhat slim out there, as Eastern European broadcasters are generally more difficult to hear than when they had ideological axes to grind. As Bret Pollack reminded me at last week's MAD/SWL ("Mid-Atlantic DX/SWL") get-together, non-prime time listening can be more productive than prime time evening listening for these broadcasters. Radio Bulgaria, for one, blasts in nicely here in Maryland at 1900 UTC (will probably have reverted to 2000 UTC by the time you read this) on 11720 kHz.

Most all of the broadcasters originating in this region feature privatization efforts as part of their general business/economic news segment.

The first program that comes to mind in this category is **Newmarket** from the Voice of **Russia**. The program is a series of advertisements for enterprises serving the international business community. I don't think I could stomach listening every week to the ads, but the program evokes a sense of the "frontier spirit" one needs to have if considering business ventures in the region.

The aforementioned **Radio Bulgaria** offers **Business and Finance** fortnightly Tuesdays beginning 30 minutes into their hour-long broadcast.

Next up is Peter Bowen's review of Radio Prague's offering, Economic Report.

I think that all Eastern European international broadcasters have programs devoted to the progress of economic reforms in their countries.

Economic Report is Radio Prague's contribution to this category of programming. It describes economic developments in the Czech Republic and also covers stories of the country's economic relations with other countries. the program's duration is 3-5 minutes. The show's presenter reads from a script describing various economic developments. Sometimes several stories are presented, while at other times, the program is devoted to a single topic.

The host speaks with a very heavy Czech accent. In fact, his accent is so thick that it is frequently difficult to understand what he is saying. This in itself is bad enough, especially when you also take into account the fact that shortwave propagation adds to the difficulties faced by listeners in comprehending what is said. But it is made even worse by the fact that his reading style is quite flat and boring. After a minute or so of hearing him speak, the listener's mind tends to shift elsewhere due to boredom, which in turn makes it quite difficult to concentrate on what is being said. All of this means that the quality of the content is almost completely irrelevant. The host's poor spoken English and poor broadcasting style would seriously degrade even content of the highest quality.

In short, Economic Report is a poorly presented program, best avoided at all costs (unless you are a fanatic for information on the economies of Eastern Europe, and can use a tape recorder to listen to the program at least several times to decipher the content.

Of course, Radio Prague is not alone in this regard. Numerous international broadcasters use announcers with atrocious speaking styles and accents. Using such poorly-qualified broadcasters reduces much of the programming of these stations to mindnumbing mediocrity.

Thanks, Peter. I might add that Radio Prague has a couple of expatriates participating on the air, and I'm sure the costs to hire expatriates to edit and read on the air must be balanced against costs to produce programs and maintain transmitters. Perhaps, as these countries get their economies stabilized, they'll be able to enhance the speaking qualities of their on-air teams.

Other Eastern European business and economic development programs are shown in the table below, courtesy of John Figliozzi's **Shortwave Radio Listening Guide**. I've shown the times expected following the autumnal time changes. Also remember that other releases from the broadcasters may be easier to listen than these broadcasts targeted to North America.

## The Soapbox

Climbing on for just a minute here... I tend to report on program types and broadcasters that I particularly enjoy. If there's a particular broadcaster you're fond of, or program type that you particularly enjoy, that I don't cover often enough for your tastes, consider preparing some material for this column. I'll accept handwritten, typewritten, faxed, and E-mailed material of any length. You can even suggest your own "target topic", and I'll be happy to include "off-topic" program suggestions and tips. NASWA survives only due to the dedicated efforts of its volunteer contributors, in much the same way that international broadcasters depend on its listeners for feedback. Thanks in advance for helping out.

## **BBC Highlights**

### **General Information**

The BBC has slightly changed its E-mail address for general World Service comments. Send your correspondence to worldservice.letters@bbc.co.uk. I would think that correspondence intended for a particular program host could be directed to this address for forwarding.

You may want to request a new program schedule in late October, because when DST ends some, but not all, program times will change. It appears those programs that begin on the half hour are particularly affected; programs of this ilk airing 0230 through 0630 are all shifted forward one hour UTC, as is **Play of the Week** (2230 Saturdays. The 1900 edition of **Newshour** (not aired on Shortwave to the Americas, but audible here in African and European releases) also moves forward.

Looking ahead to November, expect altered program schedules on the USA's Election Day, November 5th.

Broadcaster	Day	Time	Program	
R. Slovakia Int'l	Thu	0115	Business Report	
R. Romania Int'l	Wed	0215	<b>Business</b> Club	
V. of Russia	Tue	0311	Newmarket	
R. Prague Int'l	Fri	0015 etc.	Economic Report	

General Features and Documentaries Mondays, beginning October 14th, 0230: A Green History of the Planet is a new eightpart 30-minute weekly series of programs on evolution and ecology. The series looks at some of the processes of nature that govern life on Earth; the first program is on *Air*. Also airs Sundays to the Americas at 1130 and 1530.

Sunday, October 20th, 1401: Hungary 1956 is a single 45-minute program recalling the Hungarian uprising of 1956 by eyewitnesses. Accounts of the destruction of Stalin's statue, the eagerness for news, and the remembrances of those who died are featured. Also airs Monday 0615 to the Americas, 0815 to Europe.

Tuesdays, beginning October 29th, 2315: History Today returns for a seven-part, 15minute weekly run. The program examines a historical event relevant to current affairs. I find the concept to be very interesting! Also airs Tuesdays 1145 to the Americas.

Wednesdays, beginning October 30th, 2130: Assignment returns for weekly 30-minute airings. This is one of my favorite singleissue current affairs programs on shortwave. Also airs Thursdays to the Americas at 1215, and to Europe 1830.

Thursdays, beginning October 31st, 2315: Global Gardening is a new four-part 15minute series visiting gardening practices around the world. A fact sheet is available for listeners wanting to use these ideas at home; write to David Stevens, Global Gardening, at the usual Bush House address.

#### Sports

Sundays, beginning October 27th, 1401: Talking Sport is a new series of one-hour phone-in programs for leading personalities and experts in particular sports. Questions are solicited by phone from 1100 on the day of the program; call +44-171-279-7444 to leave your message along with a callback phone number; if your question is selected, you'll be called by the Beeb during the program to pose your question live. BBC Worldwide doesn't mention if mailed, faxed or E-mailed questions would be considered. Drama and the Arts

Saturdays, 2230: Play of the Week highlights:

The Lady From The Sea, October 12th— Henrik Ibsen's 1888 play with Ellida Wangel as the headstrong, wild creature whose turbulent spirit lies beneath a peaceful veneer.

Grave Affairs, October 19th—This play by John Mathew in India was a winner in the 1995 World Service Playwriting Competition, as the best play by a writer with English as a second language. The play looks at the "tightrope of delicate politeness" walked by those interacting with Southwest India's Islam, Hindu, and Christian communities.

Pictures At Departure, October 26th— This play by Stephanie McCarthy of Australia won the Asia/Pacific regional prize in the 1995 competition. Its premise concerns a dying woman, Jennifer, and a scientist who has devised a machine to read the pictures of a person's mind. His technological interests clash with those of Jennifer's closest friend, her deathbed nurse.

### Light Entertainment

Monday, October 14th, 0330: Brain of Britain crowns its 1996 champion; starting the following week, Inspiration returns for a seven-part 30-minute weekly run as a quiz show on inventions and discoveries. Also airs Mondays to Europe 1830.

### Wrapping Things Up

**Upcoming Target Topics:** 

November: Programs for youth December: Christmas/New Year programs January: Foreign Language Teaching programs

Thanks to John Figliozzi, Bret Pollack, and Peter Bowen for their help this month; I'm watching my mailbox for *your* contribution for next month!

Until then,

73 DE Richard

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# Shortwave Center

Hans Johnson 8121 S. Poplar 204D Englewood, CO 80112 CompuServe 73042,3644 Internet: 73042 3644@compuserve.com

A big thank you to Tom Harrington for allowing NASWA to reprint the below article which first appeared in Shortwave Radio Listening with the Experts by Gerry Dexter

# On to the Top

by Don Jensen

How can l become a top-flight SWBCDx'er? Seldom is this question actually voiced, but it sums up the intent of a lot of specific questions actully asked by listeners who have progressed beyond the unabashed beginner stage. And, it is a good lead-off question for this chapter.

Unfortunately, there is no magical answer, no clearcut formula for success. But one word that will be cropping up again and again is experience. Hearing the hard-tohear stations is the sum and substance of serious Dx'ing on the shortwave bands. And, though it may seem a flippant answer, experienced DX'ers hear the hard-to-hear stations because they're experienced!

Contrary to popular belief, top-quality equipment isn't the solution. Yes, a good receiver will be a big help. It will make serious DX'ing easier. But the important word here is "easier." An experienced DX'er with a mediocre receiver will still manage, over the long haul, to hear most of the real DX. And, a novice with a kilobuck receiver will still be asking how he can log those rare stations. There is no one so disappointed as the guy who, expecting miracles, scrapes up enough dough to buy a so-called "pro" receiver, only to find he still isn't bagging all those goodies!

Experience-there's that word again-is the answer! But that does not mean just "time served" in the hobby. Time is a factor, naturally, since learning takes time. But the effort to learn is critical. Experience is just the practical application of knowledge. A top-flight DX'er? Well, when does a DX'er "arrive?" If arriving means reaching a pinnacle of proficiency, the answer is "Never!" No one can ever know all there conceivably is to know about the subject, and even the most experienced DX'ers can never stop trying to learn more. Individual definitions may vary, of course, but for our purposes, let's assume that when a DX'er is generally regarded by other DX'ers as being among the "top 10 percent," he's arrived. In other words, you're a top DX'er when others consider you one.

Or, to put it another way, if you still have to ask, you aren't. There's no magic entry point to the "charmed circle," no countries heard or verified total that proclaims it to the world. It is a matter of your reputation in DX'ing clubs as a solid, reliable, accurate, experienced listener.

It's purely a personal opinion, of course, but it seems to me that a relative beginner in the hobby, who goes all out to learn what serious DX'ing is about, could reach that vague status position in a minimum of five years. Some, of course, will take longer, and some will never reach it at all.

Spoon-feeding information is out. You've got to work very hard to learn as much as you can. Among other things, this means a great deal of reading to build a mental storehouse of knowledge which you need to be a real DX'er. When you come across a semitechnical or technical article in a DX club bulletin or magazine, do you pass it by unread or skip over it quickly because it's too hard to understand? Or, do you make a serious effort to master the subject and then use it as a take-off point for further study? The guy who complains to editors that an article is too tough and too tedious, that he doesn't understand it, and who plaintively cries, "Why can't we have more features for the beginner?" is the one who will only slowly, or perhaps never, progress much beyond the beginner stage!

Hard work? Definitely yes! A slow process? Probably! "But, DX'ing is only a hobby, a pleasurable pastime," you say. Yes, and a casual approach to shortwave listening is perfectly acceptable if that's your thing. But excelling, even at a hobby, can be pleasurable.

Many SWL'ers simply don't care to make their hobby more than just the casual listening to some interesting overseas programs. I don't knock that approach at all. But if you've ever asked yourself the opening question: "How can I become a top-flight SWBC DX'er?" you've already indicated your interest is more in the direction of DX'ing than SWL'ing. And, if it is serious DX'er you want to be, you've got to work at it!

### Concentration

Hearing rare DX stations depends on "conditions." That goes without saying. But what a DX'er comes up with when "conditions" are right depends, to a large extent, on the storehouse of information and know-how that he has accumulated and can apply to the given situation. A good place to start is by looking at the bands themselves. Most of the rare DX will be found in the shortwave bands below about 7 MHZ, the 41-, 49-, 60-, 90-, and 120 meter bands, plus the out-of-band stations. To start with, emphasize 60 meters-the best single DX band.

Concentration! Concentrate your maximum listening efforts on 60 meters. Later, you can expand your attention, in a similar way, to the other DX bands. Hours! Spend dozens of hours, hundreds if you can, learning what there is to be heard on "60" under normal conditions and under unusual band conditions. Get to know that span of frequencies like the back of your hand. In order to get the rare stations, you have to be able to quickly sort out the usual from the unusual signals. When extra good conditions occur, you can't waste time on relogs of previously heard stations when you can be coming up with new catches.

Can you, at any particular time of day, cruise 60 meters and, with a fairly high degree of certainty, tentatively identify, with 15 seconds, each of the stronger signals on the band. If you can't, you're operating under a real handicap!

On a good winter afternoon opening to Africa, can you tick'em off as you tune down the line? Lome, Togo on 5047..., Garoua, Cameroon on 5010..., Abidjan, Ivory Coast on 4940..., Chad on 4904....If you can do this, the unusual signal should stand out and catch your attention, and you can spend your time logging it.

Concentration! Concentrate on learning as much as you can about shortwave propagation, if not from a "book larnin'" theoretical approach, then from a practical "What can I hear?" approach. Learn to recognize and take advantage of reception patterns.

Most beginners know you can't expect low SW frequency reception at high noon local time. It is assumed you know why this is the case. There is no black magic in DX'ing. Propagation of DX signals depends on natural phenomena. The more you know about how and why distant shortwave signals reach you, the better you will be able to determine when to tune. There is plenty of material available for study, if you only take the time and effort to seek it out.

For too long, DX'ers have neglected this field of study. In recent years, however, some have attempted a more systematic study of the propagation of weak, low-frequency, DX signals on the shortwave broadcast bands. But theories aside, careful observation and record keeping should give you a good working knowledge of practical propagation.

Do you know, for example, the time of day, and the time of year when your chances of hearing a rare stations are optimum? Do you know when the great circle path between you receiving location and the target DX stations? Do you know, at any particular time of year, when paths of darkness exist for these stations? Do you know when you can normally expect the 60-meter Latins to fade out and the Asians to fade in in the morning?

Do you know that your best chance to hear the home service All India Radio outlets may be from around mid-December to mid-January, but that Indonesian reception has a much broader seasonal "window", and may, in fact, peak in the fall and again in the early spring? Do you know that rare quiet nights in mid-summer can bring in some excellent African reception on 60 meters? Keep records of the excellent openings from various parts of the world. Look for patterns that are daily, seasonally, or geographically.

Geographic patterns can be broad or very selective. When you note the Peruvian coming in with exceptional strength, don't waste time with random tuning. Go after the specific unheard Peruvians you most want. Unusually powerful station signals coming from Togo? Then hunt for the other West Africans that you need!

Concentration! Concentrate on certain stations. One reason that experienced listeners manage to hear the really rare ones is, because having logged so many stations, they can concentrate efforts on a relatively few wanted targets. The less experienced, needing more stations, often take a hit-or-miss scattergun approach.

For example, when a good bank opening occurs to Indonesia, the less experienced DX'er might spend his time taking a log on a Radio Republik Indonesia station, such as RRI Ujung Pandang on 4753 khz. He "needs" it and is pleased to receive a new one. But the veteren, having logged and verified U.P. already, concentrates on trying for the rarer Indonesians-say the governmental agricultural information station. Radio Khusus Informasi Pertanian in Surabaya, on 4697 khz. Ujung Pandang may be a good catch-a new logging for you. But wouldn't you be happier receiving RKIP? It takes self discipline to pass up a sure catch for a chancier one, but the odds are that you will next hear RRI Ujung Pandang-and get a reportable

logging-far sooner than you will get another crack at RKIP!

The choice-and, naturally, you won't always opt for the chance of hearing an ultrarare station over the sure bet logging-is tough for the less experienced listener. It means gambling on the possibility of a rare one and, for that day at least, passing by a medium-hard station already at hand. The veteren Dx'er. who already has OSL'ed the easier station, doesn't have to think twice before chasing the really rare outfits when top notch openings occur. A word of caution here! Don't let the higher stakes-temporarily giving up a sure catch for a gamble-color your judgement. Apply the same identification standards you always do. The weak muddle down in the mud may be RKIP..., or it may not. Your gamble may not pay off. But if it does

The decision as to when to play it safe and take the needed logging at hand, and when to gamble on the possible really rare logging, is easier if you have a "want" list.

Rare is the experienced DX'er who doesn't have his own list of most-wanted stations. Check on what the others are hearing, particularly the DX'ers you regard as "pros." Draw up a list of about ten stations that you really want to log. In any situation where you're faced with the decision to play it safe or gamble on the rare catch, let your "want" list establish the priority. Concentrate on those stations when conditions to a certain area of the world are most favorable. If you have no luck, then go after the secondary targets. When you knock a station off, replace it on the list with one you badly want to hear.

Compile a "book" on each station on your want list. Minimum information, of course, will be the frequency and the time when the station is being received in your area. Comb DX bulletins and columns for more tipsschedules, language used, etc. Is there an especially favorable time "window?" Perhaps a normally strong utility station, which is on the same frequency, is off the air on Sundays. Can your target be heard only on the occasions after a powerful nearby station signs off? What type of programming would you expect to find? Country and western music? Outdated U.S. pop music? A French newscast? In short, get all the background data you can. It'll help if and when you actually do hear the station.

Finally, tune as often as possible for your most wanted stations. Trying for them seven times a week is better than six; six times a week is better than four. Make the odds work in your favor. Be listening when reception conditions are right.

## Identification

You have followed the tips and you've tuned a shortwave signal. It's not too strong and you've troubles with interference. It may, or may not, be a real DX station-the one that you've been long trying to hear. Now you've got to identify it.

This is where the going really gets tough. It's the test that separates the men from the boys, the place where DX'ing experience really counts. But the first things to consider, strange as it may seem, is the the question of what constitutes an identification.

Identifying the station you are hearing should be an easy thing, theoretically. Either it's yes or no, go or no go! In practicality, though; station identification comes in varying degress of certainty. Although this certainty spectrum is a continuum ranging from total certainty about a station's identity to complete uncertainty, for convenicence, I'll divide it into four broad brackets.

## **Positive Identification**

In this case, you're 100% sure of the station's identity because you heard the ID announced. However, there are other ways to positively identify a station, of course. For instance, if you hear a program called "Moscow Mailbag," you don't need to hear an actual station identification to know that you're tuned to Radio Moscow.

Now all this is a snap when you're dealing with strong-signal stations broadcasting in

English. But our topic here is the rare DX, and identification of those outlets is harder because the signals are weaker, plagued with interference, and the programs usually are in languages other than English.

## Tentative (or Probable) Identification

Here, you are not certain of the identity of the station you've tuned. No definite ID has been heard, or if heard, not fully understood because of language or interference difficulties.

But there are various clues in the programming that lead you to believe strongly-to a confidence level of, perhaps, 75%-that you are hearing "Station X."

## **Possible Identification**

In this case, again, no station identification announcement has been heard or understood. There are some factors which lead you to suspect that you're hearing "Station X," but there are other aspects (in what you can make out of the programming) that could apply to other stations known to be operating on or about the same frequency at that time. It's a 50/50 proposition. Maybe it's "Station X," but there's a fair chance it might be another station. Your degree of certainty in the identification is not high.

## Unidentified

Here, you either have no idea, from the announcements and program details, as to the identity-or you have a very low degree of certainty as the identity.

## **Reception Reports**

Broadly speaking, a reception report to a station is always justified when a station is positively ID'ed. A report is never justified with an unidentfied station-if you're just guessing at its identity. In the midranges of ID certainty, even experienced DX'ers differ was to when they feel a reception report should be sent to a station. The following represents this author's viewpoint. If you strongly believe, based on a number of factors which I'll cover later in this chapter, that you've heard "Station X", and this is couped with some pretty convincing program details, a report may be sent to the station of the strength of the tentative identification. But that report should state that you didn't positively identify the station, and should mention the reasons why you believe it to be the station reported. And, you should ask the report be verified only if the station authority is convinced that it is correct.

Rarely should you report a station on the strength of a possible identification. A report seeking verification is justified only when you've noted some especially unique factor that could apply only to the station in question.

Example: You think your station could possibly be "Station X", and during the course of your logging, a transmitter problem knocks the station off the air at 1413 UTC. It is very likely that the station could determine the accuracy of your report on the strength of this unusual detail.

The sensible rule of thumb to follow in most cases is to report only those stations which you know or strongly believed you logged. The burden should be on you, the Dx'er. When in doubt, don't rely on the station's QSL to resolve those details.

### Languages

If you haven't progressed beyond the "If it isn't in English, I can't ID it" stage, you've got some basic homework ahead of you before you're ready for serious DX'ing. Minimally, you should be able to distinguish among the major languages: Spanish, Portuguese, French, German, Arabic, etc. You should be able to recognize the tonal Asian languages, such as Chinese. Foreign languages should no longer sound all alike to you. You need not be a linguist-few experienced DX'ers are-but you should be able to pick out words. If you can't, spend some months on the business of learning what languages sound like. There have been articles written on the subject in various magazines, hobby publications, and books. Seek them out and study. One of the best ways to learn is to study the Voice of America foreign language broadcasts.

## **Tentative Loggings**

For those of you who are still with us, it should be obvious by now that a very experienced DX'er, because of his accumulated knowledge, may well be able to positively identify a station that a less experienced DX'er might not be able to identify at all, or, at best, will consider a tentative logging.

But even the best of the "pros" frequently come up short in the area of ID certainty. And, as I suggested earlier, one might choose to send a report to a station on the strength of a tentative ID. A tentative, you'll recall, is when positive identification isn't possible, but a whole series of factors surrounding the reception strongly lead the DX'er to believe he is hearing a certain station.

But, a word of warning! Tentatives are tricky and dangerous. Most misidentified stations turn up as "clinkers" in the DX club bulletin lists result because the DX'er lacked information or experience, was careless, or jumped to hasty conclusions due to wishful thinking. A DX'er, anxious to hear a rare station, is easily tempted to coclude, "Well, others are hearing it, so it must be Station X that I'm hearing too." Leap to such conclusions at your own peril.

The measure of a DX'er is his reputation, especially among other experienced DX'ers. A reported rare station almost always prompts a frantic hunt by others. If you are wrong in your ID, it will be discovered quickly enough. Everyone makes mistakes now and again. It is embarrassing but not fatal to a reputation. Your error will be challenged in print, but you can be sure that it will be noted by the more experienced DX'ers. If you later find you erred, a correction to the bulletin editor helps mitigate the mistake. Pretending it didn' happen is a mark against you. To make a mistake occassionally is human. To be wrong regularly earns you the wrong kind of reputation. Before long, you're marked as unreliable, which is the worst kind of all possible cures in DX'ing. Then, no matter what rare loggings you claim, no matter how high you climb on the scoreboard, a tinge of doubt will always be attached to your reports.

Tentative IDs, to return to the subject, are the result of piecing together a number of separate factors that, in composite, convince you of the station's probable identity. The number of bits that "fit" can vary, but the more that do, the surer you can be. Too few "fits" and all you've got is a "possible," or perhaps even an "unidentified". And, the experienced DX'er has the edge since he has accumulated more know-how and background information to test for "fits."

The factors? Frequency, naturally. Time? Does your reception match the schedule? Propagation? Is reception possible, or likely, at the time you are hearing it? Does your reception match the language and programming known to be used? Can you, for one reason or another, eliminate from consideration other stations known to operate on the frequency at that time?

Other clues? You heard no country reference, but you did hear a Spanish-language commercial for Cerveza Carta Blanca. In which country or countries of Latin America is that brand of beer distributed? Can you identify the national anthem at the sign-off time?

What does the music tell you? Can you distinguish between Mexican and Brazilian music? Between that of Peru and that of the Dominican Republic? To put a finer point to it, can you tell the difference between the music of neighboring countries- Mexican and Guatemalan, or Ecuadorian or Peruvian? What is "hi-life" music? "Gamelan?" What is a "sitar" and what does it sound like?

There are dozens of clues in the programming you hear, factors that can help you to identify a station. There is no practical way that they can be taught, except by experience. But if you're alert to the basic techniques, you can begin to file away in your mind those scraps of information that will help you in identifyig stations. Naturally, none of the clues alone is sufficent to justify even a tentative identification. Enough of them, however, may a strong enough case for a tentative ID. But, again, be careful!

## Verfication

The big international broadcasters of the world, those you first tuned in as a beginning shortwave listener, know more than a little about those who tune in. They know hobby listeners like to collect QSL cards. They want us to listen so they go out of their way to respond with the QSL's we seek.

Rare DX station, by their very nature, don't get many overseas reports. They usually aren't trying to reach North American audiences. Their staff often don't have the foggiest idea what a correspondent wants when he asks for a verification. These stations, in short, are much harder to verify.

It is assumed that you know the basic reportwriting technique. In your letter to the station you've heard, you include the necessary bits; the frequency; the time, date, program, and reception details; and the request for a verification. When dealing with the rarer stations, it is more important to write in the language of the station, unless you have reason to believe that someone at the station knows English. If you include min.t stamps of the country to which you're wri ing only on rare occasions, plan to do some regularly when reporting to the lesser-heard stations. Don't expect them to pay the postage for the reply you're so anxious to receive.

It is important to get your report into the hands of someone who is know to have replied to others. Keep track of verie signersthe names of those persons who sign other DX'ers reports. Most DX club bulletins report that sort of data in their pages. Often your first report won't bring a response. Use periodic follow-ups, or new reports to nonrepliers. It can take a year, 5 years, or 10 years to get a verification from some rare stations. Persistance is necessary.

But beyond this, what? The serious, experienced DX'er, who is interested in QSLs, develops additional reporting techniques to get verifications form the rare, really-hardto-QSL stations. Not infrequently, DX'ers guard the secret methods they've developed jealously. These little extra techniques are, to a degree, perishable commodities. Their usefulness may decrease with usage, so, understandably, veteran DX'ers tend to keep quiet about their best approaches. Eventually, you, too, will develop your own series of reporting techniques that work for you.

In essence, though, what most of the techniques amount to is an attempt to bring special attention to your letter, strike a note that will interest the recipient, and move him to an action he might not otherwise take-that is, reply to your letter. Anyone familiar with the field of advertising will recognize in this the basic rules of promoting a product. It may come as a bit of a shock, but many of the same approaches used to peddle soap apply to reception report writing.

In advertising, it is A-I-M-A. Attention! Interest! Motivation! Action! Get the attention of someone at the station. Make your letter interesting. Motivate the reader to want to respond. And, finally, hope that he actually does write that verification letter or card.

But it isn't all that coldblooded. You probably are genuinely interested in knowing more about the station, its operations and personnel, and the community in which it is located. Let that interest show in your report. Honesty doesn't have to go out the window. To the contrary, candor is the most effective sales technique. It doesn't mean you must come on like gangbusters with the "hard sell." "Soft sell" is usually more effective that high pressure. But you still need a good product-the solid core of a good reception report. The more you know about your "market," however, the better you'll be able to tailor you approach to the situation.

These special reporting techniques you'll have to develop yourself. Your own personality, style, and accumulated experience will guide you if you're receptive to the basic idea. If you are rigid, if you insist on a basic master report format that you always follow, if you take the position, "If they don't like the kind of reports I write, to Hell with 'em," and if you're not willing to try, try again if your first report, or your first ten reports, fail to bring a response from the station, then you'll miss a lot of fine QSLs.

I'd be remiss, at this point, if I didn't note that some veteren DX'ers just aren't gung-ho about QSLs. They maintain that a QSL isn't always proof positive of a reception; that some stations confirm without actually checking reports for accuracy. They're right, of course.

But, for me, the quest for verifications from the rare stations I hear is enjoyable. I feel that a QSL'ed report is better than a non-QSL'ed report. It forces us to be more careful in identifying a station as we try to garner enough programming details to justify a report to that station. Plus, there is a real thrill in receiving that rare reply form Lower West Bengalistan or whatever.

To sum things up, the key to successful DX'ing is the know-how and knowledge gained through experience and an effort to learn as much as you can about the hobby and the stations you tune in or want to tune.

If it has struck you that this article has been short on actual "how-to-do-it" tips and long on generalities, it is because there is no short course on DX'ing. That's not the way it works. All any article can do is to point you in the right direction. If this has done that...and if you carry through..., then you are, truly, on your way to the top!

# Listener's Library

Many of you folks out there in NASWA land are familiar with the name John Figliozzi. John was involved with the publication of THE SHORTWAVE RADIO GUIDE which had been published as a joint project by NASWA and the Ontario DX Association (ODXA) for the past five years. Now John has entered into a cooperative project with Radio Shack to release a successor to his earlier publication effort.

THE WORLDWIDE SHORTWAVE LISTENING GUIDE Edited by John A. Figliozzi 112 Pages \$9.95 Published by Master Publishing Inc. Richardson, TX Distributed by Radio Shack a Division of Tandy Corporation Ft. Worth, TX 76102 Catalog Number 62-1335

I've reviewed several books like John's over the years. Discussing such a guide in the pages of NASWA where folks are already familiar with resources such as the World Radio TV Handbook, Passport to Worldband Radio and now the many sources on the Internet may seem a bit like preaching to the converted. But as someone who intentionally writes to the needs of beginners and first timers in our hobby through my Monitoring Times column, I welcome John's effort both in publishing this book and getting it into the Radio Shack chain of stores.

The most common letter, E-mail or radio convention question I get from newcomers to the shortwave world is: "Hey Skip, where can I hear..." you can enter the name of your favorite station to finish out the question. Aside from the flattery that these questions assume I have all this frequency information T. J. "Skip" Arey WB2GHA P. O. Box 644 Waterford Works, NJ 08089 Internet: tjarey@mosquito.com

locked in my head, they are a general plea from somebody trying to get a handle on a form of radio broadcasting that is less certain than they are used to when they listen to their car radio on the way to work. Putting a beginner in the way of John's new book could be one of the bests services you have to offer as an experienced listener.

The Worldwide Shortwave Listening Guide is organized to make it easy and convenient to use. The 7,000 program listings are arranged by UTC and include station name, the day or days the program is broadcast at that time, the name of the program with a brief description, and the frequencies on which the program is broadcast. In addition, there are columns in the listings showing the area of the world to which each program is transmitted, as well as a code classifying each program according to one of thirty-four types (e.g., news, music, cultural, etc.). This feature is designed to assist listeners in finding the kinds of programs they want to listen to quickly and easily. This structure serve to reduce a great deal of the frustration that many beginners experience when they start out with their first receiver.

Programs specifically targeted to North America are set out in bold type. There is also a supplementary cross-listing at the back of the book arranged according to seven popular program types: news, science and technology, SWL/DX programs, listener's mailbag, music requests, arts and culture, and finally sports.

While the book emphasizes the needs of North American shortwave listeners this is not its only intent. Each stations entire English language international service is included in the listings, identified according to one or more of all the areas of the globe each program targets. Keep in mind that Radio Shack has over 6000 stores in North America plus its many international affiliates. John also indicates that arrangements for secondary distribution are pending. This book could be many people's introduction into our hobby. This makes it a very important book. I hope that the economics of publication on such a large scale allow for frequent updates.

Our brothers and sisters in the amateur radio world have long been known for great ideas for playing radio. One recent book shows folks how to take the radio hobby on the road.

YOUR MOBILE COMPANION by Roger Burch WF4N 187 Pages \$12.00 The American Radio Relay League 225 Main Street Newington, CT 06111-1494 ISBN: 0-87259-512-9

Back when I first started to play seriously with radio, successful mobile radio operation meant stick up and antenna and suppress the ignition noise and not much else. Modern conveyances present additional problems. Today's cars are as much electronic devices as they are mechanical devices. All those computers, solenoids, sensors and switches can make the automobile a fairly hostile environment for anyone who want to listen in the shortwave regions. Further, if you are a ham and plan to transmit in one of these modern marvels, your signal can have an adverse effect on some of those important electronic devices. Hmm...Key the mike...lose the ABS braking system...Guaranteed to give you a bad day!

While Roger's book is slanted toward amateur radio operation, anyone intending to listen to any radio other than the one that came installed in the car or trucks dashboard needs to have this book in their hands before they make any purchases. Cars are far more complicated than ever. in addition to the advanced electronics you can find in today's vehicles, many modern designs offer limited space for installing any devices that didn't come with the car when it rolled out of the dealers showroom. This book provides practical solutions to most common and many uncommon installation problems.

The layout follows the problem. The first chapters deal with deciding what bands you are interested in using while mobile followed by how to go about selecting equipment for the mobile operating environment. Next comes the section on installation followed by a chapter on antennas and the many ways to install them. Here you will get the various practical answers to that age old radio hobbyist question "To drill or not to drill." Next comes a chapter on safe and practical mobile operation followed by an extensive section on dealing with automobile interference.

The book is well illustrated with the many "side-bar" commentaries that further elucidate important topics and ideas. It follows in the format of the many other excellent books in the ARRL Companion series. No other organization has worked so hard to get practical information out and relatively reasonable prices. I highly recommend all of the books in this series. I read many many books but these are books that I USE almost everyday.

### **Shortwave Sidelines**

A number of years ago Scanner Scum members Bill Cole, John McColman and I cooked up an idea to take AMTRACK down to the Monitoring Times convention. The story of this adventure (or debacle as the case may be) was eloquently told by Bill in the old Northeast Scanning News and it remains one of the best road trip stories ever recorded in the hobby radio press. As a matter of fact, if anyone is listening, it would get my vote for inclusion in the Kulpsville Tenth Anniversary book. Anyway, this trip was my first exposure to monitoring railroad communications. It remained one of those things I meant to get around to but hadn't. A new book on the subject has allowed me to focus on railroads once again. Now I have enough information to really enjoy myself.

**RAILROAD RADIO** by Vincent Reh WA2AUY 196 Pages \$19.95 Byron Hill Publishing Company PO Box 197 Grand Isle, VT 05458

The subtitle of the book makes a real point when it says "Hearing and Understanding Railroad Radio Communications & Systems." I have heard rail signals for years but I never really understood what I was listening to. Mr. Reh gives meaning to what I've heard on my scanner. When you think about it, the railroad industry is a combination of technologies that date back well over a hundred years and the latest leading edge communications systems. Reh includes information on railroad radio history and takes the reader all the way up to modern communications systems and their use.

After the historical study the book is essentially divided into three sections. First is a comprehensive study of modern railroad communications systems. This includes such topics as Dispatch centers, mobile and portable radios, communications links and such esoteric subjects as end-of-train devices and radioelemetric links. Next comes deeper study of radio operations in the railroad world. This section gives meaning to the communications you hear when you tune into the railroad frequencies. Once you get into the heads of the dispatchers, train crews, yard workers and railroad police, you can really get a feel for the nature of how work is done on the railroads and how important radio communications is to this endeavor.

The next section consists of several chapters that give a good beginners guide to scanning and monitoring. This information goes well beyond the basic needs of railfans into the realm of general scanning. Another chapter covers improving scanner performance and picking scanning accessories. The information is up to date and again, useful to any scannist. There is also a chapter on scanning on a budget that covers purchasing used gear and homebrewing accessories. The final chapter covers the future of railroad radio communications including the subjects of spectrum congestion and trunked radio systems. These are subjects that any scannist would be familiar with. An exhaustive anpendix and glossary are included covering frequencies and other information important to anyone trying to monitor the railroads.

It may be a while before Bill, John and I take another train trip together but this book will allow us to scan the rails while we remember that crazy trip to Atlanta.

VOYAGEUR v1.1 for DOS

The newest database suite from Orchid City Software has just been completed. It is the Voyagaur version 1.1 Radio Database for DOS. The Voyageur v1.1 is a comprehensive suite of database programs for Broadcast Radio Station's information geared towards the Radio DXer and Listener. The program includes RADIO STATION DATAFILE - UTILITY LOG WRITING - RADIO STATION ADDRESSES - RADIO STA-TION SLOGANS - RADIO STATION DX/SWL PROGRAMS. Each of the database programs in the suite is easy to use with extensive sorting plans. The Voyageur v1.1 is completely read/write and can be updated, changed or data added. Each database contains thousands of records already. To receive your copy send

## ORCHID CITY SOFTWARE P.O. Box 18402 West Palm Beach, FL 33416

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# Technical Topics

**Joe Buch N2JB** P.O. Box 1552 Ocean View, DE 19970-1552 Internet: joseph buch@dol.net

## **Short-wave Radio Rabbits**

I normally leave product reviews to Alan Johnson but this month I would like to talk about a product that knocked my socks off.

Just as rabbits multiply with abandon, the Radio Rabbit can multiply your kilobuck short-wave receiver's utility. You probably cannot afford to have an expensive SW receiver and antenna feedline in every room. Have you ever wanted to listen to CBC's Sunday Morning program in front of the fireplace as you read the Sunday morning paper? Have you ever wanted to listen to the BBC Promenade Concerts, highlife music from Channel Africa, or Jade Bells and Bamboo Pipes from the Voice of Free China on your stereo?

Now you can do this and more even if your spouse banished your ugly short-wave receiver to a dark corner of some out-of-theway room. The device described this month enables you to transmit a high fidelity signal from your short-wave receiver to your stereo system or to any FM receiver within about a 100 foot radius.

The device I have nicknamed the Radio Rabbit in fact sells under the name "Sound Feeder". The manufacturer designed the Sound Feeder to transmit a stereo signal from the earphone output of a portable CD player or Walkman type cassette player to a car stereo system. The Sound Feeder contains a small transmitter. You can tune it to any frequency in the FM broadcast band.

Wal-Mart sells the Sound Feeder for less than \$20. China builds them. In contrast to many Chinese electronic items, this one works very well.

I have found two models for sale. The model SF-100 plugs into the 12 volt cigarette lighter

outlet in your car. It provides 4.5, 6, and 9 volt outputs to power a portable short-wave receiver or a CD or cassette player. The unit does not appear to have an antenna so I presume it uses the power lead as a radiator. My model SF-100 does not have the usual FCC Part 15 notice label. I presume they were caught selling the SF-100 without the necessary registration. Now the shelves at Wal-Mart are stocked with a newer model SF-120 that does have the required label.

In some respects the SF-120 is not as good as the SF-100. The SF-120 requires a single AA battery (not included) for power. The SF-120 does not power auxiliary devices. There is a small telescoping antenna, however, which seems to help radiate a stronger signal. The data sheet with the SF-120 says it consumes 10mA of current with no audio input. I have no idea how long the AA battery will last at 10 mA but I have an endurance test in progress. 1.5 volts times 10 mA equals a 15 milliwatt transmitter input or probably 7 to 8 milliwatts output. The SF-100 pulls 22mA at up to 15 volts.

Both of these units come with a cord fitted with a 1/8 inch stereo plug. The input impedance is 600 ohms for the SF-120 so it works very well with the 600 ohm output of the R-390A or the lower output impedance of typical earphone or speaker outputs. The SF-100 data sheet says it has an input impedance of 1 ohm. I doubt that is true because it also works fine with the 600 ohm output of my R-390A. If your receiver does not have an output connector designed to feed stereo earphones, you will need to make a trip to your local Radio Shack for an adapter. To interface with a standard 1/4 inch monaural earphone jack on your radio, get a Radio Shack 274-348 adapter plug. It feeds equal

level signals to both the left and right channels of the Sound Feeder resulting in a monaural transmitted signal (except for the stereo pilot that always stays ON).

To get it on frequency is simple. Find an open frequency in your area and tune the device until you hear a signal. Continue to adjust the frequency until the "stereo" indicator on your tuner lights. Adjust the frequency to be in the center of the range over which the stereo indicator stays lit. Plug the cord into your radio and enjoy high fidelity sound from your short-wave radio.

Audio fidelity is great as long as you are careful to adjust the receiver output level to avoid over driving the modulator of the Sound Feeder. The data sheet recommends .4 volts peak-to-peak as a maximum level. One easy way to set this level is to use a local FM station as a calibration standard. Set your cassette recorder to record. Tune in the FM station on your tuner. Note the VU or level meter indication on the recorder resulting from the FM station audio. Do not adjust levels after taking this reference reading. Now retune to the Sound Feeder frequency and adjust the input level to the Sound Feeder until the recorder indicates the same peak level as noted on the FM station. The Sound Feeder deviation is now close to ideal.

The data sheet shows the audio frequency response as 50 Hz to 15 KHz + or - 3 dB. That is much better than most short-wave receivers. As a final test, I drove a Sound Feeder with the output of a stereo tuner tuned to the local FM classical music station. Listening on the big stereo system I was able to instantly switch between the direct signal from the station to the signal retransmitted by the Sound Feeder. There was no audible difference.

Frequency stability of the Sound Feeder is amazing considering it is just a free running oscillator. There was no evidence of drift or frequency pulling as I touched or wiggled the power cable of the SF-100. Touching the small telescoping whip on the SF-120 resulted in a few KHz of frequency shift as observed on a meter attached to an FM receiver discriminator. The effect was not audible. This performance is much better than other devices previously available in kit form from Ramsey.

Because the devices are certified under FCC regulations Part 15, one should not attempt to extend the range of these devices by modifying them. One should not clip a longer wire to the 3 inch telescoping whip for example. A couple feet of additional wire or any other modification could void your authority to use the equipment. That's what it says on the data sheet anyway. I have found that placing the Sound Feeder on the metal case of my scanner enhanced the signal level as indicated on the signal strength meter of a receiver in the same room. The scanner's metal case apparently is capacitively coupling to the return circuit of the whip antenna and acting as a ground plane along with the house wiring. Because no modification of the unit is required, the enhancement observed is probably legal.

My thanks to Tony Germanotta who pointed me toward this device. He uses an SF-100 to listen to his Sony 2010 while driving. The SF-100 provides the power for the 2010 saving on batteries. The sound is great.

The Sound Feeder is manufactured by Akron Resources Inc., 11606 Clark Street, Suite "D"Arcadia, CA91006. They have a toll free help line at 1-800-841-0884. If you live in one of those reactionary little towns that have not permitted the invasion of a Wal-Mart store, Akron may be able to provide you an alternate source. At only \$20 this device has provided more bang for the buck than any product I have seen for the SWL with the possible exception of the World Radio and TV Handbook.

Next month this column makes way for Tom Sundstrom's English language schedules. Technical Topics returns in December. Stay tuned.

# Equipment Reviews

# The Baygen Freeplay Portable Radio

The BayGen Freeplay is an innovative new product—a portable AM/FM/SW radio that requires no batteries! Power is provided by an internal spring-driven generator. It's one of those "Why didn't I think of that" products.

## A Wind-Up Radio

The BayGen Freeplay radio incorporates the wind-up generator invented by Trevor Baylis. The user cranks a fold-out handle on the side of the radio to wind up a carbon steel spring. The clockwork spring then drives a DC generator though a transmission and the generator provides an output of about three volts to power the radio's electronics. A full winding of the spring is accomplished with about 60 turns of the crank which takes about 20 seconds and the mechanical advantage provided by the handle makes winding the generator easy, although the radio needs to be steadied with the other hand. Once fully wound, the generator will power the radio for about 30 minutes. When the radio is switched off, the spring continues to unwind. although at a slower rate due to an electronic brake-but expect to rewind the radio if it is off for any significant length of time. If you get tired of cranking the radio, there is a coaxial socket for an external (optional) AC adapter capable of supplying 3-9 volts DC at approximately 200 milliamps.

There is a small amount of mechanical noise associated with the wind-up generator, but this is noticeable only when the volume control is set to minimum. There is also some apparent electrical noise that originates in the generator and this is more noticeable, although only on the shortwave band. It sounds like the radio frequency interference that is generated by automobile ignitions, i.e. a "popping" noise, and is very intermittent, both in timing and frequency. Perhaps some additional filtering across the output of the generator will help this.

## The Radio

The BayGen Freeplay is housed in a heavyduty ABS plastic case that measures 15 3/4 x 121/2 x 8 inches. The size of the unit reminds me of one of those lunchboxes that holds a thermos in the lid. The radio weighs 6 3/4 pounds. Most of the space inside the unit is taken up by the generator mechanism. The frequency coverage is FM: 88 to 108 MHz, MW: 520 to 1600 kHz and SW: 5.8 to 18 MHz, at least on my model. According to the U.S. office, the SW frequency coverage for the current North American model is 3 to 12 MHz, a change which was made to allow for reception of the U.S. domestic stations which are currently using frequencies below 6 MHz. I personally prefer the higher frequency range coverage, since it allows for daytime reception of international broadcasters on the 22, 19 and 16 meter bands.

The generator crank handle is located on the right-hand side of the radio and the controls (volume, bandswitch, fast-tuning and power) are on the left side panel. There is a fine tuning control which is a large diameter disc that is mounted concentrically to the main tuning knob and projects in a thumb-wheel fashion through a cut-out in the upper left corner of the front panel. The dial is on the left side of the front panel and a 3.5 inch speaker is mounted in the center of the front panel. The black case is stylishly accented by the blue and yellow dial and logo marking. The radio itself is the basic single-conversion design with analog "string and pointer" tuning. The nine megahertz of shortwave coverage is compressed into 2 3/4 inches of dial space. Frequency calibration marks are located at 5.8, 7, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 18 MHz. Calibration accuracy is rough, at best. It appears on casual inspection of the interior that the alignment adjustment points are not easy to get to for those who are inclined to tweak the dial calibration. This radio will teach those who are used to digitally tuned receivers how to use powerhouse stations as "dial markers" in order to interpolate the location of weaker stations. There is a small amount of backlash associated with the tuning, so the "fine-tuning" control is very useful in "rocking" the tuning to tune in a station. Because the radio uses singleconversion circuitry, images of strong signals can be found 910 kHz lower on the dial than the station's actual frequency.

Sensitivity of the unit is good. I found that an additional 10 feet of wire clipped to the Freeplay's 30 inch whip antenna boosted the sensitivity more on the higher end of the shortwave range than on the lower. The radio was very well-behaved when an outdoor wire antenna was connected without a lot of spurious signals occurring, at least during the daytime. Using an external power supply with a higher voltage (the radio is designed to handle nine volts maximum) than the 3 volts supplied by the wind-up generator also improved the radio's sensitivity. Selectivity was surprisingly good-I was able to listen the BBC on 6,175 kHz, which is weak here in the West at night, without any splatter from R. Nederland on 6,165. This high level of selectivity does make the tuning of the radio rather sharp, which makes the finetuning control doubly appreciated. There is some "break-through" of local FM stations on the SW band, a phenomenon that is all too common with any plastic-cased radio. The sound of the radio is very enjoyable, especially on local FM stations. There is no earphone or headphone jack, however.

### A Question Of Markets

The BayGen Freeplay radio is, at best, a pedestrian performer on shortwave. I would not recommend this radio to anyone who is looking for a first radio to serve as an introduction to shortwave—a digital model will provide better results and less-frustrating tuning. However, it's a great radio to have to carry around the house and yard for listening to local stations and the major international broadcasters without having to worry about whether the batteries are fresh or not. It's also great to have around for those times when the power goes out. (BayGen's next mechanically powered product is supposedly a flashlight!).

In the North American and European markets, the BayGen Freeplay is somewhat of a novelty item. What is most exciting about this radio is its potential to expand the availability of information to the Third World, where its distribution is being subsidized by various humanitarian agencies. After the initial investment in the acquisition of the radio, the owner has unlimited, no-cost media access. Perhaps if the distribution is wide enough, we short-wave enthusiasts in developed countries will benefit from a resurgence of domestic shortwave broadcasting in the Third World to reach all those new Freeplay owners!

The list price for the BayGen Freeplay radio is \$99.95 and is available through the major SW suppliers. There is a six month warranty. BayGen USA can be reached at 80 Amity Road, Warwick, NY 10990; (914) 258-5660 or (800) WIND 234; FAX (914) 258-3213. Their E-mail address is: freeplay@pair.com and the Website is: http:// www.freeplay.pair.com/.

FOR SALE: Radio Austria communication telephone cards (70 Years Anniversary). Price is \$12.00 for mint cards, \$7.50 for used cards. Please add \$1.00 for postage and handling. Franz Schwartz, Jr., 414 Sabra Drive, Wilmington, NC 28405-3835.

# Adrian **Peterson's Diary**

Dr. Adrian M. Peterson Box 29235 Indianapolis, IN 46229

# **Adventist World Radio** 25th Anniversary

October 1

It was just 25 years ago, that the first broadcast from Adventist World Radio went on the air from a transmitter located at Sines in Portugal. The date was October 1, 1971 and the transmitter was a 250 kW unit owned and operated by Radio Trans Europe at their new

relay facility in coastal Portugal.

dio.

\*\*\*\*\* This inaugural broadcast caught the This was a international radio world memorable unprepared event for and initial reports Adventist listed the station as World Raunidentified. The first broad-\*\*\*\* cast was in

Portuguese and it was aired on a Friday afternoon at 2015 UTC on 9670 kHz. This inaugural broadcast caught the international rently, AWR is on the air for 1,000 hours per week in some 35 languages. It is possible for shortwave listeners in every country of the world to hear programming from Adventist World Radio every day.

> Over the past 25 years, Adventist World Radio has been on the air over a total of more than fifty shortwave transmitters at seventeen different bases in a dozen different countries. The new schedule which is implemented on Sunday October 27 shows that AWR will take into service an additional new location, this time the Deutsche Welle shortwave station located at Jülich in Germany.

Tabulated below are all of the shortwave locations that have carried the programming of Adventist World Radio during the past twenty five years.

radio world unprepared and initial reports in DX programs and DX magazines listed the station. "Voice of Hope". as unidentified.

From this simple and humble beginning, AWR has evolved into a large international broadcasting organization which can be heard virtually worldwide. Cur-



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Land		City	Owner	r Unit	Make	kW	Began	Closed
EURO	PE							
Portug	al							
	1	Sines	RTE	AWR-RTE1	Marconi	250	1-10-71	5-7-92
	2	Sines	RTE	AWR-RTE2	Marconi	250	1-1-79	5- 7-92
Malta								
	3	Cyclops	DW	AWR-DW1	Telefunken	250	1- 6-75	27- 3-82
	4	Cyclops	DW	AWR-DW2	Telefunken	250	2- 4-77	27- 3-82
Luxem	bour	8						
	5	Junglinster	RTL	AWR-RTL1	Telefunken	250	7- 1 <b>-79</b>	1985
Andori	ra							
	6	Andorra	RA	AWR-RA1		3	8- 9-79	31- 8-80
	7	Andorra	AWR	AWR-RA2	Collins	10	1-8-80	2- 4-82
Italy								
	8	Milan	RMI	AWR-RM	Siemens	10	Winter84	- 1-85
	9	Forli	AWR	AWR-F	Collins	10	30- 1-85	
Slovak	ia							
	10	Rimavska	RS	AWR-RS09	Vjuga	250	1- 1-94	
	11	Rimavska	RS	AWR-RS10	Vjuga	250	1- 1-94	
	12	Rimavska	RS	AWR-RS08	Vjuga	250	26- 3-95	
	13	Kostolany	RS	AWR-VK02	Tesla	100	25- 9-94	26-10-96
Germa	iny							
	14	Jülich	DW	AWR-J	AEG	100	27-10-96	
RUSS	IAN	REPUBLICS						
Siberia	2							
	15	Novosibirsk	GPR	AWR-N1	Komintern	100	1- 3-92	14- 3-92
	16	Novosibirsk	GPR	AWR-N2	Komintern	100	15- 3-92	28-10-94
	17	Novosibirsk	GPR	AWR-N3	Komintern	100	15- 3-92	28-10-94
Russia								
	18	Samara	GPR	AWR-S	Russian	250	3- 5-92	
	19	Ekaterinburg	YRC	AWR-E1	Russian	100	3- 5-92	-3-94
	20	Ekaterinburg	YRC	AWR-E2	Russian	100	3- 5-92	-3-94
	21	Taldom	GPR	AWR-TA	Russian	250	3- 5-92	21- 4-94
	22	Taldom	GPR	AWR-TB	Russian	250	27- 9-92	21- 4-94
	23	Taldom	GPR	AWR-TC	Russian	250	27- 9-92	21- 4-94
	24	Kurovskaya	GPR	AWR-K	Komintern	250	3- 5-92	12- 6-94

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Plus an additional 62 SW transmitters Russia relaying programs from Tula.

Land	City	Owne	r Unit	Make	kW	Began	Closed
AFRICA							
Rwanda							
25	Kigali	DW	AWR-K	Marconi	250	June 75	(Tests)
Gabon							
26	Moyabi	Nol	AWR-G	Thomson	250	31-10-83	30-9-94
LATIN AN	IERICA						
Guatemala							
27	G'mala City	Union	TGMU	Sintronic	10	Mid 8-79	
Costa Rica							
28	Alajuela	AWR	TIASDI	Consasa	1	22-10-86	1989
29	Alajuela	AWR	TIASD2	Elcor	5	- 7-89	15-4-94
30	Alajuela	AWR	TIAWRI	Elcor	50	27- 8-89	Early92
31	Alajuela	AWR	TIAWR2	Elcor	40	11-89	Early92
32	Canuita	AWR	TIAWRI	Elcor	40	18- 6-92	
33	Cahuita	AWR	TIAWR2	Elcor	50	6- 5-92	
34	Canuita	AWR	TIAWR3	Elcor	20	28- 5-92	
35	Cahuita	AWR	TIAWR4	Elcor	20	23 -4-92	
36	Cahuita	AWR	TIAWR5	Elcor	50	22- 4-92	
ASIA							
Guam							
37	Agat	AWR	KSDAI	Thomson	100	6-3-87	
38	Agat	AWR	KSDA2	Thomson	100	1-11-87	
39	Agat	AWR	KSDA3	Continental	100	1- 8-94	
40	Agat	AWR	KSDA4	Continental	100	-1-96	
Sri Lanka							
41	Ekala	SLBC	AWR-SLI	Marconi	100	7-10-76	31-12-88
42	Ekala	SLBC	AWR-SL2	Siemens	100	7-10-76	31-12-88
43	Ekala	SLBC	AWR-SL3	Collins	35	7-10-76	31-12-88
44	Ekala	SLBC	AWR-SL4	Collins	35	7-10-76	31-12-88
45	Ekala	SLBC	AWR-SL5	Collins	35	7-10-76	31-12-88
46	Ekala	SLBC	AWR-SL6	Philips	10	7-10-76	31-12-88
47	Ekala	SLBC	AWR-SL7	Philips	10	7-10-76	31-12-88
48	Ekala	SLBC	AWR-SL8	Philips	10	7-10-76	31-12-88
49	Ekala	SLBC	AWR-SL9	Philips	10	7-10-76	31-12-88
50	Ekala	SLBC	AWR-SL10	Philips	10	7-10-76	31-12-88
51	Ekala	SLBC	AWR-SL11	Philips	10	7-10-76	31-12-88
52	Ekala	SLBC	AWR-SL12	Philips	10	7-10-76	31-12-88
53	Ekala	SLBC	AWR-SL13	Philips	10	7-10-76	31-12-88
54	Ekala	SLBC	AWR-SL14	Philips	10	7-10-76	31-12-88
55	Ekala	SLBC	AWR-SL15	Philips	10	7-10-76	31-12-88

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## Notes

### **1. Definitions**

- All dates are in international listing.
- Unit identification, particularly with early transmitters, is after the fact.

### 2. Portugal

- The first AWR broadcast from Sines was at 2015 OTC on Friday, October 1, 1971 in Portuguese on 9670 kHz.
- The usage of the 2nd transmitter at Sines was not continuous.

### 3. Malta

- The first AWR broadcast from Malta took place in preparation for the coverage of the World Convention of the Seventh-day Adventist Church at Vienna, July 16–19, 1975.
- The AWR usage of the 2nd transmitter at Cyclops was not continuous.

### 4. Luxembourg

- Broadcasts of the "Voice of Prophecy" had been on the air spasmodically over Radio Luxembourg, beginning soon after the war. There may have been some broadcasts also before the war.
- Broadcasts of the "Voice of Prophecy" in German from Radio Luxembourg were officially incorporated into the AWR network on January 7, 1979.
- Because these programs were of short duration, and because they were not identified on air as AWR programming, international radio monitors were not always aware of the connection.

### 5. Andorra

• The first AWR broadcast from Andorra was in English at 2000 UTC on Saturday night September 8, 1979, on 6215 kHz during the festivities of the Andorran national holiday.

• The 10 kW SW transmitter in Andorra belonged to AWR and it was transferred and installed at Forli.

### 6. Italy

• The AWR broadcasts from Radio Milano International were on the air for 13 weeks and were test broadcasts in advance of the

establishment of the AWR station located in Forli.

• Contemporary news reports indicate that the 10 kW transmit-



ter installed first at Andorra and subsequently at Forli was procured from either the "Voice of America" (VOA-RFE-RL) or the Swiss PTT.

• This unit is operating at about 2 1/2 kW.

### 7. Slovakia

- Test broadcasts over AWR-RS09 & AWR-RS10 were on the air during the first week of January 1992. The AWR usage of the station was officially inaugurated on January 8.
- The usage of AWR-VKO2 at Velke Kostolany stands terminated on October 26, in favor of the usage of a Deutsche Telecom transmitter located at Jülich.
- Rimavska Sobota = Roman Sabbath; Velke Kostolany = Great Church
- 8. Siberia
- Two units at Novosibirsk were combined to give an output of 200 kW.

### 9. Russia

- Some of the Russian units were combined.
- Dedicated relay line from the Adventist Media Centre in Tula through the Tula telephone exchange to Radio Moscow was inaugurated in a special service on November 19, 1993 at 11:00 am.
- The AWR broadcasts from "Moscow" were in reality from two locations, Taldom and Kurovskaya.

### 10. Rwanda

• Test broadcasts from Uw Kigali were on the air for only a very brief period of time.

### 11. Gabon

- There are five shortwave transmitters located at Moyabi in Gabon, each rated at 500 kW. It is probable that more than one of these units carried AWR programming during the 11 year period that AWR was on the air over this commercial relay facility.
- For economy of power consumption, it is known that the AWR unit was on the air much of the time at half power.

### 12. Guatemala

• This is a converted 10 kW MW transmitter operating at about 2 1/2 kW.

### 13. Costa Rica

• Test broadcasts from Alajuela began on October 22, 1986.

- Regular broadcasting from Alajuela began on August 27, 1989
- The original callsign was TIASD; this was changed to TIAWR during 1989.
- Two SW transmitters at Alajuela were transferred to Cahuita.
- Three converted units previously on the air as Radio Impacto were installed at Cahuita.
- The 5 kW unit from Alajuela is under transfer to Peru for installation at Juliaca near Lake Titicaca.
- Adventist World Radio acquired Radio Impacto at the end of 1990.

### 14. Guam

 AWR-Asia, KSDA on Guam, was established for coverage of Asia.

### 15. Sri Lanka

- The individual Adventist broadcasts from SLBC Sri Lanka at Ekala were officially recognized as AWR-Asia on Oct 7, 1976.
- On January 1, 1985, the unit in Southern Asia was re-designated as AWR-Southern Asia.
- Programming from AWR-Southern Asia over SLBC Ekala was phased out in favor of the new station KSDA on the island of Guam.

FOR SALE: Some fine receivers from my shack: Lowe HF-225 Europa with NiCads, case and service manual, \$795.00; Lowe HF-150 with KPAD-1, IF-150, AK-150 and service manual, \$595.00; Grundig Satellit 700, \$295.00, and Panasonic RF-B600, \$245.00. Also Lowe PR-150 preselector, \$195.00 and Hewlett Packard HP-48SX calc. with 32K RAM, \$145.00. All O.B.O. and like or about as new in excellent condition with original box and manual and all plus shipping. Christopher Downie, P.O. Box 274, Johnstown, PA 15907. Phone (814) 532-4750.

# **Listener's** Notebook

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**Chris Lobdell** P.O. Box 146 Stoneham, MA 02180-0146 CompuServe: 75720,253

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HEAR THAT? That was the starting gun for DX season! Come and get it! And, as always, thanks to all whose contributions—directly, online, or via bulletin exchange—make this whole shebang possible.

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AFGHANISTAN 4975nf Radio Afghanistan is heard 0100-0300 with Pashto/Dari progrs. (30-Aug/ DX-Mix/Pashkevich/BCDX/Cumbre) RFI

ANGUILLA Harold Vanterpol of Caribbean Beacon informed Cumbre Dx that they still don't have government approval to go on shortwave as of September 7th. They are still waiting for results of their radiation effects study, but they are expecting a positive result that would be shortly followed by government approval. However, Mr. Vanterpol still isn't sure what frequencies they will be allowed to -use or what their transmission schedule will be. (Johnson/Cumbre)

**ARGENTINA** 4800 Radio Armonia (t) (3x1600kHz) 0827 SS, LA pop music, ballads and instrumental jazz. 0901 M/W anners into news format. Mention of 'Argentina' and a taped report from correspondent in Buenos Aires. (16-Sep/Mohrmann/ Cumbre) 8100L Radio Rivadavia Buenos Aires 0420 commercial programming and regular IDs in Spanish with lovely clean signals until after 0800. At 1005 recheck only telephone traffic. Nothing audible on next 3 nights (15-Sep/B. Clark/Cumbre) 11055L New frequency for MW stations on SW reported during evening on weekends. For example R. Rivadavia from Buenos Aires with sport programs (football matches) to Antarctic. Also R. Provincia de Buenos Aires La Plata on Sundays 2300-0200 according to the station's info. (Cornachioni/Dx Window/Cumbre)

#### AUSTRALIA Radio Australia sked:

00000030	English	17750 15510 13605
0000-0030	French	17860 17795 15365 15240
		12080 9660
0030-0100	English	17860 17795 17750 17715
	_	15510 15415 15365 15240
		13755 13605 12080 11640
		9660
0100-0200	English 1	17880U 17795 17750
		17715 15510 15415 15365
		15240 13755 13605 12080
		11640 9660

0200-0400	English	17880U 17795 17750
	-	17715 15510 15415 15365
		15240 13755 13605 12080
		11640 9660
0400-0430	Chinese	17715 15510 Mo-Fr
0400-0430	English	17880U 17795 17750
	2	15415 15365 15240 13605
		12080 11880 11640-
		(SaSu) 9660
0430-0500	English	17880 17795 17750 15510
	2	15415 15365 15240 13605
		12080 11880 11640-
		(SaSu) 9660
0430-0500	Thai	17715 Mo-Fr
0500-0600	Cambodian	15530 15510
0500-0600	English	17880U 17795 17715
		15415 15365 15240 13605
		12080 11880 11640-
		(SaSu) 9660
0600-0730	English	17880U 17715 15530
		15415 15365 15240 13605
		12080 11880 11640-
		(SaSu) 9860 9660
0730-0800	English	17880U 17715 15530
	-	15415 15365 15240 12080
		11640-(SaSu) 9860 9710
		9660 9580
0800-0900	English	21725 13605 12080 9860
		9710 9580 9510 6080 6020
		5995
0800-1130	Indonesian	11640 9770 9560
0900-1130	English	21725 13605 9860 9580
		9510
0900-1200	Tok Pisin	12080 9710 6080 6020
		5995
1130-1200		13605 9560
1130-1200	English	11660 9860 9770 9615
		9580
1130-1230	Cambodian	9500
1200-1230	English	11660 9860 9770 9710
		9615 5995
1200-1430		13605 9560 6080 6060
1230-1300	English	11800 9770 9615 9580
		9500-(Mon-Fri) 5995
1230-1300	Vietnamese	9500 Sa/Su

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1300-1430	English	11800 9770 9615 9580 5995
1300-1430	Vietnamese	11660 9500
1430-1530	Cantonese	9850 9560 6080 6060
1430-1530	English	12080 11800 11660 9580
	2	5995
1530-1700	English	12080 11800 11660 9615
	•	9580 6090 6080 6060 5995
1700-1800	English	12080 11880 11660 9860
	-	9615 9580 6090 6080 6060
1800-1900	English	12080 11880 9860 9580
		7330 7240-(from 1830)
		6080 6060-(to 1830)
1900-2100	English	12080 11880 9860 9580
		7330 7240 6080
2100-0030	Indonesian	17715-(fm 0000) 15415
		11640 6150
2100-2130	English	13605 12080 11880 11855
		11695 9860 9850 9660
		7240 6080
2130-2200	English	17860 17795 13755 12080
		11855 11695 9660 7240
2200-2300	English	17860 17795 15365 13755
,		12080 11855 11695
2200-2330	Chinese	13605 9850
2300-2330	English	17860 17795 15365 13755
		12080 11855 11695 9660
2330-2400	English	17860 17795 15365 13755
		13605 12080 11855 11695
		9850 9660

AUSTRIA ORF frequency usage for winter 1996/97 season: to Americas 2200-0400 7325 kHz [replacing 9870?]. To Europe 0400-1800 13730 kHz using directional log-periodic instead of vertical antenna. Boosting the signal ten times in target direction, has also back loop effect. Starting at 0400-0800 towards SEurope, later on the day towards NEurope, then WEurope, last segment to SWEurope (31Aug/ ORF/Bueschel/BCDX)

BANGLADESH Radio Bangladesh external services:

1230-1300	G.O.S. (EE)	7185 9548v
1315-1345	Nepalese	7185 9548v
1400-1430	Urdu	7185 9548v
1515-1545	Hindi	7185 9548v
1600-1630	Arabic	7185 9548v
1630-1700	Bengali	7185 9548v
1745-1815	VO Islam	7185 9548v 15520
	(English)	
1815-1900	G.O.S. (English)	7185 9548v 15520
1915-2000	Bengali	7185 9548v 15520

(Volk/ADDX/Hill)

 BELGIUM Radio
 Vlaanderen
 Internationaal

 English schedule from Oct 27th:
 0030
 5900 9925

 0730
 5985 9925 9940
 1000

 1000
 5935 Mo-Sa
 1330

1400 13685 13795 Mo-Sa

1900 5910 [excl. We&Sa], 9925

2200 5910

(8-Sep/EVI Radio World/Bueschel/BCDX)

#### BOLIVIA

- 3012.05 UNID 0845–0945 often mention of Cohabamba, local language Bolivian music. Speaker talk very low, better on music. Very hard to tune in SSB mode best in AM.(15-Sep/Iversen/DSWCI DX Window)
- 4632.4 Strange things going on on this frequency which has been idle since Bolivian FM 97.5 Guayaramen left the spot in mid-94. 2259 Sep 19 speaker said this was a test transmission from *R. 11 de Octubre*, Cobija, Bolivia, requesting reports by phone to number 2195 in Cobija. Then followed *Encuentro Nacional*, a satellite fed prgr from ERBOL. On Sept. 20, at 2331, full ID for *R. Frontera*, Cobija, and signal was also in parallel with that of 4449.9. (Klemetz DLB/Cumbre)
- 4777.73 R. Andes 1006-1100 Nice CP folklore pgm until 1029, then two different canned IDs: Desde la...de Bolivia, transmite Radio Andes en las bandas de 4775 kc amplitud modulada en 60 metros onda corta, desde Uyuni, Departamento de Potosi, Bolivia. Earlier ID'd by others as R. Lipez. (TIN/ Cumbre)
- 6065.7 R. Mauro Nunez (t) 2345, bassy, distorted audio; covered by R.Sweden at midnight. 1100 in the clear w/nx, but too weak to copy. 2300 vy low audio, fluttery QSB, on a clear channel, message for Santa Cruz and charango ID cue. Most of ID unreadable exc. for the ending, ... departamento de Chuquisaca, Republica Bolivia, which fits with R. Mauro Nunez, Villa Serrano, unheard since end of Jan; on 6142 at that time. (3-5-Sep/Klemetz DLB/Cumbre)

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA R. Yugoslavia announced frequency changes only for its 0000 and 0430 broadcasts, effective Sept. 1: 0000 except UT Sun om 6195 to ENAm, 7115 to WEU; 0430 daily 6195 to WNAm, 7130 to WEU. That's bad news for those wishing to hear BBC Euro stream on 6195; however, on UT Sept. 2 I was hearing it well only on 7115, inaudible on 6195, nor on former 9580 or 11870. Often only one of the two transmitters seems to be operating for these transmissions. BTW, the Sat DX program around 0018 was not heard on two consecutive checks in August. (4-Sep/Hauser/WOR/ Bueschel/BCDX)

Radio Yugoslavia in German noted at 1630–1700 on new 7220 kHz (still announcing 7215) // 9620 kHz. (3-Sep/Erbe/Bueschel/BDXC)

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**BRAZIL** 3245.2 *R. Clube*, Varginha (p) 2232 echo ads and DJ chatter in Portuguese, then Brazilian pop vocals, both up-tempo and romantic. This and the ZY on 3205 (noted at 2254) rarely show here at readable levels. (21-Sep/Hill)

**BURUNDI** Text of opening announcement by *Radio Democracy:* "You are listening to Radio Democracy, the voice of the people, broadcasting from Burundi on frequency modulation and shortwave. We are broadcasting on SW on 41 meters, 49 meters and 60 meters. Our broadcasts are starting. We wish you good listening."

Since June 1994 there have frequent reports of an extremist pro-Hutu/anti-Tutsi station broadcasting in Kirundi and French to Burundi. When first heard, it was calling itself Radio Rutomorangingo ("the radio that tells the truth" ). More recently, broadcasts have been heard from a station identifying itself as Radio Democracy. The name "Voice of Democracy" has also been reported. It is believed to be operated by a group calling itself Front for the Defence of Democracy (FDD, the armed wing of the National Council for the Defence of Democracy, CNDD). Burundi government officials have said the station broadcasts from Zaire and have called on the , international community to take action to silence it. (BBCM) [Hey BBCM-you monitored this off the air; why not at least share that frequency with us?? -AQ]

CAMEROON 7240 CRTV, Garoua \*1950-2235\* Here on this odd sked daily since Sept. 17 (ran till 2252\* on Sept. 21). Comes on without ceremony and is in vernacular except for relay of news in French from Yaounde at 2200. QRM from cochannel Australia till the latter begins to fade around 2115. Several references to Yaounde just before 2200, then audio level drops dramatically when network announcer says, "Bon soir, amis" and continues with presumed news. Often quite strong by then, although splatter from adjacent channels can be murder at times. Goes off at 2235 after one of those painfully inept anthem/march performances [love 'em -AQ]. No local ID heard yet. (Hill)

CANADA 6030 CFVP is relaying CKMX 1060, which now has a format of music from the 40's and 50's, 24 hours a day with 100 watts. The station has no plans to either drop or expand its shortwave operation. This per Ken Pasolli at the station. (Johnson/ Cumbre)

CHINA 5295 CPBS-1 2152 unlisted frequency with man and woman swapping mike in Chinese; 5+1 pips at 2200 and into presumed news // 7935. Terrible signal at first, improving to poor by 2215 and still there past 2230, suggesting transmitter location in western China. (29Aug/Hill) CHINA-TAIWAN Voice Of Free China's German language program now on new 9955 (1800–1900) is direct via Taiwan (5-Sep/Ludwig/EDXP)

CIS 3922.64 Radiostantsya Samorodinka, 2005 in Russian w/economic comments. Abruptly off the air at 2044. According to the on-air announcement, the station was officially registered in 1994. This is an independent, private station located in Moscow, using a low power transmitter. Address: P.O.Box 898, Moscow-101000 Russia. (3-Sep/Pashkevich/Cumbre)

Trans World Radio relays, thru 26 October:				
0030-0200	Indian	12035 Irkutsk		
	languages			
1130-1600	Indian	12005 Irkutsk (EE 1530-		
	languages	1600)		
1200-1230	Chinese	7205 Novosibirsk		
1230-1300	Chinese	7400 Petropavlovsk		
		Kamchatka		

(NDXC/EDXP)

IBRA Rad	io relays, thru 20	6 October:
0000-0030	Hindi	7430 Tashkent
1330-1400	Bengali	15470 Tashkent
1700-1730	Azeri/Persian	12065
1900-1930	Arabic	12020 12015 5935
(NDXC/EDXP)		

World University Network relays, thru 26 Oct: 0300–0700 English 13645 Krasmodar 0700–1300 English 15500 Samara 1330–1530 English 13645 Samara (NDXC/EDXP)

China Radio International relays, thru 26 Oct: 1800–1827 Persian 12065 Peterburg 1830–1927 Arabic 12035 Kurivskaya 2030–2127 French 9890 Samara 2200–2247 English 7150 Irkutsk [RVI sez 7125 kHz –AQ]

(NDXC/EDXP)

Radio France International relays, thru 26 October:

0930-1030	Chinese	12025 Irkutsk		
1100-1200	Lao	12025 Irkutsk		
1200-1300	Cambodian	12025 Irkutsk		
2200-0100	French	12025 Irkutsk		
2200-2300	Chinese	9830 7420 site unspecified		
(NDXC/EDXP)				

Radio Georgia, Tbilisi, observed 0630–0700 in English, 0700–0730 in German on 11805 kHz. Again at 0830–0857 in English 11910 kHz. (16-Sep/Soroe/ EDXP)

**CLANDESTINE-AFRICA** The opposition station Radio Democrat International Nigeria announced on 27th August that it would "now be called *Radio Kudirat*, the Voice of Democracy;" the new name is taken from that of the late Kudirat Abiola, wife of Moshood Abiola, presumed winner of the canceled 12th June 1993 elections. The radio was confirmed on 29th August-1st September to identify itself as *Radio Kudirat Nigeria, Voice of Democracy.* Sked remains 2100–2200 on 6205 kHz. (BBCM)

Meanwhile, the Nigerian authorities—none of whom apparently read this column—still haven't figured out the transmitting site. This transcript from *Radio Nigeria*: "The federal government says it will soon uncover the transmission base of the fugitive radio station, Radio Democrat International [now known as Radio Kudirat Nigeria]. The minister for special duties, Alhaji Wada Nas, who gave the assurance in Abuja, said documents to the existence of the operations of the radio station were before the government. (BBCM)

CLANDESTINE - MIDEAST Voice of Palestine, Voice of the Palestinian Islamic Revolution (Arabic: sawt al-filistin, sawt al-thawrah al-islamiyah alfilistiniyah); sked, all in Arabic:

0400-0500 5995 9670 1200-1300 11745 1930--2030 6025 7190 9665

### (3-Sep/BBCM/AGDX/Bueschel/Cumbre)

Voice of Southern Azerbaijan is now on 9927, ex-12090, from 1530-1633v\* (1-Sep/Goonetilleke/ DXW/Cumbre) Voice of Southern Azerbaijan (Azeri: Bura Janubi Azerbaijan Sasi), which was first heard in July 1996, is operated by the National and Independent Front of Southern Azerbaijan. Southern Azerbaijan is the Iranian province of Azarbayjan which borders the Republic of Azerbaijan. Programming is hostile to the Iranian government. (BBCM)

Voice of the Iranian Kordestan observed around 0330 on 6293.8. Clear ID, surprisingly strong signal into Europe (31Aug/Bueschel/BCDX)

Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan (Kurdish: aira dengi kurdistana iraqiya; Arabic: sawt kurdistan al-iraq, sawt al-hizb al-dimuqrati al-kurdistani al-iraqi) broadcasts in support of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) led by Mas'ud Barzani. Sked:

0245-0400	Kurdish	4070
0400-0500	Arabic	4070
0930-1100	Kurdish	4070
1645-1800	Kurdish	4070
1800-1900	Arabic	4070
1900-1930	Kurdish/Arabic	4070

Voice of the Iraqi People (Arabic: idha'at sawt al-sha'b al-iraqi; Sorani Kurdish: ere deng-y gel-y iraqe) describes itself as "the Voice of the Iraqi People, the voice of democracy and progress, the radio of the Iraqi Communist Party". Sked is: 0500-0600 Arabic 3930-3955v 1730-1830 Arabic 3930-3955v (BBCM) 5816.9 kHz VO the Iraqi People at 1733 with Arabic news, ID 1739 into talk until 1750 again ID after piano. Gone at recheck 1800. Not jammed. 9568.4 kHz the other VO the Iraqi People fair in Arabic 1415-1635+ first with Arabic talk about the Kurdistan situation, then also music, signal strong at times. (15-Sep/Krone/DSWCI)

Voice of the People of Kurdistan, the radio of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) led by Jalal Talabani, was monitored again at 1528 on 15th September with poor reception, broadcasting in Arabic on 4025 kHz. The radio, which has broadcast since 1988, had operated from Sulaymaniyah in northern Irag since October 1992. It had not been heard since 9th September, the day on which forces of the rival Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) took control of the city. [Note: Iranian radio on 2nd September reported that following the seizure of the town of Arbil in Kurdish-controlled northern Iraq by joint forces of the Iragi army and the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP), offices belonging to various parties in Arbil had been destroyed by the attackers. These included "the radio and television station of the Iragi National Congress" (INC), the radio said.] When heard on the 15th, the radio was broadcasting a commentary castigating the KDP and its leader, Mas'ud Barzani, describing them as "traitorous jackasses who do not hesitate to sacrifice their people and destroy their homeland for a cheap and trivial price that will only bring loss and shame to them." At 1544, the radio began carrying programs in Kurdish: 11 minutes later, reception deteriorated and the radio became unmonitorable. At 0400 on 16th September. Voice of the People of Kurdistan was monitored with very poor reception, broadcasting in Arabic on 4030 kHz, (BBCM)

Mideast clandestine observations on the Greek Island of Chios, made by Finn Krone (DSWCI) during a holiday in late August 1996:

3890	VO Mojahed 1723
3940	VO the Worker with ID and schedule
	in Farsi, western music 1645-past
	1705; next day on 3930 @1640
4000	noted playing solo version of
	Internationale after male talk in
	(pres) Kurdish 1655–1658, march, and
	Arabic "Hunaal-Irag;" Gone at
	recheck 1720
4075	VO Iraqi Kurdistan with Kurdish
	1705; next day on 4070
4110v	V0 the People of Kurdistan 1700
	Arabic news, various days on 4110,
	4100, 4090, always //6290
4640-4690v	VO Mojahed in Farsi around 1615, //
	5170 or 6455
5160v	VO Mojahed @1649 jumping between
	5140-5160
5200	UNID Arabic speaking station 1540-
	1555+

5280	UNID in Arabic 1615 till apparently news started 1630 after mentions of "Iraqa"; again 26/8 1603 seemingly anthem sung by males; dont know what happens, maybe mixing product? but BBC World Sce noted here 1700, with W talk in unknown lang at the time on 5290
5445-5470v	VO Mojahed @1610 running from follow jammer
5500	VO Tigray Revolution, cf 7515
5650	UNID in Arabic 1622
5730-5770v	VO Mojahed @1610 hopping around, chased by minimum of 3 jammers
6275v	VO Kurdestan *1453 in Arabic w/ Koran, to Kurdish @1500. Seemingly only calls itself "Voice of Kurdistan" now, like Arabic ID Sawt ul-Kurdestan
6285	UNID Arabic speaking 0515, news at 0600
6305	UNID Arabic speaking 0605, very weak
6305	UNID with revolutionary songs, very weak, only noted 25/8 1507
6405-6435v	VO the Iranian Revolution *1453 Aira dangi Shurashi Irana then heavy jamming at 1459
6465v	VO Mojahed @1705 on 6465, then 6460, 6465
6615	UNID, very weak talk @1518; no clue as to what it was
9010	UNID in Arabic with Koran reading 25/8 1740 (3-Sep/DXW 28 Extra)

COLOMBIA 4853 R. Fortaleza, Sogamoso ex-4702v 1010. (11-Sep/Klemetz DLB/Cumbre) 5974.3 R. Macarena reactivated 2130 strong het. (5955.1 in the same town is off for transmitter maintenance). (Klemetz DLB/Cumbre)

DENMARK Julian Isherwood in his fortnightly program in English over Radio Denmark on SW on Sept 15th mentioned that there are NO indications that his program will continue after 1996. Tune in on his next program on Oct 6th and send a letter of protest to Mr. Hans Jorgen Skoy, Director General of Radio Denmark, if you disagree that the programs in English about Denmark shall cease by the end of December 1996, when the year of Copenhagen as the City of Culture in Europe is over. (16-Sep/Petersen/ DSWCI)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC R. Cristal Intl. 5013v kHz, noted with music tune-in at 2340, abruptly dropped carrier at 2357, returned 2358 on 5012.15 kHz and drifted rapidly up to 5012.23 kHz within 3 minutes. Terribly distorted and worsening audio. 15-Sep/Sundstrom)

ECUADOR 3570.0 R. Chinchipe, 2352-0042 ads, ID "Su mejor musica y compania por radio la Voz de Chinchipe" music romantica, ID "La mejor compania radio la Voz de Chinchipe". (4-Sep/Arrunatequi/ DSWCI DX Window) 4815.4 R. El Buen Pastor ex-4830, heard here for first time on this date till 0106\* Not much stronger than the Brazilian on frequency. (5-Sep/Klemetz DLB/Cumbre)

ETHIOPIA 7515/5500 V. of the Tigray Revolution 2023-2100\* Surprised to find VOTR on during this wav-off-sked time period. Off at 2100 after song; no announcement or anthem. Both channels weak at first, fair by closedown, with 5500 having a slight edge. (10-Sep/Hill)

FRANCE As of 0400 on 16 September, Radio France Internationale became a 24-hour news station, launching its RFI-1 program. This means 10 minutes of news every half hour, followed by current affairs programming. The broadcaster has been aggressively expanding its local FM operations, with fulltime RFI relays on FM in most major African cities. A fulltime RFI FM outlet is promised for Boston, perhaps signaling the beginning of a similar assault on the domestic US airwaves. Changes are also promised in RFI's 18 foreign language services: to wit, "We are gradually going to adapt these programs in foreign languages to the needs of these particular countries." Another promised change is a heavy emphasis on "French music and everything that goes together with songs in French.... although no details were given on how that French music will integrate with an all-news format. [summary by AQ based on BBCM transcript of RFI broadcast]

GERMANY A few items from winter schedule of Deutsche Welle Cologne, from Oct 27:

English	
0100-0150	6040 6145 9670
0100-0150	5960 6085
02000250	6035 7265 7285 7355 9515 9615 9815
03000350	6045 6085 9535 9650
0400-0450	6015 6065 7225 7265 9565
0500-0550	6120 6145 6185 9650
0600-0650	7225 9565 11765 13790 17820 21705
0900-0950	9565 15145 15410 17800 21600
0900-0950	6160 7380 11715 12055 17820
1100-1150	15370 15410 17780 17800
1600-1650	6170 7225 7305 9585
1600-1700	7195 9735 11965 13610 15145
1900-1950	9640 9765 11785 11810 13690 15135
	15425
2000-2050	5960 7285
2100-2150	9670 9765 11785
2100-2150	9615 9690 11865 15275
2300-2350	6000 6160 7235

#### (Bueschel/BCDX)

German 3995 kHz extended time 1800-0800 New 7445 kHz at 1600-2200 Antiqua 0600-0800 6185 kHz Delete Trinco 0600-1400 21640 Russia relay 1000-1400 7340, 1400-1800 7315, 2200-0000 5925

SW outlets replaced by satellite broadcast only: Czech at 1130, 1800; Danish 1530, 1930; Dutch 1400, 1600; French to Europe 1500, 1600; Greek 1200; Italian 2230; Norwegian 1630; Port to Europe 2100; Spanish to Europe 0400, 1430, 2230.

Albanian new time at 1600 & 1830 Arabic new [extended] time 1300-1600 9860 12015 12020 15390 17860 21705 kHz.

New time for Missing Person special to Bosnia Hercegovina 1300-1330 6130 7165 9770 kHz. Bulgarian retimed to 1030-1150, and 17001800. Chinese now two bc outlets: 1000-1050 and 1330-1355. New time Dari 1355-1420, Pashtu 1330-1355. Add Indonesian 1100-1125. Japanese now at 1230-1300. Polish now at 1730-1800. Romanian retimed to 1630-1700, and 2000-2100. Russian extended by one hour, now at 1800-2200. Serbian now at 1030-1100 also. (direct/Bueschel/BCDX)

HONG KONG BBC will cease transmissions here by the end of November (BBCMS/DXPL/Cumbre) [Wow...abrupt! - AQ]

HUNGARY.R. Budapest in Hungarian to NoAM at 0000–0100 now on 9840 and 11905 (Bueschel/ BCDX)

INDIA Current All India Radio external schedule again, amended to reflect changes:

	ueu to rence	
0000-0045	Tamil	4990 9550 9910 11745
		13795
0015-0430	Urdu	6155
	Burmese	
0100-0200	0.001000	7125
0100-0200	Sindhi	5990 7125
0100-0430		9595
		9565 11880 13700
0130-0228		3945 6045 7250 9550
0215-0300		7225 9910 13620
0300-0345		7225 9910 13620
0315-0415	Hindi	11855 15075 15180 17387
0400-0430		11730 13620 15050
0415-0430		
0430-0530		15050 17785
	Swahili	
	Nepali	
0830-1130		9595 11620
		15050 17387
1000-1100	G.O.S-II	
		17890
1115-1200		15340 17890
1115-1215		13710 15075 15770 17865
1145-1315		11735 15050 17705
1215-1245		13710 15770
	Burmese	
1215-1330	Tibetan	7410 9565 11710
		(intentional QRM de
		Beijing on first 2 freqs)
1230-1500		6165 11585
1300~1500	Sinhala	9700

1315-1415	Dari	7140 9910
1330-1430	Nepali	3945 4860 6045 7410
	-	11710
1330-1500	G.O.S-III	11620 13710
1415-1530	Pushtu	7140 9910
1430-1930	Urdu	4860 6045
1500-1600	Baluchi	6165 11585
1515-1600	Gujarati	11620 15165
1515-1615	Swahili	9950 15075
1530-1545	Eng.News	7140 7410 9700 9910
		11740
1615-1715	Russian	11620 15140
1615-1730	Hindi	7410 9950 13770 15075
1615-1730	Persian	7265 9910 11585
1730-1945	Arabic	9910 13620
1745-1945	G.O.S-IV	7410 9650 9950 11620
		11935 13770 15075
1945-2030	French	9910 13620
1945-2045	Hindi	7410 9950 11620
2045-2230	G.O.S-V	7150 7410 9910 9950
		11620 11715
2245-0045	G.O.S-I	7150 9705 9950 11620
		[11660]
2300-2400	Hindi	9910 11745 13795

(AIR web page/India Calling magazine/Bueschel/das Gupta)

 3223 AIR Shimla \*0045 AIR IS three times after test tone ended, then nothing more readable. Quite a while since I'd heard anything out of this one. (25-Sep/Hill)

AIR Srinagar replaced 3277 by 4950 kHz, also co-channel Pakistan here. 0120(Sun 0055)-0225; 1130-1745. 6110 kHz 0240-0453(Sun -0700), 0700-1115. (15-Sep/das Gupta/DSWCI)

AIR Gangtok 3390 now regular 1200-1600 (1630) and on 6085 0700-0850. (4-Sep/das Gupta/ EDXP/Bueschel/BCDX)

7160 AIR Chennai (ex-Madras) 1125 droning subcontinental number featuring sitar, tabla, tampura; at 1129, man said "This is All India Radio..." and s/off. Very choppy. Supposed to run till 1140° per India Broadbase. (25-Sep/Hill)

The city of Madras has changed its name to Chennai, the long standing Tamil language name for the city. (20Sep/Jacob/Wavescan/White/Cumbre)

#### **INDONESIA**

- 3214.8 *RRI Manado* changed sign off time from 1300 to 1410 in the middle of September Local news is heard at 1400. (YamadaJPN/ JEMBATAN)
- 3231.8 RRI Bukittinggi, 1519–1542. 1519 Tlk by M. 1526 Local traditional music. 1529 IS. 1530 Time pips then local nx entitled "Warta Berita Daerah". 1538 Tlk by M. Poor S/of at 1700\* (30-Aug/Yamada-JPN/ JEMBATAN)

- 3264.8 RRI Bengkulu, 1542–1558\*. 1542 Local traditional music. 1558 Closing anmt by M. 1600\* Poor (30-Aug/Yamada-JPN/ JEMBATAN)
- 3304.8 **RRI Dili** reactivated. S/off time is now 1315.(Yamada-JPN/JEMBATAN)
- 3325.0 RRI Palangkaraya, 1501–1520. All time wayang kulit prog. Not relayed Jakarta nx at 1500 (this day only). It is very rare that the station broadcasts wayang kulit prog. (26-Aug/Yamada-JPN/JEMBATAN)
- 3375 RRI Medan, 2332 Local nx "Warta Berita Daerah". 2350 ID by W Inilah Radio Republik Indonesia Nusantara Satu Medan then M tlk. 2355 music. 2358 RPK. 2400 Jakarta nx relay. Not heard at local evening. This frequency was believed inactive. (15Aug/Yamada-IND/JEMBATAN)
- 3395.1 **RRI Tanjung Karang** now signs off 1705\* (Yamada-JPN/JEMBATAN)
- 3904.8 RRI Banda Aceh, 1226 Local pops. 1230 ID by W Radio Republik Indonesia Banda Aceh, then IS and Local nx "Warta Berita Daerah". 1241 Local pops. Now s/off some time between 1200-1330 (16-Aug/Yamada-IND/ JEMBATAN)
- 3905 **RRI Merauke** changed sign off time to between 1400–1500. First noted on September 15. (Yamada-JPN/JEMBATAN)
- 3976.0 RRI Pontianak, 1526–1608\*. 1526 Local pops & M tlk. 1558 ID by M as Radio Republik Indonesia Pontianak, Programa
  Regional then RPK. 1600 Jakarta nx relay. 1606 Closing anmt by M. Good. (8-Sep/ Yamada-JPN/JEMBATAN)
- 3996.1 RRI Kendari(p), 1624–1705. Non-stop local pops. Not relayed Jakarta nx at 1700(This day only). Poor (29-Aug/ YamadaJPN/JEMBATAN)
- 4000.0 RRI Padang, 1601–1658\*. 1601 Local pops. 1603 Suddenly relayed Jakarta nx. 1606 ID by M as Radio Republik Indonesia Padang then local pops. 1629 IS. 1630 Local nx which I could not confirm nx title. 1635 Reading of Holy Koran. 1654 EG pops. Suddenly s/off at 1658. Fair (30-Aug/Yamada-JPN/JEMBATAN)
- 4000.18 *RRI Kendari* 1527 Radio-drama; fair (31-Aug/TIN/Cumbre)
- 4003.2 RRI Padang, alternative on 4000.0kHz.
- 4753.5 RRI Ujung Pandang, 1550–1610\*. 1550 music of Sunda region. 1600 Jakarta nx relay (not heard RPK before nx this day only). 1609 Dangdut music. Suddenly s/off at 1610. (3-Sep/Yamada-JPN/JEMBATAN)
- 4766 RRI Medan reactivated. First noted on August 17, but still irregular broadcast in the middle of September (YamadaJPN/ JEMBATAN)

- 4777.13 *RRI Jakarta* \*1055–1100. S/on with "Rayuan Pulau Kelapa" ("SCI"). Poor (31-Aug/TIN/Cumbre)
- 4789.0 **RRI Fak Fak**, 0945–0958\*. 0945 Drama. 0951 CM then music. Suddenly s/off at 0958 and switched to 7231.1kHz. Poor (31Aug/Yamada-JPN/JEMBATAN)
- 4855.8 **RRI Palambang** is inactive since the end of August. (Yamada-JPN/JEMBATAN)
- 4874.6 RRI Sorong reactivated in the middle of September. Sign off time varies around 1330 to 1515.(Yamada-JPN/JEMBATAN)
- 4920.2 **RRI Tanjung Pinang** signs off at 1705\*. (Yamada-JPN/JEMBATAN)
- 4927.0 RRI Jambi, 1500-1535. 1500 Jakarta nx relay. 1511 ID by W as Inilah Programa Satu, Radio Republik Indonesia Jambi then local pops. 1529 "Musik Tradisional". Fair Signs off at 1700\* (1-Sep/Yamada-JPN/ JEMBATAN)
- 5030 *RRI Sibolga* is now inactive.(Yamada-IND/ JEMBATAN)
- 5040 *RRI Pekanbaru,* 1326 Jakarta nx relay. 1327 ID by W "Radio Republik Indonesia Pekanbaru".(16-Aug/Yamada-IND/ JEMBATAN)
- 5256 *RRI Sibolga* is now inactive.(Yamada-IND/ JEMBATAN)
- 6153.1 *RRI Biak*, -0900-0943-. 0900 Reading of Holy Koran. 0908 Islamic music. 0932 ID by M as *Inilah Radio Republik Indonesia Biak*. then local pops. Fair This time is best to hear the station in Japan. (30-Aug/ Yamada-JPN/JEMBATAN)
- 9552.3 **RRI Ujung Pandang**, 0747--0759\*. 1647 Dangdut music. 1658 RPK then s/off. Poor (31-Aug/Yamada-JPN/JEMBATAN)
- 9630 **RRI Jakarta**, 0942 Information. 0943 Local pops. 0950 suddenly s/off. //11750, but not //9680, 11785 & 15150. (13Aug/ Yamada-IND/JEMBATAN)
- 9745 **RRI Medan** is now apparently inactive. (Yamada-IND/JEMBATAN)
- 11750 **RRI Jakarta**, 0350 Special program of Independent Day including speech by President Suharto and National Anthem "Indonesia Raya". (16-Aug/Yamada-IND/ JEMBATAN)

**RRI** Yogyakarta, from the most recent sked which I received on a visit to the station:

1000-1200 5046 1200-1500 5059

1500-1700 5046

This was confirmed with local listening. (Fisher/ Berg/Cumbre)

**RRI Jakarta** Programa Nasional now consists of 2 programs; 1st program entitled *Programa Nasional Satu* and 2nd program *Programa Nasional Dua*. *Programa Nasional Satu* is former "Programa Nasional". The station announces as merely "Programa Nasion-
al" in the 1st program, but announces the 1st program as "Programa Nasional Satu" in the 2nd program to distinguish from 2nd program. I monitored 2nd program on 15150kHz on September 14 to 16. Main program of *Programa Nasional Dua* was as follows:

1.Local morning:

2200 Sign on, News "Berita Sekilas" (Same program as "Programa Nasional Satu".)

2300 News "Warta Berita" (Same program as "Programa Nasional Satu".)

0000 News "Warta Berita" (Same program as "Programa Nasional Satu".)

0100 News "Berita Ibukota" relayed from "Programa Ibukota Satu". (Not same program as "Programa Nasional Satu".)

0158 Closing announcement with Love Ambon

0201 Sign off.

2.Local evening:

0900 Sigņ on, "Berita Ibukota" relayed from "Programa Ibukota Satu". (Not same program as "Programa Satu".)

1000 News "Warta Berita" (Same program as "Programa Nasional Satu".) 1100 News "Aneka Berita" (Same program as "Programa Nasional Satu".)

1200 News "Warta Berita" (Same program as "Programa Nasional Satu".)

1258 Closing announcement with Love Ambon

1301 Sign off.

On September 15, Programa Nasional Satu was heard until 2300 on 15150kHz. According to the announcement, Programa Nasional Satu was broadcasted in 19.8mb, 25.2mb, 25.5mb, and 31mb, but I only confirmed on 9680kHz and 15150kHz. At 1015 on Monday, Kang Guru II Radio English Show is heard in the Programa Nasional Dua. (Yamada-JPN/ JEMBATAN)

IRAN 7240 VOIRI \*1730-1900\*New freq observed since Sept. 18 with Serbian/Croatian at 1730-1830, then apparently test transmission consisting of half-hour tape loop in Italian asking for reports. Other new VOIRI channels: 7175 from \*2030 in Italian (Sept. 20); 6210 from \*0300 in Middle Eastern or East African language (21-Sep/Hill)

IRAQ 6560.2 Republic of Iraq Radio 2019 Qur'an reading till 2033, when brief announcement by man in presumed Kurdish. Off a minute later after short version of Iraq national anthem, then left carrier on till 2057. Fairly strong but with loud hum. No sign of 4600-4620v Arabic service. (22-Sep/Hill) ITALY RAI plans to construct a new transmission center, with 500 kW transmitters and rotatable antennas. The current shortwave systems at Prato Smeraldo, near Rome, have a reduced power and are located in a densely populated area which prevents them from being further developed. (BBCM) [Next problem: filling improved transmissions with improved programming -AQ]

7500.3 *R. Internazionale (Stazione Sperimentale)* 2013-2100\* Heard for the first time this afternoon with a potpourri of vocal ballads, disco numbers, Europops, techno-rock. Clear "R. Internazionale" IDs at 2025 and 2053; also phonetically spelled Internet address. Seemed siren at 2100, then cut off without further ceremony. Very spotty reception—faint and almost inaudible at times, surprisingly loud at others, noisy most of the time. Sounded as though they were constantly fiddling with the transmitter output, fading the audio up and down—and, in general, being extremely "sperimentale" indeed. I'd guess that their maximum power can't be more than 100 watts or so. (15-Sep/ Hill)

JAPAN Due to the unavailability of the Ekala (Sri Lanka) site, *NHK* now using 17790 for Bengali 1130–1200, Hindi 1200–1230, Urdu 1230–1300 (ex 11895 Ekala). (4-Sep/das Gupta/EDXP)

LEBANON As reported last month, Voice of Hope moved to 9990 kHz from 9965 recently to escape QRM from R. Ukraine on 9960. After they made the move, they noticed that Ukraine is no longer using 9960—but VOH will remain on 9990 24 hours a day. Prior to September 1 they were on with a power of 13 kW, but now they're only using 5 kw due to budget constraints; xmtr has a maximum output of 25 kW. (Hull-VOH station manager/Johnson/Cumbre)

On 17 September 1996, the Lebanese government gave broadcasting licenses to four privatelyowned television and eleven radio stations, rejecting the applications of 47 other broadcasters, who will have to refrain from broadcasting political programs as of 18 September and cease operating completely after 30 November. Minister of Information Farid Mekari, however, said the 47 were free until the end of November to submit new applications to comply with application guidelines. The media outlets whose applications were rejected are known for their hostility towards or opposition to authorities in power. As such, the three oldest and most important radio stations in the country-the Voix du Liban (which belongs to the Maronite Christian Party and is an opponent of Hariri) [6550 kHz -A0], the Communist Party-owned Voix du Peuple and the Voix de la Patrie-were not authorized to continue broadcasting. (Reporters Sans Frontieres/IFEX/Devmedia/Moore)

**LESOTHO** 4800 *LNBS* will apparently remain on the air after the end of September even though BBC

will no longer be on shortwave from this country. (Kenny-BBCMS/DXPL/Cumbre)

LIBERIA 5100 R. Liberia International (new name) 0021 ID Radio Liberia International followed by Michael Jackson, Anita Baker and other pop and soul music. To my knowledge this is the third name the station has used; they have previously IDed as "The Liberian Communications Network" and "Radio Liberia." Heavy ute QRM. (15-Sep/Lamb/Van Horn/ Cumbre)

#### LITHUANIA Radio Vilnius sked:

0000-0030	Lithuanian	6120-Juelich
00300100	English	6120-Juelich
0800-0830	Lithuanian	9710
0830-0900	English	9710
(BBCM)		

MALI RTV Malienne now noted on 4792.3 (ex-4783), // to 4835 kHz, around 1900-0002\*. (6-Sep/ Elbe/DSWCI DX Window)

MYANMAR Myanmar TV and Radio's home service 5993v noted 1217 with Burmese talk, stuck around the 5992/3 area most of August, ex-5990, except for Aug 27 when it shot up to 6003.9, then Aug 29 when it yo-yo'ed down to 5988.6. (27-Aug/Foster/ Cumbre) 6357.2 Thabye Radio 1150 western-influenced Burmese pops, 1230\*. (27-Aug/Foster/Cumbre)

NEW ZEALAND Another new sked for Radio New Zealand International:

0459-0715	11905Mo-Fr
0459-0758	11905Sa/Su
0758-1206	6100Sa/Su delete Oct 27
0758-1206	9700Sa/Su add Oct 27
0816-1206	6100Mo-Fr delete Oct 27
0816-1206	9700Mo-Fr add Oct 27
1206-1650	6105occasional sport use
1650-2006	9875Fr
1650-1952	9875Mo-Th
1850-1952	9875Sun
1900-2006	9875Sa
1953-2135	11735Su-Th
1959-2206	11735Sa
2007-2206	11735Fr
2135-0459	15115Su-Th
2206-0458	15115Fr-Sa

#### **RNZI SPORTS SCHEDULE**

0CT	UTC/Freq	VENUE
04	0730/6100	Rugby: Waikato v Auck
		@Hamilton
05	0230/15115	Rugby: Counties v Wellington
		@Pukekohe
06	0230/15115	Rugby: Taranaki v Otago @New
		Plymouth
12	0230/15115	Rugby: Shield Final
(dire	ct)	

NIGERIA Text of report by Nigerian Radio from Kaduna: "The Voice of Nigeria is to run a 24-hour transmission after the installation of its new transmitters. The director-general of the corporation, Alhaji Yaya Abubakar, announced this in an interview with our correspondent in Yola. Alhaji Yaya Abubakar disclosed that the federal government has paid about 250m naira on the rehabilitation of the transmitters. [Words indistinct] to send correspondents to African countries to ensure effective coverage. The director-general stated that the station needed more staff especially in programs, news and engineering departments." (BBCM) [nothing like a little clandestine to make decade-old vaporware turn into hardware -AQ]

#### NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS Washington,

9th September: The United States Information Agency (USIA), on behalf of its International Broadcasting Bureau (IBB), has awarded a construction contract for the Mariana radio relay station. The contract was awarded on 30th August 1996, to Sayed Hamid Behbehani and Sons at a cost of 13,028,044 dollars. Behbehani and Sons has experience working for the IBB, having recently completed construction of a new mediumwave relay station in Kuwait.

The relay station will be located on the Pacific island of Tinian in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). Its mission will be to transmit Voice of America shortwave broadcasts to tistening areas in China, Southeast Asia and Indonesia. The relay station will carry broadcasts in English as well as regional languages, including Mandarin [Standard Chinese], Cantonese, English, Khmer, Indonesian, Burmese and Vietnamese, and will eventually relay the broadcasts of the new Asia Pacific Network.

The contractor will be responsible for the design and construction of the relay station's facilities and broadcast curtain antennas. The facilities will include site work, utilities, a transmitter and administration building, and a power plant. The 13mdollar award includes two pairs of curtain antennas. The contract also includes options for two additional pairs of curtain antennas which can be exercised by USIA within 18 months.

The IBB will furnish and install the remainder of the relay station's broadcast equipment, which will consist largely of three existing 500-kW shortwave transmitters and related equipment to be redeployed from a former Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty facility in Portugal.

The relay station will be constructed on an 800acre site made available to USIA by the Department of Defence, in an area on Tinian leased by the CNMI to the defence department. The final site location was determined through environmental studies conducted in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act by the US Army Corps of Engineers' Pacific Ocean Division.

A Final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) were approved by USIA in August 1995. The FONSI was the culmination of a lengthy environmental process conducted by the Corps of Engineers, which included public scoping meetings; a social impact assessment; an air quality impact assessment; botanical, ornithological and mammal surveys; a biological opinion by the US Fish and Wildlife Service in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act; archaeological surveys; and an electnomagnetic effects survey.

The FONSI requires that the National Historic Preservation Act coordination process be completed before construction commences. It also requires that the IBB and its contractor perform mitigation measures identified in the Final Environmental Assessment, which address issues involving, but not limited to, accidental introduction of the brown tree snake; habitat loss for the Tinian Monarch (listed as threatened by the US Fish and Wildlife Service); coordination with aeronautical authorities; and disposal of sewage and solid and hazardous wastes.

The relay station envisioned in the Final Environmental Assessment was to be equipped with up to six 500-kW transmitters and seven pairs of curtain antennas. USIA had originally expected to award the relay station construction contract by September 1995. However, major budget cuts delayed contract award and necessitated reductions to the project scope. The reduced-scope project provides for three 500-kW transmitters and up to four pairs of curtain antennas.

The total estimated cost of the project is 20.4m dollars, which includes installation of the existing transmitters and related equipment by the IBB. The contractor is expected to commence on-site construction activities in the first quarter of 1997. The estimated on-air date for the Mariana Radio Relay Station is December 1998. (USIA/Figliozzi/D'Ange-lo/BBCM)

PAKISTAN 5027.2v R. Pakistan, Quetta 1530-1600 regional folk music and man in Urdu; drifting between 5027.15 and 5027.28. Fair (31Aug/TIN/ Cumbre)

Rather than give you three paragraphs of confusing changes, here's a revised version of last month's *Radio Pakistan* sked, changes courtesy of Wolfgang Bueschel:

0030-0130	Hindi	9515v 7290 (7288.6)
0100-0200	Bengali	12015
0100-0215	Urdu	11760 15485 9515v
0230-0245	English	17705 15485 15190 7290
0315-0415	Gujarati	15555
0330-0530	Persian	11820 9785
0430-0630	Urdu	17555v 15175 11710
		11570v

0645-0745	Swahili	17855
0700-0800	Burmese	17540.4v 15566.5v
0800-1100	English	17900.3v 15470.1v
0900-1000	Indonesian	17540v 15566.5v
1030-1130	Tamil	15515v 13665
1100-1115	English	17900.3v 15470.1v
1200-1400	Bengali	15625 11955
1200-1300	Hindi	13655 9790
1330-1530	Urdu/	13585.8v 11570v 9903.1v
	English	9485v
1430-1530	Turki	5920 5055
1600-1630	English	15555 11935 11570 9515v
		9485.5v
1700-1900	Arabic	7454.6v 6205.05v
1700-1750	English	11570
1700-1800	Turkish	9400v 7454.6v
1750-1900	Urdu	11570 9400
1930-2030	French	11570 9400

PAPUA NEW GUINEA 5965 NBC, Mt. Hagen 0630 Sporting commentary in Pidgin—Rugby League, I think. Game between the Sepik Cowboys and someone else. Ran past 0700, improving all the time. Rarely heard freq that only seems to be used for special events these days. It's literally been years since I've heard any of the other PNG 49 MB outlets, though they were always tough despite Australia's relatively close geographical proximity. (Seager/DX Window/Johnson/Cumbre)

#### PERU

- 3234.9 *R. Luz y Sonido* ex-6471.9v, not only with their own programming but also with a satellite relay of disco music from R. Once Sesenta, Lima at 0125 (18-Sep/Klemetz DLB/Cumbre)
- 4581.8 *R. Soledad*, Retama, Parcoy, Pataz, La Libertad; 1136–1205 and 2304–2325 with programs and ads (Arrunategui/DSWCI DX Window)
- 5083.7 R. Mundo, Cusco, Cusco 1240–1306, news, program El Mundo en la noticia, ID "A traves de los 830 y la banda internacional de los 60 metros de radio Mundo." (30-Aug/Arrunategui/Four Winds)
- 5453.7 UNID 2145-2230, program saludos musicales, no ID. (31-Aug/Arrunategui/ The Four Winds)
- 5470.6 R. San Nicholas on till 0155\*, slogans heard include "la frecuencia amiga de Radio San Nicolas", "Radio San Nicolas en su receptor", "La Voz del Oriente Peruano". Was on approx. 3910 kHz some time ago. (24-Aug/Klemetz DLB/Cumbre)
- 5522.4 R. Sudamericana, Cutervo, Cajamarca 0040–0110 ID "Gracias a esta prestigiosa radio Sudamericana" Slogan: "Has decido cambiar, cambiate a la mejor. Sudamericana radiooo. y tu que radio escuchas, Sudamericana radio por supuesto.". Signal f/out completely by 0110. (14-Sep/Arrunategui/Four Winds)

- 5636.8 La Voz del Maranon, usually on 5604.2 but here for just a few days. 0030 featuring Peruvian crooner El Jilguero del Huascaran. Canned ID 0031. On Sept. 3, back to usual frequency. (Klemetz DLB/Cumbre)
- 5767v R. Estelar, Moyobamba, seems to have disappeared. (Klemetz DLB/Cumbre)
- 5955.1 R. Estacion UNO, Pucara, Jaen, Cajamarca 0010–0045, musica moderna, ID "Y ya son las 7 y 24 en estacion UNO," s/off 0205\* (15-Sep/Arrunatequi/Four Winds)
- 5969.7 R. El Sol, Lima, Peru, again on this frequency irregularly; at night, covered by REE and BBC; in the clear in the morning. (4-Sep/Klemetz DLB/Cumbre)
- 6018.3 R. Victoria 0719 "La Voz de la Liberacion" gospel pgm. No sign of 9720, but // MW 780 was audible. Very good. (1Sep/ Ormandy/Cumbre)
- 6076.8 Radio Peru (t) 2315, with adstring and news, appears to be R. Peru, San Ignacio, ex-5926.6, judging from mention "...departamento de prensa de R. Peru", at 2325. Not there next morning. (3-Sep/ Klemetz DLB/Cumbre)
- 6479.8 R. Altura, Huarmaca, Peru, ex-7143.1. Heard daily. R. Los Andes has vanished. Announced "Su nueva estacion R. Altura que trasmite desde Huarmaca." (9-Sep/ Klemetz DLB/Cumbre)
- 6781.8 UNID 2345–0036 heard briefly and weakly with northern Peruvian music. (21-Aug/ Arrunategui/DSWCI DX Window)

PORTUGAL RDP Lisbon in Portuguese 0300–0330, English 0330–0400 to NoAM on new 6150 (x6095), / /9570 kHz. (12-Sep/Hauser/WoR)

Jeff White got a message from Radio Renacensa, telling that their 100 kW SW transmitter is for sale for 'half the price of a new one'. Another station planning to leave SW. (9-Sep/Rommerts/DXW/Bueschel/BCDX)

QATAR Latest sked for Qatar Broadcasting Service:

0245-0706	9570.2 7210
0707~1304	15265 9570.2
1305-1704	11750 9570.2
1705-2130	9570.2 7210

There may likely be gaps in this schedule. QBS has been known to take up to 30 minutes to make a frequency change. You can hear a feed of the main Arabic service by phoning 011-974-895-895. [Yes, I tried it today—27 September—and it worked -AQ] (BBCM)

RWANDA Deutsche Welle, Kigali relay sked from 1 September:

0000-0400	German	11785
0200-0250	German	9650 11865
2200-0200	German	15270

(28-Aug/B. Johnson/Nieuwenhuis/BDXC)

SEYCHELLES Opposition Voice of Tibet broadcast via FEBA, proposes a return to 15445 kHz 1145– 1200 (ex-15480, now jammed). A 17 mHz outlet will be added shortly. (4-Sep/das Gupta/EDXP). Oslobased Voice of Tibet has asked the Norwegian authorities to protest against the jamming, Swedish radio reported on 3rd September. (BBCM) [Amazing how a supposed world superpower can be so intimidated by one puny shortwave broadcast -AQ]

SINGAPORE Latest sked for *Radio Singapore* SW services (languages/programs):

1100-1400	Chinese	6120	6000
1100-1400	English	6015	6155
11001400	Malay	6135	7250
1200-1700	Olikkalanjiam	7170	
14001700	City Sounds	6000	
14001700	Warna	7250	
2200-1100	Olikkalanjiam	7170	
2200-1100	Warna	7250	
2300-1100	City Sounds	6000	
2300-1100	One FM	6155	

(6-Sep/RSI Web Page/Padula/EDXP)

**SOUTH AFRICA** The staff of the SABC's [South African Broadcasting Corporation] *Channel Africa* have made a last-ditch appeal to Posts, Telecommunications and Broadcasting Minister Jay Naidoo to secure the funding necessary to save the station.

Channel Africa's acting executive editor, Flame Niewenhuizen, said in a statement on behalf of the staff and management it would be a pity if the service were forced to close because of a delay in interim funding. The SABC has already decided to begin closing the service if interim funding is not received from the government by Friday [20th September].

Niewenhuizen said about 37.9m rands would be needed for the 1996-97 year. If Channel Africa were to close, its "extremely favorable" shortwave frequencies would be lost to any future external broadcaster. "Not only that, if the government wishes to open an external service at a later date, the start-up costs would far exceed the present interim funding," he said.

Uncertainty about the service's future was having a profound effect on staff and there had been regular resignations of skilled employees. Niewenhuizen said the question of funding had to be cleared up immediately with a commitment to continue the service for at least five years. (BBCM)

Four new 100 kW transmitters are being commissioned at Meyerton and testing of two of the transmitters started Sep 16 on 11900, 6125 and 3280 kHz. BBC will use them on 3255, 6190 and 11940 kHz starting 1 October, at which time Lancers Gap transmissions will cease. The other two transmitters will then be tested and some of the existing transmissions of other broadcasters will be rescheduled to the new transmitters. Hopefully all this will be accomplished before the start of the new schedule on October 27 (Kathy Otto—SENTECH/Conradie/ Cumbre). [The radio colonialization of South Africa continues...and a once-mighty shortwave voice fades into oblivion. -AQ}

3280 BBC Relay 2140 New freq with technopops hosted by frenetic DJ (sounded like a U.K. pirate at first); into BBC WS news at 2200 till 2207\*. 3255 (Lesotho) was // till 2159, when it went off after advising listeners to retune to 6195. Meyerton site location suggested by Finn Krone, who thinks they're testing in preparation for Lesotho pulling the final plug on Sept. 30. (22-Sep/Hill)

7215TWR Relay \*2100 New service heard with IS and into Arabic. Not a good freq choice with Abidjan also there, making a fine mess overall. (9-Sep/Hill)

**SRI LANKA** *SLBC* now using 11880 (ex 11800) for the Sunday service (others unchanged). (4-Sep/das Gupta/EDXP)

SUDAN National Broadcasting Corp. was heard in Arabic 0400–0600 on new 12008U, //8000, 9025.3 kHz. (30-Aug/DX-Mix/Bulgarian Radio/Pashkevich/ Bueschel/BCDX)

TANZANIA Radio Tanzania-Zanzibar observed past 1900 till 1959\* on 11734.1v kHz in Swahili. (14-Sep/Bueschel/BDXC)

THAILAND Radio Thailand Bangkok has reactivated 4830 and 7115 kHz //to 6070 kHz for Domestic Service. 4830 and 7115 kHz are good, but 6070 kHz is badly distorted and SoAS evening around 1500 has co-channel Islamabad Balti/Sheena Sce. (4-Sep/Goonetilleke/UADX/Bueschel/BCDX)

Early this week *The Nation* newspaper in Bangkok reported that the Thai government has rejected a US request that shortwave transmitters in Thailand be used for the new *Asia Pacific Network*, or APN. APN, which hopes to be on the air by the end of September, was originally known as Radio Free Asia and this connected APN to the legacy of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty with their cold war connotations. Thailand, hoping to keep open its important trade links to China, was apparently not keen to host such a broadcasting service.

According to UPI [news agency] the head of the Thai Foreign Ministry press relations department said Thailand would not allow this because, in her words, the broadcasts would be direct promotions of human rights and democracy in those communist and semi-communist countries. She was referring to China, Vietnam, Burma, Laos, Cambodia and North Korea, the intended targets of APN. China and Vietnam thanked Thailand for resisting US pressure to transmit APN from Thailand... [Ed. note: both China and Vietnam recently applied intense diplomatic pressure on the Thai government to block Washington's plans] The Thai rejection of APN was not unexpected. What was unexpected was a follow-up story in 'The Nation' newspaper later in the week. It reported that the United States embassy in Bangkok denied it ever requested use of transmitters in Thailand for APN. And Dan Southerland, vice-president and program director at APN, told me Thursday [5th September] that since the time it was formed as a corporation, APN has made no such request to Thailand.

But when Radio Free Asia cum Asia Pacific Network was in its early planning stages, certainly the most likely and expeditious transmitter sites would have been the pre-existing VOA facilities in the Philippines and Thailand. If no formal iequest was made to Thailand, informal inquiries made it clear that Thailand was not interested in serving as a relay site for APN. (75ep/VOA Communications World/ BBCM) see NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

TUNISIA *tunisian Radio and Television* (RTT) national network:

0359-0500 0500-0600 0600-1700 1700-1900 1900-2100	Arabic Arabic Arabic Arabic Arabic	12005 7475 7280 15450 12005 7475 7280 17500 15450 11730v 12005 11730v 7280 12005 11730v 7475 7280	
2100-2400	Arabic	12005 7475 7280	
(BBCM)			

TURKEY Voice of Turkey in German 1730–1800 now on new frequency 7160. But they continue to play old announcement tapes, mentioning ex-9445. (5-Sep/Stengel/Ludwig/Bueschel/BDXC).

Voice of Turkey has introduced Macedonian language, 1630–1700 on 7160, which commenced in June. Station is also planning to offer programs in Spanish and Italian. Services to Australia have been increased, and are now:

0900-2200	Turkish	9560
2200-2300	English	9560
0300-0400	English	9685 17705
0400-0900	Turkish	11925 15145 21715
0000-2400	Turkish	11955

(6-Sep/Padula/EDXP)

UNITED KINGDOM The telecommunication authority of Denmark has ruled that BBCWS must discontinue it's nearly 50 year-old channel of 15070 kHz. According to CEPT regulations, the 15010-15100 kHz range is not allowed for broadcasting. This despite total lack of problems associated with 15070 and usage of that band by other stations. These facts don't seem to interest the civil servants at Copenhagen. (15-Sep/Radio ABC/Ludwig/Bueschel/BDXC)

**BBCWS** budget cuts will reduce the total number of separate "streams" to 3. At present, no language services will need be cut. (BBC) URUGUAY Unidentified poor signal on approx. v9650.5 kHz at around 2130, possibly *Emisora Ciudad de Montevideo*. (19-Sep/Gatzke/Bueschel/ BDXC)

USA KNLS Alaska sked for period September 29, 1996 to March 29, 1997:

0800-0900	English	6150
0900-1000	Russian	6150
1000-1100	Mandarin	7365
1100-1200	Russian	6150
1200-1300	Mandarin	7365
1300-1400	English	7365
1400-1500	Mandarin	7355
1500-1600	Mandarin	7355
1600-1700	Mandarin	7355
1700-1800	Russian	7355

(4-Sep/Osborne-KNLS/<mike794@ix.netcom.com>/ Bueschel/BCDX)

WRMI has applied for a new North American antenna directed to Canada. ["Canada"...nudge-nudge -AQ] The approval from the FCC is expected at any moment. After the approval it will take probably 2 months before the antenna will be operational. Already at this moment modifications are carried out on the existing antenna to further improve signal strength to north america. (But this will also improve reception in Europe). (9-Sep/Rommerts/DXW/ Bueschel/BCDX) Southern Music Radio from New Zealand will broadcast two special programs via WRMI during the remainder of 1996. These will be on Saturday, October 12 at 1800–1900; and Saturday, December 14 at 1900–2000—both on 9955 kHz.

Special QSL cards are offered by Southern Music Radio for reception reports on these programs. Reports may be sent to SMr at the address given on the program, or to WRMI. Two other programs on WRMI are also offering their own QSL cards. One of them is Rock-it Radio, broadcast Sundays at 1900– 2000 (which will become 2000–2100 when the local time changes in North America on October 27). The other is Horizon Worldwide, broadcast Saturdays at 2000–2030 (which will become 2100–2130 as of October 27). Again, both programs are on 9955 kHz, and reports may be sent either directly to the program at the address announced on air or to WRMI. Horizon Worldwide is a limited-time series, scheduled to end on November 10, 1996. (White)

WVHA revised sked effective until 27 October:

1100-1200	13825 Su
0100-0200	5850 Tu/Th
0900-1300	13825 Sa
1300-1800	15745 Sa/Su
1300-1800	15745 Mo/Tu/We/Fr

1800-2000	9930 Sa
1800-2100	9930 Mo/Tu/We/Fr
1800-2300	9930 Su
2100-0200	5850 Mo/We/Fr

GG segments: 1100 and 1830 Sun 1830-1900 Sa SS segments: 1300-1400 Su, 1900-2000 Sa RR segments: 1800-1830 Su and Sa Korean segments: 1300-1400 Mo-Fr, 0100-0200 Mo-Fr (Coceani/ EDXP)

Voice Of Free China, Taipei in German via WYFR Okeechobee relay in Florida from Oct 27th (local TWN/CHN time on Sat 26th?) on new 5810 and 9985 kHz like previous winter; also French 2000, English 2200-2300 here. Chinese 1900-2000 9985 17760 kHz registered (17750 in autumn 296, 17745 last year). (12-Sep/Klink-DG1EA/Bueschel/BDXC)

VANUATU Radio Vanuatu, Vila opens at 1900 on 3945 with anthem and "Yellow Bird," announces also 1125 and 4960. 4960 is heard at 0500, and on Wednesday at 0530 has RNZI "On the March" program (marching band music), 0600 gospel session, sign-off around 0700. 4960 operates 2300-0700. (Cushen/Lamb/Cumbre)

VATICAN Vatican Radio Freq changes from 1 September: Russian 0230-0245 5880 (ex 9645); Russian 1610-1630 7365 (ex 15185); Rumanian 0420-0430 4015 (ex 7365); Bulgarian 0440-0450 4015 (ex 7365). (Padula/EDXP)

UNIDENTIFIED 3970 at 2239 with same big carrier I've been following almost daily for 2 months, but this day there was actually some audio—about 5% modulation. Could faintly hear slow ballads by woman interspersed with short ancts by man in unknown lang till 2259 s/off after possible anthem. If this is one of the two West Africans listed for 3970, I guess it's more likely Enugu (100 kw) than Buea (4 kw). Is anyone else keeping tabs on this one? (29-Aug/Hill)

4535 at 0440, stn segueing light orchestrals like "Begin the Beguine"; occasional tone and abruptly off 0505 w/out anct. (4-Sep/Ormandy/Cumbre)

4770 Asian? Open carrier at 1200 then interval signal I did not recognize. Some classifical music and then talk by woman in an Asian language (Not Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese) Then vocals until 1229 sudden sign off. Good modulation and signal. I can't find a listing of this one anywhere. Needs more work. (5-Sep/Johnson/Cumbre) 5765.1 at 0153 with man orating in Spanish atop march; off at 0201. Weak and overmodulated. Miskut on a move from 5770? (18-Sep/Hill)

# Pirate Radio Report

Chris Lobdell P.O. Box 146 Stoneham, MA 02180-0146 CompuServe: 75720,253 Internet: piradio@usa1.com

Hello and welcome back to another edition of the PIRATE RADIO REPORT. In this issue we have an interview with Bruce De Vito of NORTH JERSEY COAST RADIO, news of a pirate closing down, plus your loggings.

### Station Profile–North Jersey Coast Radio

"NORTH JERSEY COAST RADIO was founded in 1994 as an alternative voice serving the North Jersey Coast and beyond. My name, Bruce DeVito is actually taken from two names of famous North Jersey Coast celebrities, Bruce Springsteen and Danny DeVito. We operate from a small van on the boardwalk, next to the Criterion Candy shop in Asbury Park, NJ.

We currently have two transmitters in use, a 50 watt am and a 100 watt ssb unit. Most of the time we like to use the am rig because the audio sounds better. Our rigs are old ones picked up at hamfests over the years so if our signal is a bit drifty, you'll know why! The aerial is a simple dipole cut for about 7 mHz.

NJCR likes to showcase various artists that came from the North Jersey Coast area. In the past we have featured Bruce Springsteen and Count Basie, known in the area as "Red Bank (NJ) Willie".

During our one transmission this year, we requested our listeners to send in their experiences with nude beaches. We were quite surprised at the number of people out there in pirate radio land that have been to nude beaches! If our home beach at Asbury Park ever becomes a clothing optional beach, we'll sure let you know.

Not all pirates have sponsors, but we at NJCR give free advertising to Snapple Beverages, WAWA Convenience Stores and to the Criterion Candy Store next to our location. We're not sure if they want it, but it's fun to do Ads. NORTH JERSEY COAST RADIO may make another broadcast this year or we may not. If you do hear us, all reception reports, nude beach photos and the like should be sent to us to our maildrop address which is: Box 293, Merlin, Ontario, Canada NOP1WO."

I'd like to thank Bruce DeVito for that nice profile! Once again we are all out of profiles. So if you are a pirate, know of a pirate that has not been profiled yet, please write up a few paragraphs and send them in. We'll be glad to use them here.

### **RBCN Shuts Down**

The popular pirate RADIO BOB'S COM-MUNICATION NETWORK ceased all broadcasting at the beginning of August, according to a form letter recently received. This station was active for over 4 years and provided many interesting programs, including a Mr. Bill show and more recently an Olympic Special.

RBCN used the Atlanta, GA maildrop and never required any return postage. Bob, we'll miss you!

### The Free Radio Weekly

The Free Radio Weekly is an email only newsletter devoted to North American pirate activity. Loggings of pirates heard in North America and North American pirates heard elsewhere are covered in this newsletter which is one year old this month.

The FRW was founded when Cumbre DX (then Jihad DX) no longer had room to carry pirate logs. There are two types of subscriptions. Like Cumbre DX, you will receive each issue you contribute to. If you wish to receive every issue, you can send in \$5.00 for a year's subscription.

The FREE RADIO WEEKLY solicits your pirate logs to the email address of:

piradio@usal.com. Monies can be sent to Box 146, Stoneham, MA 02180. Thanks to Mike Folk, we now have an internet web site at the following URL: http://w3.one.net/ ~folk/frw.htm. If you miss a copy of the FRW you can download it from here.

## Radio Pirana On Air From South America

Pirate Dxers that have been in the hobby for a few years will remember Jorge Garcia of RPI when this European based pirate made test transmissions from Europe to North America which were heard by a number of folks.

Well, Senor Garcia moved to South America last year and recently built a 100 watt am transmitter. On September 18-21 st, they made a series of test transmissions on 6925.55 kHz. Your editor detected a very weak signal during one of these tests, but I'm not convinced totally that it was RPI. In Argentina, the signals were heard quite well at a Dxpedition there. I would suggest keeping an ear tuned to 6925 kHz between 0000-0500 on weekend evenings just in case propagation is favorable.

If you do hear RADIO PIRANA INTERNA-TIONAL, you can write them at Box 109, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17214 or by email at: pirana@srs.pp.se.

### Radio Marabu's October Broadcast Schedule.

The Europirate RADIO MARABU will be on the air again with two 24 hour transmissions during October.

The times will be from Friday October 4th starting at 1800 UTC running through Saturday, October 5th to 1800 UTC and on Saturday, October. 12th starting at 1800 UTC running through Sunday, October 13th to 1800 UTC. The frequency for these transmissions is 6275 kHz.

RADIO MARABU has been heard on the East Coast recently. You can write to then via the Wuppertal, Germany maildrop (Box 220342, D-42373) or contact them via email at: RadioMarabu@t-online.de

## Radio Free Speech To "Get Higher"

We received the following message from Bill O. Rights, the operator of RFS:

RADIO FREE SPEECH will be conducting tests on 15043 and 13900 during the month of October. We have constructed a new dipole, cut for these frequencies. With propagation starting to cook on these higher frequencies, we'll try to establish some activity here to alleviate some of the crowding on 6955 kHz. Best time to listen will be weekends between 1400-2000 UTC. RFS will offer a special "get higher" QSL for these tests at the Box 109, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17214 maildrop.

### It's Hallowe'en Time.

The holiday of Hallowe'en has always been one of the most active pirate holidays, having spawned the VOICE OF THE PURPLE PUMPKIN and more recently stations like THE VOICE OF THE DEAD, RADIO HALLOWEEN AND WITCH CITY RA-DIO.

This year it falls on a Thursday so I would check on the weekend before (25th-27th) as well. Because of earlier sunsets and still low MUFs, most of the activity should be heard before 0200 UTC. Activity continues to center around 6950-6955 kHz.

Despite the earlier sunsets and worsening conditions, new stations will continue to pop up. This summer's two most active stations were WARR and WPRS. WPRS now can be contacted via the Providence, RI maildrop.

In the past couple of weeks such stations as RADIO DALLAS, ORSON WELLS RA-DIO, KORN, RADIO EXPERIMENTA-TION, RADIO TEXAN INTERNA-TIONAL, THE VOICE OF BEYOND AND WMEJ have been heard for the first time. So don't give up on the bands. Remember to listen more during the daylight hours, because after dark the 6955 kHz area will die out much more rapidly during the winter months.

So, until next time, happy pirate hunting!

Chris Lobdell

# English Schedules

Tom Sundstrom PO Box 2275 Vincentown, NJ 08088-2275 Fax 609-859-3226 trs@trsc.com

#### Prepared September 26.

Don't forget this year the "Winter" broadcast season does not start in Europe until October 27. If you are on the Internet, read more about it at http://www.fcc.gov/ib/pnd/neg/hf\_web/⇒ daylght.html.

Denmark: "Julian Isherwood in his forth-nightly programme in English over Radio Denmark on shortwave on 15 Sept. mentioned that there are NO indications that his programme will continue after 1996. Tune in on his next programme on 06 October and send a letter of protest to Mr. Hans Jorgen Skov, Director General of Radio Denmark, if you disagree that the programmes in English about Denmark shall cease by the end of December

1996, when the year of Copenhagen as the City of Culture in Europe is over." (Petersen via Padula's EDXP, Cumbre 104)

**Israel:** The country changed to winter time mid-September (I think it was the 16th), so Kol Israel broadcasts a UTC hour later. Frequencies will not change until October 27.

Lithuania: Radio Vilnius is now using 6120 (ex-9560) to NA at 0000-0030 in

Lithuanian and 0030-0100 in English; via Germany (probably Juelich).

New Zealand: New sked effective Oct 5 is 1650 Mo-Fr 9875; 1953 Su-Th, 2008 Fr, 1958 Sa 11735; 2135 Su-Th, 2206 Fr/Sa 15115; 0458 11905; 0816 Mo-Fr, 0758-1206 Sa/Su 9700. Occasional use (sports) 1206 6105. (direct)

USA: After we deliver this column to the publisher but before you read this, the World of Radio times on WWCR have changed, as Brother Stair is taking over transmitter 4 full-time. If you lose track of Glenn's show, look for the new times either WWCR's Web Dage at on http://www.wwcr.com or on QH's Web page (courtesy of Kevin Hecht) at http://hudson.idt.net/~khecht19/radio ⇒/shortwave/ghauser/. (If that is too much to type, OH's page is also linked off our own "Hot Links" page at the URL below...)

Internet "Stuff": Interested in antique and old-time radio? After a number of well-received Media Network shows on the subject, I was asked to research the material available on the Web. Check it out on the Radio Netherlands Web site at http://www.rnw.nl/rnw/en/pub⇒ /antique.html.





Sam Barto 47 Prospect Place Bristol, CT 06010













diadifusora Nacional TANZANIA: Radio Tanzania 5050 DE f/d cd. in 24 ds. for 2 IRCs. (Tilbury-Alaska). 72.005 KHz Banda 17mls, 16.335 KHz Banda 19 mla 11.825 KHz Banda 29mls, 18.635 KHz Banda 31 mls UKRAINE: Radio Ukraine Internat-New Prequency 4.955 Ke. ional 4820, 6020 and 7205 f/d cd. in 3 mo. w/ calendar and Q.S.L. postcards.(Barto). Voice of 1 362 8 20 Russia 9955 via Lvov f/d cd. INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE RABIO T TELEVISIO in 13 mo. (Barto). Gar/ Mann Nombre / Neme Diracelán/ Address 6711 South 139th Avenue Co. USA: Radio Marti 15330 via De-Chudod / Chy Donaha- Nebraska 68137 lano f/d "Jose Marti" cd. in 1 Country U.S.A. 107 ds. for a SP rpt. (Weiss-Date เกาลข่าวเอก Fache 1 Date 29- x11- 46 born). WWCR1 3215 f/d cd. in VERIFICATION SIGNERS: XEDI Radio Mil 6010 Edilberto Huesca Perrotin, Director General. Radio Quan 11890 R.H. Aljadory, Chief Engineer. Radio Ilucan 5621 Jose Galvez Salazar, Director y Tecnico. Radio Pilipinas 11815 Ric Lorenzo. FEBC 9780 R. Hoyle. Radio Christian Voice 4965 Andrew Flynn, Engineer. Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan 4090 Nemat Sherif. Radio Tezulutlan 4835 Maria Guay, Relaciones Publicas. Radio Internacional 4930 Victor Antonio Handal, Director General. RRI Ternate 3345 Abd. Latief Kamarudin, Kepala Stasiun. RRI Serui 7173 George Worabai Penyiar. RRI Pekanbaru 5040 Drs. Mukidi. Italian Radio Relay Service 3985 Alfredo Cotro-SAN BORIA neo, Owner-General Manager...via PLAY DX...Sam. "Contige y donde estes" 12 ds. for SASE.(Weissborn). WHRI 13760 f/d cd. in 90 ds. for 2 IRCs.(Vaghjee). WVHA 9930 f/d "Antenna" cd. in 3 mo.(Field-MI). same cd. in 53 ds. w/ schedule for ms.(Dacus). WWCR3 12160 f/d cd. in 9 ds. for SASE. (Weissborn). KXBT 1640 f/d personal ltr. w/ business cd. and sticker in 3 mo. v/s Ralph Jones.(Barto). WYFR 11830 f/d cd. in 50 ds.(Vaghjee). WRMI Radio Miami International 9955 f/d cd. in 232 ds. (Brown-IL). KAIJ 5810 f/d "Spreading the Light" cd. in 106 ds. for SASE. v/s Fred Bethel. (Weissborn-TX). VOA\_Greenville 7651 f/d "LeConte Glacier" cd. in 28 ds. (Weissborn). 9590 f/d cd. w/ sticker and sked. in 3 wks.(Shepard-CT). 5985 via <u>Delano</u> f/d cd. in 28 ds. (Weissborn). f/d "Capitol" cd. in 49 ds. w/ sticker and schedule.(Hosoya-JPN). USA (Pirates): Radio Bob Communications Network 6955 f/d "Logo" cd. in 37 ds. for 3 ms.(Comeau-MA). Radio XANAX 6955.0 f/d cd. in 17 ds. eau-MA). <u>Maulo AANAA</u> 0953.0 1/d Cd. in 1/ ds. for 3 ms. (Comeau). 6950 f/d cd. in 18 ds. for 3 ms.(Glockner-PA). f/d cd. in 18 ds. for \$1.00 and SASE.(Falkenhan-MD). <u>WRRN</u> 6955 f/d "Say Hi to Hillary" sheet in 17 ds. for 3 ms.(Comeau). <u>Radio Two</u> 6955 f/d cd. in 46 ds. for 3 ms. Use the Providence drop.(Comeau). f/d "Dedicated to Neil Wolfish" cd. in 47 ds. for 51 00 (MacGathw Cd.) f/d cd. in 47 ds.(Kusalik-AlB).6950 in 49 ds. for \$1.00. (McCarthy-GA). f/d cd. in 47 ds. (Rusalik-ALB).6950 f/d cd. w/ newsitr. in 49 ds. for 3 ms.(Glockner). <u>CYCAT</u> 6955 f/d info sheet #19 in 36 ds. for 3 ms.(Comeau). <u>Radio KAOS</u> 6955 f/d certificate w/ 1tr. in 24 ds. for 3 ms. v/s Jo Mama.(Comeau). same w/ personal 1tr. in 21 ds. for 3 ms. (Glockner). in 25 ds. for 3 ms. Use the Wellsville drop.(Wilkins-CO). framing certificate in 23 ds. for \$1.00.(McCarthy). same in 1 mo. for \$1.00. (Owsley-CA). f/d certificate in 27 ds AWR (Kusalik). FHX 6956.5 ltr. in 45 ds. for \$1.00.(McCarthy). Radio Free Salvation 25(1) inniversary 6955 multi-colored religious cd. in 24 ds. via the Huntsville drop.100 watts.(Kusalik). Free Hope Experience 6955 f/d info sheet w/ 1tr. in 42 ds. (Kusalik). Montana Audio Relay Service 6955 info sheet in 40 ds. for ms. Also



# **Contributors'** Page

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

The following members contributed loggings: Brian ALEXANDER, Mechanicsburg, PA Pedro ARRUNATEGUI, PERU Jerry BERG, Lexington, MA Brian BOULDEN, Fairfield, CA Peter CARD, Middletown, RI Ross COMEAU, Andover, MA Peter COSTELLO, Matawan, NJ Rich A. D'ANGELO, Wyomissing, PA Ralph FAMULARO, Hyugo-ken, JAPAN Mark FINE, Remington, VA Bill FLYNN, Cave Junction, OR Bob FRASER, Cohasset, MA Ben HESTER, Eastville, NC Bob HILL, Holliston, MA Hans JOHNSON, Englewood, CO Harold LEVISON, Philadelphia, PA Zacharias LIANGAS, GREECE David MARTIN, AUSTRALIA William McGUIRE, Cheverly, MD Mark MOHRMANN, Coventry, NY Bob MONTGOMERY, Levittown, PA Ed NEWBURY, Kimball, NE Denis PASQUALE, New Brighton, PA Don PUTNICK, Hawthorne, CA Ed RAUSCH, Cedar Grove, NJ Chuck RIPPEL, Cornland, VA Betsy ROBINSON, Clinton, TN Mike RYAN, Bangkok, THAILAND Giovanni SERRA, Anzio, ITALY Kate SULLIVAN, Boston, MA Takayuki Inoue NOZAKI, Tokyo, JAPAN Wallace TREIBEL, Seattle, WA Mahendra VAGHJEE, Rose Hill, MAURITIUS Sony ICF-2010 AN-1 Henry WEISSBORN, Houston, TX Joel WHITAKER, Fanwood, NJ Dan ZIOLKOWSKI, South Buffalo, NY

AOR AR-7030 100' LW

R8 165' LW Siemens RK641 MFJ-956 LW Icom R-71A R8 325' LW AR3030 DX-390 70' LW R8 HF150 AD-DX/SWL Sloper 100' LW ICF-SW55 ATS-803A R5000 LW

R8 DX Ultra SW-55 25' LW Sony ICF-2003 ICF-SW100S

Sony 2010w/ whip & KIWA filters, Sony AN-1 R8 2-500' LW's R8 R70 YB400

DX-380

NRD-535D Sony ICF-2010 200/300' LW's R390-A NRD-525 FL-3 ARA60 WJ-1000 R8 60'Sloper 20' loop DX-440 10m LW NRD-535GS Eavesdropper R5000 Sony 2010 MFJ-959 Eavesdropper R8A Lowe Europa R390A LW's Sony 2010 Indoor antenna

NRD-525 AD Sloper Sony 2010 with whip antenna and LW

Grundig YB500 Sangean ATS-808 R8 Sloper SEM QRM Eliminator

Ralph Famularo's loggings were made both from home and while on a vacation to the US. The loggings of Brian Boulden, Zacharias Liangas, and David Martin were sent in by Giovanni Serra. Giovanni has his own monthly DX publication intended primarily for European DX'ers. Takayuki Inoue Nozaki's loggings are from his "Relampago DX" publication.

73's till next month.

# Tropical Band Loggings

Shəryl Paszkiəwicz P O Box 152 Manitowoc, WI 54221-0152

2000--5900 kHz

2325	AUSTRALIA VL8T CAAMA R, 8/26 1030 US pops, good (Ripp-VA)
2410	PAPUA R Enga 8/17 0827 instls, tlks, C&W mx, faded but back up
2410	
	to 1015 (Hill-MA)
2490.1	UNID R 8 de Setembro? 8/1 0838 anmts, rancheras, vy weak,
	maybe a MW harmonic? (Mohr-VT)
3231.8	SUMATRA RRI Bukittinggi 8/19 *2258 SCI, tlk in IN (Hill-MA)
3304.9t	TIMUR RRI Dili 8/26 1050 IN mx, anmts, missed SCI (Ripp-VA)
3306	ZIMBABWE ZBC 9/1 *0300-0400 drums, EG ID, chor anthem, lang
	tlk, Afr pops, US pops not //3396 (Alex-PA) 8/11 2317 pops,
	ID, chatter (Hill-MA) 8/29 0315 Radio 2 w/Afr pops, anmts
	exc (Ripp-VA)
3290	NAMIBIA NBC 7/28 0209 pops, Afr pops //3270 (Serr-ITALY)
3340	UGANDA RU 9/2 *0259-0330 drums IS, Afr folk mx, weak (Alex-PA)
3354.6	ANGOLA RN 8/18 2227 Europops, lang tlk, weak, unlikely they're
	running full power (Hill-MA)
3356	BOTSWANA RB 8/18 2138 orch mx, anmts, rel tlk, anthem 2200*
5550	
	No sign of 4820 this day (Hill-MA)
3366	GHANA GBC 7/20 2116 pops, anmt, IS, TC, ID, nx, Afropop (Serr-
	ITALY)
3396	ZIMBABWE ZBC 9/1 *0300-0400 chor anthem, EG/lang tlk. Afr chor
	mx, rel mx, fair not //3306 (Alex-PA)
3970	UNID 8/29 2239 big carrier, some audio, ballads, anmts in lang
5970	
	2259* after anthem, more likely Enugu than Buea (Hill-MA)
3976.1	KALIMANTAN RRI Pontianek 8/31 1520 lcl nx (TIN-JAPAN)
3985	SWITZERLAND CRI Relay 8/17 2134 IT pgm, ID, tlks (Hill-MA)
446]t	PERU R Norandina 8/10 1003 tlk, Andean guitar mx, tent ID 1015
	vy weak (Mohr-VT) 9/1 1000 folk mx, IDs, this stn now issues
	10th anniv pennant (TIN-JAPAN)
4750	SAO TOME VOA 9/1 *0258-0331* IS, ID, EG nx ex-4950. Also hrd
4750	
	*0459 but vy weak (Alex-PA) 9/1 0312 Daybreak Africa, Afr
	wx (Cost-NJ)
4770	UNID 9/7 strong sig on a Thursday, not even a het today,
1110	
	perhaps Mon-Fri only? (John-CO)
4775	PERU R Tarma 9/7 1003 ads, tlk over Andean mx, read list of
	stns, canned ID 1028 (Mohr-VT)
4775	SWAZILAND TWR 9/1 0430* GM rel vcls, IS, good (D'Ang-PA)
4777.2	JAVA RRI Jakarta 8/31 *1055 SCI & s/on, poor (TIN-JAPAN)
4777.7	BOLIVIA R Andes ex-R Lipez, 8/31 1006 folk mx, canned IDs,
	freq, etc (TIN-JAPAN)
4330 0	
4779.8	GUATEMALA R Cultural Coatan 8/17 0214 tlk, mx, ID, poor
	(Ziol-NY)
4790	(Ziol-NY)
4790	(Ziol-NY) INDIA AIR Itanagar 8/7 1500 class mx, cmtry, tlk by Dr. Anita
	(Ziol-NY) INDIA AIR Itanagar 8/7 1500 class mx, cmtry, tlk by Dr. Anita 1515 Delhi nx (Vagh-MAURITIUS)
4792.5	(Ziol-NY) INDIA AIR Itanagar 8/7 1500 class mx, cmtry, tlk by Dr. Anita 1515 Delhi nx (Vagh-MAURITIUS) MALI RTM 9/7 0001* drifting FR Afr mx, NA (D'Ang-FA)
	(Ziol-NY) INDIA AIR Itanagar 8/7 1500 class mx, cmtry, tlk by Dr. Anita 1515 Delhi nx (Vagh-MAURITIUS) MALI RTM 9/7 0001* drifting FR Afr mx, NA (D'Ang-FA)
4792.5 4000.2	(Ziol-NY) INDIA AIR Itanagar 8/7 1500 class mx, cmtry, tlk by Dr. Anita 1515 Delhi nx (Vagh-MAURITIUS) MALI RTM 9/7 0001* drifting FR Afr mx, NA (D'Ang-FA) SULAWESI RRI Kendari 8/31 1527 radio drama, fair (TIN-JAPAN)
4792.5	(Ziol-NY) INDIA AIR Itanagar 8/7 1500 class mx, cmtry, tlk by Dr. Anita 1515 Delhi nx (Vagh-MAURITIUS) MALI RTM 9/7 0001* drifting FR Afr mx, NA (D'Ang-FA) SULAWESI RRI Kendari 8/31 1527 radio drama, fair (TIN-JAPAN) BRAZIL Rdf Londrina 8/1 0301* PT rel pgm, anmts, melody, p-f
4792.5 4000.2 4815t	(Ziol-NY) INDIA AIR Itanagar 8/7 1500 class mx, cmtry, tlk by Dr. Anita 1515 Delhi nx (Vagh-MAURITIUS) MALI RTM 9/7 0001* drifting FR Afr mx, NA (D'Ang-FA) SULAWESI RRI Kendari 8/31 1527 radio drama, fair (TIN-JAPAN) BRAZIL Rdf Londrina 8/1 0301* PT rel pgm, anmts, melody, p-f (Flyn-OR)
4792.5 4000.2	(Ziol-NY) INDIA AIR Itanagar 8/7 1500 class mx, cmtry, tlk by Dr. Anita 1515 Delhi nx (Vagh-MAURITIUS) MALI RTM 9/7 0001* drifting FR Afr mx, NA (D'Ang-FA) SULAWESI RRI Kendari 8/31 1527 radio drama, fair (TIN-JAPAN) BRAZIL Rdf Londrina 8/1 0301* PT rel pgm, anmts, melody, p-f
4792.5 4000.2 4815t 4819.8	<pre>(Ziol-NY) INDIA AIR Itanagar 8/7 1500 class mx, cmtry, tlk by Dr. Anita 1515 Delhi nx (Vagh-MAURITIUS) MALI RTM 9/7 0001* drifting FR Afr mx, NA (D'Ang-FA) SULAWESI RRI Kendari 8/31 1527 radio drama, fair (TIN-JAPAN) BRAZIL Rdf Londrina 8/1 0301* PT rel pgm, anmts, melody, p-f (Flyn-OR) HONDURAS HRVC 8/17 0302 rel tlk, ID 0321 (Ziol-NY)</pre>
4792.5 4000.2 4815t	(Ziol-NY) INDIA AIR Itanagar 8/7 1500 class mx, cmtry, tlk by Dr. Anita 1515 Delhi nx (Vagh-MAURITIUS) MALI RTM 9/7 0001* drifting FR Afr mx, NA (D'Ang-FA) SULAWESI RRI Kendari 8/31 1527 radio drama, fair (TIN-JAPAN) BRAZIL Rdf Londrina 8/1 0301* PT rel pgm, anmts, melody, p-f (Flyn-OR) HONDURAS HRVC 8/17 0302 rel tlk, ID 0321 (Ziol-NY) BOTSWANA RB 8/17 2138 pop & rock mx, ID, inspirational msg,
4792.5 4000.2 4815t 4819.8 4820	(Ziol-NY) INDIA AIR Itanagar 8/7 1500 class mx, cmtry, tlk by Dr. Anita 1515 Delhi nx (Vagh-MAURITIUS) MALI RTM 9/7 0001* drifting FR Afr mx, NA (D'Ang-FA) SULAWESI RRI Kendari 8/31 1527 radio drama, fair (TIN-JAPAN) BRAZIL Rdf Londrina 8/1 0301* PT rel pgm, anmts, melody, p-f (Flyn-OR) HONDURAS HRVC 8/17 0302 rel tlk, ID 0321 (Ziol-NY) BOTSWANA RB 8/17 2138 pop & rock mx, ID, inspirational msg, NA 2201* (Berg-MA)
4792.5 4000.2 4815t 4819.8 4820 4824.4	(Ziol-NY) INDIA AIR Itanagar 8/7 1500 class mx, cmtry, tlk by Dr. Anita 1515 Delhi nx (Vagh-MAURITIUS) MALI RTM 9/7 0001* drifting FR Afr mx, NA (D'Ang-FA) SULAWESI RRI Kendari 8/31 1527 radio drama, fair (TIN-JAPAN) BRAZIL Rdf Londrina 8/1 0301* PT rel pgm, anmts, melody, p-f (Flyn-OR) HONDURAS HRVC 8/17 0302 rel tlk, ID 0321 (Ziol-NY) BOTSWANA RB 8/17 2138 pop & rock mx, ID, inspirational msg, NA 2201* (Berg-MA) PERU LV de la Selva 8/31 0957 La Minga pgm, fair (TIN-JAPAN)
4792.5 4000.2 4815t 4819.8 4820	(Ziol-NY) INDIA AIR Itanagar 8/7 1500 class mx, cmtry, tlk by Dr. Anita 1515 Delhi nx (Vagh-MAURITIUS) MALI RTM 9/7 0001* drifting FR Afr mx, NA (D'Ang-FA) SULAWESI RRI Kendari 8/31 1527 radio drama, fair (TIN-JAPAN) BRAZIL Rdf Londrina 8/1 0301* PT rel pgm, anmts, melody, p-f (Flyn-OR) HONDURAS HRVC 8/17 0302 rel tlk, ID 0321 (Ziol-NY) BOTSWANA RB 8/17 2138 pop & rock mx, ID, inspirational msg, NA 2201* (Berg-MA)
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4792.5 4000.2 4815t 4819.8 4820 4824.4 4825	(Ziol-NY) INDIA AIR Itanagar 8/7 1500 class mx, cmtry, tlk by Dr. Anita 1515 Delhi nx (Vagh-MAURITIUS) MALI RTM 9/7 0001* drifting FR Afr mx, NA (D'Ang-FA) SULAWESI RRI Kendari 8/31 1527 radio drama, fair (TIN-JAPAN) BRAZIL Rdf Londrina 8/1 0301* PT rel pgm, anmts, melody, p-f (Flyn-OR) HONDURAS HRVC 8/17 0302 rel tlk, ID 0321 (Ziol-NY) BOTSWANA RB 8/17 2138 pop & rock mx, ID, inspirational msg, NA 2201* (Berg-MA) PERU LV de la Selva 8/31 0957 La Minga pgm, fair (TIN-JAPAN) RUSSIA Mayak 8/16 1445 RS/US pops, IS every 20 min //9885 and from 1900 //4930 (Ryan-THAILAND)
4792.5 4000.2 4815t 4819.8 4820 4824.4	(Ziol-NY) INDIA AIR Itanagar 8/7 1500 class mx, cmtry, tlk by Dr. Anita 1515 Delhi nx (Vagh-MAURITIUS) MALI RTM 9/7 0001* drifting FR Afr mx, NA (D'Ang-FA) SULAWESI RRI Kendari 8/31 1527 radio drama, fair (TIN-JAPAN) BRAZIL Rdf Londrina 8/1 0301* PT rel pgm, anmts, melody, p-f (Flyn-OR) HONDURAS HRVC 8/17 0302 rel tlk, ID 0321 (Ziol-NY) BOTSWANA RB 8/17 2138 pop & rock mx, ID, inspirational msg, NA 2201* (Berg-MA) PERU LV de la Selva 8/31 0957 La Minga pgm, fair (TIN-JAPAN) RUSSIA Mayak 8/16 1445 RS/US pops, IS every 20 min //9885 and from 1900 //4930 (Ryan-THAILAND) THAILAND RT 9/1 1210 back on w/TH tlks, trad mx, promos,
4792.5 4000.2 4815t 4819.8 4820 4824.4 4825	(Ziol-NY) INDIA AIR Itanagar 8/7 1500 class mx, cmtry, tlk by Dr. Anita 1515 Delhi nx (Vagh-MAURITIUS) MALI RTM 9/7 0001* drifting FR Afr mx, NA (D'Ang-FA) SULAWESI RRI Kendari 8/31 1527 radio drama, fair (TIN-JAPAN) BRAZIL Rdf Londrina 8/1 0301* PT rel pgm, anmts, melody, p-f (Flyn-OR) HONDURAS HRVC 8/17 0302 rel tlk, ID 0321 (Ziol-NY) BOTSWANA RB 8/17 2138 pop & rock mx, ID, inspirational msg, NA 2201* (Berg-MA) PERU LV de la Selva 8/31 0957 La Minga pgm, fair (TIN-JAPAN) RUSSIA Mayak 8/16 1445 RS/US pops, IS every 20 min //9885 and from 1900 //4930 (Ryan-THAILAND)
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4792.5 4000.2 4815t 4819.8 4820 4824.4 4825 4830.1v	<pre>(Ziol-NY) INDIA AIR Itanagar 8/7 1500 class mx, cmtry, tlk by Dr. Anita 1515 Delhi nx (Vagh-MAURITIUS) MALI RTM 9/7 0001* drifting FR Afr mx, NA (D'Ang-FA) SULAWESI RRI Kendari 8/31 1527 radio drama, fair (TIN-JAPAN) BRAZIL Rdf Londrina 8/1 0301* PT rel pgm, anmts, melody, p-f (Flyn-OR) HONDURAS HRVC 8/17 0302 rel tlk, ID 0321 (Ziol-NY) BOTSWANA RB 8/17 2138 pop &amp; rock mx, ID, inspirational msg, NA 2201* (Berg-MA) PERU LV de la Selva 8/31 0957 La Minga pgm, fair (TIN-JAPAN) RUSSIA Mayak 8/16 1445 RS/US pops, IS every 20 min //9885 and from 1900 //4930 (Ryan-THAILAND) THAILAND RT 9/1 1210 back on w/TH tlks, trad mx, promos, IDs, chimes, gong 1704* //6070, 7115 (Ryan-THAILAND) 9/7 tried for this but only hrd China (John-CO)</pre>
4792.5 4000.2 4815t 4819.8 4820 4824.4 4825	<pre>(Ziol-NY) INDIA AIR Itanagar 8/7 1500 class mx, cmtry, tlk by Dr. Anita 1515 Delhi nx (Vagh-MAURITIUS) MALI RTM 9/7 0001* drifting FR Afr mx, NA (D'Ang-FA) SULAWESI RRI Kendari 8/31 1527 radio drama, fair (TIN-JAPAN) BRAZIL Rdf Londrina 8/1 0301* PT rel pgm, anmts, melody, p-f (Flyn-OR) HONDURAS HRVC 8/17 0302 rel tlk, ID 0321 (Ziol-NY) BOTSWANA RB 8/17 2138 pop &amp; rock mx, ID, inspirational msg, NA 2201* (Berg-MA) PERU LV de la Selva 8/31 0957 La Minga pgm, fair (TIN-JAPAN) RUSSIA Mayak 8/16 1445 RS/US pops, IS every 20 min //9885 and from 1900 //4930 (Ryan-THAILAND) THAILAND RT 9/1 1210 back on w/TH tlks, trad mx, promos, IDs, chimes, gong 1704* //6070, 7115 (Ryan-THAILAND) 9/7</pre>

4855.2v MOZAMBIQUE RM 8/18 2203 tlk, anthem, open carrier past 2210

10.55	vy poor audio (Hill-MA)
4865	CHINA Gansu PBS 8/8 2210 CH tlks, orch theme 2219, phone tlk
1070 0	Talr (HIII-MA)
4879.2	BANGLADESH RB 8/19 2354 tone, mx, 4+1 TP, Koran, lang ment
4880	Bangladesh, noisy but Nepal in same time 5005 (Uill_Wa)
1000	INDIA AIR Lucknow 8/19 0012 tone, IS, anmt, SC vcl, chor
4885t	anthem, poss nx, fair but faded fast (Hill-MA)
10031	BRAZIL R Clube do Para 8/20 0044 PT tlks, ment Clube, poss
4895	ID, mx, poor (Ziol-NY)
4910	COLOMBIA LV del Rio Arauca 8/5 0958 ID, fair (Ziol-NY)
4914.5	ZAMBIA ZNBC 8/31 0511 EG nx, anmts, PSAs, ID, fair (D'Ang-PA) PERU R Cora 8/3 1039 tlk, ID (Ziol-NY)
4915	BRAZIL R Anhanguera 8/31 0850 sertanejas, ID (TIN-JAPAN)
4919	ECUADOR R Quito 9/1 0856 recuerdos, ID ment MW & SW & 94.9
	FM. Used to use 92.9 as studio link (TIN-JAPAN)
4930.6	HONDURAS R Int'l 8/17 0350 class mx, ID, promo (Ziol-NV)
4935	KENYA KBC 9/2 2104 choral singing 2107* strong (Hill-MA)
4939.5	VENEZUELA R Amazonas 9/4 0401* LA vols, TCs, ads, IDs, anmts
1050	orch NA, good (D'Ang-PA)
4950p	ANGOLA RN 8/31 2223 //3375 Disco Luanda pgm? w/jazz, Atr pop
4950	sus dance mx, nx ment Guinea Bissau & Angola (Mohr-VT)
4930	CHINA Vo Pujiang 8/6 1401* //7115 CH trad mx, ment Pujiang
4950	clock ticks at s/off, f-g (Flyn-OR)
1990	KASHMIR AIR Srinigar 8/7 1435 film songs, cmtry, tair (Vagh-MAURITIUS)
4950	SAO TOME VOA 8/27 *0300-0330* Daybreak Africa, nx, Democratic
	convention nx, Afr wx, 1st day this freq (Raus-NJ) 8/31 2100
	closing FR pgm, Yankee Doodle, I that this supposed to be EG
	at this hr on weekend? (Berg-MA)
4960	ECUADOR R Federacion 8/31 0040-0055* Indian lang, pops/ballads
	vocal anthem, not NA (Alex-PA)
4965.8	PERU R San Miguel 9/1 1102 Peru Folklorico pgm, poor (TIN)
4970	CHINA Xinjiang PBS 8/14 *2330 IS, anmt, repeat, orch my
4974.8	procked strings, anmts, weak & KTTY ORM (Hill-MA)
47/4,0	PERU R del Pacifico 7/20 1110 rel pgm //640, ID. ad. f-g
5010	(Arru-PERU via 4 Winds)
5027.2v	INDIA AIR Thiru'puram 8/14 0035 mx, tlk, Eastern mx (Ziol-NY) PAKISTAN RP Quetta 8/31 1530 drifting w/nice regional tolk mx
	Urdu tlk (TIN-JAPAN)
5046	JAVA RRI Yogyakarta 9/1-7 *1200 Jak nx, lcl ID (John-CO)
5060	UZBEKISTAN R Tashkent 8/20 2328 exotic IS, Turkic lang, prob
	Uzbek, solid copy (Hill-MA)
5100	LIBERIA LCN 9/1 2035 EG hilife mx, anmts, calling for
	Liberian unity p-f, peak 2100 (Famu-JAPAN) 8/31 *0649 inst
	mx, ID, Air folk mx (Alex-PA) 8/31 0133* EG mx norm ID &
	anmis, orch NA, fair (D'Ang-PA) tent 8/1 0140 yeld coul
	mx, vy weak (Flyn-OR) 8/20 0658 EG ID, tiks, anyone ever hrd
	them on 49m at this hour? (Berg-MA) 8/26 2348 Afr pops, EG
5295	ID, good morning, mx (Ziol-NY)
5255	CHINA? CRI? 8/8 2030 SP & RS guitar, CH tlk, nx, ment Taiwan
	& Taipei, good (Vagh-MAURITIUS) CPBS-1 8/29 2152 CH tlks, 5+1 TP, nx //7935, poor but improving suggesting xmtr in
	Western China (Hill-MA)
5342.4	PERU R Naylamp 8/8 0050 trop mx, IDs, freq (Arru-PERU via 4
	Winds)
5460p	CLAND R Mojahed 8/9 0304 lang tlk, short mx bridges, jumping
	around to avoid jammer (Mohr-VT)
5500	ETHIOPIA Vo Tigray Revolution 8/31 *0329 inst! mx, anmts good
	//7515, this a UTC Sat. (Alex-PA) Also *0356 on Sunday (Alex)
5508nf?	9/6 *U324 IS, ID in Tigrigna, ny, fair (D'ang-pa)
5500011:	CHINA site? 8/14 1355 all CH tlks, pips 1400, poor to 1510
	rade, prob same sth rptd by Owsley in April. My last logging
5770	was 1988 w/PLA Fuzhou as 6th harmonic of 918. (Trei-WA) NICARAGUA R Miskut 8/31 2328 interview, ID, ballad, tlk
	2346* over guitar instl, anthem (Mohr-VT)
	garoat inset, anthem (MONE*VI)

# International Band Loggings

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

5930	CZECH REPUBLIC R Prague in EG 0659, IS, ID, nx, QTH, press review, mailbag (Serra IT 7/20)
	in EG 0000, nx, Michael Jackson's impact in Hungary & Czech Republic (Sullivan MA 9/10)
59813	MEXICO Radio XEUJ Linares in SP 0126, opera & classical mx, ads, f-p (Flynn OR 8/1)
5990nf	SPAIN RE Espana in SP 0200, ID, Lat Am & Spanish nx, ment Colombia, g (McGuire MD 9/6)
59953	PERU R Melodia in SP 1002, Andean mx, "Radio Melodia" ID at 1012 (Mohrmann VT 9/1)
6000	<u>CUBA</u> RHC in EG 0215, ID, political tlk, DX pgm (Serra ITALY 7/20, McGuire MD 9/2)
6005	ASCENSION ISLAND BBC rrelay in EG 0347, "Network Africa", f-g (Famularo NJ 8/20)
6020	NEHTERLAND ANTILLES RN relay in EG 0047, auto problems in Holland (Sullivan MA 9/8)
6030	CANADA CFVP Calgary MW relay in EG 1240, oldies, ad, CBC nx (Johnson CO 9/8) 100 watts!
60499	NIGERIA R Nigeria Ibadan in EG 0555, "Talking Drums", ID, nx, //4770, g (Alexander PA 9/2)
	in EG 2151, mx pgm to 2159, ID, blotted out by R Japan s/on before 2200 nx (D'Angelo PA 9/4)
60898	NIGERIA R Nigeria Kaduna in EG/Vern 0515, Afr mx, ID, Vern tiks, g (Alexander PA 9/2)
6100nf?	GERMANY R Alpha & Omega in EG 2000*, relig mx, promo for videos & tapes, ID as "Omega
	Television", s/off w/ theme "Onward Chirstian Soldiers", f (D'Angelo PA 9/1) Nice catch!
6116	COLOMBIA LV del Ltano in SP 0035, nx, econ rpt, ads, promos, TC's, ID (Famularo NJ 8/14)
6140	ALBANIA R Tirana in EG 0145, political, econ, & environmental nx (Pasquale PA, McGuire MD)
6165	NETHERLAND ANTILLES R Nederland relay in EG 0440, "Newsline", ID (Whitaker NJ 8/30)
61667	VIETNAM Hanoi Hmong Service(p) in VT 1232, tonal singing (what's that?) (Johnson CO 9/8)
6175	COSTARICA Faro del Caribe in SP 1015, Mexican Norteno mx, ID, //96447 (Mohrmann VT 8/21)
62013h?	PERU R Oriente in SP 0000, US pop mx, SP tlk, ID's (Alexander PA 8/24, Montgomery PA 8/3)
	ED: Both reporters indicate this is undoubtedly a spur of 6188 (the stronger signal & normal fqy)
62037	PERU R Cusco in SP 0303*, anmts, rancheras, echo anmts, NA at s/off, wk (Alexander PA 8/31)
62354	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC R Ouisqueya in SP 0100-0140+, SP tlk, L Am mx, ID, SP ballads, f
	(Alexander 8/25) in SP 0258, mx w/drums, clear 1D but heavy static, f (Flynn OR 8/4)
7100nf	ANGOLA VORGAN in PT 2104*, continuous Afro pops, ID 2100, NA at s/off, g, ex-7090
	Alexander 8/31) in PT 2102*, flashy programming amid usual sporadic Ham QRM (Hill MA 8/22)
7105	PORTUGAL Deut Welle relay in IT 2137, tlk, ID, background sax mx, more tlk (Famularo NJ 8/23)
7105	ROMANIA RRI Bucharest in RM(p) 2335, tlk, ID, lite mx, spur noted 71057 (Alexander PA 8/30)
71257v	GUINEA RTV Guineenne in FR/Vern 2200, lcl folk mx, Moscow covers 2228 (Alexander 8/31)
7150	UKRAINE R Ukraine Int in EG 0000, political & econ nx, 1D, g (McGuire MD 8/28)
7165	CROATIA Croatian R in EG 0000-0200, nx re the Balkans, ID, cmntry on problems in Bosnia, into
	Croatian lang 0210 (Famularo NJ 8/22, Pasquale PA 8/21, McGuire 8/31)
7200	SUDAN Rep of Sudan R in AR *0250, xylophone mx, NA, 6 pips, ID, f-g (Famularo NJ 8/24)
7210nf?	THAILAND RT in EG 1910, business in Thailand, ID, seminar tlk (Vaghjee MAURITIUS 8/23)
7210	OATAR Qatar BC Service in AR 2100, nx, fierce QRM from R Japan resulting in an almost comic
	combination of AR & JP langs, //9570 but feeble signal on 31 mb (Hill MA 9/2)
7250nf?	BELARUS Radiostansya Belarus in BR 2330, 1D, tlk on cooperation w/Ukraine (Pasquale PA 8/24)
7265	GERMANY Sudwestfunk in GM 2242, US pop mx, intros in GM, f (Famularo NJ 8/21)
7295	MALAYSIA Radio 4 Kuala Lumpur in EG 1225, parliamentary rpts, mx pgm, cmntry on Common-
	wealth games being hosted in Kuala Lumpur, f-g (Vaghjee MAURITIUS)
7305	VATICAN CITY VR in FR/EG 0245, pgm in FR to 0250, then into EG, ID, g (McGuire MD 8/27)
7390	ERITREA V of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in lang? *0325, guitar IS/ID sequence, tlk in language,
	exotic lcl vocal mx after 0336, gd (Alexander PA 9/2)
7395	RUSSIA R Nederlands relay Kaliningrad in DT 0629, IS, ID, nx (local, intl, sports, and wx), mx
	break, ads, jingles, pgm re Atlanta Olympics, Clinton opening speech (Serra ITALY 7/20)
7448	GREECE V of Greece in EG 0133, national nx, rpt on clash in Cyprus, ID, f (Famularo NJ 8/16)
95348	ANGOLA R Nacional in EG 2000, Afro & Euro pop mx, ID, nx at 2030 & 2058, covered by VOA
	s/on at 2100 (Alexander PA 9/2) in FR 1920, nx, info, mx, ID (Vaghjee MAURITIUS 8/7)
9535	TURKEY V of Turkey in EG 1906, pgm on ethical conflict in former Yugoslavia, pgm sked for EG
	pgms, ID, IS (Serra ITALY 7/19)
9570	NEW ZEALAND RNZI in EG 0559, stock market rpt, TPs, ID, national nx, f (Famularo NJ 8/23)
9570	PORTUGAL RDPI in EG 0330, ID, sked to US & Europe, "Kaliedescope", f-g (Famularo NJ 8/21)
9580	AUSTRALIA RA in EG 1030, ID, international & business nx, mx (McGuire MD, Whitaker NJ)
9605	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES Abu Dhabi in EG 2315, rpt on rude taxi drivers in UAE (Fraser MA)
96249	BOLIVIA R Fides in SP 0330-0506*, DJ chatter, ballads, LA mx, ID, phone-ins (Alexander 9/1)
9630nf	INDONESIA RRI Jakarta in IN 0657, pop mx, ID, SCl nx, //117496nf also (Famularo JP 9/6)
	in IN 2200, Programa Nasional, SCI, nx, call to prayer (Martin AUSTRALIA 7/19)
9650	INDIA AIR Bangalore in EG 1900, ID 1901, reading nx from the papers, g (Montgomery PA 8/5)
9655	AUSTRIA RAI in EG 0140, nx re some of the entertainers at the Salzberg Festival (Pasquale 8/22)
9660	VATICAN CITY VR in EG 0334, environmental cmntry, ID, African nx, f (Famularo NJ 8/14)

9675 SOUTH AFRICA Channel Africa in EG \*0500, IS, ID, pips, nx, ex-9590, f-g (Famularo NJ 8/18) 9700 BULGARIA R Bulgaria in EG 1930, cultural review, film on Gypsys' festival, g (Fraser MA 8/14) 9705 MEXICO R Mexico Int in EG/SP 0300, L Am nx in EG, cultural affairs pgm 0315, ID, lite instr mx into SP 0330, political nx, ment of Bob Dole (Alexander PA 8/31, McGuire MD 9/4) 9725 COSTA RICA AWR in EG 0500, mx, tlk on osprey's new home, Rev. 21:5 (Whitaker NJ 8/30) 97374 PARAGUAY R Nacional in SP 0105, tlk, continuous L Am mx, ID, QRM (Putnick CA 9/8) in SP 2300, ID, nx of Banco Central de Paraguay, mx/harp, ad for Coca Cola, exc (Robinson TN 9/9) 9740 SINGAPORE BBC relay in EG 1350, nx on small Jewish community in India (Newbury NE 8/19) 9745nf? MONGOLIA R Ulan Bator in EG 1500, nx, song, mailbag, ID, fqy, f (Vaghjee MAURITIUS 8/24) 9745 ECUADOR HCJB Quito in EG 0110, special on the Amazon River wildlife (Weissborn TX 9/4) 9745nf? FINLAND R Finland in FN 1530-1548, ID, tlk, mx, songs, g (Vaghjee MAURITIUS 8/24) ED: No comment on whether or not this xmsn came on right after Mongolia logging or was on at same time. 9790 GABON R France Int relay in FR 1830, nx of national assembly, futbol, ext (Robinson TN 9/10) 9825 KIRIBATI R Kiribati Betio in EG 0607, R Australia nx, lcl nx 0610, f-p (Famularo JP 9/6) 9835 HUNGARY R Budapest in EG 0115, DX pgm featuring Poland & Slovakia (Pasquale PA 8/14) 9855nf? KUWAIT R Kuwit in AR 2230, ID, mx by Zamfir, AR mx, vcls, pop mx, exc (Robinson TN 9/9) 9860 AUSTRALIA RA in EG 1003, nx items, tlk re war veterans, Dali Lama, g (Levison PA 8/18) 9885nf? THAILAND R Thailand in EG 1239, nx of Thailand, cmntry on maternity leave & breast feeding, Thai history 1248, world nx, rpts 1258 (Vaghjee MAURITIUS 8/11) 9975 NORTH KOREA R Pyongyang in EG 1110, tlk on guiding the youth movement (Pasquale PA 9/2) 9990nf LEBANON V of Hope in AR 0025, local M East mx, tlks, weak sig, //6280 p (Alexander PA 9/1) 11605 ISRAEL Kol Israel in EG 1910, nx rpt on Rabin's assassin having an Israeli fan club, //15640, exc (Fraser MA 8/11) in EG 1907, interview, peace tlks w/Syria, ID, g (Famularo NJ 8/13) 11615 ARMENIA V of Armenia in EG 2030, nx, cmntry, lcl folk mx, ID's, //9965, g (Alexander PA 9/2) 11620 INDIA AIR Bangalore in EG 2100, ID, mx/sitar & tablas, mailbag pgm, exc (Robinson TN 9/9) 11625 VATICAN CITY VR in EG 2010, Bible reading, drumbeat, relig tlk, f (Famularo NJ 8/17) 11715 CANADA R Korea relay in EG 1035, special on embroidery (Fraser MA 8/20, Weissborn TX 8/27) 11715 IRAN VOIRI in FR \*1830, IS, ID, anthem, fqys, Qur'an recitations, f-g (Famularo NJ 8/13) 11725 TURKEY V of Turkey in TK 2240, MidEast mx, choruses, instrumentals (Flynn OR 8/24) 11775 SPAIN REE in EG 2100, TP, ID, nx re immigrants in Spain, Chechnya (Famularo NJ, Newbury NE) 11835 SRI LANKA SLBC in EG 1045, "Newsdesk", mx, tlk re Indian philosophy, ID (Vaghiee 8/8) 11940 LESOTHO BBC relay in EG 1412-1430, World Svc, book reviews, p (Flynn OR 8/21) 12080 AUSTRALIA RA in EG 1445, cervical cancer treatment, nx re Olympic team return (Newbury NE) 13610nf BELGIUM RVI in EG 1232, nx of murder case, ID, sports, wx, DX pgm, f (Famularo NJ 8/18) 13620 KUWAIT R Kuwait in AR 1604\*, tlk, AR mx, interview, ID, //9880, 11990, 15505 (Serra ITALY) NORWAY R Denmark relay in EG 1340, nx, cmntry, wx rpt, mailbag (Levison PA, Famularo NJ) 13800 15115 NEW ZEALAND RNZI in EG 0100, nx items, cmntry, wx rpt for NZ, f-g (Levison PA 8/14) 15160nf? ALGERIA R Algiers Int in EG 1800, ID, fqys, QTH, program lineup, f-p (Pasquale PA 9/2) 15240 AUSTRALIA RA in EG 0415, interview on freedom of expression, //15365 (Newbury NE 8/7) 15320 ASCENSION ISLAND RAI relay in IT 1701, anthem, ID, fqys, feature pgm, Icl & international nx, //9535, 11840, 15320, 17870, f-p (Serra ITALY) 15370 THAILAND R Thailand in EG 0030, world & local nx, ID (McGuire MD 8/31, Sullivan MA 9/9) 15445 BRAZIL R Bras in EG \*1200, IS, ID, EG sked, QTH, "Sunday Special", g (Famularo NJ 8/18) 15476ret? ANTARCTICA(t) LRA36 R Nacional Arcangel San Gabriel(p) in SP 1902-1920, SP instrum mx, made tape but could not get ID due to slow QSB and weak signal. Have not gotten a positive ID but what else could it be? (Hester NC 8/16) hrd signal also 2005\* but too weak to copy (Berg MA 8/20) 15480nf SEYCHELLES Voice of Tibet relay via FEBA 1139 into presumed VoT pgm w/opening melody, weak but clear til 1152 when CH stn QRM'd, whole thing blocked by R Norway \*1158 (Berg 8/20) 15530 FRANCE RFI in EG 1230, "Spotlight on Africa" - women"s trade fair, g (Fraser MA 8/11) ECUADOR HCJB Quito in EG 1910, "Studio 9". odd nx items from the Internet (Fraser MA 8/19) 15540 15600nf GERMANY RTE Radio One Ireland relay via Deutsche Telekom(p) in EG \*1356-1433 with special one day coverage of Guiness All-Ireland Hurling Finals Day, ID "It's RTE Radio One coming to you live", special welcome to shortwave listeners at 1422, g sig but p on //12055 (Berg MA 9/1, D'Angelo PA 9/1, Costello NJ 9/1) 15640 ISRAEL Kol Israel in EG 1900, nx items, cmnts on Hong Kong's Jewish population (Levison PA) 17387 INDIA AIR Bangalore in EG 1028-1059, Icl song, ID, tlk re Yoga & mental development, press review, brief nx, pgm preview, fqys & targets, //15050 (Serra ITALY) 17630 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES UAE Radio in EG/AR 1638, nx in EG, 1D, into AR 1639, tlk, AR mx cmntry re Islam, //13675 (Serra ITALY) 21570nf? SPAIN REE in SP 1619, tlk re Olympic games, pop mx, tlk re TWA 747 accident, major intl nx of the week, feature on US sanctions against Cuba, pips over tlk 1630, //12035 (Serra ITALY 7/20) By now everyone presumably knows that "nf" stands for "new frequency". However, in some cases this designation is followed by a question mark. This does not mean that your editor is casting doubt

this designation is followed by a question mark. This does not mean that your editor is casting doubt on the legitimacy of the logging. It simply means either (1) the reporter has noted the logging as a new frequency or (2) I have not been able to verify the station on the particular frequency from whatever sources are available at my QTH. Most members are particularly interested in new frequencies so I mark them "nf?" even though there may be some doubt as to whether or not they are "new".

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