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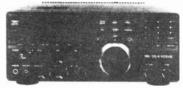
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NASWA Notes

Richard A. D'Angelo 2216 Burkey Drive Wyomissing PA 19610 GEnie R DANGELO3 Internet i dangelo3@genie geis com

Last month **Dr. Adrian M. Peterson** of Adventist World Radio joined the staff as a regular NASWA editorial contributor with the premier edition of *Adrian Peterson's Diary*. We welcome Adrian to our excellent editorial team and look forward to future editions of the diary. Special thanks are in order for **Jerry Berg**, who made the arrangements and will provide substantial editorial support for each column, and to **Ralph Brandi** for his usual terrific job "finishing" the column.

We have some sad news to report this month. From Jerry Berg and Gerry Dexter we learn that former Log Report editor and ace DX'er Kent Corson passed away in May. He was also known for his work as a member of ANARC's Committee to Preserve Radio Verifications. However, Kent was best known for his friendly tormenting of long time friend and DX colleague, Gerry Dexter. His contributions to the hobby and his friendship will be missed. Joe Kremer of Middleton. WI passed along the sad news that former Easy Listening editor Alex Batman passed away in April at the age of 49. He served as editor from May 1985 to October 1990. His tenure as editor of the column marked the beginning of the development of listener oriented columns. At NASWA, his style built the foundation upon which Richard Cuff has expanded the concept.

The 30th Annual European DX Council ("EDXC") Conference was held in Florence, Italy on 26-29 April. It was arranged by the Associazione Italiana Radioascolta ("AIR"). Sixty-seven DX'ers and broadcasters from

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 accented 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 W2XO, Hausie WB4JSP, Mike McCallum WA4SGC, and Bob Curtis WIEXZ host an always lively gang of DX monitors. (Best heard in the eastern half of NAm) Net info also available at <http:// www.trsc.com/swl_net.htm>.

14 countries were in attendance. Early reports indicate it was a relaxed atmosphere with time for sightseeing tours. Next year's EDXC conference will be held on 20-22 June 1997 at the Hotel Lazne in the eastern part of the Czech Republic and will be organized by the Czechoslovakian DX Club.

This month's *Musings* column features some interesting discussions including an important update on the status of Fine Tuning's excellent series of publications known as *Proceedings*. Check it out!

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

Our Motto is - "Unity and Friendship"

Contribute!

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

Musings

This column provides a forum wheras members can express comments, ideas, and thoughts about NASWA or the SW radio hobby. Please feel free to comment on anything presented this month (or previous months). Opinions expressed here are 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

Eric Bueneman (NOUIH), 631 Coachway Lane, Hazelwood, MO 63042-1347 < Internet: EBSDJDX@aol.com>

The St. Louis DX Get-Together has been over for a week now as I write this, and of the three I've hosted, the 1996 edition was by far the least successful, owing to scheduling conflicts, mix-ups and DXers having other commitments. This was the shortest of the three, lasting only one day (April 19). Next year's St. Louis DX Get-Together may be moved up to early March, before the Winter SWL Festival in Kulpsville, PA. Dates to be announced soon. I started the day by doing some FM DXing, and wound up with some excellent catches from Indiana, Illinois and even one from Cincinnati. I only had two DXers with me when I went on a tour of WRTH-1430/WIL-92.3/KIHT-96.3, the three stations in St. Louis owned by Heritage Media, based in Dallas. I got to see many of the changes that has taken place in the broadcast industry in recent years. Most commercials at the three stations are now on a computer hard disk, and the broadcast cartridge machines are rarely used anymore. News copy is also now delivered on a computer, with the news anchor editing the story where needed, and printing it out on paper, in contrast to the old teletype machines used in the 1960s and 1970s. WIL has been running country on FM since 1970, while KIHT-96.3 has been running the Arrow format (rock and roll oldies, minus disco and soul, from the late '60s through mid-'80s) since 1994. WIL was also on 1430 kHz until January of 1991. WRTH-1430's satellite-delivered Adult Standards format (they use Westwood One's AM Only service) is also computer-automated, eliminating the need for board operators at the station. The only time WRTH runs live programming is in morning drive, and the DXers got to meet the morning drive personality, Ron Elz (a.k.a. Johnny Rabbitt). Our tour guide was the program director for WRTH/WIL, Ray Massey. (Note that WRTH-1430 is in no way connected to the World Radio-TV Handbook.)

KXOK-97.1 was the next stop, and that was in the afternoon. This station is owned by Legend Broadcasting, based in New York. The station runs an adult-oriented soul format, augmented by Tom Joyner's morning show. One of the new office folks, a fellow named Floyd, gave the DXers a quick tour. The Chief Engineer there is former KXOK-630 personality Ralph Anthony, and the DXers got to meet him, too. We also got to meet the onair DJ, who was in the middle of a phone call to a female listener. This station still uses broadcast cartridge machines for it's commercials, unlike WRTH/WIL/KIHT. The calls are now on FM only, since the AM side (630 kHz) was sold to Crawford Broadcasting Company and became ultra-right wing talker KJSL. After dinner, I was able to administer a DX Quiz to the two DXers present. Although a SW quiz was prepared, only the AM/FM/TV Quiz was administered. In the evening, more FM DXing was done, and Illinois stations were pulled in. I also showed off my QSL collection. Attendees were myself, and WTFDA members John Tudenham (W0JRP), who brought XYL Betty with him, and Walt Breville (a former NASWAn), along with guest ham Bud Stotler (NI0F). Attendance was down 50% from 1995's numbers. Next year's St. Louis DX Get-Together may be held close to the Winter SWL Festival...more details as they become available.

73, Eric-NOUIH

Peter B. Haishun, P. O. Box 73, Hurst, TX 76053

Here are a few "musings" from a BBC addict in this part of "Central North America," regarding the BBC World Service frequency changes listed in the April 1996 Journal's "Easy Listening":

1. From 0900 to 1000 UTC, frequency 6195's signal seems to "skim" to the north of Texas on its way to Western North America. At that hour, the signal activates my Grundig Satellite 700 tuning meter, but is unintelligible and features a constant high-pitched hum (you just know they are out there but cannot make contact with them!). Some alternative frequencies I have used during these wee hours are 9740 and 11750 to Asia, and 12095 to Europe, with 9740 being the most reliable. Reception on 6195 improves at 1000, when its beam is redirected to the Caribbean.

2. From my vantage point, European frequencies 9410 (inaudible), 12095 (weak, with a constant ringing sound), and 15070 (sometimes strong, sometimes weak) are unreliable alternatives to fill the "dark" hours from 1800 to 2100. I have better luck shuffling between African frequencies 17830, 15400 and 11835.

3. For all intents and purposes, the "dark" hours for Texas only last from 1800 to 2000, when South American frequency 11750 opens. I wonder if SWL'ers in other parts of the United States receive 11750 well enough to consider it a staple, as I do, to fill the gap until 2200, when North American frequency 9590 opens.

During the past winter season, I was able to say that I needed only five frequencies to get 24hour BBC coverage (6195, 9515, 15400, 11750, 5975 and back to 6195). Now it looks like I'll have to do a little more button-pushing (and finger-crossing) this summer season.

Sincerely, Pete

John T. Wagner, 8643 Appleridge Circle, Pickerington, OH 43147 <wagnermd@aol.com>

As a retired person and lucky enough to have plenty of time to use my equipment and to enjoy the SW hobby all the more, I feel rather compelled to offer a suggestion. If there is anything that I enjoy as much as SWLing it is the reading of good articles about equipment and the successful practice employed by others that enable me to be at least somewhat more efficient if not proficient.

For the sake of other rather green SWL'ers such as myself, I am writing about a series of scholarly articles published by a volunteer group of senior SWL'ers called "Proceedings." For those who have not as yet found these real nuggets of equipment reviews, equipment use strategies and many other in-depth hobby practices, I will add the address at the end of this letter. Believe me, these books are very interesting, easy to read and should be a "must have" for all radio enthusiasts.

I mention "radio enthusiasts" as this most dedicated group of volunteer senior/experienced radio hobbyists had the foresight to purposefully involve other interests of the radio community including MW'ers and amateur radio hobbyists and others. They also had sufficient foresight to involve a very broad base of international hobbyists, the list of worldwide clubs and individuals is much to long to include here but is contained in at least the 1992-1993 joint edition, the fifth anniversary edition.

To the best of my knowledge the last edition was published in the 1994-95 offering. My fear is that while a core group of these founders still are in existence, the pressures and demands of the modern day employment scene, and the lack of economic resources, pose a real threat to their ability to continue this most beneficial collection of professionally produced resource materials. For us to allow this opportunity to preserve the continued existence of this most deserving contribution of enlightened stream of information of benefit to all us current hobbyists it would be a real opportunity lost for those who will follow in years to come.

While the original concept was to provide a forum for "cutting edge" articles for advancement of the then "state of the (hobby) art," to provide materials relevant to "experienced" radio enthusiasts not available elsewhere, and to "raise the discourse level for the avocation of radio" (hobby) it proved to be all of that and much more.

What these dedicated "work for free" radio enthusiasts have also accomplished was to set forth a chronological history as to the pace and level of radio technology in terms of both equipment available and practice employed, a worthwhile contribution in it's own right. From my own limited experience, to have had the opportunity to follow the evolution of such receiver improvements such as synchronous detection, to name just one, was very enlightening and has given me a much higher appreciation of not only new technology, but even more importantly the real impact upon equipment design that was enabled through the equipment manufacturers response to input of the hobbyists (consumers) themselves.

Again, for the sake of we hobby apprentices, the subject matters covered spoke to receiver reviews, equipment comparisons and findings, antenna subjects of all shapes, utility, old receiver reviews, special frequency monitoring techniques (i.e. tropical bands), and the reaching of countries of all sorts just to name a tew things and even a "how to" for preparing for DXpeditions. The list of articles is very long and impressive. Nowhere else could one find such honest and thorough evaluation and review of equipment of all sorts, a benefit not available in any other forum.

I am so impressed with these works that I am rambling on much to long. Where the rubber meets the road here is that it seems to me that a very logical next step would be for us all to contribute such resources as might be available to us so as we may enable this much needed activity to continue. I for one would be very willing to contribute funds or equipment to whatever forum that could be developed towards the end of continuance of this much needed activity, the renewal of Proceedings.

For more information a catalog of issues that are available can be obtained from our NASWA Bookstore (see John Bryant's comments in the next Musing for the latest information on availability and price - RAD). Ordering yourself a copy or two will speak for itself, much more effective than I.

Sincerely, John T. Wagner

John H. Bryant, Rt. 5, Box 14, Stillwater, OK, 74074

Speaking for the entire Fine Tuning Special Publications staff, I'd like to thank John Wagner for his very nice sentiments. That kind of moral support and gratitude is what kept the Proceedings group going as long as it did. Proceedings went into hiatus in 1994-1995

primarily because both the authors and the staff v jobs" by down-sizing and it's attendant stresses. W or willing/supportive readers.

Partly in response to sentiments like those expresse staff is meeting early in July to see if we can supp response is positive, we will kick off the 10-month-lcycle that is necessary to produce the high-quality come to expect. We anticipate beginning the cyc. October of '97.

Since many hobbyists are only interested in one aspe of Proceedings articles, we are also considering issui subject. If these plans go forward, the first of those volum



As a service to the hobby, we also have kept all six the proceedings in print. If NASWAns have not yet acquired the Proceedings habit, we would be happy to send them an "all-issue" list of contents and an order form for an SASE to my address above. We are holding to our 1990 price of \$20.50 + \$4.00 S.& H. until October and then will likely have to raise prices due to the escalating printing costs.

The only thing that has kept the next issue of Proceedings off DXer's shelves is TIME, staff time and author time. It a gift that is not really transferable, unfortunately. Speaking of time, if you haven't given that gift to NASWA, you really ought to get involved. I had no idea how much time went into the Journal each month until I became a columnist. If you have a bit of free time, why not contact Rich D'Angelo or Bill Oliver and give a little time back to this great organization?

(Great news John! It will be good to have another edition of Proceedings to read! - RAD)

John Wingard WB4GLJ, 5 Wexton Ct., Columbus, GA 31907 <71172.3672@compuserve.com>

I enjoy reading the Journal each month and just happened to catch the musing by Doug Robertson in the May issue regarding watches and timekeeping. By coincidence, I was just finishing up a nifty little book entitled "Longitude" by Dava Sobel (Walker and Co., New York, 1995). It is a fascinating account of the history of timekeeping specifically as it relates to maintaining accurate time at sea for navigation purposes. It chronicles the efforts of an Englishman named John Harrison and his eventual success in building a very accurate chronometer that revolutionized the accuracy of navigating at sea. Until I read this book, I had never realized that it had been such a monumental problem of such importance. Perhaps maybe other NASWA members might be interested in it as well. Thanks and keep up the good work!

Douglas W. Johnson, 16421 SE 42 Place, Issaquah, WA 98027-9007

NASWA members may be interested to know that the US Navy is developing a shipboard high frequency over-the-horizon radar system. According to the May 1996 issue of Signal Magazine, the system is intended to detect and track low flying targets at ranges well beyond the capability of present systems. The prime contractor is Sanders, a subsidiary of Lockheed Martin, located in Nashua, New Hampshire. The contracting agency is the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center Research Development, Test and Evaluation Center.

Members may recall the US Air Force development and testing of its OTH radars in the early 80's. At that time ANARC created a committee to monitor the program and report on developments as they might affect shortwave listening and DXing.

Jwing new NASWA members -

Jr Moriches, NY erville, MA Lourn, Kettering, OH ell, Titusville, FL .an, Pensacola, FL J. Browner, Los Angeles, CA . Bryant, Upper Marlboro, MD on Ceres, Delleville, NJ Ron Corney, Livonia, MI William L. Crookham, Caldwell, ID Ed Cruickshank, Huber Heights, OH Patrick M. Crumhorn, Austin, TX Quenton R. Davis, Jeffersonville, IN John Destefano Sr., Bloomfield, NJ Mark J. Fine, Remington, VA David Forman, Auckland, NEW ZEALAND James S. Gerik, Ripon, CA Gwynne Gilbert, East Bangor, PA A. C. Glockner, Allentown, PA Peter B. Haishun, Hurst, TX Andrew U. Hassman, Marina, CA Carl Havighorst, Chandler, AZ Donald S. Hayes, Tucson, AZ Bruce Hobdey, Caldwell, ID Dr. Signee L. Hoffman, Bakersfield, CA Ronald J. Hunsicker, Wyomissing, PA David M. Kelly, Chippewa Falls, WI William C. King, Hastings, MN Kelly D. King, Leslie, MI David Laustsen, Doylestown, PA

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FRENDX: Twenty Five Years Ago

Due to time constraints, Dan Ferguson stepped down as Log Report editor. Bill Eddings announced that Jerry Berg would take over the column after July's edition. Gerry Dexter took over editing the QSL Report while editor Gregg Calkin relocates to Mexico. Renewing members included Ed Kusalik (3rd year), Alvin Sizer (4th year), Bill Matthews, Ed Shaw, and Hank Michalenka (5th year), and Cesar Objio (6th year). 199 members responded to the March survey with 168 indicating they collect QSL's; most popular columns were Log Report (60), QSL Report (43), and Shortwave Center (41). Gray Scrimgeour provided members with details of the Indianapolis ANARC Convention. In the Shortwave Center, Glenn Hauser wrote about his visit to Radio Japan. In the QSL Report, Chris Lobdell provides a white list of Asian stations while editor Gregg Calkin notes interesting verifications from Radio Gambia, Voice of the Coast in Dubai, and the Educational Broadcasting System in Thailand among the 520 QSL's reported from 112 countries. The QSL of the Month was from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Broadcasting Service. Flashsheet editor Al Niblack noted 23 reporters supporting his column in May.

Calendar Of Events

- Jun 21 Meeting. Philadelphia Area NASWA Chapter. Kulpsville Holiday Inn, Kulpsville, PA at 7:30 PM. For more information contact Dan Cashin at 215-446-7831.
- Jun 21 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
- Jun 22 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.
- Jul 13 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
- Jul'96 Convention. The International Radio Club of America will hold its annual convention in Ocala, FL on 19-21 July 1996. Hotel: Ritz Historic Inn Full Suite \$75, Regular Suite \$65, Standard Suite \$55 less 15% discount reservations (904) 867-7700. Contact: Lee Freshwater, 414 SE 3rd St., Ocala, FL 34471, (904)732-6408, FAX (904)732-7223 or email: LFreshwate@AOL.COM
- Aug'96 Convention. The 1996 Worldwide TV-FM DX Association Convention will be held in Estes Park, CO on 9-11 August 1996. Lodging will be at the Dripping Springs B&B/Cabins, two miles east of Estes Park on US Highway 34. Call 1-970-586-3406 and talk to owners Oliver and Janie Robertson about rooming choices. Room rates run from \$74.00 to \$89.00 per night (sleeps two) and a cabin which sleeps three for \$95.00 per night. Send \$1.00 to Jim Thomas, 4437 S. Stover, Apt. 3, Ft Collins, CO 80525 for a complete convention packet.
- Sep'96 Convention. The National Radio Club will hold its annual convention at the Ramada Inn in West Knoxville, TN (\$48.50 double occupancy) from 30 August 2 September 1996. Contact: Steve Francis. More details to come.
- Oct'96 Convention. MT Expo Atlanta GA, October 18-20 1996. Hotel: Atlanta Airport Hilton \$76 single or double—reservations 1-800 HILTONS. Registration \$55.00. Contact: expo96-info@grove.net, (800)438-8155 or FAX (704)-837-2216.
- Mar'97 Contest. 1997 North American DX Championships. Further information will be published in the Journal or you can send a self-addressed stamped envelop to 1997 NADXC, c/o Dr. Harold Cones, 2 Whits Court, Newport News, VA 23606.
- Mar'97 Convention. The 10th Annual Winter SWL Festival will be held at the 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).

N4:46b

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

Easy Listening

Radio Australia Funding Problems?

John Figliozzi sent me a note as I was preparing this column with some distressing news on Radio Australia. John heard on HCJB's DX Party Line that the South Pacific Union of DXers reported the very possible closing of Radio Australia. John then sent an E-mail to Radio Australia expressing his concern (as RA is one of his-and myfavorite stations). He received an E-mail reply from Roger Broadbent, Manager of English Service stating that his letter will be a subject on Radio Australia's Feedback program this week (airing Sunday, May 26th. 1330 UTC) and that the Director of Radio Australia (or possibly the ABC, Radio Australia's parent) will be responding to his letter and explaining RA's dire financial straits.

The worldwide shortwave community was able to marshal the resources to convince the CBC to keep Radio Canada International on the air this past spring; I strongly encourage you to send E-mail, fax, letter, whatever to Radio Australia encouraging them to stay on the air and not cut back. I don't have all the Radio Australia addresses with me at this time, but I believe their E-mail address is raust3@ozemail.com.au.

BBC Highlights For June Unavailable—Sorry

I didn't receive my copy of *BBC On Air*, the BBC World Service's new program guide, in time for this column due to an out-of-town business trip combined with an early column deadline. According to information posted on the BBC's WWW pages, *BBC On Air* replaces *BBC Worldwide* and this retrenched publication will be reduced in scope to program listings—apparently the same scope as *London Calling* used to have, but with the addition of BBC World Service Television. As soon as I find out subscription costs I'll let Richard D. Cuff 1016 Chestnut Ridge Drive Timonium, MD 21093-1716 CompuServe 73651,153 Internet rcuff@memtec.com

you know. I'll also contact the BBC to ensure my subsequent editions of *BBC On Air* reach me in time for the monthly column deadline.

RealAudio on the Internet

Armed with a new PC, more disk storage space, and sound drivers, I've briefly explored the World Radio Network's offerings of international broadcasts on demand over the Internet. I sampled the offerings of Radio Netherlands, Radio Australia, and Radio Canada International. With only a 14.4 kbps modem the sound fidelity was a bit low. and some speech was garbled, but there was no fading, and I didn't have to remember to set up a tape recorder and timer to hear my favorite programs. I know that only a fraction of NASWA members have access to the Internet, but the technology of real-time and on-demand audio distributed via the Internet is an interesting development.

Target Topics: Book Reviews and Readings

First, some thoughts from John Figliozzi:

For a medium so dependent on the use of language, there is a surprising dearth of programming falling into this category. What can be found, however, is very good.

The venerable **BBC** weighs in with two excellent offerings: a daily (Tu-Sa 0345 UTC) serialized reading from a range of literature entitled **Off the Shelf** and a weekly reading of works by listeners called **Short Story** (Fridays 0615; Sundays 1445/2015; Mondays 0130). Each program is a quarter hour.

The quality and pathos of Russian literature is put on display by the Voice of Russia on Audio Book Club (Sundays 0032; Thursday/ Saturday 0232; Sunday/Tuesday/Thursday 2232), a half hour weekly program which features classic Russian literature. The Voice of America features American short story writers and their works in the Special English series American Stories best heard in North America in its 0040 broadcast on UTC Saturday.

Radio Australia features, naturally, Australian literature in its **Book Reading** program (Sundays 0110/0310; Saturdays 0410/0610).

HCJB presents two programs centering on Christian literature. Radio Reading Room (Mondays 0200) reviews recent book releases and presents excerpts from them. In Book Nook (Thursdays 0215), Lisa McVicar reads books in serialized form.

Reflections is a series on Chinese literature broadcast by the **Voice of Free China** (Saturdays 0215/Sundays 0315). I find it a little hard to follow due to the halting style of reading used, the nature of the subject itself, and the constant transmitter dropouts.

While technically on shortwave, the CBC program Between the Covers, which offers serialized readings from contemporary Canadian literature (which, personally, 1 find very insightful), (Tuesdays and Saturdays 0215) is best heard on the CBC's MW transmitters (Montreal 940/Toronto 740 for East Coast North American listeners) rather than the Northern Quebec Service frequency 9625 kHz)

As for book review programs, try these: **BBC Book Choice** Sundays 1525/ Wednesdays 2325; **BBC Good Books** Wednesdays 1445 / Fridays 0030 **Rado Australia Book Talk** Thursdays 1130.

Finally, many smaller broadcasters cover writers and their works in the context of their programs dedicated to the arts in general. But that, as they say, is another subject!

Peter Bowen adds the following on Audio Book Club:

The Voice of Russia's contribution to serialized book readings is Audio Book Club. This program, 25-28 minutes long, presents either one story per program or one story over the course of several programs. In both cases, each program opens with a very brief introduction of the story and author. In the case of a series of programs on one story, the opening also includes a review of the story thus far.

Unlike Off the Shelf on the BBC World Service, Audio Book Club does not have a single reader. Instead, the story is divided into parts: one or two announcers read the part of the narrator, others read the thoughts and words of the characters. In addition, parts are read in such a way as to approach dialogue.

Announcers have no accents, and read well. The words are well pronounced, the flow of reading is generally good, and there is some verbal dramatization as well. The announcers speak with animation, and thus convey an interpretation of the text simply by the inflections of their voices.

Musical selections appear at various points in the program. Although they do help to set the atmosphere of the parts of the story in which they appear, they are often too loud, and divert attention from the words. In a program such as this, mood, tone, and atmosphere should instead be set by the reading itself. The music also hampers an understanding of the words if reception is poor, as it is played while the words are being read.

Audio Book Club is an odd beast: in part, it is a program of literary readings, and in part it is a drama program. Perhaps it is best described as a program of literary readings with elements of drama. Yet, in spite of its unclear nature, and harmful musical intrusions, it's a very good program.

Upcoming Target Topics

July: Documentaries August: European Current Affairs September: Interview Programs

In Conclusion...

Thanks to John and to Peter Bowen for their contributions this month, I look forward to hearing from *you* soon!

73 DE Richard

Shortwave Center

Hans Johnson 8121 S. Poplar 2040 Englewhord, CO 80112 CompuServe 73042,3644 Internet 73042 3644@compuserve.com

BBC Regionalisation

A Listener's Evaluation

by Peter J. Bowen

Introduction

It has been more than a year now since the BBC World Service radio underwent a massive restructuring of its program schedule. Mr. Bob Phillis, the prime driving force behind the changes, wanted his efforts to be judged solely on results (*BBC Worldwide* August 1994, p. 18). So what are those results?

Before I evaluate the results, I would like to review the background to the programming changes. In order to fairly conclude whether a change has met its goals or not, one needs to first of all be aware of those goals.

Background

Several years ago, when the BBC's Royal Charter came up for renewal, the organisation underwent close scrutiny, as has been a command occurrence at similar times in the past. Changes were seen as being necessary. Mr. Bob Phillis, who at that time was Deputy Director-General of the BBC as a whole, and also Managing Director of World Service, was put in charge of affecting the required changes. Mr. Sam Younger, who at that time was Director of Broadcasting for World Service and is now its Managing Director, was Mr. Phillis' lieutenant.

Reduced funding from the British government meant that the organisation had to become more efficient and accountable. This in turn meant a renewed look at priorities. Also, new competitive pressures from de-regulated media around the world (especially in Eastern Europe) and advances in satellite television were also cited as reasons for re-organisation (*BBC Worldwide*, March 1995, p. 32). Although the principles of the BBC were to be maintained, including its character as a public service broadcaster, the changes were to be broadly based on what its audience wanted. The world was divided into five regions (for World Service radio in English). The audience in each region was then examined to determine its size, location, listening habits, and program preferences. The goad was to determine which of the BBC programs would be best suited for each region, and then to decide on the times to broadcast them so as to be most convenient for the listeners. Each regional stream was to be an integrated unit, providing the programs listeners in each region most wanted to hear, at the times they are most able to listen.

News and current affairs programs would still be broadcast live. Other programs would be prerecorded before being broadcast. All programs would be broadcast at times most convenient for listeners in each region. Previously, programs were broadcast to parts of the world at times when people were not likely to be listening, and thus were wasted. Regionalisation, or splitstreaming, was designed to rescue those programs and place them at more appropriate times.

Management took pains to stress the view that regionalisation did not mean fragmentation of the World Service. Programs would be the same across all streams, except those designed exclusively for a particular region. In addition, although each stream (regional schedule) was to have its own continuity announcer, individual streams would not be specifically identified in order to preserve the global character of World Service.

Commentary

Before I comment on the extent to which these changes have met their objectives, I will offer some thoughts about the perceived need for such massive change itself.

Although I can understand the need for change due to reduced funding. I cannot understand why a whole scale re-scheduling of all programs was deemed the best way to go. The stated reason of course was in order to increase World Service's competitiveness by providing programs listeners wanted, at the times at which they wanted to listen. I do not agree with the argument, however, that BBC World Service needs to worry about its competition. Perhaps this is the case in terms of television, where it is still a newcomer on the scene, but it is not the case where radio is concerned.

BBC World Service radio is quite simply in a league by itself, and is unquestionably the finest international broadcaster on the air today. It has a weekly audience of more than 130 million people, and is part of the best news-gathering organisation in the world. There is, quite simply, no competition in sight.

In could be argued that in order to stay on top, World Service needs to change so as to maintain its competitive edge. I do note think that this is a valid argument. In order to stay on top, World Service needs to continue to adhere to the principles that put it there in the first place (for example, an independent, non-commercial funding base, editorial integrity, program decision making at the studio level, etc.). It seems to me that the very last thing that a very successful organisation needs is a radical shake-up. If you have found the formula for success, why change it?

My only explanation for such a mis-guided revolution is to look at Mr. Phillis' background. He came to the BBC from a career in commercial media, first in the print media and most recently in commercial television. Being given the task of bringing about change, he approached it in the way that he knew best, viz. by looking at the solution in terms of what a broadcaster in the competitive marketplace would do, rather than looking at the problem from the point of view of a public service broadcaster. The more specific reason for re-scheduling (i.e., to provide listeners with their favourite programs at the best possible times) is simply unworkable. Logically, it does not make sense that the BBC can fit all of its wonderful programs (even with only one airing per day, except for news and current affairs programs) into several hours of peak listening times in each region, especially since each region has only one schedule to cover several (or more) time zones.

So how have the actual results turned out? I will look at one stream in some detail. The Americas stream has been chosen for this purpose, as it best illustrates many of the problems that I have been discussing, and it is the one with which I am most familiar.

Probably the main flaw in the schedule for the Americas is the strong desire on the part of the BBC to cater to the needs of public radio stations in the United States. Mr. Jerry Timins, who is Head of the Americas region, has stated that the Americas' schedule is "very heavily influenced by the needs of public radio stations...in North America [viz. the U.S.]. Some 2.5 million listeners tune in on these and commercial stations..." (BBC Worldwide, April 1995, p. 18). This still leaves 1 million to 2.5 million other listeners (the numbers in the above-cited article are confusing).

This leads to several problems. Although the Western Hemisphere is composed of many countries, only one is being primarily catered for. Also, 20% to 50% of listeners in this region (both in the US and in other countries) are not being adequately served, neither by type of program broadcast nor by convenient broadcast times for programs.

These programs are apparent from the schedule. I will look at the programming in evening prime times hours, roughly 2200 to 0600 UTC. During these eight hours, there are at least six hours (more on specific evenings) of news and current affairs programs, which is 80% of the times available for all programs. This heavy emphasis on news and current events is to satisfy the voracious appetite for such programming by public radio stations across the several time zones of the US. The result is that there is not enough times left over to air all the other programs that listeners want to hear. These programs thus have to be scheduled at non-peak hours when listeners may well not be able to tune in. So much for having programs broadcast at convenient times.

The schedule for the Americas provides lots of evidence to support the argument that the public service role of the BBC World Service, ostensibly supported by Mr. Phillis, is being submerged under a sea of commercial interests. Mr. Timmins has put the interests of his commercial partners (public radio stations in the US) well ahead of listeners across that region as a whole. This flies in the face of what a public service broadcaster should do, i.e., serve the public. The public in the Americas, as I have shown, is not presently being served by the program schedule, neither in terms of geography nor in terms of programming, as there is an over-emphasis on the needs of a specialised audience in only one country.

It is my view that a public service broadcaster, especially a global one, should serve the needs of all the public, both in terms of program choices and times of broadcast. This in turn means the broadcaster must respond to the desires of listeners whose tastes in programs may not be the same as the majority of listeners, as well as those who do not have much financial or numerical clout.

As if all this were not enough, the schedule for the Americas is being frequently changed. Although splitstreaming has been in effect for only one year, there have been two major rounds of changes as well as some minor changes during

Kang Guru II Radio English

by Ron Howard

Imagine my surprise when I was listening to RRI-Sorong with a good signal and heard the start of "Dateline", an English language program. A rare phenomenon for RRI. It was the 13th of March, 1996 at 1231 UTC on 4874.60 khz. The program's contents I found to be very good; a story of a ship wreck off the coast of Australia in June of 1878, "Around Indonesia" with good information about the Indonesian national bird plus a story of an Australian musical group. All this by announcers with great Australian accents. The program concluded with: the year. The main news and current affairs programs to the Americas, however, have not at all been altered since the advert of splitstreaming. This is more evidence of Mr. Timmins' desire to keep public radio stations in the US happy.

The public is not being served by having to frequently readjust their listening habits. Coming after the massive scheduling changes due to regionalisation, frequent program changes within a regional schedule only adds insult to injury. In fact, this could mean a loss of listeners, as some may well become fed up with the frequent need to become accustomed to new program schedules. Stability and continuity are key to building a strong base of listeners in any field of radio broadcasting, including international radio broadcasting.

Conclusion

It is my view that the fine tradition of the BBC World Service is being rather rapidly eroded in several respects. What we now have is something of a hybrid: a public service broadcaster, acting to a large extent like a commercial broadcaster trying to define and maintain for itself a place within the competitive marketplace. I fear that, as a result, much has been lost, and little has been gained.

Bibliography

I have used materials from the following issues of BBC Worldwide August 1994, pp. 14-18; March 1995, pp. 32-34; April 1995, pp. 14-18; and July 1995, pp. 85-86.

"This show has been produced at the Kang Guru II Radio English studio at the Indonesia Australia Language Foundation". They said listeners could write to:

Kang Guru II Radio English P.O. Box 6756 JKSRB Jakarta 12067

The postal numbers and letters were spoken in Indonesian and Kang Guru sounded just like "kangaroo". On the following Wednesday lalso noted this program again, which tends to indicate they are on every Wednesday. Their Web

site (htt://www.indo.net.id/commercial/waterfall/kanggur.html) provided the following information: Kang Guru II was established in 1991 and has become one of the biggest English language clubs in the world. It is intended to help Indonesians learn English and to improve their listening skills plus provides information about Australia. "Kang" is a Sundanese word from West Java meaning "brother". "Guru" is from bahasa Indonesia and means "teacher". **RRI broadcasts Kang Guru II from 43 stations** and many stations broadcasts it twice a week. It might be an interesting project to see how many other RRI stations carry Kang Guru II Radio English programming, though of course it's possible that it is mainly carried over AM stations but I hope someone will find other stations with this program. So give RRI-Sorong a try on Wednesday, for you might just enjoy this unique show as much as I have and good luck with searching for other sites.

Ron follows up-

I have just heard Kang Guru II Radio English program with an excellent signal (100% readablity) via RRI-Jakarta on 9680.0 khz., from 12.31 - 12.51 UTC, on April 2, Tuesday and believe this is on every Tuesday. Many more listeners should now be able to hear and enjoy this show. I am also in touch with Greg Clough, one of the announcers and the Project Manager, and I got a full list of broadcast times and frequencies from him, which is below:

Stn	Nom. Fqy	Day(s)	Local Time	UTC
Ambon	3241	Tue & Fri	1525 C. Indo [UTC+8]	0725
Banda Aceh	3905	Wed	0830 W. Indo [UTC+7]	0130
Banjarmasin	3250	Sun	1700 C. Indo [UTC+8]	0900
Banjarmasin	3250	Wed	2030 C. Indo [UTC+8]	1230
Bukittinggi	4910	Tue & Thu	1000 W. Indo [UTC+7]	0300
Dili	3305	Fri & Sun	1530 C. Indo [UTC+8]	0730
Fak-Fak	4789	Tue	1915 E. Indo [UTC+9]	1015
Jakarta	11760, 9525,	Tue	1930 W. Indo [UTC+7]	1230
	4775, 9680.	and prob. 151	30 & 15150	
Jayapura	6070	Wed	0830 C. Indo [UTC+8]	0030
Kendari	4000	Wed	1910 C. Indo [UTC+8]	1110
Nabire	5055	Mon	0730 C. Indo [UTC+8]	2330
Nabire	5055	Wed	1030 C. Indo [UTC+8]	0230
Nabire	5055	Fri	1630 C. Indo [UTC+8]	0830
Palangkaraya	3325	Sun & Fri	0730 W. Indo [UTC+7]	0030
Pontianak	3995	Sun	1700 W. Indo [UTC+7]	1000
Semarang	3934	Mon & Sat	2015 W. Indo [UTC+7]	1315
Sorong	4875	Wed	2130 C. Indo [UTC+8]	1330
Ternate	3925, 3345	Fri	1815 C. Indo [UTC+8]	1015

First a query from John Carson-

I wonder if others in our hobby still like to use personal "QSL" cards when sending reception reports to various stations? I for one still use them, like them and feel that they work, especially on stations that might not otherwise repond quickly, if at all to a plain jane report. It might be interesting to collect cards from the NASWA members that may use them.

John also sent along a couple of articles from Radio World:

Set Technology to help shortwave

by Ian McFarland

Many shortwave listeners these days are convinced that satellites will take over international broadcasting, relegating shortwave radios to little more than ornaments of a bygone era. The truth is that over the coming decade, satellites will increasingly be used for international broadcasting, especially when satellite-base Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB) comes on the scene. But, as several facts indicate, shortwave is far from dead.

New relay site

The BBC World Service is constructing a new relay site in Thailand that will have an active life of at least 10 to 20 years. Even more ambitious is the multimillion dollar upgrade and revamping of the Radio France International (RFI) Allouis and Issoudun SW transmitter sites.

Currently being installed at the Allouis site are a dozen new 500 kW Alliss transmitter/antenna modules. The installation was developed by Thomcast and Telediffusion de France, the technical services provider for RFI.

These unique, self-contained modules incorporate a complete transmitter unit and a reversible, rotatable curtain array antenna covering 24.75 square meters. The antenna can be rotated 360 degrees in approximately three minutes.

Obviously, broadcasters like the BBC WS and RFI would not invest so heavily in a broadcast medium whose death was imminent.

Another interesting new technology that should instill hope in the hearts of avid SW listeners is ID Logic. ID Logic is good news for SW listeners, constantly frustrated by the semiannual frequency and schedule changes of favorite stations.

Basically, the ID Logic system allows a SW receiver maintain a built-in file of information on a variety of radio stations. For SW, the system allows a receiver to "know" the schedule of each major broadcasting advance, letting a listener easily find the frequency of a given station by going through a menu and selecting the best frequency.

Eventually, a top-of-the-line receiver equipped with ID Logic might automatically use the system to tune in the strongest frequency for a listener-selected station.

Periodic updating

Since SW stations normally change frequencies several times a year due to changes in propagation conditions, data in the receiver ID Logic system requires periodic updating. This is done by means of digital data transmitted either during or after a broadcast.

Data can be transmitted silently, more or less continuously during a broadcast, by phase modulating the station carrier. This is known as the Amplitude Modulated Data System (AMDS), which is similar to the Radio Data System (RDS). The audible method of data transmission is by transmitting a short burst of data using the Frequency Shift Keying (FSK) mode of transmission: It sounds similar to a fax signal or radio teletype transmission.

The silent AMDS method has the decided advantage of being transmitted frequently enough during a broadcast to overcome any problems caused by fades in the SW signal. Conceivably, a high-end receiver could include a small thermal printer to print out data received by the ID Logic system. If a receiver is used on a regular basis, then the ID Logic system will keep the data file of the receiver up to date at all times.

The Hong Kong-based PRS Corporation, which developed ID Logic technology, first approached the BBC WS with the idea of incorporating ID Logic into its broadcasts. After a close look, the BBC joined with the Voice of America (VOA) to examine the technicalities of what PRS was suggesting. A small consortium of interested SW stations and companies then formed to pursue the ID Logic idea.

Consortium meeting

These discussions culminated in a meeting of the consortium in Hong Kong, hosted by PRS and the BBC WS. Taking part in the meeting were BBC WS, VOA, Deutsche Welle (DW), Radio Canada International (RCI), TDF, and three SW receiver manufacturers-Phillips, Sony and Sangean. More recent additions to the consortium are Radio Austria International and Radio Australia International.

"We see ID Logic as a possible movement forward in a new dimension in SW broadcasting. We have always felt that we needed to help the listener in this crowded SW spectrum," said lan Davey, the engineer in charge of ID Logicrelated activities at the BBC WS.

Robert Kamosa, chief engineer at the VOA, also feels that despite the current momentum toward satellite DAB in the international area, ID Logic remains a reasonable system to implement.

"We would still like to keep all the options open," Kamosa said, "I think it is very userfriendly type of system that can only enhance SW reception while we await the final developments in direct satellite broadcasting." Even once satellite broadcasting arrives, Kamosa added, it may be a long time before listeners in some underdeveloped areas of the world can afford satellite equipment; however, they might more easily afford an ID Logic-equipped SW receiver.

AMDS signal

DW is ahead of its fellow ID Logic consortium members, having broadcast an AMDS signal on one of its SW transmitters for two years now. Norbert Schall, head of the DW Planning and Project Section, said that DW will not be the first to implement ID Logic on all of its operations; but it certainly will do so if other broadcasters do.

Schall added that despite any future move to satellite broadcasting, there will still be many more people in different parts of the world listening to DW on SW. "It is necessary," he said, "to make things easier for those listeners-not simply abandon them because they do not have a satellite dish."

ID Logic creates another all-too-familiar "the chicken or the egg" situation. Receiver manufactures are hesitant to redesign receivers unless data transmissions for the radios to pick up exist. But broadcasters do not want to transmit a data signal unless receivers are on the market.

RCI Chief Engineer Jacques Bouliane said that as soon as an encoder appears on the market, he will use it to make ID Logic transmissions available. His hope is that this will help prove there is a need for ID Logic receivers in the marketplace.

Hopefully, the majority of SW broadcasters feel this way, and standards will be agreed upon in the near future. Then international SW broadcasting can enjoy the new lease on life that it most certainly deserves.

WANTED: Radio Shack made a small "Statue of Liberty" transister radio sometime in the 1980's (I think). Does anyone have one to sell me? Also, does anyone have a "Coca-Cola" pop bottle radio for sale? S.J. Price, c/o 1351 Oliver Avenue, Johnstown, PA 15909.

Listener's Library

This job has its interesting moments. For instance, I was about to e-mail Ralph Brandi and tell him that I had no new books to look at this month when two packages came in the mail. One from the American Radio Relay League and one from Tiare Publications. Couple these with a book or two I ran across myself and we have the makings for a few neat columns to cover your Summer reading needs.

This first offering is one of the neatest ideas I have seen since to computer revolution hit the radio hobby.

THE 1995 AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE PERIODICALS ON CD-ROM \$29.95 The American Radio Relay League

225 Main Street Newington, CT 06111-1494

When CD-ROM technology became available at reasonable prices to home computers, it didn't take long for folks to figure out that you could pack a lot of useful data on to one disk. Quickly, hundreds of megs of text and pictures were crammed onto disks. It took "The League" to make this technology especially useful to the radio hobbyist. Even among non-ham radio hobbyists, its not uncommon to see a stack of back issues of OST, the ARRL's general hobby magazine or even OEX the Leagues technical magazine lying around the shack. These magazines along with the Leagues other major publication, The National Contest Journal (NCJ) tend to get kept for future reference. The trouble has always been that these stacks can tend to get a bit out of hand after a few years. In addition to taking up more room than most long suffering spouses will tolerate, its usually hard to track down that exact article you remembered from some years past. The ARRL's use of CD-ROM technology sets a new standard in back issue management that I hope all radio hobby magazine publications give serious thought to. Now, on one CD-ROM I have the entire 1995 collection of QST, QEX and NCJ.

System requirements for using this CD-ROM are a 386 or later IBM PC or compatible system (486

T. J. "Skip" Arey WB2GHA P O Box 644 Waterford Works, NJ 08089 America Online TJAREY Internet Tjarey@aol.com

or later recommended), 4 MB of memory (8MB recommended), at least 10 MB of free hard disk space, Microsoft Windows 3.1 or higher (Windows 95 is supported), 640x480, 256-color graphics (800x600, 256-color preferred), CD-ROM drive (double speed or faster recommended) and a mouse or compatible pointing device.

Setup is a simple as placing the CD-ROM in the drive and entering "setup" from the drive location. The installation is self managing and installs the ARRL Periodicals Program Group under your Windows operating system. From there, all you need to do to enjoy the many features is to activate the "1995 Issues" icon. The system is clearly planned out for future editions.

When you activate the front end program for the ARRL periodicals, you are placed into an extremely effective data search engine that gives you access to literally every topic covered in all three publications. For example, typing "QRP" into the find feature turned up articles and information on low power transmitting and operating in all three publications. So calling up that article you couldn't quite remember is as simple as plugging in a keyword or two and the search engine will do all the thinking for you. The program also allows you to create book marks to refer back to often used articles. You can even annotate the existing text with personal comments and notes. This is just like writing in the magazines margins. The program also allows full printing and clipboard support under Microsoft Windows standards.

I spent hours getting immersed in dozens of articles and references. This is a very practical and fun way to make use of information. The folks at the League got this thing right from the start! Even and avid QST reader like myself discovered many articles that I had either passed over or completely forgotten about when checking out topics of current interest. You would need a photographic memory to beat the search engines ability to take you quickly to any needed topic.

If you are an avid reader of QST, you know that one of the fun things to do is browse the advertisements and plan that next purchase that moves you into the family doghouse. The CD-ROM even has room for over 1000 ads listed alphabetically by vendor and product. This makes for a disk based "buyers guide" to equipment that's both fun and useful.

The 1995 ARRL Periodicals CD-ROM collection is simply the best publication I have ever reviewed in the pages of the NASWA Journal. It is my sincere hope that the League continues this practice for all future issues. I also hope they give strong consideration to doing the same with back issues previous to 1995. Maybe they might even consider publishing current and previous editions of the ARRL HANDBOOK on CD-ROM. These could even be made available in some form of subscription service. I can tell you that I would become a regular customer!

I see this publication on CD-ROM as a challenge to all the other radio hobby magazines. This is a great service. I'm not totally clear on the expenses surrounding this technology but I expect its getting more reasonable with each passing day. Maybe the time will even come when we can look at publishing the complete back editions of the NASWA Journal on CD-ROM. I hope the 1995 ARRL Periodicals CD-ROM is the first of many that take up residence on my shelf.

Bill Oliver sent along a book he received recently.

QSL 3000 DATI BASE DAL MONDO DELLA RADIO-TV INTERNATIONAL RADIO DATABOOK by Massimo Cervegicri 141 Pages L.26.000 Edizioni Medicea via L. Gordigiani 40/e - 50127 FIRENZE

I don't even know enough Italian to get my face slapped. Fortunately, this book is written with essential data in both Italian and English. This book is another tool for anyone interested in assuring a high QSL return. Stations are listed by name and location, frequency, the name of the person who signed the verification, QSL policy and address. In addition to shortwave broadcast and television information, the book includes sections on clandestine, pirate and utility stations. It's unclear from the text what the author's sources for this information were. The author claims that much of the information comes from "outside the usual texts, directly from QSLs received from radio stations". I'm not aware of any North American source for this book at this time. If any of the readers can alert us to further information on where this book might be purchased, please drop me a note so I can share it in a future column.

Shortwave Sidelines

MONITORING THE FEDS How to Use Your Scanner or Shortwave Radio to Eavesdrop on the Federal Government by John C. McColman 105 Pages \$17.95 plus \$3.00 Shipping Tiare Publications PO Box 493 Lake Geneva, WI 53147 1-800-420-0579 ISBN 0-936653-70-1

My dear friend and fellow member of the notorous "Scanner Scum" has come up with a book that will have all of you "shortwave only" folks running down to your local Radio Shacks to by scanners. John applies his years of experience as a radio hobbyist/journalist to give the reader a guided tour of the federal government and the various agencies and departments which make significant use of radioc ommunications. He share his extensive knowledge on this subject with the reader, providing tips on where to listen on shortwave, VHF and UHF. John doesn't just tell you where to listen, he gives you information on how to listen and what to listen for. With this book you get expertise along with the frequency lists.

Departments covered include, Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Interior, Justice, State, transportation, Treasury, Veterans Affairs. Agencies examined include the CIA, FCC, FEMA, Federal Reserve, GSA, NASA and the US Postal Service. Each agency or department is given individual examination to help the reader understand how they make use of radio and, more importantly, how you can listen in on your tax dollars at work.

The book also includes an Appendix full of abbreviations, a glossary, NOAA weather broadcast frequencies for the entire nation as well as many common CTSS tones and general use government frequencies.

I wish I had this book when I started scanning. J very glad I have it now.

Technical Topics

Joe Buch N2JB P.C. Box 1552 Ocean View. DE 19970-1552 Internet buch@exis net

Getting More out of Your Receiver Part 2: AGC Speed

All commercial receivers built since the early 1930's have a feature called AGC or Automatic Gain Control. The purpose of AGC is to keep the audio level constant regardless of the strength of the signal being received. This month we will take a look at the AGC function and provide some insight into how and when to use the AGC time constant selection capability of many receivers.

'In early receivers, designed in the 1920's, the gain of the receiver was controlled manually by the receiver operator. As stations were tuned in, the volume control on the receiver would have to be adjusted to a comfortable listening level. Twiddling knobs to optimize receiver performance was part of the fun radio experimenters derived from their new hobby.

As radio audiences evolved beyond these early pioneers, the idea of receiving entertainment and news in the living room by ordinary people demanded that receivers be made simpler. Radios were no longer a curiosity, they were an essential part of every day life. People no longer wanted to tweak the radio as signals faded or new stations were tuned in. Thus the need for an automatic volume control arose. The automatic volume control today is referred to an automatic gain control because similar circuits are used in many kinds of receivers including TV sets, digital data receivers, and similar devices whose output is not audio.

An ideal AGC circuit would hold the audio level constant regardless of the receiver input signal level. As signals fade, the receiver gain increases to compensate for the lower signal level. As you tune from Radio Canada International at 100 dB over the noise floor to the Ghana Broadcasting Company station on 4915 at 20dB over the noise, the audio level from the speaker remains constant. No need to ride the volume control.

Most AGC circuits will respond quickly to fades. Rapid reaction keeps the level relatively constant as ionospheric undulations cause reflected signals to continually rise and fall in amplitude. But there are some characteristics of AM transmission which limit how far AGC circuit designers can go in tightening how closely AGC tracks the incoming signal. There are also distortions induced in the fading signal which make it sometimes desirable not to track the fades.

Sometimes it is better not to respond to fades especially on shortwave signals that have . bounced off the ionosphere. When selective fading occurs on an AM signal, the correct balance between carrier and sideband amplitude and phase is destroyed. The result is a kind of temporary distortion characteristically heard on shortwave signals. A slow time constant on the order of several seconds will normally allow such fades to pass without the annoying distortion being emphasized by an increase in receiver gain. Single sideband transmissions using no carrier or greatly reduced carrier are not normally subject to this kind of distortion because the carrier is supplied at the receiver and, therefore, never fades.

Single-sideband (SSB) transmissions present unique problems for the AGC circuit. Between words there is no signal except possibly for a carrier at 12dB below the peak sideband amplitude. The AGC circuit will try to compensate by increasing the receiver gain between words. The result is a pulsating noise level which varies at a syllabic rate. This effect is quite annoying to listen to. So AGC circuits in a receiver designed for SSB reception have to take into account the unique characteristics of this transmission mode. They respond quickly to an increase in signal level to prevent popping distortion on the leading edge of speech and respond slowly to a drop in signal level. This characteristic is normally referred to as "fast attack, slow release". You will see this term in receiver ads and specification sheets for SSB receivers.

Newer AM transmitters use reduced carrier power between words to save electrical energy. Some of the CBC transmitters exhibit these variations. The carrier is reduced about 6dB between words. If the AGC tracks these variations, the noise level will come up by 6dB between words. Use of a slow AGC time constant will hold the receiver gain constant between words and result in a more intelligible signal.

AGC speed must be selected by the receiver operator to get maximum performance for a particular set of receiving conditions. There is no single AGC speed that is best for all modulation modes.

Here are some recommendations you can use to select AGC speed for some often encountered types of signals.

General listening on one hop, stable signals Slow fading with a periodicity of several seconds are typical of such conditions. A long AGC time constant will track the slow variations in signal strength while providing maximum signal to noise ratio. Selective fading with deep nulls and distortion at carrier minimums: The deep nulls in the carrier level are normally present for less than one or two seconds. Using a long time constant will avoid increasing the receiver gain at exactly the time the signal is experiencing bad distortion.

Rapid fading as encountered on trans-polar paths during geomagnetic disturbances: These signals are difficult to generalize about. A long time constant will not follow the rapid scintillations in signal level. A short time constant will try to track the signal but the rapidly varying noise level will be annoying. Try switching and see for yourself what speed offers the best results on these signals.

Bandscanning: Use a fast AGC when tuning across the band so that you will hear weak stations adjacent to strong ones. If a long AGC time constant is used while tuning, you run the danger of passing right by a weak station because the AGC is still responding to the strong station you just passed.

Listening to AM stations using power-saving carrier reduction between words: I have found that if the AGC time constant is set short on these signals the AGC tends to track the level variations. There is some distortion induced in the received audio. The noise also comes up between words. I recommend using a long time constant on such signals.

In summary use a short time constant when tuning across the band hunting for new signals. Once you settle on a station use the longest time constant available on your receiver unless polar scintillation effects demand a shorter time constant.

That's all for now. Stay tuned.

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FOR SALE: Shack Rationalization Sale! Hammarlund HQ180, \$250.00; HQ150, \$150.00; HQ160, \$125.00; Radio West Loop, \$30.00. All plus shipping. Other classic vacuum tube gear, air core loops, etc. SASE for a full list. Harry Helms, 7445 Andasol Street, San Duego, CA 92126 or e-mail to (hightext@delphi.com).

Equipment Reviews

Alan Johnson 2490 Sharori Way Reno, NV 89509 CompuServe: 76665,1756 Internet. 76665.1756@compuserve com

The Drake R8A: Time To Upgrade?

The Drake R8A is a refinement of the successful R8, rather than being an entirely new receiver. Drake improved on the R8 by making incremental, primarily ergonomic, improvements on the established layout of the original receiver. There are also some circuitry changes that increase the resistance of the R8A to overloading by strong signals. The most noticeable changes are the two banks of push-buttons in the upper right corner of the front panel-these are the keys for mode and filter selection. There is no longer the need to carousel through the choices with the single keys of the R8-my single biggest complaint with the older version of the radio. After John Wagner loaned me his R8A (date code 8/95), I learned that there were several other subtle, but welcome, changes. The price has gone up on the R8A by one hundred dollars, to a suggested retail of \$1099, but in my opinion, the changes are worth every penny.

Subtle Changes

Many of the other changes in the R8A became apparent when I started operating it "cold" without referring to the manual. The first thing I noticed was that I couldn't enter frequencies via the keypad using the R8's MHz format: "digit", "decimal", three "digits", followed by a "decimal" keypress. This is because the R8A's display can be toggled between a "MHz" or "kHz" format. Frequencies can be entered as either "5.975." or "5975.." depending on which frequency display mode the R8A is set for. Either format requires two presses of the the decimal point. Some of the other control changes are that the postion of the Notch/Tone and Passband Offset/Squelch rotary controls are reversed the Notch and Passband Offset controls are now on the inner knobs, not the outer concentric rings, as on the R8. This makes good sense, as these are the controls which the operator is most likely to change more frequently and the knobs are easier to grasp and adjust than the rings are. One front panel change that I found less welcome was the replacement of the R8's metal main tuning knob with a plastic one. Tuning is still smooth, but the "feel" is not as nice. I wonder if the R8 tuning knob is available as a spare part from Drake?

The flimsy plastic elevation feet on the R8 have been replaced by a sturdy metal bail on the R8A. The power cord is now detachable which makes the radio much more portablethe receiver can be powered from a 13.8V DC source, which makes it usable on DXpeditions where no AC power is available. The R8 can also be powered from a DC source, but the power cord dangles off the back. The display has also been changed to allow for alphanumeric labeling of memory channels. I personally don't like the fact that the "zeros" in the display now have a slash through them, but I guess it was necessary to support alphabetic labels. The display back lighting can be disabled so the display is blank when the unit is turned off-the R8 display could be blanked out, but only when the radio was turned on. The AGC selection can be set to block out the "AGC OFF" position-no more being blasted out of the room when trying to go from fast AGC to slow as occurs with the R8. The AGC circuit has also been redesigned for a smoother attack for improved SSB listening.

More Memories

The R8A has 440 memory channels which store frequency, mode, bandwidth, AGC, pre-amp (or attenuation), antenna, notch On/ Off, NB and sync detector settings, as well as an optional 7 character alphanumeirc label. These labels will also appear in the display if the frequncy stored and labeled in memory is tuned to. It's reminiscent of the older radios from the '40's that had stations and cities printed on the dial. This feature is defeatable. if desired. The memory channels are organized in banks of ten, which is useful for some of the R8A's scanning capabilities. The R8A also adds the capability to tune memory channels, i.e. turning the tuning knob changes the frequency of the recalled memory channel (but does not alter the frequency actually stored in that channel). When in this mode, the Up/Down keys select the memory channel. Think of this mode as yielding 440 VFO's. In this mode the meory channels of the R8A can be used as a "band switch", allowing for rapid shifts between different portions of the radio spectrum. The other memory tuning mode is like the R8-memory channels are selected with either the Up/ Down keys or the tuning knob.

The scanning rate for memory channels has been increased to a rate of 40 channels per second. The scanning modes remain the same-the radio can be configured to stop at the first active channel, pause on active channels for five seconds or stop at active channels until the carrier drops for five seconds. There are two independent on/off timers on the R8A versus the R8's single timer. The computer interface has been improved to allow for block memory transfers as well as for providing of expanded receiver status reporting. I must admit that most of the R8A's computer capabilities remained rather enigmatic to me after a cursory reading of that section of the manual.

Performance

In terms of listening performance, I could distinguish no major differences between

the two radios in terms of sensitivity or selectivity. When I ran the receiver's line outputs through a stereo amp, the R8A had a "warmer" sound with more bass in the audio output. The passband tuner seems "tighter" on the R8A, with a narrower range of knob adjustment yielding recoverable audio. I thought the the R8A's sync detector was better behaved-the sync detector is disabled when the passband tuning control is adjusted and is reactivated when the knob is no longer being turned. The sync detector also automatically deactivates when the main tuning knob is turned and relocks when tuning is stopped. I wasn't able to appreciate any difference in the two receiver's abilities to hold sync lock with signal fades, however, According the to manufacturer's specifications, the R8A has better strongsignal handling capabilities, with the thirdorder intercept point of the R8A being +20 dBm and the R8 being -20 dBm at 100 kHz spacing. However, at 5 kHz spacing, both receivers are spec'ed at +5 dBm.

Who Wins?

The staff at R. L. Drake have done a very insightful job in refining an already good receiver. My opinion is that the R8A is an outstanding value. If you've been holding out for a receiver in the \$1000 price range, this is an excellent choice. If you've been looking for a reasonably priced upgrade from a portable receiver or older, less capable, receiver, think about getting a used R8you'll get the same basic radio performance as with the R8A, although you'll be missing some convenience features. The choice is harder for us current R8 owners. If money was no object, I know that I would upgrade to the R8A immediately, if for no other reason than to have immediate access to each mode and bandwidth selection.

The R8A is available from the usual shortwave radio suppliers. More information may be obtained from the R. L. Drake Company, P.O. Box 3006, Miamisburg, OH 45343; (800) 568-3795, (513) 866-2421 and FAX (513) 866-0806.

The Grove TUN-4A Minituner Plus

This new product from Grove is the culmination of a long series of antenna enhancement accessories. It is primarily advertised as an antenna preselector/amplifier, but it is in fact a complete antenna system control unit. It offers a built-in gas discharge surge protector for lightning protection, a two-position antenna switch, a variable 20 dB attenuator, a 20 dB pre-amp, a tunable preselector covering 400 kHz to 30 MHz and outputs for two receivers, all in one cabinet and very reasonably priced at \$99.95. A 12-volt power supply is an additional \$4.95.

Compact and Versatile

All these features are packaged in a 9 1/2 x 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 inch (WxHxD) black cabinet. The control spacing and knob size are more than adequate for easy adjustment. The antenna input and receiver output connectors are SO-239 coaxial sockets. The attenuator control provides up to 20 dB of signal level reduction and works whether or not the pre-amp is activated. This is very handy since attenuation is often of more use on today's crowded shortwave bands than amplification. The antenna switch allows for selection of either of two antennas or can be switched to bypass the antennas to ground when one is not listening to provide an additional measure of lightning protection. The function knob selects between "Bypass", "Preselection" or "Amplification" (with preselection). The remaining two knobs are for the passive preselector: a four position band switch and tuning.

The TUN-4A is very sturdily constructed and all the components other than the variable capacitor and the coaxial connectors are mounted on a high-quality printed circuit board.

Operation

Operating the TUN-4A is straight forward. Once the antenna(s), receiver(s) and 12 volt power are connected, the unit is ready to use. The attenuator is in-line at all times, so it should be reset to its maximum strength position after using the pre-amp. The preselector tuning is relatively sharp, but normally does not require re-tuning within a given meter band. The pre-amp is very quiet in operation, although it will amplify any noise or interference that is already present in the receiving environment. What I thought was hum in the TUN-4A turned out to be noise from my computer, which was also present with the unit out of line. I did not notice any spurious responses from local MW stations in the range below 5 MHz when the pre-amp was activated, indicating good dynamic range.

On some frequencies (not many), there was a small signal loss when the passive preselector mode was compared to the bypass mode. This is normal insertion loss for a passive device and is more than offset by the additional front-end selectivity gained by use of the pre-selector. The signal peaking and the signal rejection that is present of outof-band signals seems greater with the TUN-4A than with other single-tuned L-C preselectors that I have used in the past. Feedback from Bob Grove indicates that this is due to proprietary impedance matching transformers incorporated in the design for a high-Q or narrow bandwidth response.

In general, I am not an advocate of pre-amps, but I found that when using the TUN-4A with a Sony ICF-2010, that the pre-amp allowed me to copy hams on the 160 meter band that were inaudible without the pre-amp switched in. On the communications receivers that I used with the TUN-4A, the pre-amp made signals louder, but the signals were still audible without the pre-amp.

Summary

I was very favorably impressed with the Grove TUN-4A. It offers a variety of useful functions in a single box at a very attractive price. It not only allows for signal level peaking, but allows control of two antennas, static protection and permits use of two receivers from a single antenna without mutual interaction. The only addition that I would suggest for the TUN-4A would be a more convenient connection for an earth ground—a solder lug beneath one of the coaxial connectors is provided, but a binding post or bolt and nut would be easier to use. This would be a simple addition for a TUN-4A owner to make on their own.

I think the TUN-4A would be very useful for those hobbyists who are using a portable receiver for their main receiver or have a less than optimal outdoor wire antenna. For those with premium receivers, the antenna control and dual receiver outputs may be the most attractive features, since such receivers should have adequate front-end selectivity and sensitivity. Grove Enterprises can be reached at P.O. Box 98, Brasstown, NC 28902-0098; 1-800-438-8155 (orders) or 1-704-837-7081 (tech info).

Surf Report by Ralph Brandi, rbrandi@lucent.com

The Voice of America has finally expanded its forays into cyberspace beyond the gopher site it pioneered a couple of years ago when it became the first international broadcaster to make audio files of its broadcasts available over the Internet on its gopher server. The VOA's new web page is available at <http://www.voa.gov/>. Unfortunately, unless your computer is on the same local area network as the VOA server, you'll probably want to access the site through the text-only pages at <http://www.voa.gov/text-only.html>, as every page on the site's main pages contains a different huge graphic, averaging 150K. I'm sure it seemed like a good idea at the time. The server has expanded VOA's audio offerings to the highly-compressed RealAudio format.

Radio Prague is another early net.pioneering station that has recently opened a web site, this one at <http://www.radio.cz/>. By contrast, this cleanly-designed site has a minimum of graphics, carefully optimized to use a minimum of bandwidth, at least until you venture into some of the more adventurous sections of the site, such as the results of the "History Online" contest the station sponsored for Czech schoolchildren. The station received a number of drawings depicting events in Czech history, ranging from the rule of Libuse, who predicted the greatness of Prague, to Vaclav Havel receiving a guitar from the Rolling Stones. The tone of the site is very breezy and informal, much like the station's broadcasts.

In the run-up to the recent Indian elections, All India Radio opened their web site, still under development, to provide news coverage over the net. The site, hosted by an Internet provider in Flint, Michigan, at <http://air.kode.net/>, doesn't include much information about the stations of All India Radio, but since it's still being built, maybe the webmasters would appreciate some suggestions on what information the external radio audience would like to see provided on the site. The Research Department can be reached at rdai r@gi asd101.vsn1.net.in, or through a feedback form provided on the site.

The R.L. Drake company has announced their web site, at <http://www.rldrake.com/>. The site is still under development, and there's not much there yet, but it deserves watching. There are pointers for e-mail to the appropriate people within Drake if you need information, and not much else at the moment.

And finally, long-time NASWAn, QSL hound, SWL Fest hospitality suite host, and publishing impresario Gerry Dexter has arrived on the web with the **Tiare Publications** site. Thanks to the efforts of webmaster Tom Sundstrom, pointing your browser at http://www.tiare.com/ will now bring you to a complete catalog of books published by Tiare and associated imprints (often reviewed by Skip Arey in the Listener's Library column)covering a wide variety of topics, from shortwave to scanners to amateur radio to the music of Stan Kenton. Incidentally, Tom has taken to digitizing some of his loggings and making them available on his own web site in TrueSpeech format at http://www.trsc.com/sounds.htm.

Company Store

All s/h charges for the following items are included unless otherwise noted. Write for shipping and handling costs for orders shipped outside North America.

Publications	
Shortwave Listening Guidebook by Harry Helms. Covers equipment, antennas, propagation, station pro files, utilities, clandestines, QSL'ing, etc. 315 pages.	\$19.95 +2.00 s/h
Secrets of Successful QSL'ing by Gerry Dexter. The complete guide to Reception Reports and QSL co lecting. 125 pages.	\$12.95 I- +1.00 s/h
<i>Limited Space Antenna Solutions</i> by Frank P. Hughes. Covers the random wire, dipole, vertical, outdoo loft and indoor antennas, antenna tuners, and grounds.	\$10.00 or, +1.00 s/h
Inside Your Shortwave Radio by Ted Benson. Companion to your receiver's instruction manual, fillin in what your manual leaves unclear.	\$13.95 ng +2.00 s/h
All About Ham Radio by Harry Helms. Introduction to the world of ham radio. Covers equip ment, antennas, propagation, and how to get your license.	\$19.95 p- +2.00 s/h
NASWA Country List and Awards Program Booklet	\$2.00
The System Masters for Log Book, QSL Reports, Program Notes, and QSL Log.	\$2.00
Propagation Predictor Divides the year into 27-day segments for tracking solar patterns.	\$2.00
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NASWA Reprints Catalog A catalog of 800+ pages of info available from past NASWA issues.	\$2.00
Joe Carr's Receiving Antenna Handbook A complete guide for high performance antennas from longwave all th way to the upper end of the shortwave spectrum.	\$19.95 he +2.00 s/h
<i>QSL Signers</i> by AI Quaglieri. This is the most comprehensive and up-to-date list verification signers names, titles, and addresses available anywhere!	\$3.00 PP NA of \$5.00 elsewhere
Language Lah by Gerry Dexter et al. Guides to reception report writing. Editions ava able for Spanish, French, Portuguese, and Indonesian. Tiare Publication	\$12.00 Each il- +1.00 s/h ns.

Make checks payable in U.S. funds to "The NASWA Company Store."

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Listener's Notebook

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Chris Lobdell PO Box 146 Stoneham, MA 02180-0146 CompuServe 75720,253 Internet of De@albany net Internet piradio@usa1.com

YEAH IT'S JUNE. Yeah, there's t-storms and static. Yeah, the patio beckons. But if you snooze you lose, Dx-wise, however inviting that hammock looks. Here are some fine tuning suggestions that could keep you from otherwise tiresome lawn work. Thanks as always to our esteemed contributors, each of whom deserves a big, cold pina colada for their efforts.

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AFGHANISTAN Radio Afghanistan HS noted s/on *0125 on 7200 kHz with IS followed by opening announcements in Pashtu/Dari. (24-Apr/Weerakoon-Sri Lanka/UADX/BCDX232/Bueschel-Germany)

ALBANIA Radio Tirana

0000-0200	Albanian	7270 6120 6080
0145-0200	English	7160 6140
0200-0500	Albanian	7270 6120 6080
0230-0300	English	7160 6140
0300-2200	Albanian	6100
0730-1030	Albanian	7150
0900-1400	Albanian	6145
1400-1700	Albanian	7270 5985
1615-1630	English	9740 7155
1630-1700	Italian	7170
1730-1745	Greek	7170 5985
1730-1800	French	9740 7270
1745-1800	Turkish	7170 5985
1800-1815	Serbian	7110 5985
1800-1830	German	9740 7270
1830-1900	English	9740 7270
1900-2200	Albanian	9740 6170
2300-2400	Albanian	7270 6120 6080
(BBCM)		

ASCENSION ISLAND NHK relays over the Ascen-Jeland facility for 706

sion Island	ra	citity for	296	are:	
0345-0400		Swahili	6	135	
0700-0900		EE/JJ	1	7815	
0800-0900		Japanes	e 1	5135	
0930-1000		French	1	5120	
1300-1400		Japanes	e 2	1490	
(5.1.1		1. / 4 8 8			

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(Padula-Australia/ARDXC EDXP #15/)

AUSTRALIA The Melbourne Herald/Sun Newspaper reports of possible closing of Radio Australia due to ABC budget cuts, and that with the advent of Australian TV by satellite, the government considers

shortware radio as outmoded. (17-May/South Pacific Union Of Dx'ers/Williams/Cumbre Dx #86/ BCDX233/Bueschel-Germany)

BANGLADESH Radio Bangladesh this season is using 7185v and 9548v kHz 1230-1300 UTC for their English Ext Sce, 1315–1345 Nepali and 1400–1430 Urdu on same freqs. Meanwhile the DS relay 1200-1705 is on 4880 and 15520v kHz. Somedays 15520 kHz goes up to about 1900 UTC. 7190, 9568, and 15520 kHz in English 1815 UTC and at 1900 UTC Bangla to Europe/ME. (25-Apr/Weerakoon & Goonetilleke-Sri Lanka/UADX/BCDX232/Bueschel-Germany)

BELGIUM RVI Brussels changes: to NoAM 1200-1355 weekdays, 1200-1255 Sundays, 5 kHz up to 13610, due to QRM from R. Australia. To SoAM 2130-2355 now on 11690 kHz, also on 9925 kHz to NoAM at same time. (27-Apr/RVI/BCDX229/Bueschel-Germany). RVI French at 2130-2155 UTC on new 13800 kHz to Americas. (16-May/BCDX233/ Bueschel-Germany)

BOLIVIA

- 5927.2 Radiodifusoras Mineria, Oruro noted at 1048, thanks to a tip from Emilio P. Povrzenic in his Latinoamerica DX bulletin. A call to Mrs. Costa Colgue at the station revealed they are only on in the AM for the time being. (24-Apr/Dateline Bogota/ Klemetz-Colombia) fades up around 1100, but difficult to establish exact s/on time. Hrd evenings till 2200v*. Mostly SS, but some Quechua also. (Jones-Paraguay/NU/ DSWCI DX-Window #10)
- 9717.12 Radio del Plata, Sucre, 1641-1701 clear and fair, ment "Desde la capital de Bolivia..." (29-Apr/Krueger-FL/DXW #11/ BCDX231/Bueschel-Germany)

BULGARIA Sofia noted on new 15185 for the daytime service in German, opening at 1000 with good signals. (4-May/Padula-Australia/ARDXC EDXP#14)

CHINA The Messenger (China Radio International's print magazine) contains an article on the new Radio and TV Plans (1996-2000), stating that: "In international broadcasting, in view of the present state of CRI's transmitting facilities, which urgently need updating, high-powered short and medium-wave transmitters will be introduced which should improve reception in places like the U.S., Europe and Africa. CRI's new broadcast center, scheduled to go into operation late this year, is also expected to upgrade transmission quality. Ultimately, CRI hopes to broadcast via satellite in two so." (16-May/Schaay-Netherlands/ vears OI BCDX233/Bueschel-Germany)

CIS Radio Radonezh Z96:

1800-1900 7330 Yekaterinburg 200 kW

Radio Station Atlantika 296:

0100-0200 6030 7125 7430 9830 9880 11600 11900 12005 12015 12055 12065 15545 We/Sa/Su 1200-1300 7315 9540 11675 11765 11820 11840 12015 12035 13680 15140 15430 15465 15475 15550 17840 Tu/Fr

For Those At Sea, Z96:

0600-0700 9450 9630 9880 11690 11890 11930 12025 12070 13680 15110 15460 Mo

Mayak via Arkhangelsk Z96:

0630-1400	9610
1430-2200	5920
2300-0600	5950

Mayak via Kovylkino Z96:

0200-0400	7440		
0430-1430	9470		
1500-2400	7345	(alt	9540)

Mayak via Komsomolsk Z96:

1230-1500	7420
1600-2030	7240
2100-1200	9670

Mayak via Khabarovsk Z96:

1230-1700	6155
2100-1200	9545

Mayak via Volgograd Z96:

0330-1030	12060
1100~1530	12070
1600-2100	7400
2200-0300	7400

 Radio Yunost via Khabarovsk Z96:

 1030-1300
 6045

 1800-2100
 6080

 2130-1000
 9810

Radio Yunost via Yekaterinburg Z96: 0000–1400 9765 1430–1800 9845

Radio Rossii via Irkutsk Z96:

1030-1200	9655
1900-2200	9655
2230-1000	15475

Radio Rossii via Krasnodar (Armavir) 296:

0100-0400	7345
0430-1500	11720
1530-2300	9560

 Radio Rossii via Novosibirsk Z96:

 1030-1700
 9655

 1900-2200
 9655

 2230-1000
 9870

Radio Rossii via Samara Z96: 0100–0400 7325 0430–1300 11750

0430-1300	11750
1330-2300	7355

Radio Rossii via Yekaterinburg Z96: 2100–1900 7220

 Radio Orbita-3 via Kovylkino Z96:

 0330-0700
 11990

 0730-1300
 11940

 1330-1200
 9645

 2200-0300
 7270

 Radio Orbita-3 via Samara 796:

Radio Orbita-3 via Samara 296 0230-1200 9605 2200-0200 6195

Radio Orbita-3 via Yekaterinburg Z96: 0230-1000 11695 1030-1300 9790 2200-0200 9790

(all above courtesy Nikolai Rudnev-Russia)

Plans are in the works for a new station called Radio NERRS (Northern European Radio Relay Service). Purportedly, Radio NERRS will begin test transmissions to Europe in August using shortwave facilities of 200 kW or more. Address: Radio NERRS, via GPR-2, St. Petersburg 197376, Russia. (28-Apr/ DSWCI DX Window/BBCM)

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IBRA Radio via Russian transmitters, Z96: 1900–1930 Arabic 5935 12015 12020 CRI Beijing Z96 relays:

1830–1927 Arabic 12035 Moscow Kurovskaya 2030–2127 French 9890 Samara 2000–2257 English 9880 Moscow Taldom.	2030-2127	French	9890 Samara
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(Nagoya DX'ers Circle/ARDXC/BCDX229/Bueschel-Germany)

The current SW schedule of Kaliningrad relay station:

0527-0755	RN Dutch	7395
0900-1000	VOR GG	11745
1300-2100	Mayak	6015
1500-1900	VOR GG/Pol	7280
1527-1726	RN Dutch	7310
1730-1900	VOR GG	7310
1900-2100	VOR FF	7310

(28-Apr/Timofeyev-Russia/Osipov/DXW #10/ BCDX229/Bueschel-Germany)

Came across of "Radio ... Volna Moscow" in Russian, modern pop mx station, announcing FM freq in Moscow. At around 1900–2000 on SW 6260 kHz. (4-May/BCDX231/Bueschel-Germany)

Z96 season External Service of *Radio Belarus*. Broadcasts in German and English include various religious programs such as *Die Antwort* (Postfach 767, CH-1701 Freiburg, Switzerland) and *Radiofenster* in German, and *Bible Focus* (PO Box 20543, Doncaster, DN10 6LZ, UK) in English.

1800-1830	Belarusian	11960 9875-U 7210
		7180-U 1170
1830-1845	Belarusian	11960 9875-U 7210
		7180-U Th-Tu
1830-1845	German	11960 9875-0 7210
		7180-U We
1845-1900	Belarusian	11960 9875-U 7210
		7180-U Th/Fr
1845-1900	English	11960 9875-U 7210
		7180-U Tu
1845-1900	German	11960 9875-U 7210
		7180-U We/Sa/Su
1845-1900	Polish	11960 9875-0 7210
		7180-U Mo
2330-2400	Belarusian	15180-R 12010-R
R≃via Russia,	U=via Ukrair	e (BBCM)
		(/

15255 *R. Avak*(?), Kazakhstan 1312 Man orating in Kazakh with mentions of Solzhenitsyn, Yeltsin, Wall Street Journal, Associated Press. Many references to Almat y and Kazakhstan. ID every 5 minutes or so as "Avak Radyostan soilep turmiz." The first word could be "adat" or "avat," but I seem to vaguely recall there's a news bureau called AVAK in one of the former USSR republics. Several brief interludes of exotic Central Asian music played on plucked instrument, plus a long selection just before transmitter cut off at 1359. Quite strong with moderate flutter. Anybody have any more info on this one? (4-May/ Hill-MA) Relay of Shalkar, *Kazakh Radio* Almaty via UKR facilities:

0100-0300	9560
0130-0530	5940
0300-1600	11705
0600-1530	7205

(2-May/Kyiv-Ukraine/Sajuk-Germany/Bueschel-Germany)

R. Moldova International, Chisinau (Kishinev) in English at 2200 on 7520 kHz, no doubt via Bacau Galbeni (Romania) transmitter site. (4-Apt/Stewart & O'Daly/BDXC Communication/BCDX229/Bueschel-Germany)

Radio Dniester International at 2030-2100 again on 11750 (x6205) kHz via Grigoriopol, 1000 kW. Registered for Kichinev-MDA (Grigoriopol) 2030-0200. Station is object of Moldovian jamming, noted even Tuesdays when no Dniester program on air. (30-Apr/Ludwig/Pankov-Bulgaria/BCDX229/Bueschel-Germany)

Noted Radio Dushanbe, Tajikistan, in English on 7245 kHz at 1645. Arabic starts at 1700. (22-Apr/ Herman-Belgium/DSWCI DX-Window #10)

	Ukraine Ir	nternational, from observa-
tions:		
0000-0100		9550 7150
0000-0100	Uktainian	9875 9560 6080 6020 6010
		5915 5905
0100-0200	Ukrainian	9620 9550 7285 7150 6020 6010
0200-0300	Ukrainian	9685 9620 7285 6090 6020 6010
0300-0400	English	9550 7150
0300-0400	Ukrainian	9685 9640 9620 7420 7285 6010
0400-0500	Ukrainian	9685 9640 9620 7420 7285 6090 6020 6010
0500-0600	Ukrainian	9685 9640 9620 7420 7405 6090 6020 6010
0600-0700	Ukrainian	11980 11780 11720 11660 9640 9620 7420 7405 7320
0700-0800	Ukrainian	6020 6010 13690 11980 11780 11720 11660 9640 9620 7405
0800-0900	Ukrainian	7320 6020 13690 11980 11780 11720 11660 9640 9620 7405
0900-1000	Ukrainian	7320 6020 13690 11980 11720 11660 9640 9620 7420 7405 6020
1000-1100	Ukrainian	13690 11980 11720 11660 9960 9620 9600 7420 7320
1100-1200	Ukrainian	6020 13690 11980 11720 11660 9960 9600 7420 7405 7180 6020
1200-1300	Ukrainian	13690 11980 11720 11660 9960 9600 7420 7405 7180 6020

1300-1400	Ukrainian	13690 11980 11720 9960 9600 7420 7405 7320 7180
		6020
1400-1500	Ukrainian	17790 13690 11980 11720
		11660 9960 9600 7405
		7320 7180 6130 6020
1500-1600	Ukrainian	17790 13690 11720 11660
		9960 9600 7405 7320 7180
		6130 6020
1600-1700	Ukrainian	17790 13690 11980 11705
		9960 9600 7405 7320 7180
		6130 6020 5905
1700-1800	German	17790 13690 11705 9960
		7180 6130 6020 5905
1800-1900	Ukrainian	17790 11705 9960 6020
		6010 5905
1900-2000	Ukrainian	17790 11705 9960 9875
		6130 6020 6010 5905
2000-2100	German	9560 6130 6080 6020 6010
		5905
2100-2200	English	9875 9735 9560 6080 6020
		6010 5905
2100-2200	Ukrainian	9550 7150
2200-2300	Ukrainian	9875 9560 9550 7375 7150
		6080 6020 6010 5905
2300-2400	German	9875 9560 6080 6020 6010
		5915 5905
2300-2400	Ukrainian	9550 7150
(BBCM)		

Radio Tashkent, Uzbekistan:

Auto Jus	mache, u	DENISTAIL.
0100-0120	English	7285 5975 5955
0130-0200	Dari	7285 5975 5955
0200-0230	Pashto	7285 5975 5955
0230-0330	Uzbek	9715 9545 7190
0400-0430	Turkish	15330 15165
1130-1230	Uighur	6230 6155 5060
1200-1230	English	15295 9715 7285 7190
1230-1300	Urdu	15295 9715 7285 7190
1300-1330	Hindi	15295 9715 7285 7190
1330-1400	Chinese	6230 6155 5060
1330-1400	English	15295 9715 7285 7190
1400-1430	Urdu	15295 9715 7285 7190
1430-1500	Hindi	15295 9715 7285 7190
1430-1500	Uighur	6230 6155 5060
1520-1550	Dari	9715 9540 7285 6190
1550-1630	Uzbek	9715 9545 9540 7285 6190
1630-1700	Persian	9715 9545 9540 7285 6190
1700-1730	Arabic	9715 7285 6190
1700-1730	Turkish	9545 9540
1730-1830	Uzbek	9715 9545
1830-1900		
1935-2030	German	11905 9545 9540 6230 5060
		5035
2230-2300		6230 6160 5060
2330-0000	Uighur	6230 6160 5060
(BBCM)		
. ,		

Evangelic religious Muktho Prabaho program now 1330–1400 on 15470 via Tashkent relay for summer.

(27-Apr/Weerakoon & Goonetilleke-Sri Lanka/ UADX/BCDX232/Bueschel-Germany)

CLANDESTINE—ASIA Myanmar clandestine *Black KNU* on 6355.2 kHz still going strong per published sked. (22-Apr/Goonetilleke–Sri Lanka/UADX/ BCDX229/Bueschel–Germany)

The Cambodian clandestine—Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia—on 5407.8 kHz noted sign on 2300 and again 1100-1400. (22-Apr/ Goonetilleke-Sri Lanka/UADX/BCDX229/Bueschel-Germany) [The ID alone must consume half their program.-ed.]

Voice of Kashmir Freedom 4116 kHz 1530-1610 heard with talks in vernacular, prayers, announcements and local singing. (7-Apr/Korinek-RSA/DXW #10/BCDX229/Bueschel-Germany)

CLANDESTINE-MIDEAST 7230 V. of Palestine *2030 Arabic announcement, then brief Qur'an reading and political talk. At 2101, ID "Sowt al-filistin, sowt al-thowrah-t al-islamiyah-t al-filistiniyah." Lots of rhetoric till 2128, when brief silence followed by VOIRI IS and English at 2130. Under R. Yugoslavia till the latter s/off at 2057, then mixing atop Oman and at least one other station thereafter. Per BBCM sked in 4/96 Listener's Notebook, the last VOP transmission is *1830-1930*; PWBR shows *1900-1930* and is the only source listing this channel. (13-May/Hill-MA)

COSTA RICA REE via Cariari relay now on 3210 (ex-3225), heard at 0253 with ID in Spanish at 0300. It also sounds like REE is no longer on 9745 kHz, but I can't tell for sure. It looks like the faxes to REE about QRMing HCJB worked. (8-May/ Johnson/Cumbre #85/BCDX231/Bueschel-Germany)

RFPI Fre	quency Schedule:
0000-1200	6205U 7385
1200-1600	6200 7385 15050
1600-2200	6200 15050
2200-2400	6205U 7385

(26-May/RFPI)

CUBA Radio Havana Cuba in EE to Europe at 2100-2200 replaced 9550 with 13715 and 13725U. At 0500-0700 to WesternNoAM new 9820 replaces 9505, with 9830U remaining in parallel. (16-May/ Hauser WoR/BCDX233/Bueschel-Germany) •

 DENMARK Radio
 Denmark's
 15
 minute
 English

 program is now broadcast
 TWICE a month, on the
 1st and 3rd Sundays. Recent freq changes:
 0430-0455
 7520 (ex-7465) 9565 13805
 0830-0855
 17855 (ex-17860) 15220

0930-0955 17855 (ex-17860) 13800 1230-1255 9590 13800 15305 15480 (ex-11840) (22-May/Koie-Denmark/R. Denmark)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 6235.2 R. Quisqueya, 2216 mostly slow, romantic ballads till 2230, when switched to lots of segued salsa-type instrumentals. Very infrequent announcements till 2355, when said "Radio Quisqueya, emisora internacional desde la Republica Dominicana," announced 49M and seemed to give an address. (12-May/Hill-MA)

ECUADOR *HCJB* now on 15550 (ex-15520) at 1800–2230 to avoid Bangladesh/15519.8 and RDP Lisbon/15515. Also, German at 2100 now on 15550 (ex-12025). (19-May/BCDX233/Bueschel-Germany)

EGYPT Radio Cairo:

2011 1 1100010	00000	
0030-0430	Arabic	9900
0045-0200	Spanish	11715 9740 9475
0200-0330	English	9475
1015-1215	Arabic	17745
1100-1130	Arabic	17800
1115-1215	Thai	17770
1215-1315	Malay	17770
1215-1330	English	17575
1300-1330	Persian	15160
1300-1600	Arabic	15220
1320-1450	Indonesian	17770
1330-1430	Bengali	17595
1330-1530	Persian	11975 11560
1500-1600	Hindi	17690
1500-1600	Pashto	17710
1530-1630	Afar	15155
1530-1630	Uzbek	9620
1530-1730	Swahili	11975
1600-1645	Zulu	11875
1600-1800	Albanian	9950
1600-1800	Turkish	6230
1600-1800	Urdu	17690
1630-1730	Somali	15155
1630-1830	English	15255
1645-1730	Shona	11875
1730-1815	Ndebele	11875
1730-1900	Amharic	15155
1800-1900	Italian	9990
1800-1900	Russian	6120
1800-2100	Hausa	15210
1830-1915	Lingala	15255
1830-1930	Wolof	15375
1900-2000	German	9900
1930-2030	Bambara	15375
1930-2030	Fulani	17840
2000-2115	French	9900
2000-2200	Arabic	11990
2030-2200	English	15375
2030-2230	French	15335
2100-2200	Yoruba	15210
2115-2245	English	9900
2215-2330	Portuguese	15420

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2300-0030	English	9900
2345-0045	Arabic	17770 15220
(BBCM)		

Voice of the Arabs, all in Arabic:

0200-0500	15285 9850 -
0500-1300	15285 11980
1300-1700	15285
1700-2330	15285 11665 9700
(BBCM)	

FRANCE Radio France Internationale uses transmitters in France and at relay sites in China, Cyprus, French Guiana (Montsinery), Japan (Yamata), Gabon (Moyabi), Russia and South Africa; however, latest sked shows no sites, so here's the sked thru 26 October:

Det:		
0000-0030	French	15440 12025 11670 9805 9800 9790 9715 5945 3965
0000-0100	Portuquese	11995 9490
0030-0100	French	12025 11670 9805 9800
0030-0100	riencit	9790 9715 5945 3965
0100-0200	French	15440 9790 9715 5945
0100-0200	riench	3965
0100-0200	Spanish	11995 11670 9800
0200-0300	French	9800 9790 9715 5945 5920
		3965
0300-0400	French	9800 9790 9550 7280 7135
		6045 5990 5945 3965
0400-0500	French	11685 9805 9800 9745
		9550 7280 6045 5990 5945
		5925 5920 3965
0400-0500	French-	11995 11700 9790 7135
	Africa "	6175 4890
0500-0600	French	15605 11790 11685 9805
		9745 7305 7280 6175 6045
		3965
0500-0600	French-	15155 11995 11700 9790
	Africa	7135 5955 4890
0500-0600	Spanish	9800 5920
0600-0700	French	15605 11790 9845 9805
		9745 7305 7285 6175 3965
0600-0700	French-	17800 15155 15135 11995
	Africa	11700 9790 7135 5945
0700-0800	French	15605 11790 11670 11640
		9845 9805 7285 6175 3965
0700-0800	French-	17850 17800 15315 15300
	Africa	15135 11700 9790 7135
0800-0900	French	17850 17800 17620 15605
		15315 15300 15195 11845
		11700 11670 9805 9790
		6175 3965
0900-1000	French	17850 17795 17620 15605
		15315 15300 15195 15155
		11845 11670 9805 6175
0930-1030	Chinese	9660
1000-1030	French	21620 17850 17795 17650
		17620 15605 15530 15315
		15300 15195 15155 11845
		11670 9805 6175

1000-1030	Spanish	9790 9715 5920	1500-1600	French	21580 17850 17795 17620
1020-1100	French	21620 17850 17795 17650			15605 15520 15515 15405
		17620 15605 15530 15315			15365 15315 15300 15195
		15300 15195 15155 11845			13640 11845 11615 9495
		11710 11700 11670 9805			6175
		9790 9715 9660 6175	1600-1700	Arabic	12025 9655
1100-1130	French	21620 21580 17850 17795	1500-1600	Romanian	11670 9805
		17650 17620 15605 15530	1600-1700	English	15530 15460 15210 12015
		15315 15300 15195 15155			11700 11615 6175
		11890 11845 11710 11700	1600-1700	French	17630 17620 15520 15300
		11670 9805 9790 9715			12030 11670 9790 9495
		9660 6175			3965
1100-1200		12025	1600-1700		9805 7135
1130-1150	French	17650 15605 15530 15365	1700-1730		15460 15210
		15300 15195 15155 11890	1700-1730	French	17630 17620 15525 15300
		11710 11700 11670 9805 9660 6175			11705 11670 9805 9790
1120 1200	Consish	13640 11670	1700-1800	Arabic	9495 6175 3965 12025 9845 9655
1130-1200 1130-1215		21620 21580 17850 17795	1700-1800		7145 6150
1130-1215	Africa	17620 15315 11845 9790			15530 12015
1150-1200		17650 15605 15530 15365	1730-1800	4	15525
1150-1200	menen	15300 15195 15155 11710	1730-1800		17620 15460 15300 15210
		11700 11670 9805 9660	1750 1000	Africa	11705 9790
		6175	1800-1830		17630 17620 15525 15460
1200-1215	French	21620 21580 17850 17620			15300 11995 11965 11705
1000 1010		15315 15300 11845			11700 11670 9805 9790
1200-1300	Cambodian				9605 9495 7160 7135 6175
1200-1300	Chinese	7140			3965
1200-1300	English	15530 15325 15195 15155	1800-1900	Persian	9845 7350
	-	13625 11670 11600 9805	1800-1900	Russian	11670 9805
1215-1230	French	17650 15365 13640 11670	1830-1900	French	17630 15525 11965 9605
1215-1300	French-	21620 21580 17850 17620			9495 7135 6175 3965
	Africa	15315 15300 11845 9790	1830-1900		17620 15460 15300 11995
		6175		Africa	11965 11705 9790 7160
1230-1300	French	17650 15435 15365 13640	1900-2000		9495 6175 3965
		11700 11670	1900-2000		17620 15300 11995 9790
1300-1330	French	17650 15365 15195 13625		Africa	7315 7160 4845
4200 4220	Constab	11670 11615 9805 6175		Serbo-Croat	
1300-1330		15515 15435 13640	2000-2100	French	17630 9605 9495 6175 5915 3965
1300-1400	Africa	21620 21580 17850 17795 17620 15315 15300 11845	2000-2100	French	17630 15300 11965 9790
	Allica	9790	2000-2100	Africa	9485 7315 7160
1300-1400	Russian	15605 15155 11670	2000-2100	Romanian	9805 7135
1330-1400		15515 13640	2100-2130		17630 15300 9805 9790
1330-1400		17650 15435 15365 15195			9485 7315 7160 6175 5900
1550 1.000		13625 11615 9805 6175			3965
1400-1430	French	21580 17850 17795 17650	2100-2200	Polish	7135 5915
		17620 15605 15525 15365	2100-2200		5925
		15315 15300 15195 15155	2130-2200	French	9805 5900
		11845 11615 6175	2130-2200	French-	15300 9790 9485 7315
1400-1430		15515 13640		Africa	7160 6175 3965
1400-1500		17560 15405 7110	2200-2300	French	13640 11670 9800 9790
	Serbo-Croat			-	9715 3965
	Vietnamese				15200 13625 11995
1430-1500	French	21580 17850 17795 17650	2300-2400	French	15440 12025 9805 9790
		17620 15605 15525 15515		a	9715 3965
		15365 15315 15300 15195	2300-2400	Spanish	17620 15200 13640 11995
		15155 13640 11845 11615	(11670 9800
		6175	(BBCM)		

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GREECE Thessaloniki domestic program via site Perea N. Malgara, all in Greek, times vary: 0800–2106 9934.7v 0500–1900 11595.6v 1900–2106 6245v

Reception reports may be sent via Email: daggel@leon.nrcps.ariadne-t.gr (VO Greece/ BCDX229/Bueschel-Germany)

On 20 May, the U.S. government and that of Greece signed an agreement granting USIA's International Broadcasting Bureau (IBB) permission to continue Voice of America broadcasts from relay stations at Kavala and Rhodes, Greece. The agreement now goes to the Greek Parliament for ratification. U.S. international broadcasts from the region date back to 1952, when the Coast Guard vessel USS Courier, outfitted with broadcast equipment, dropped anchor in the Aegean Sea off Rhodes and began to broadcast Voice of America programs. (USIA)

HUNGARY Radio Budapest in English to NoAM at 0200-0230 & 0330-0400 now on 9850 & 11870 kHz. German service announced program change and cuttings, DX program in Sat's 1st broadcast at 1730 kHz has been deleted. In Hungarian, Suns extended 1000-1200 on 13695, 15160, and 17750 kHz, to AUS/NZL/PAC region. (28-Apt/BCDX229/Bueschel-Germany)

Domestic service pxs from the *Hungarian Radio* carried on SW from the Szekesfehervar site for Z96:

0320-2310	6025	100 kW
0500-0600	7155	20 kW
1630-1700	7250	20 kW
1700-1730	7220	20 kW
1930-2000	7125	20 kW

(Researched from HFCC by Padula-Australia/ARDXC EDXP #15)

INDIA For Z96, the *AIR Bangalore* site, 500 kW, is listed:

0100-0200	Sindhi	7125
0130-0200	Tibetan	13700 11880
0215-0345	Pashto/Dari	13700
0315-0530	Hindi/Gujarati/	15075
	Swahili	
0400-0430	Persian	13700
0430-0530	Arabic	17785
1000-1100	English GOS	17890 13700
1115-1200	Thai	15340
1115-1245	Tamil/Telugu	13750
1145-1315	Chinese	17705 11735
1230-1730	Sindhi/Baluc./Pers.	11585
1315-1545	Dari/Pashto/EE(HS)	9910
1330-1500	English GOS	13750
1515-1600	Gujarati	15165
1530-1545	English HS	9910
1615-1715	Russian	15140
1615-2030	Hindi/AA/FF	13732

1615-2230	RR/EE GOS/Hindi/EE GOS	11620		
1745-1945	English GOS	13750 9650		
2045-2230	English GOS	11715		
2245-0045	English GOS	11660 9705		
2300-0045	Hindi/Tamil	13732		
(Das Gueta-India/ARDXC)				

AIR Lucknow is using 4880 kHz at 1230-1430, which has missed WRTVH96. Manosij Guhas' India Broadbase lists it to 1415. (26-Apr/Weerakoon & Goonetilleke-Sri Lanka/UADX/BCDX232/Bueschel-Germany)

INDONESIA The following Indonesian stations were monitored sign off time in the local evening broadcast from late of April to the beginning of Mav:

RRI Bandung	-1705*
RRI Manado	-1315*
RRI Tanjung Pinang	-1215*
RRI Bukittinggi	-1705*
RRI Banjarmasin	-1500*
RRI Bengkulu	-1605*
RRI Samarinda	-1500*
RRI Palangkaraya	-1600*
RRI Ternate	-1515*
RRI Banda Aceh	-1315*
	Irregular bc.
RRI Metauke	-1215*
RRI Pontianak	-1605*
RRI Manokwari	-1400°
RRI Padang	-1700*
RRI Kendari	-1515*
RRI Üj. Pandang	-1605*
RRI Fak Fak	-1000*
RRI Ambon	-1130*
RRI Palembang	-1700*
RRI Sorong	–1455 to
	1515*
RRI Yogyakarta	-1200*
RRI Nabire	-1215*
RRI Biak	-1500*
RRI Uj. Pandang	-0755*
	RRI Manado RRI Tanjung Pinang RRI Bukittinggi RRI Banjarmasin RRI Bengkulu RRI Samarinda RRI Palangkaraya RRI Palangkaraya RRI Fentae RRI Merauke RRI Merauke RRI Pontianak RRI Pontianak RRI Padang RRI Fak Fak RRI Manokwari RRI Gil Pandang RRI Fak Fak RRI Ambon RRI Palembang RRI Palembang RRI Sorong RRI Sorong RRI Yogyakarta RRI Nabire RRI Nabire RRI Biak

(Indonesian survey and news by Juichi Yamada-Japan/Cumbre DX #85)

7084(H), *RPDT2 Sumba Timur*, Waingapu, 2x3542, 1121 on Mar 30, lagu hiburan, almost country in mood. About the same strength as fundamental 3542 Was starting to get excited, as I thought it might have been Jakarta pirate R. Pantai Utara reportedly on 7080 a year or so back. No such luck. (Foster-0Z/0ZDX/NU)

IRAN Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran (VOIRI) additional broadcast in Pashto noted 0230-0330 on 6005 and 9575. (BBCM) In English to NoAM at 0027-0128 replaced 6015 by 6050 kHz, //9022. (2-May/Hauser WoR/Bueschel-Germany) VOIRI programs via Mashhad, capital of Khorasan province in northeast Iran, for listeners in central Asia. Station identification in Persian: "Inja Mashhad ast, Seda-ye Jomhuri-ye Eslami-ye Iran, markaz-e Khorasan". ("This is Mashhad, the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Khorasan center."):

1430-1530	Dari	7180
1530-1600	Uzbek	7180
1600-1700	Persian	7180
(BBCM)		

ITALY Catholic station "Radio Speranza" was heard on new 6220 kHz on Apr 21, with religious pxing in Italian and mx from 0900 onwards. Not audible on previously annouced 6231 kHz, probably to avoid TWR. Address: Largo San Giorgio 91, I-41100 Modena, Italy. (21-Apr/Magrone-Italy/Hard Core DX/ARDXC/BCDX229/Bueschel-Germany)

According to a note from "Bennie Dingo-Station Manager," **Rock-It Radio**, featuring "rare releases and songs of the late 1950's featuring Rockabilly and DooWop Rock and Roll and R&B," has begun transmitting via **IRRS** Milan per this sked:

6			
1300-1400	CET	7125	Sa
2000-2100	CET	3985	Sa

[Does CET = +2 during summer? Is Milan on summer time yet? Not that the difference one way or another would allow me to hear this one...-ed.] Address is: Rock-it Radio, P.O. Box 5617, Ventura, CA 93005, or email at RockitRad@aol.com. (direct)

JAPAN NHK Radio Japan in Malay (2200) noted in multilingual program segment (E, Ch, Malay, Thai, Burmese, Vietn, Indon, and E) at 2100–2400 on new 11685 kHz. Japanese program could be heard at same time on 11910 kHz, /./6050 & 6165-UK, 9685-GUF. (15-May/Bueschel-Germany)

KOREA (NORTH) Reader Sonny Mark Ashimori comments on April LN's analysis of 75mb local morning operations via Padula: "Hyesan has been stable on 3920 kHz, signing on at 2000 in // with Pyongyang and all other KCBS frequencies. What's on 3912v from 2000 is clandestine Voice Of The People, which broadcasts from the South and claims to be from Pyongyang (and uses the Northern accent). Chongjin was also on 3980 every time I checked in recent months, and signs on at 2000 relaying Pyongyang. What Bob heard on 3985 at 2000 is another clandestine, Echo Of Hope. EOH broadcasts from the South (and speaks Southern), but claims to be operated by overseas Koreans and does not mention its location. (23-Apr/Ashimori-Japan)

LAOS External Sce of *Lao Radio* from Vientiane is very sporadic but nice to know its not totally dead, Heard recently at 0000 on 7116 kHz. DS is very good 1030-1500, but only in Lao of course. Signals are strong and modulation clear in South Asia. (26-Apr/ Goonetilleke-Sri Lanka/UADX/BCDX232/Bueschel-Germany)

LIBERIA From SIM International [formerly known as Sudan Interior Mission]—"On 1st May, two different groups of rebel soldiers invaded the ELWA campus at different times. A commander of the second group ordered the ELWA missionaries who were left there to go immediately to the US embassy. During the night, widespread looting took place on the ELWA campus, including the commandeering of all of the vehicles. "At about eight in the morning, Liberia time, on 2nd May, the ELWA missionaries left on foot for the embassy in the company of 40 Liberians-and that's a distance of about 12 miles. They arrived safely at the embassy at four in the afternoon, having travelled through Paynesville, the area immediately surrounding the ELWA campus, where the fighting had moved to. "Humanly speaking, we fear this is again the end of the radio facilities-maybe this time the hospital and other ministries in Liberia as well." (8-May/HCJB Latest Catch/BBCM)

LITHUANIA Lithuanian Radio has changed time of its shortwave relays of home service Progr 1. It is now on the air daily 0900-1200 on 9710 kHz from the Sitkunai transmitter site North of Kaunas. Thus, foreign service ("Radio Vilnius") of Lithuanian Radio is no longer carried on 9710 kHz. People at the Sitkunai transmitter site say that Lithuanian Radio may consider extending these SW relays of Program 1 by one hour, to include the 1200-1300 bc in Russian, which was previously widely listened to in CIS republics. LR has reduced the time of the relays because of economical reasons.

Lithuanian Radio's foreign service ("Radio Vilnius") bc for NoAm (0000-0030 Lith, 0030-0100 EE) via Julich-GER are on 9560 kHz since the beginning of May. The choice of 9560 kHz by DW may be very unsuccessful this time: the same frequency is used by RUI Kiev for bc to NoAm in English, at the same time, 0000-0100. (12-May/Zilionis/DX Window #12/BCDX232/Bueschel-Germany)

MACEDONIA To provide news, music, and entertainment to UN troops from Kiribati serving far from home in Bosnia, Radio Kiribati has purchased a small transmitter from the government of Macedonia in the town of Jubrorna. It is a one kilowatt transmitter and broadcasts on 6218 kHz. (This news provided by a friend who is touring the former Yugoslavia with the Croatian Democracy Project). Schedule is unknown. (21-May/"Antonio"/ rec.radio.shortwave) [Hmmm. Sounds mighty fishy to me. Jubroma not on any of my very detailed maps. Why would Macedonia have never fired up this SW transmitter for itself? Does Kiribati-with less inhabitants than Billings, Montana-actually have an armed forces?-ed.]

MONACO Another user-friendly schedule from *Trans World Radio*-Europe, these via Monaco (OK, via France, if the truth be told...):

via manee, m	the trath be tota	
0645-0655	English	7115 Sa/Su
0655-0805	English	7115
0805-0820	English	7115 Su-Fr
0830-0845	German	7160 6230
0845-0915	German	7160 6230 Su
1005-1020	German	7160 6230 Mo-Sa
1130-1200	English	7115 Sa/Su
1230-1245	Croatian	7255 Fr-We
1230-1245	Serbian	7255 Th
1245-1315	Croatian	7255 Mo-Fr
1245-1315	Macedonian	7255 Su
1245-1315	Slovenian	7255 Sa
1330-1400	German	7160 6230
1500-1530	Polish	7335
1515-1530	Czech	7355 Mo/Tu/Th/Fr
1515-1530	Slovak	7355 We/Sa/Su
1530-1600	Czech	7355 Mo-Fr
1600-1615	Hungarian	7355
1615-1630	Hungarian	7355 Mo-Sa
1730-1745	Romanian	9900
1745-1800	Romanian	9900 Sa-Tu
1800-1830	Kurdish	9430 Su
1800-1830	Turkish	9430 Mo-Sa
(BBCM)		
· · · · · · /		

NEPAL Unlike Bhutan, Radio Nepal didn't go to summer/winter time and didn't change their winter freq of 3230 kHz, measured 3229.8v kHz—to 7165 kHz. So the station is on 5005 and 3229.8v kHz as per WRTVH96. Best at 1415 UTC with news in English and wx rpt for Himalayan climbers around 1425 UTC. 5005 kHz has bad cochannel Sarawak until 1500, then clear. 3229.8v kHz splatter from RRI Bukittinggi. (26-Apr/Goonetilleke-Sri Lanka/ UADX/BCDX232/Bueschel-Germany)

NEW ZEALAND Radio New Zealand International sports schedule:

June 1	0230	15115 Manu Samoa v Taranaki		
June 3	0230	15115 Manu Samoa v Wairarapa		
		Bush		
June 7	0730	6100 ALL BLACKS v MANU SAMOA		
June 11	0230	15115 Manu Samoa v King		
		Country		
June 14	0230	15115 Manu Samoa v NZ Maori		
(19-May/RNZI)				

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS Monitor Radio

(KHBI Saipan), all programs in English:
0800-0900	15665 9425 (9840-alt)
0900-1000	13615 9430 (9840-alt)
1000-1100	13840 9430
1100-1300	9430 9355
1300-1400	13840 9355
1400-1600	9355
1600-1800	15715 9385
1800-2000	13770 9385

2000-2100 9570 2100-2200 13840 2200-2300 15405 13840 2300-2400 15405 13625 (BBCM)

Evangelic Lutheric Independent Church, c/o Thomas Vogt, Strasse des Friedens 7, D-09488 Schonfeld Annaberg Buchholz, Germany, b/c in German lang via KFBS Saipan, Suns at 1530 & 1830 on 5810 kHz. Intended for German nationals living in the C.I.S. states, mainly in Siberia and Kazakhstan. Reports from Europe are appreciated. (Dieter K.Reibold in Medien aktuell-KiR [Church on Radio], Apr/ BCDX231/Bueschel-Germany)

NORWAY Radio Norway International now on 7520 (ex-7465) to avoid QRMing Israel. (22-May/ Grimdalen-Norway/RNI)

PAKISTAN *Radio Pakistan* observed in Indonesian language at 0900–1000 on 17538.5v and 21474.5v. English nx at 1600–1630 on 9516.6v, 9425, 11570, 13590 and 15555 kHz. (28-Api/BCDX229/Bueschel-Germany)

PERU That Adventist World Radio transmitter from Alajuela, Costa Rica, is no longer destined for Paraguay. Instead, it's heading for Peru, where AWR hopes to have it on the air early next year. Site for the 5-kW sender will be located at Juliaca, near Lake Titicaca. The new plans call for the transmitter to be refurbished at the Elcor factory in San Jose. It will then be shipped to Peru for installation at a new mediumwave'station located at the Adventist college at Juliaca. If the project is successful, additional shortwave transmitters may be installed at the same location. The Paraguay idea was deepsixed by problems transferring currency from one country to another in South America. (29-Apr/AWR Radio News/BBCM)

5139.8, UNID. Station noted here 28 April from 0051 to 0159 when drowned by Iranian type jammer. ID sounded like Radio Amauta. I was unable to trace its location, but seems like it would be located in the Cajamarca region by the sounds of the folk music played. (6-May/Dateline Bogota/Klemetz)

5604 Radio LV del Maranon is the possible name of the new station heard here signing off at 2329 on May 3rd and at 0017 on May 5th. Signal strength is fair and audio quality is not bad. The signal suffers from aero weather and Colombian military QRM. The station is testing and their studio address sounds like: Jr. Bolognesi 1300, Barrio La Alameda, Sector Los Delfines. (not sure about the last part.) The QTH is "La Provincia de Cajabamba" which is some distance from the Maranon River mentioned in the possible ID. (6-May/Dateline Bogota/Klemetz) 5766.8 Radio Estelar has definitely settled in the town of Moyobamba. Station read my letter on April 22, 23 on the newscast Dialogando between 1200–1300. The address used was Jr. Callao 768, Moyobamba. Their other address is Jr. Trujillo 289 which is also the location of the transmitter manufacturer Centro Laboratorios Laser. (6-May/Dateline Bogota/Klemetz)[This has been widely reported as "Estacion Soritor," which, as we now see, is incorrect.-ed.]

5980 Radio LTC/Radio Comercial Collao-Juliaca. This station is testing a 1 kw Peruvian-made KLM transmitter with .6 kw as follows: Weekdays 0000-0200 and 1100-1300, Sat/Sun from 1100-1900. The station's address is: Jiron Union 242, Juliaca, Peru. Phone +51 54 322452/fax 322570. Besides shortwave the station is on 1100 mw and 102.7 FM. The station manager is Leonidas Torres, who owns several other firms in Juliaca. Reception in Bogota is possible at 1100 and at 0000, but Vatican Radio covers the signal after 0040. (6-May/Dateline Bogota/ Klemetz)[May LN incorrectly lists this as "Radio NT6"-ed.]

6250 The OA station heard here frequently in mid-April has been missing as of late. It uses the slogan "La Voz del Pueblo" and is located in "Departamento of Apurimac" but may not be in Andahuaylas, but in the immediate vicinity. Radio Progreso has been heard but it is not confirmed that this is the name of the station. (6-May/Dateline Bogota/ Klemetz)

7143 Radio Altura, heard until 0300 s/off, shuts down between 2315 and 0015 to change generator fuel. Station address is: Antonio Raymondi 212 (or 202), Huarmaca, Piura, Peru. (6-May/Dateline Bogota/Klemetz)

PHILIPPINES FEBC amendments to the Z96 sked are: 1100-1300 11610 (ex-11690) kHz in various South East Asian languages. DX Dial is on Weds at 1315 on 11995 kHz, and repeated the following Sat 0940 on 11635 kHz, and again on Sats at 1440 on 11995 kHz. (Das Gupta-India/ARDXC/BCDX229/ Bueschel-Germany). Chinese at s/on 1000 on 9475 kHz. Alternative Chinese sce on 9400 kHz at 0955. (4-May/Padula-Australia/BCDX232/Bueschel-Germany)

Radio Veritas Asia changes thru 31 August: Burmese 2330-2355 7210 (ex 7230), Tamil 0030-0055 9670 (ex 11820). Pilopino (-Tagalog) continues 1230-1255 9505, 1500-1525 11715, 1525-1555 Sa Su We 11715.(Padula-Australia/ARDXC EDXP #15/)

DZFM program logged in Japan via SW station DUH4 9617 kHz (previously noted with state run Bureau of Broadcasts, Ministry of Public Information), 0640-0800. (19-May/Foster-Australia/Krone/AWR Wavescan/BCDX233/Bueschel-Germany) ROMANIA Radio Romania International, thru 26th October:

26th October:		
0000-0100	Romanian	11940 9510 5990
0000-0100	Spanish	9570 6155
0100-0200	Portuguese	11940 9570 6155 5990
0100-0200	Romanian	9510
0200-0300	English	11940 9570 9510 6155 5990
0300-0400	Spanish	11940 9570 9510 6155 5990
0400-0500	English	11940 9570 9510 7105 6155 5990
0500-0530	Hungarian	6105 5955
0500-0530	Ukrainian	7195 6090
0530-0600	English	17790 15340 15270
0000	2.1.9.001	11940 11810
0600-0640	Multilingual#	11815 9665 9550
0645-0745	English	17720 15270 15250
	2	11840 11740
0715-0815	Romanian*	17790 17745 15380
		15370 15335 11740 Su
0815-0915	Romanian*	17745 15405 15380
		15335 11840 11810 Su
0915-1015	Romanian*	15380 11970 11810
		11775 9665 9570 Su
1130-1200	Romanian	15270 11790
1130-1230	French	15390 15365 11810
		11775
1200-1230	German	11940 9690
1230-1300	Arabic	15390 15340 15250
		11830 11740
1300-1330	Romanian	15445 11775
1300-1400	English	17720 15365 11940
4220 4/00	Russian	9690 15250 11775
1330-1400	Arabic	15390 15340 15250
1400-1430	AIdDIC	11830 11740
1400-1430	Turkish	9530 7225
1430-1430	French	15390 15180 11940
1450-1500	riench	11885
1430-1530	English	15335 11775
1500-1530	Persian	15250 11940
1500-1530	Ukrainian	6090 5990
1530-1600	Italian	9510 7195
1530-1630	Arabic	15340 11940 11830
		11740
1600-1630	Turkish	9530 7225
1630-1700	French	11970 9625
1630-1700	German	11940 9690 7225
1630-1700	Romanian	11740 9510
1700-1730	Persian	15250 11940
1700-1730	Russian	9665 7225 7105 5990
1730-1800	English	11940 11830 9750
		9550
1730-1800	Romanian	11885 9510
1800-1900	German	11940 9690 7195
1800-1900	Russian	9665 9510 7225 7105
1900-1930	French	11970 9510
1900-2000	English	11940 11810 9690
		9550

Spanish	17815 11970 9750 7145
Romanian French	11790 9625 11940 11830 9690
	9570
*	15250 11970 9750
English	9690 7195 7105 5990
Portuguese	11970 9750
Spanish	11940 9510 7105
Romanian	11830 9570
English	11940 9625 9570 7135
Romanian	7195 5990
	Romanian French Spanish English Portuguese Spanish Romanian English

*=program for seamen#=News in Romanian/French/ German/English (BBCM)

SAUDI ARABIA Changes noted for BSKSA, Riyadh:

0300-0600	Koran	17780 (ex-17745) 11870
		(ex-11740)
0400-0500	Somali	15335 (ex-15165)
0500-0600	Swahili	17795 (ex-17760)
0900-1200	Koran	17880 (ex-17895)
1000-1200	Indonesian	21705 (ex-21670)
1800-2100	Koran	9775 (ex-9705)

(Padula-Australia/ARDXC EDXP #15/)

SEYCHELLES The Frequency Planning Office of FEBA Radio has moved from the Seychelles to the UK. The new address for reception reports and related correspondence is: Schedule Engineer, FEBA Radio, Ivy Arch Rd, Worthington BN14 &BX, UK. Email: reception@febaradio.org.uk

English from FEBA Radio now 1458-1515 Tu/We/ Th, and 1458-1530 Mo/Fr/Sa/Su, all on 11870 kHz for South Asia. A second English transmission, known as the "English Network" is 1458-1600 Mon-Sat on 9810 kHz. Services to Pakistan, in Urdu, are now shown from 0213-0230 on 9805 kHz, and 1400-1443 on 9810 kHz. (12-May/Padula-Australia/ BCDX232/Bueschel-Germany)

SOUTH AFRICA Capital Radio, the station that used to be on the air from Transkei on 3930 and 7150 [kHz] is in a state of limbo at the moment. Transkei was a nation only recognized by the Republic of South Africa. Hans says the territory has now been reincorporated into the Republic of South Africa. Hans was told that Capital Radio lost both its shortwave and mediumwave transmitters in a thunderstorm in late 1994. The transmitters are Continental brand and it was difficult to obtain parts for them at the time due to economic sanctions on South Africa. Local efforts at repairing them, such as rewinding the transformers, had little if any success. While sanctions have now been lifted, the station is presently owned by the South African government which has put it up for sale. The future owner will determine the fate of the broken transmitters of Capital Radio. (Johnson/11-May/DX Party Line/HCJB/BBCM)

SPAIN REF Madrid in English at new time, 2100– 2157 on both 6125 (EUR) and 11775 kHz (ME/AF). (29-Apr/BCDX229/Bueschel-Germany)

SRI LANKA Deutsche Welle Trincomalee now on the air since April 15th. Noted here on 21680 kHz at 0600-0650 English to NE/AF. At 0800-0850 in Pashtu on 21695 and 17780, at 1000-1050 in Persian on 21695 and 17875, in Indonesian at 2230 on 5980 (with // 7140 and 7315 via Novosibirsk. (27-29-Apr/BCDX229/Bueschel-Germany)

VoA registration for new Chilaw relay site on Sri Lanka, officially known as VOA Iranawila; all 500 kW:

0030-0100	6030
0100-0130	9705
0100-0145	9770
0100-0200	11915
0135-0200	9705
0200-0215	9770
0200-0400	15205
0300-0430	11945
0300-0600	15130
0400-0600	17805
1130-1230	17740
1330-1430	17865
1600-1700	11805
1700-1900	7105
1700-2000	7270

(HFCC list/Bueschel-Germany)

SUDAN State-owned Sudanese Radio in Omdurman is continuing to broadcast test announcements in Amharic and Sømali inviting listeners to report on their receptioĥ. They are transmitted on 9024 kHz shortwave between 1530 and 1700, when the station begins its regular external service broadcasts on that frequency in French (at 1700-1800 and English at 1800-1900). 9024 kHz is also used at other times of the day for Sudanese radio domestic service broadcasts in Arabic. Station is using this particular frequency in order to jam the broadcasts of the opposition radio station, Voice of Sudan, which transmits on 8000, 9025 and 10000 kHz at 1715-1915. (BBCM)

SWITZERLAND The 296 period sked for *SRI* no longer shows services from Sarnen or Beromunster. Until Summer of 1993, the three transmissions in parallel were in operation for the European service from morning until night. Two transmitters at Lenk and one at Sarnen were used. Beromunster was the backup station for the Red Cross Broadcasting Service on 7210 kHz once a month. Since then, SRI gradually reduced its transmission hours for the non-directional services, and at the same time increased its satellite coverage.

On 26 March 1994, the Beromunster station was closed for SW but is still used for MW 531 kHz with the Domestic Service of the SBC. On 25 March 1995,

Sarnen was closed, as only one transmitter (Lenk) was needed for 6165 kHz after that date. Both of the Lenk transmitters are in operation in the evening hours for relaying programs of China Radio International, without backup.

On 26th March 1995, three directional transmissions were introduced to compensate for the changes—SE Europe (Palkans), SW to the Iberian Peninsula, North to Scandinavia. Present coverage to those regions is better from Schwarzenburg.

The two HF transmitters at Beromunster (dating to 1964 and 1965) were dismantled in 1994 and 1995 by a company from the Peoples' Republic of Korea (!). It's not known whether that equipment will come into operation again, or be used for spare parts.

The Sarnen transmitter (dating to 1973) is still there but maintenance is reduced to the minimum. A decision will be made later this year as to its future. The two Lenk transmitters are both over 20 years old, and the antennas are within a recreation zone, and close to a new weekend residential area. Environmental problems are envisaged. No decision has as yet been made as to whether one transmitter is to be replaced, or for some other alternative arrangement. (28-Apr/Swiss Telecom/Ogrizek/ARDXC)

TANZANIA R. Tanzania Dar es Salaam noted on 5985, not on usual 5050, with Swahili talks 2050. (26-Apr/ARDXC EDXP #13/Padula-Australia)

THAILAND Radio Thailand via Udon Thani in English at 0030-0100 now on 15370 kHz. VoA Udorn in Indonesian noted here at 2200-2330 on 7225 & 9535 kHz, also via 11805-PHL. (29-Apr/BCDX229/ Bueschel-Germany)

TOGO *Radiodiffusion Togolaise*, Lome, reactive on 5047.00 Lome; 2202 FF anmts, mentioning Lome. Huge carrier but only very low modulation. (26-Apr/DSWCI DX-Window #10)

USA WGTG, Copper Hill, TN, now sked 1000-0400 in English on 9400. (BBCM)

Monitor Radio (WSHB) all in English:

0000-0200	9430 7535
0200-0300	9430 (7535-alt) 5850
0300-0400	7535 5850
0400-0500	9840 7535 (7455-alt)
0500-0900	7535 (9840-alt)
0900-1000	7535 7395 (9840-alt)
1000-1200	7395 6095
1200-1400	9455 6095
1600-1800	17510
1800-2000	17510 15665
2000-2200	15665 13770 (9355-alt)
2200-2400	15665 13770

(BBCM) Note the absence of WSHB's 15-meter frequency, 18930, formerly on from 1600-1900. MRI

expects to return to that band in the autumn. (BBCM)

Summer schedule of WVHA:				
0100-0200 EE/Korean	5850 Mo-Fr			
0900-1000 EE	13825 Sa			
1100-1130 GG	13825 Su			
1130-1200 EE	13825 Su			
1300–1400 Korean	15475 Mo-Fr			
1300-1400 SS	15745 Su			
1300-1500 EE	7425 Sa			
1400-1700 EE?	15475 Sa till June 29th			
1800-1900 RR/GG	9930 Su			
1800-2000 EE	9930 Mo-Fr			
1900-2000 SS	9930 Sa			
1900-2200 EE	9930 Su			
2000-2200 EE	9930 Su-Fr			
2200-2300 EE	5850 Su-Fr			
2300-2400 EE	5850 Su			

(Medien aktuell-KiR [Church on Radio], Apr/ BCDX231/Bueschel-Germany)

WWCR announced transmitter #3 as: 1100–1300 7435 1300–2300 12160 2300–1100 5065

Transmitter #4: 0100-1000 2390! 1600-2200 9475 2200-0100 7435

(Mueller/DXW #11/BCDX231/Bueschel-Germany) WWCR moved to 3215 after 0000, thus enabling them to QRM stations on 3210 and 3220 simultaneously. (18-May/Buch)

WEWN Worldwide Catholic Radio, Birmingham, AL:

0000-1000	English	5825
0000-1300	EE/SS	7425
0300-0800	SS	9370
0800-1100	SS	5960
1000-1800	English	15665
1100-1400	SS	9465
1300-1600	EE/SS	9580 11875
1400-0300	SS	15375
1600-2000	EE/SS	11875 13615
1800-2000	English	15745
2000-2200	English	13695
2000-2400	EE/SS	7425 13615
2200-2400	English	11820

(WEWN/BCDX231/Bueschel-Germany)

VoA Greenville feeder schedule, 40/50 kW, 045/

uor aegrees:		
0000-0100	Tibetan	6873U
0030-0100	Hindi	7651L
0100-0130	Urdu	7651L
0100-0300	English	7651U
0130-0145	Pashto	7651L
0200-0215	Dari	7651L
0300-0330	Bulgarian	7651U
0300-0430	Persian	7651L

0330-0400	Serbian	7651U
0400-0600	Arabic	10235U
0400-0700	English	6873L
0600-0700	English	6873U
0730-0800	Arabic	6873U
1330-1430	Urdu	13491.5L
1430-1500	Georgian	13491.5U
1430-1515	Pashto	13491.5L
1500-2200	English	19379L 10454L
1515-1600	Dari	13491.5L
1600-1700	Hindi	13491.5L
1600-1700	Kurdish	10454U
1700-1900	Arabic	13491.5U
1700-1900	Persian	13491.5L
1830-1900	Albanian	10454U
1900-1930	Azeri	13491.5L
1900-2000	Turkish	13491.5U
1930-2000		10454U
2200-0030	English	6873L
2200-2230	Serbian	6873U
ALCOV22	1 / Dunashal	Commence

(VoA/BCDX231/Bueschel-Germany)

With a flourish of a pen, President Clinton gave final authorization for *Radio and TV Marti* to relocate their headquarters [from Washington] to Miami. This occurred on 26th April. The move was approved by law-makers in the budget bill the day before. It will eventually bring the entire operation of [the 0ffice of] Cuba Broadcasting [OCB, Radio-TV Marti's parent body] and most of its roughly 200-member Washington staff to Miami. While advocates hail the move for placing the stations at the heart of the Cuban-exile community, critics voiced fears it would sap the broadcast's credibility among Cubans on the island by becoming a mouthpiece for certain exile leaders.

Frank Coulson, Washington rep of the human rights group Freedom House, said to the extent that Radio Marti is perceived as strictly an exile station under control of a faction of the exile community, it loses its credibility and makes it easier for Castro's friends to kill the station in the future.

Approval of the move signals a victory for Jorge Mas Canosa, chairman of the Cuban-American National Foundation. In addition to winning the relocation from Washington to his home turf, provisions in the bill appeared likely to thwart an investigation into charges that certain exiles used the station to advance a political agenda. Mas Canosa was one of the subjects of that investigation.

Until now the US Information Agency [USIA] had oversight for Radio and TV Marti [through the OCB]. For nearly two years USIA Inspector-General Marion Bennett has investigated allegations of political reprisals and croneyism by Mas Canosa and his allies, but failed to release the report. Now as part of a broad federal reorganization the inspector-general's job is eliminated and oversight has been transferred to the State Department. (2-May/Hauser World Of Radio/BBCM) From the New York Times editorial on 20 May: "Unhappily, Congress has just reversed itself and called for moving the station to South Florida, and has done so without any hearings or debate. The sponsor of this silent coup was Senator Phil Gramm, in a bid for votes in Florida's Republican Presidential primary. The Senator's campaign failed, but his proposal remained in a continuing appropriations bill. The move could undermine the station's true claim that it is not the captive of any faction of the Cubanexile community in Florida, including the fervently anti-Castro Cuban American National Foundation.

"In the absence of hearings on the move, Americans have no way of knowing the views of the station's professional staff, or their higher-ups in the United States Information Agency, or the governing board responsible for all American Government foreign broadcasting.

"The integrity of Radio Marti should not be sacrificed to the whim of a handful of lawmakers in Washington catering to the demands and financial support of a portion of the Cuban-exile community in Florida."

VATICAN I think I've unravelled Vatican Radio's confusing schedule, valid until 26th October:

0030-0100	Portuguese	9605 7305
0040-0100	Hindi	7335 5980
0100-0120	Tamil	7335 5980
0100-0130	Spanish	9605 7305 6095
0120-0140	Malayalam	7335 5980
0140-0200	English	7335 5980
0210-0230	Armenian	7365 6185
0230-0245	Albanian	4005
0230-0250	French	7305 6095
0230-0300	Russian	9645 7365 6185
0245-0300	Slovene	4005
0250-0315	English	9605 7305 6095
0250-0320	French	7360
0300-0315	Croatian	4005
0300-0320	Ukrainian	7365 6185
0315-0330	Czech	4005
0315-0400	Spanish	9605 7305 6095
0320-0340	Belarusian	7365 6185
0320-0350		9660 7360
0330-0345	Slovak	4005
0340-0400	Lithuanian	7365 6185
0345-0400		4005
0350-0400	Swahili	11625 9660 7360
0400-0420		7365 6185
0400-0420		5880 4005
0400-0430		11715 9825
	Amharic/Tigr	
0420-0440		5880 4005
		7365 6185
	French	11625 9660
0440-0500		7365 6185
0440-0500	French	5880
0500-0520	English	7250 5880
0500-0530	English	15570 11625 9660

0500-0615 Scandinavian 7365 6185 0520-0530 Italian 7250 5880 0530-0600 Portuguese 15570 13765 11625 0530-0600 Religious 15215 9645 7250 5880 0600-0630 French 15570 13765 11625 15215 9645 7250 5880 0600-0645 IT/FF/EE Mo-Fr 0610-0645 Romanian* 9645 7250 Su 0615-0745 Ukrainian* 11740 9825 Su 0630-0700 English 15570 13765 11625 0645-0715 Arabic 15215 9645 7250 5880 Mo-Fr 15215 9645 7250 5880 0645-0730 Arabic Mo-Fr 7250 Su 0730-0830 Italian* 0830-1000 Arabic* 15210 11740 9645 Su 0900-1000 Papal 5880 We Audience 17550 15210 11740 1000-1015 Angelus 9645 5880 Su 1000-1030 Angelus 17550 Su 17550 15210 11740 1000-1200 IT/FF/EE 5880 Mo-Fr 1015-1200 Italian 5880 Su 1100-1130 Portuguese 9605 7305 1130-1200 English* 17550 15570 15210 Fr 1130-1200 Spanish 21850 17700 Mo-Fr 1200-1300 Italian 15210 11740 5880 1230-1300 Russian 15210 11740 17550 15585 13765 1230-1310 Chinese* 11625 Sa 1230-1315 Chinese 17550 15585 13765 11625 Su-Fr 1300-1330 Spanish/Port 15210 11740 1315-1345 Japanese 13765 11625 9500 1345-1415 English 13765 11625 9500 1400–1415 German 9645 7250 5880 1415-1430 Polish 9645 7250 5880 1415-1500 Vietnamese 13765 11625 1430-1500 Italian 7250 5880 Fr 7250 5880 Mo-Th/Sa 1430-1500 Music 1430-1500 Religious 9645 7250 5880 Su 1500-1515 Hindi 11640 9940 1500-1530 Vespers 9645 7250 5880 Su-Fr 1515-1530 Tamil 11640 9940 1530-1545 Malavalam 11640 9940 1530-1600 Italian 7250 5880 1530-1630 Arabic 15210 11810 1545-1600 English 11640 9940 1550-1610 Armenian 11715 9825 1600-1615 French 11810 9645 Su 11810 9645 7250 5880 1600-1615 French Mo-Sa 1600-1620 English 7250 5880 Sa 1610-1640 Russian 15185 11715 9825 7365 1615-1630 English 11810 9645 Su 11810 9645 7250 5880 1615-1630 English Mo-Sa 1620-1635 Somali 15570 11625 Su 1620-1635 Swahili 15570 11625 9940 Mo-Fr 5880 Mo-Sa 1630-1645 Albanian

1630-1700 Music 5880 Su 1635-1700 Amharic/Tigre15570 11625 1640-1700 Ukrainian 9825 7365 6185 1645-1700 Slovene 5880 Mo-Sa 1700-1715 Croatian 5880 4005 1700-1720 Belarusian 9825 7365 6185 1700-1730 French 15570 11625 1715–1730 Hungarian 5880 1720-1740 Lithuanian 9825 7365 1730-1745 Czech 5880 1730-1800 English 15570 11625 9660 1740-1800 Latvian 9825 7365 1745-1800 Slovak 5880 1800-1820 Polish 7250 5880 1800-1820 Romanian 7365 6185 1800-1840 Portuguese 15570 11625 9660 1820–1840 Bulgarian 7365 6185 1820–1840 German 7250 5880 1840-1900 Religious 7365 6185 1840-1900 Rosary 15570 11625 9645 1840-1900 Rosary 9645 5880 4005 1900-1920 Scandinavian 7365 6185 4015 1900-1930 Italian 5880 4005 1900-2000 Spanish 11625 9645 Sa 1920-1930 Esperanto 5880 4005 Su 1920-2000 Esperanto 7365 6185 We 1930-1950 French 5880 4005 1950-2010 English 7250 5880 4005 2000-2020 Russian 9825 7310 2000-2030 English 11625 9645 7365 2010–2030 Spanish 7250 5880 4005 2030-2045 Portuguese 7250 5880 4005 2030-2100 French 11625 9645 7365 2045-2100 Arabic 7250 5880 4005 2045-2100 Arabic 7250 5880 4005 2100-2210 Italian 5880-(to 2200) 2130-2200 Japanese 11830 9600 2200-2245 Chinese 11830 9600 7305 2245-2315 English 11830 9600 7305 2315-2400 Vietnamese 11830 9600 7305 *=mass (BBCM)

YUGOSLAVIA Radio Yugoslavia sked: 0000-0030 English 11870 9580 Mo-Sa Serbian 11870 9580 Su 0000-0030 0030-0100 Serbian 11870 9580 0430-0500 11870 9580 English Arabic 1430-1500 15175 11800 Russian 11870 11755 1500-1530 French 15175 9620 1600-1630 1630-1700 German 9620 Albanian 6100 Mo-Fr 1700-1715 Bulgarian 6100 Mo-Fr 1715-1730 1730-1745 Hungarian 6100 Mo-Fr 1745-1800 Greek 6100 Mo-Fr 1800-1830 Russian 7165 6100 1830-1900 English 9720 6100 1900-1930 Spanish 7220 1900-2000 Serbian 7230 6100 Sa Serbian 7230 6100 Su-Fr 1930-2000 6100 Su-Fr 2000-2030 German

2000-2030	Serbian	7230
2030-2100	English	7230
2030-2100	French	6100
2100-2130	English	6185 6100
2300-2330	Spanish	11835 9720
2330-2400	Serbian	7115 6195
(BBCM)		

ZAMBIA By time this hits print, *ZNBC* should have two new 100-kW shortwave transmitters on line, one each for Radio One and Radio Two. While the equipment is being paid for and installed by the mainland Chinese government, the shortwave transmitters are Continentals [US manufacturer cf highpower transmitters] the same as used by Zimbabwe Broadcasting and Christian Voice [a shortwave religious station based near Lusaka].

Along with the new transmitters, installation is proceeding with three new antennas. These will be lazy-H type, beamed vertically for national coverage [i.e. radiating their signals at a high angle so that they are reflected back to earth within a short distance of the transmitter]. The set of antennas will include one for 60 meters, one for 49 meters and another for 41 metres. (1-May/HCJB/BBCM)

On 12 May, *Radio Icengolo*, a Christian broadcaster, began operations. It joins Christian Voice and Radio Phoenix as Zambia's third private broadcaster. No frequency or schedule was mentioned. (12-May/ Zambia Today/BBCM)

UNIDENTIFIED 11895 *1500-1559* Someone here daily in Turkic language in what appears to be a

newsmagazine program. Various male and female announcers, sound bites, remotes, stingers, etc. Cuts off at 1559 in mid-program. Tajikistan was reported here a few months ago by Noel Green, but this language isn't Tajik (which is closely related to Farsi). Perhaps Pakistan? Usually fair level but very choppy. (3-May/Hill-MA)

WORLD OF RADIO Here's the latest schedule for Glenn Hauser's weekly program, all days/times UTC:

0101111 110 00 01	0	program, and anju/ m.
Sunday	0200	6205U 7385 RFPI
Sunday	0300	2390 WWCR
Sunday	0800	3215 WWCR
Sunday	0900	6205U 7385 RFPI
Sunday	1800	12160 WWCR
Sunday	2130	9475 WWCR
Sunday	2300	6205U 7385 RFPI
Monday	0430	3215 WWCR
Monday	0700	6205U 7385 RFPI
Monday	2030	15685 WWCR
Tuesday	1230	15685 WWCR
Tuesday	1900	6200 15050 RFPI
Wednesday	0300	6205U 7385 RFPI
Wednesday	1000	6205U 7385 RFPI
Thursday	2030	15685 WWCR
Friday	2000	6200 15050 RFPI
Friday	2115	15685 WWCR
Friday	2215	9475 WWCR
Saturday	0400	6205U 7385 RFPI
Saturday	1028	5065 WWCR
Saturday	1100	6205U 7385 RFPI
Saturday	1300	15685 WWCR
Saturday	1800	6200 15050 RFPI

(22-May/Thurman)

<u>SIA</u>

THE WORLDWIDE SHORTWAVE LISTENING GUIDE, the successor to The Shortwave RadioGuide, should have arrived in most stateside Radio Shack stores by now. (It will make it to Canadian locations about a month from now, overseas stores a little later still). The price is \$9.95. Other means of getting the Guide are being worked out—mail order and credit card orders included. If you are having trouble finding it in your local RS store or you don't live near a RS outlet, you can reach the author, John Figliozzi, at JFigliozzi@aol.com, or at 45 Algonquin Road, Clifton Park, NY, 12065-7703, who will help you obtain a copy.

Pirate Radio Report

This month we are pleased to have a nice station profile on one of the more interesting pirates these days. KOLD is a music station that plays only Big Band and Swing music.

Station Profile—KOLD

"My name is Aldo Batista, and I am the host of KOLD. Actually, I am host, producer, general manager, engineer and owner of KOLD. I also write the scripts and choose the music for each and every broadcast. KOLD is a one-man show on a low budget.

Why does KOLD exist? Contrary to Mr. Bill O. Rights' tirade on democracy and free speech, and Mr. Eric Bueneman's musing on latent tendencies of pirate broadcasters (see May NASWA Journal) KOLD neither crusades nor does it cry out in frustration. KOLD exists for the Hell of it—and for the enjoyment of it's listeners.

KOLD first came into existence about nine months ago. Prior to that, I had very little interest in pirate radio. By nature, I am a follower and a rule-follower. Consumption of illegal substances during the 60's and 70's, and a routine cruising speed of 70+ on the Interstates aside, I'm a straight arrow. Yet, when the urge hit, I responded.

If I may contradict Mr. Rights of Radio Free Speech, I broadcast because freedom of speech exists in America. Okay, pirate radio is illegal here and I am in trouble if I am caught. But I am in FINANCIAL trouble, and with a little luck and a good lawyer, I may beat the rap. Those wishing to contest freedom of speech in the USA are encouraged to set up a pirate station in the Sudan and provide monthly feedback via this column.

As I state during each and every broadcast of KOLD, we are not just another free radio station, but the only free radio station featuring an all big band/swing format. No T-

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

shirts or coffee mugs. No protest or frustration. Just a niche not covered before or since by any pirate radio station.

Thanks to our unique format, you the listener, either love KOLD or you hate KOLD. This became incredibly apparent in the rent ratings released by John T. Arthur in The ACE pirate bulletin. In the poll, KOLD was noted as both the best new pirate broadcaster and the worst format of 1995! To those of you who represent the former thought, I say thank you and keep on listening. To those of you who represent the latter point of view, well, there is no accounting for personal taste. KOLD broadcasts average about 35 minutes. So if you hear us sign on, try back in about a half an hour. Perhaps you will then catch He-Man Radio singing on (it's the manly thing to do, you know)"

Transatlantic Propagation

Since the middle of April, US pirates have been making the hop across the Atlantic with surprising regularity. In fact, on the 11th and 12th of May, three pirates were heard in the European countries of Germany, Sweden, Scotland and Iceland. They were a NAPRS relay of the German pirate, Radio Communications International, M.A.R.S. (Montana Audio Relay Service), and the "Let's Kill JTA Radio". The power of these signals varied between 50-100 watts, during the 2300-0100 utc period.

Have any Europirates been heard in the USA? Yes. A Dutch pirate, Radio Blue Star was heard by several people in late April on 6297 kHz around 2200 utc in the AM mode. I recently heard a tape made by Bob Hill of MA and reception was quite good. Now, if we can persuade the Euros to do this with regularity, things could get interesting this summer!

Vote!

No, I'm not talking about the Presidential race, but our unscientific survey of your favorite three pirate radio stations. Jot down yours and mail them, email them, or fax (617-438-4212) to me by the beginning of July and we'll have the results in the August PIRATE RADIO REPORT. The votes are starting to come in and the results look interesting!

My request for loggings has resulted in many of you doing just that, so here's what you've been hearing....

RADIO ONE is a new station from the South with an oldies format. They have a nice clean signal in AM and are very pro sounding. Anita Glockner of Allentown, PA heard them on 6950 kHz on May 6th at 2315 UTC. They issue a nice world map QSL too!

JTA RADIO was noted by John Fisher in Chelmford, MA on May 11th talking about an aborted assassination attempt on John Arthur at the Winterfest! This was on 6955 USB at 0008 UTC. Gee, I guess we'll have to get him a bodyguard for next year!

RADIO TWO is another new one heard by Ed Rausch in NJ. It seems to be a parody, making fun of Radio One! Ed noted them on May 4th at 2310 UTC on 6949 kHz playing oldies from 1957.

MYSTERY RADIO, which sounds like a good name for a pirate was heard by Dan McCarthy of Calhoun, GA on 6950 kHz around 0300 UTC on May 12th with what he calls weird music, children's voices and laughter.

FREE HOPE EXPERIENCE was also heard by Dan on the 12th of May at 0523 UTC on 6955 kHz, also featuring strange music, signing off abruptly at 0529 UTC.

NORTH JERSEY COAST RADIO returned after a break of a year or so. Your editor heard the announcer, calling himself Bruce De Vito, claiming to be live on the boardwalk at Asbury Park, NJ. Music by Donovan was played and they wanted people who had visited a nude beach to tell of their experiences! This was heard on 6955 kHz at 2340 on May 19th. This station uses Box 293, Merlin, Ontario NOP1WO, Canada as its maildrop.

PRIMITIVE RADIO was heard by Jesse Rose in VA who sent in a whole slew of logs. He heard Holden Caulfield with music ant poetry on April 21st at 1419 but reception was quite poor.

RADIO FREE SPEECH came on after a Radio USA show on 6955 kHz on the 20th of May. A just caught the sign off around 0017. Bill O. Rights, the station OP said this was a "Special Bumper Sticker" broadcast.

RADIO USA was heard with and older show on May 20th at 0035 UTC on 6955 kHz AM, playing thrash music and offering special FCC detector glasses to other pirate ops. Your editor had a pretty good signal from them too!

KDED-The Voice Of The Grateful Dead is one of the only active West Coast pirates, and their powerful transmitter usually puts in a listenable signal from coast to coast. Jesse heard them on the 27th of April at 0430 UTC broadcasting live, sucking down beers and making fun the ACE, calling it "Arthur's Clandestine Enclave". KDED was also heard on May 5th at 0242 on 6950 kHz with a repeat of an older show. The operator of KDED was involved in an auto accident a few months ago, but judging from the recent activity from him, he must have recovered¹

KAOS or RADIO KAOS is an active station toothese days. The DJ calls himself "Yo Mama". Jesse Rose heard this one with a "Sexual Deviancy" program on April 27th from 0330 to 0408 on the usual frequency, 6955 kHz, USB. They hope to have a maildrop soon.

Because of the increasing amount of daylight, the 43 meter pirate band is staying open longer, so reception of pirates is possible as late as 0600 UTC. Best reception in the Eastern half of North America seems to be from 2300 to 0200 UTC.

Well, that about does it for June. Keep an ear out over July 4th as this is a big weekend for activity. Keep those profiles, comments, votes and loggings coming in!

Happy Pirate Hunting!

Chris

<u>C4/</u>

English Schedules

Prepared May 20.

Willis Conover, perhaps the Voice of America's most recognized personality, passed away May 17 at the age of 75. Listeners around the world listened "Jazz Hour." (Rich Seifert via Dan Ferguson)

X

Cuba: Although Coro announced 11705 and 11960U to Europe on May 18, on May 20 RHC went with English to Eu at 21-22 on 13715 and 13725U. True to form, on the first day of the new outlets the transmission started a half-hour late. 6180 is the only frequency at 22-23 now, to Carib and sUSA.

Denmark: The 15-minute English program on Radio Denmark has been expanded to twice a month, on the first and third Sundays.

Lithuania: On May 5 R Vilnius' relay via DW at 0030 moved from 6120 to 9560.

Spain: Don't you believe the REE printed schedule. I hear them at 00 and 01 on 9540, no 6065 in parallel, and at 21-22 on new 6125 (ex-6175) to Eu, 11775 to Af.

USA: WWCR moved its 90m frequency to 3215 to escape the sidebands of a fax

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

transmission on 3223.

Uzbekistan: R Tashkent can be occasionally heard here in English at 01 on 7190. The signal at best is poor.

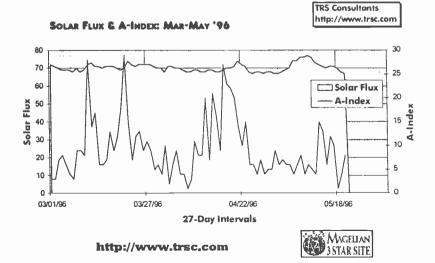
Yugoslavia: From May 5 the NAm services at 0000 and 0430 are now on 11870 and 9580. At 00, 11870 clashes with R Budapest.

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On May 16-18 Sheldon Harvey, Montreal, heard a special test broadcast from the BBC on 13680 kHz. Sheldon noted hearing a burst of noise similiar to a packet radio transmission. Undoubtedly he heard the ID Logic technology programming a receiver over the air. With receivers so equipped, the data burst reprograms the receiver memories on the spot. Though we have been aware of this futuristic science for about two years now, this is the first that I recall hearing that the system has been tested on the air. For more info, dial up ID Logic's Web site at http://www.prs.net.

ж

Gary Otteson (Phila) likes the May's 3column array and suggests upper case country names and underlined times. The column width is limiting, Gary, but we will tinker with it some more.



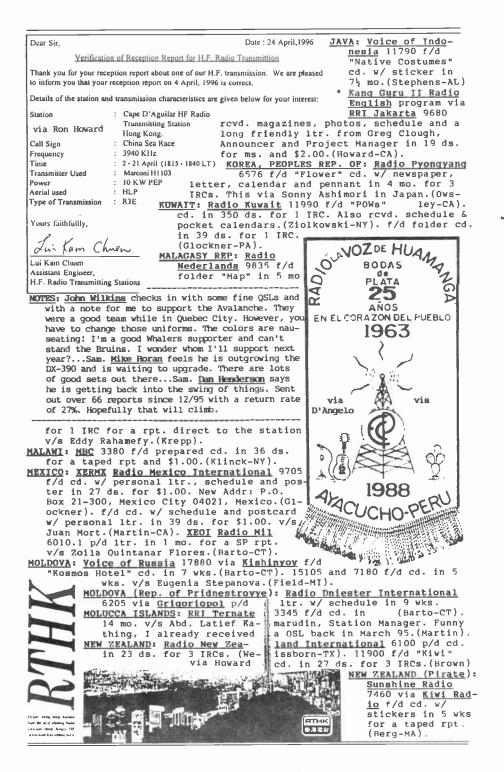
QSL Report

Sam Barto 47 Prospect Place Bristol, CT 06010











KBS © Korean Broadcasting System in 41 ds. for a SP rpt., tape and \$1.00. v/s Mery A. Rengifo Tenezada, Secretaria. (Clar-NY). Radio Ondas del Huallaga 3330 p/d ltr. in 38 ds. for a SP rpt. and \$1.00. v/s Flaviano Llanos M., Representante Legal.(D'Angelo-PA). PHILIPPINES: Radio Veritas Asia 6035 f/d cd. in 78 ds. for \$1.00.(McCarthy-GA). YOA 17820 f/d "Statue of Liberty" cd. in 29 ds. w/ schedule.(Hosoya-JPN). POLAND: Radio Maryja 9525 via Polskie Radio f/d cd. w/ ltr. in 107 ds.(D'Angelo) PORTUGAL: Deutsche Welle 7285 via Sines n/d cd. in 4 mo.(Barto). Radio Portugal International 9570 f/d cd. w/ stickers, schedule and tourist brochure in 42 ds.

ROMANIA: Radio Romania (Glockner-PA) International 5990 f/d "Building" cd. in 109 ds. w/ sticker and sked. RUSSIA: Radio Nadezhda 9490 f/d "Swallows" cd. w/ post- (Pasquale-PA). card and business cd. in 75 ds. after a f/up rpt. for 3 IRCs.(Dybka). Voice of Russia 9965 f/d cd. all in PT w/ PT schedule and EG ltr. from Yuri Chupin, Supervisor General of the Portuguese Service.(Barto-CT).

Radio Moscow 7180 f/d ÷. DIRECTORATE GENERAL ALL INDIA RADIO "Kosmos Hotel" cd. in 83 ds.(Levison-PA). AKASHVANI BHAWAN, PARLIAMENT STREET, NEW DELNI-110001 INDIA SAIPAN: KFBS 9670 f/d cd. in 4 mo. w/ schedule 3/1/95.E-111 13.07.95 (Field-MI). <u>SAO TOME: VOA</u> 6035 f/d * cd. in 14 ds.(Gaharan) adam. prostofully ach ł on Report and confirm yo 812.94 Mr. John L. Squilletta 6080 f/d cd. in 1 mo. for ms.(Howard-CA). UTC The Waridinion entropies der en H SAUDI ARABIA: Call of Ts-337 Bullet Hoel Road Station at... lam-BSKSA 11780, 11910 Your Inthinity. and 11950 n/d ltr. w/ MAHOPAC, NEW YORK 10541 IA.S. GUINI schedule in 3 mo.(Bar-Director Fraquency Assignme ILS.A. to). <u>BSKSA</u> 15230 f/d for Director General cd. w/ personal ltr. e, del se, de, (art and) and schedule in 48 ds 78 Pe on, dag. (18th Gent.) (Glockner-PA).

NORWAY: Radio Norway 6200 f/d "Ceramics" cd. w/ sticker in 36 ds. for \$1.00. (Dybka). Radio Denmark 9480 via RNI p/d cd. in 14 ds.(Gaharan-LA). OMAN: Radio Sultanate of Oman 9735 f/d folder cd. in 3 wks. for \$1.00.(My-PAPUA TERRITORY: Radio Central ers=VA). 3290 f/d "Map" cd. in 115 ds. after 3rd try and \$1.00. v/s F. Maredei. PERU Radio La Voz de Huam-(Stephens). anga 6200 vague verie 1tr. w/ pennant

NOTES: Jerry Klinck says he hopes the weather will soon clear. Me too! Enough of the rain....Sam. Charlie Gaharan is still trying to QSL Yemen and the Sudan. He recently received a response from Qatar - a letter, schedule and a PR booklet with reference to an enclosed QSL which was not there. Hi! Are they getting back at us for something? It can't be the oil prices Sam.

via Henry Lazarus. in 936 ds. for a SP rpt. and \$1.00.(D'Angelo-PA). Radio Ilucan 5620.9 f/d prepared cd. w/ personal ltr. and postcards for a SP rpt. tape and \$1.00. All in 164 ds.(Klinck) <u>Radio Continental</u> 6055 prepared cd. in 35 ds. after a f/up rpt. in SP for \$1.00. v/s Leonor Nunez. (Wilkins-CO). Radio Tropical 4935 f/d prepared cd. w/ ltr. and station info. and schedule







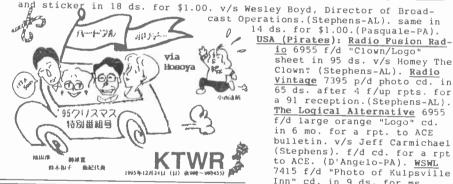
f/d cd. in 4 mo.(Gaharan-LA). 9400 f/d "Antenna" cd. in 17 ds. for SASE. (Weissborn-TX). KAIJ 13815 f/d "Two-If-By-Sea" cd. in 7 mo. after 3 f/up rpts for a FAXed rpt, v/s Fred Bithell.(Palmersheim-WA). KXBT 1640 p/d cd. in 10 ds. for a taped rpt. (Mohrmann). blue and white cd. in 2 wks. for a taped rpt. Addr: 3267 Sonoma Blvd., Vallejo, CA 94590.(Berg-MA). WJDM 1660 ltr. in 25 ds. for a taped rpt. Coverage map rcvd. v/s Don Neumuller, Chief Engin-

eer.(Kusalik-ALB). WRNO 7355 f/d "LSU Football" cd. in 57 ds. for ms.(Brown-IL). WWV 5000 f/d folder cd. in 14 ds.(Dybka-TN). f/d cd. in 11 ds. v/s John B. Milton. (Weissborn-TX). WWCR1 3315 f/d cd. w/ schedule and a survey form in 106 ds. (Horan-IL). WWCR3 12160 f/d cd. in 1 mo. w/ schedule.(Barto-CT). Radio Telefis Eireann 12160 via WWCR f/d ltr. w/ sked.

MOTES: Anita Glockner one of our new members and contributors from Allentown, PA says she always likes to send a little something as a gift with her reception reports. It a verie good idea. Keep it up...Sam. Dr. Signee Hoffman uses a DX-390 and a 75' random wire antenna at his listening post. Nice QSLs this month...Sam. <u>Masao Hosoya</u> in Tokyo received red and white "Martenitsas" from Radio Bulgaria as a gift. Their service is very good. I received mine to except that my wife is wearing it ... Sam. Benton Owsley says the Brazilians are picking up ever since his mother-in-law has been giving him some handy catch phrases in Portuguese. I picked up some handy catch phrases while in Vietnam but I don't think I can use them in my Voice of Vietnam reports...Sam.



"Clown/Logo"



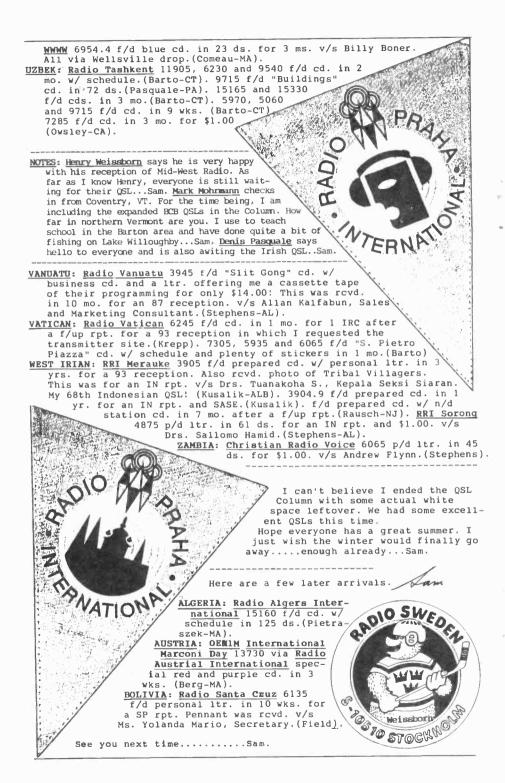
Map" cd., very nicely done, in 34 ds. for

\$1.00. (Pasquale-PA).

work 6954.9 f/d "Kepler QSL Series" cd. in 34 ds. for 3 ms. via Huntsville drop.(Comeau-MA). Star Club Radio ''6955 via NAPRS f/d cd. in 76 ds. for \$2.00. Also rcvd. ltr. and station info. All via the Wuppertal POB. (Comeau-MA). <u>Partial India</u> <u>Radio</u> 6955 p/d "Partial Map" sheet in 10 ds. via the Stoneham POB. (Comeau-MA). Voice of XMAS/Christmas 6955 f/d "Santa" cd. in 46 ds. 100 watts, (Kusalik-ALB). WREC 6955 f/d cd. w/ sticker and a personal ltr. in 1 mo. (Field-MI). Radio One 6950 f/d "World

(Stephens). f/d cd. for a rpt to ACE. (D'Angelo-PA). WSWL 7415 f/d "Photo of Kulpsville Inn" cd. in 9 ds. for ms. (D'Angelo). World Parody Net-Radio New Zeoland nerrotion





Scoreboard

Jerry Lineback 220 West Third Garnett, KS 66032

Greetings and welcome to the NASWA SCOREBOARD once again. Special welcome to our newcomers this quarter. Please remember that C/H = Countries Heard and C/V = Countries Verified. You must update at least once a year to remain listed on the SCOREBOARD. When updating, please update all totals. The SPOTLIGHT this quarter is on South America. Please share your DXing totals with your friends through the NASWA JOURNAL. Country counts are according to the official NASWA Radio Country List. Now, on to the SCOREBOARD.

Name, State	Total C/H	C/V	SA C/H	SA C/V	Best SA QSL
Marlin Field, MI	237	236	15	15	R. Apinte 4794
William Flynn, OR	236	221	15	15	Falkland Is.
Jerry Berg, MA	235	233	15	15	R. Mamore, Bol.
Dan Henderson, MD	234	225		15	Falklands
Ed Shaw, KY	230	214		14	Pto. Martinez
John Sgrulletta, NY	227	227		15	Falklands 2380
Steven Lare, MI	227	205	15	15	Falklands
Nobuaki Takahashi, Japan	226	201			
Terry Palmersheim, WA	224	213		15	LV de Saquisili
Richard A. D'Angelo, PA	220	213		14	Galapagos Is.
Al Miller, Jr., OH	220	212		15	Galapagos
Rick Krzemien, CA	215	209		14	Falkland Is.
Sheryl Paszkiewicz, WI	215	208		15	Falklands
Richard Davis, NM	215	206		15	Falkland Is.
Ron Howard, CA	215	200		15	R. Patagonia Ch
Paul Buer, FL	214	203		14	R. Apintie
Niel Wolfish, Ont.	214	163		8	LV del Tigre
Christos Rigas, IL	212	193	-	15	Falklands
Jerry Klinck, NY	212	189		13	R. Naylamp
Fred Kohlbrenner, PA	212	189		14	Galapagos
Mike Hardester, NC Jerry Lineback, KS	211	198		15	Falklands
Charlie Washburn, ME	206 202	108		12	Maranhao
Stephen Price, PA	186	161 159		11	R. Apintie
Nick Grace C., DC	186	123		10 10	R. Apintie
John C. Eckert, PA	179	162		11	Onda del Mayo
Allan Loudell, DE	179	146		10	SRS Surinam
Daniel McCarthy, GA	178	154		12	Falklands
John MacDonald, WA	178	76	15	12	Tarkianus
Bill Bergadano, NJ	176	110			
Gary Froemming, AZ	175		15	4	CBV Chile
Ross Comeau, MA	173	137		11	R. Apinte
Andy Rugg, Que.	171	154		11	CP73 Bolivia
Richard Hankison, KS	164	141		9	R. Ancash, Peru
Scott Helm, KS	163	115		8	Radio Centro
Mark Humenyk, Ont.	160	125		8	R. San Miguel
Carl Radtke, WA	153	153		12	Surinam
Elliot Straus, NJ	152	88	13	6	GBS 3290
Dan Ziolkowski, NY	147	53	9	4	Argentina
Wally Peters, MN	142	114			0
Robert E. Gearing II, FL	131		10	7	R. N. Paraguay
John S. Brown, OK	121	111		9	Uruguay
Jill Dybka, TN	112	84	10	9	R. Rumbos, Ven.
Signee Hoffman, CA	36	23	2	1	Ecuador

Thanks again to all our contributors. Next SCOREBOARD deadline is August 15 and the SPOTLIGHT will be on Africa. 73, JAL

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 Jerry BERG, Lexington, MA Dave CLARK, Thornhill, ONT Bruce CONTI, Nashua, NH Rich A. D'ANGELO, Wyomissing, PA Bob FRASER, Cohasset, MA Richard HANKISON, Praire Village, KS Bob HILL, Natick, MA Ron HOWARD, Carmel, CA Ben KREPP, Chamberlain, ME Marie LAMB, Brewertown, NY Harold LEVISON, Philadelphia, PA Mark MOHRMANN, Coventry, VT Bob MONTGOMERY, Levittown, PA Kevin MURRAY, Holliston, MA Ed NEWBURY, Kimball, NE Ed RAUSCH, Cedar Grove, NJ Chuck RIPPEL, Cornland, VA Giovanni SERRA, Rome, Italy Todd SMITH, Norwalk, CT

NRD-535D 100' LW R8 R390A HO180A 150' LW R8 Collins 51J-4 50'LW ANC-4 Kiwa Loop Lowe Europa 30m sloper 30m LW R8 HF150 AD Sloper 100' LW Sony ICF-2003 ICF-SW100S R8A Eavesdropper Sony 2010 w/ KIWA filters, Sony AN-1 NRD-535D vertical Dymak R8-A 2010 60m dipole beverages HF-150 DX-392 MFJ-16010 60m LW Loop R8 R70 YB400 Sony ICF-2010 200/300' LW's R390A NRD-525D FL-3 ARA60 R8 NIR-10 Multiple Beverages and loops WJ-1000 R8 60'Sloper 20' loop R5000 Sony 2010 MFJ-959 Eavesdropper R8A Lowe Europa R390A LW's NRD-525 AD Sloper

Contributing members whose names do not appear in this months column will appear next month. The holiday weekend resulted in an early publishing deadline, and the names of members sending their loggings directly to the editors arrived too late to include in this column.

Remember, anyone needing log reporting forms can receive them for an SASE to the above address. I can also supply forms for reporting to Sam Barto's QSL column. Support your club.

Have a nice summer!

<u>CI4</u>

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Tropical Band Loggings

2000-5900 kHz

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

Last month I mistakenly put ULIS FLEMING in New York. Ulis lives in Maryland. Also the Guatemalan on 4799.9 didn't have a name. It is, of course, Radio Buenas Nuevas.

2370h 2390	BARBADOS Vo Barbados, 4/30 2100 cricket match 790x3 (Froe-BAR) USA WWCR 4/18 0209 pol tlk, ad for radio, exc (Levi-PA)
2620h	MARTINIQUE RFO 5/1 1700 FR nx, ads 1310x2 (Free-MART)
3100h	COLOMBIA HJZI 4/19 0905 TCs, mx. Son Las Cingo pgm (Mohr-VT)
3200.4h	ARGENTINA R Armonia 2x1600 4/18 0151 rel tik, phone #, ID(Mohr)
3205	NEW GUINEA R Sandaun 4/28 1127 chorus, organ, ID, TC (Famu-JF)
	4/23 1200 TC, ID, chorus, NA 1203* (Howa-CA)
3214.8	SULAWESI RRI Manado 4/13 1236 drama to 1315* (Howa-CA)
3230	SOUTH AFRICA R Oranje 5/8 2339 EG ID, hilite, pop mx (Mont-PA)
3231.8	SUMATRA RRI Bukitinggi 4/20 1233 tlks, weak & clear (Famu-JP)
3235	NEW BRITAIN RWNB 4/23 0905 EG nx //4890, ID, cmtry (Raus-NJ)
3245	NEW GUINEA R Gulf 4/29 1020 island mx/ukelele, ID (Raus-NJ)
5235	4/27 1047 island mx, PD anmts, ment PNG (Ripp-VA)
3260	PAPUA R Madang 4/23 0915 PD speech, ID (Raus-NJ)
3264.7	SULAWESI RRI Gorontalo 4/23 1254, ad w/chime, ID (Famu-JP)
5201.7	4/11 1234 drama 1255* (Howa-CA)
3305	NEW GUINEA R Western 4/23 1127 tlk, chorus, t-p (Famu-JP)
3315	ADM ISL R Manus 4/22 1159 ID chimes, TC, birds, 1202* (Howa-CA)
	4/26 1040 PD fast paced tlks, poor (Ripp-VA)
3325	BRAZIL R Liberal 4/30 0300 PT ID, sambas, fair (Froe-BAR)
3325	NEW BRITAIN R Bougainville 4/29 1130 mx, TC, IDs (Famu-JP)
	4/22 1030 pop mx, ID, PD choir, rel tlk (Raus-NJ)
3326	NIGERIA R Nigeria 5/5 2241 Afropops, tlks, ment Lagos (HATDX)
3340	UGANDA RU 5/5 1955 EG instls, ID, accented OM, fair (Famu-JP)
	1703 election nx, cmtry, vy weak (Vagh-MAURITIUS) 4/28 *0300
	xylo, drums, EG rel msg, folk mx, fair (Alex-PA)
3345	SOUTH AFRICA Channel Atr 4/26 1931 PT nx, ID, tlk (Famu-JP)
3355	NEW GUINEA R Simbu 4/23 1113 ment Papua, tlk, t-g (Famu-JF)
3356	4/23 0950 choir, rel tlk, ID, sev PSAs (Raus-NJ) BOTSWANA RB 4/24 0430 EG TCs, mx, ID, good //4820 (Pier-MA)
3380	MALAWI MBC 4/15 1855 pop, tlk, Afr chant, ID (Serr-ITALY)
3390	SOUTH AFRICA BBC Relay 4/30 *2030 PT ID, world nx (Famu-JP)
3905	NEW IRELAND RNI 4/26 1055 Jews Harp, ID, nx, no Merauke (Ripp)
3912p	CLAND Vo People 4/21 0949 aria, orch, choppy but strong (Hill)
3925	JAPAN R Tampa 4/30 0812 JP tlk, drama (Hill-MA)
3935	NEW ZEALAND ZLXA 5/2+ 0900 EG tlk, piano, IDs, nx (Pier-MA)
3940	HONG KONG RTVHK 4/8+ *1027-1039* EG IDs, wx, poor (D'Ang-PA)
	4/14 1032 EG wx, vy weak (Mohr-VT) 4/21 1027 tape loop, anmt
	soft bells, no wx info (Clar-ON) H1 Davesp 4/12 1019 tape
	loop, ID, some ham QRM but Rippel saying, "the freq is in use"
	wx (Ward-ON) 1015 melody, ID, wx, decent sig (Berg-MA) 4/11
	0416 bell IS, ID, QRM from Hubei & hams, tnx Berg & Clark &
	Rausch (Ripp-VA)
3945	VANUATU RV 4/27 1020 island mx, OM, S9+ at 1045 (Ripp-VA)
	4/21 1008* ID, freq, NA (Berg-MA)
4000	UNID 2000 WAf drumming, OM tlk, Cameroon? Eritrea? (Famu-JP)
4610.4p	IRAQ Rep of Iraq R 5/5 0211 Koran, AR tlk & mx, fair (Alex-PA)
4655vt	CLAND Vo Mojahed? 4/28 0205 tlk, ME mx, chased by bubble jammer
1702 35	also //5840 which was moving around (Alex-PA)
4702.3t 4705.8	BOLIVIA R Eco 4/25 0133 LA mx, tlk, vy poor (Serr-ITALY)
4705.8	VIETNAM Hanoi 1st pgm 4/27 1325 tlk, mx break p-t (Famu-JP)
4760p	BRAZIL R Educ Rural 4/30 0040 folk mx, guitar, fair (Newb-NE) ANDAMAN AIR Port Blair 4/25 1100 YL & SC mx, het (Ripp-VA)
4760	LIBERIA ELWA 4/12 2140 relaying msgs, abrupt 2200* saying they
	would remain on 94.5 FM (Berg-MA)
	control the control the (boty ha)

BRAZIL R Rural 4/30 0330 PT ads, mx p-f (Froe-BARBADOS) 4765 ECUADOR R Centinela del Sur 4/14 0257* anmts, ads, ID (Alex-PA) 4770.1 4779.9t ECUADOR R Oriental 1020 Andean mx, anmts, poss ID (Mont-PA) INDIA AIR Itanagar 4/20 lst day 1245 reg mx etc, 1400 drama 4790 1415 ID, chimes, ads, EG nx, 1430 pops, 1530 Delhi nx 1630* interesting listening (Ryan-THAI) 4795.3 ECUADOR LV de los Caras 4/21 0655 anmts, ID, ballads (Alex-PA) LESOTHO RL 4/5 1706 SH ad, mx, tlk, vy good (Vagh-MAURITIUS) 4800 4810 ARMENIA Vo Armenia 4/19 1900 IS, ID, clas mx, nx (Serr-ITALY) BURKINA FASO RB 4/24 2340 FR pop, jazz, ID, freq, IS (Serr-IT) COLOMBIA R Guatapuri 5/1 0230 ID, LA mx, fair (Froe-MART) 4815 4815rf HONDURAS HRVC 4/27 0435 ID, freq, TCs, fair (Newb-NE) MAURITANIA ORTM 4/14 1934 AR mx, IDs, anmt, chorus (Serr-IT) AUSTRALIA VL8A 5/5 2200 same as 4910 logging (HATDX) 4819.8 4831v 4835 BOLIVIA R Fides 4/7 0502* anmts, variety mx //9624.8 (Alex-PA) 4/27 0114 Andean mx, pops, fair (Newb-NE) 4845 4860 INDIA AIR Delhi 4/14 1859 mx, ID 1913 1930* het (Serr-IT) BRAZIL Sentinela da Amazonia 4/30 0350 PT ID, mx, p (Froe-BAR) 4865 UNID 0308* Venezuela? LA mx, cmtry, YV NA, no TOH or BOH breaks 4869.1 don't think it's Rumbos (no name-Hill?) 4875 BRAZIL R Roraima 4/14 *0938 NA, anmt, calls, mx (Berg-MA) ECUADOR RN Espejo 4/24 0215 radio novela, ID, freq (Raus-NJ) 4879.7 5/4 0310* drama, instl, IDs, weak (Alex-PA) INDIA AIR Lucknow 5/1 1220 SC mx, YL tlk, poor (Famu-JP) 4880 BRAZIL R Clube 4/6 0243 Braz songs, anmt, ID, freq (Serr-IT) 4885 4890 PAPUA NBC 4/29 1035 rpt on Tasmanian massacre, fair (Newb-NE) COLOMBIA LV del Rio Arauca 5/1 0250 ID, addr, anthem (Free-MAR) 4895 CHINA Haixia 2 4/24 1050 CH tlk, mx, fair (Newb-NE) 4900t PERU R La Oroya 4/12 0949 ballads, ID w/Beethovens 5th(Mohr-VT) 4904.7 4910 AUSTRALIA VL8T 5/5 2150 US pops, ID, nx (HATDX) PERU R Cora 5/1 0850 echo shouts, ID, ads or promo (Famu-JP) 4914.5 4/17 0322 pol tlk, anmt, ID, mx break, piano, anmts (Serr-IT) 4/24 1040 tlk, nx, ID, anthem, exc (Newb-NE) BRAZIL RN Macapa 4/30 0048 IDs, anmts, pop mx, good (Newb-NE) ECUADOR R Quito 4/13 0440 sev anmts, ads, ment Ecuador(Rose-IL) 4915 4920 4/29 1055 SP M tlking, good (Newb-NE) 5/2 0110 R Quito, la voz de la capital, salsa mx (Cont-NH) INDIA AIR Madras 5/1 1230 EG nx, ID //17865 (Famu-JAPAN) 4/13 4920 4930.6 HONDURAS R Int'l 5/2 0145 Victoria futbol, IDs, good (Cont-NH) 5/5 2300 excited tlks, IDs, echo sfx (HATDX) KENYA KBC 4/5 2010 good w/mx program (Vagh-MAURITIUS) 4/17 1844 YL nx, anmt, chorus, p-f (Serr-IT) VENEZUELA R Amazonas 4/6 0303 tlk abt Holy Week, ID, mx (Serr) 4935 4939.5 5/2 0220 sev IDs, LA pop mx (Cont-NH) 4945 BOLIVIA R Illimani 4/27 0400* tlk, pops, IDs, sfx //6025 (Alex) 5/2 0250 cumbias, TP, ID, freq (Cont-NH) COLOMBIA R Nacional 4/13 0450 s/off anmts, tnx for listening, ID, fair (Rose-IL) 4/3 1102 ID, mx, good (Newb-NE) 4955 4969.9 VENEZUELA R Rumbos 4/29 1000 ID, TC, also 0308* NA (Raus-NJ) VENEZUELA Ecos del Torbes 5/5 2115 better than Ghana (HATDX) 4980 BRAZIL R Brasil Central 4/30 0055 anmts, pops, good (Newb-NE) 4985 ARMENIA Vo Armenia 4/19 1906 OM nx, chorus, ute QRM (Serr-1T) 4990 4990 NIGERIA R Nigeria 4/27 2105 EG nx, soccer promo, sports (Famu) 4995.6 PERU R Andına 4/19 0254 ID, Andean mx, TC, addr, pol (Mohr-VT) CAMEROON R Garoua 4/25 0313 EG ID, pgm listing, Air mx(Mont-PA) PERU R Horizonte 4/20 1017 anmts, IDs, OA mx, fair (Alex-PA) 5009.6 5019.9 NIGER LV du Sahel 4/5 2206* FR tlk, chants, chor anthem (Alex) AUSTRALIA VL&K 5/5 2205 same as 4910 & 4835 (HATDX) 5020.6 5025 5030 COSTA RICA AWR 5/10 0958 mx, SP ID, tlk, good (Pier-MA) 4/29 1100 ID, Jobs in Workplace for Christian Women, good (Newb-NE) 5035.1 UNID 0515 long harangue in PT, chorus, Angola? (Hill-MA) 5039.2 PERU R Libertad 4/20 1020 anmts, folk mx, ID, poor (Alex-PA) CHINA Guangxi PBS 4/8 1300 IS, ID, CH nx, ads, EZL, VT 1400-5050 1600* (Ryan-THAILAND) *PERU R Lajas tent 5/5 0230 anmts, folk mx, weak (Alex-PA) 5498.1 4/22 0240 rustic vcls, ID 0246, poor (D'Ang-PA) 4/17 0414* ment prov. de Chota, huaynos, carrier QRM (Ripp-VA) PERU R Ilucan 4/7 0247* anmts, huaynos, ID, no NA (Alex-PA) PERU LV de San Antonio 4/7 0318* anmts, OA mx, NA (Alex-PA) 5620.9 5645.8 5766.9p PERU Estacion Soritor 4/27 0311* anmts, ballads, NA (Alex-PA)

International Band Loggings

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

5915 UKRAINE R Ukraine Kiev in UK 0055, wx rpt, IS, ID's, nx of Chernobyl (Conti NH 4/28) 5935 LATVIA R Latvia Riga in EG 2030-2036*, 1D, local nx, mx break, f-p (Serra ITALY 4/11) 5955 SO AFRICA Chan Africa in EG 0419, tlk re S Af tourism, TC's, pop mx, //3220, f (Lamb NY 5/2) 5975 ITALY RAI in EG 0428-0441*, nx, QTH, ID's, IT pop song, NA, bird chirp IS (Serra ITALY 4/6) 59812 GUATEMALA AWR Union R in SP 0210-0358*, ID's on half hr, relig mx, f (Alexander PA 4/13) 5985 BELGIUM RVI in EG 0636-0655*, organ mx, fqy, interview, features, ID in DT (Serra ITALY 4/8) 5990 THAILAND VOA relay in EG 1734-1759*, "Talk to America", ID, pgm preview, mx (Serra 4/15) 59935v ETHIOPIA R Ethiopia in AM? 0408, horn-type mx & chanting, weak, //7110 better (Hill MA 4/14) 5995 MALI RTVM in FR 2245-2400*, Afr hi-life mx, ID & NA, covered intermittently after 2304 by VOA open xmtr (Alexander 4/6) in FR 0607, Afr mx, tlks, ID, //4835, 4782, f-g (Lamb NY 5/11) 6005 ITALY RAI in EG 0050, IS, ID, nx rpt with mention of fire in Germany, g (McGuire MD 4/13) 60107 PERU R America in SP 0640, ads, jingles, US/SP pops/disco, ID's, g (Alexander PA 5/5) SAUDI ARABIA BSKSA in AR 2137, nx, lengthy feature on Lebanon, ID, Qu'ran (Hill MA 4/14) 60192 IRAN VOIRI in FR 2238, ID 2245, QRM'd by R Marti 2248, //9022, 7260 (Hill MA 4/28) 60304nf? 6035nf SAO TOME VOA relay in EG 2110-2132*, "On the Line", ID, s/off anomts (D'Angelo PA 4/20) IRAN VOIRI in EG *0027, IS, ID, NA, Koran, nx, ex-6015, f-p, //9022 better (Alexander PA 4/27) 6050nf 6065 SWEDEN R Sweden in EG 0030, ID, pgm sked, political & econ nx, g (McGuire MD 4/11) 6100 NEW ZEALAND RNZI in EG *0759, IS, ID, fqy, welcome in Maori/ EG, TP, nx (Lamb NY 5/11) 6115 PERU R Union in SP 0749, Andean folk mx, TC's, canned echo 1D's, rooster SFX, f (Lamb 5/12) 6135 BOLIVIA R Santa Cruz in SP 0944, Andean mx, ads, TC's, ID at 0951 (Mohrmann VT 4/27) 6190 GERMANY R Bremen in GM 0942, pop mx, tlks, ads, jingles, ID, nx, f (Serra ITALY 4/6) 6195nf ITALY RAI in GK/BG 1520-1600*, NA, ID, nx, fqy, QTH, sports nx, into BG 1540, IS (Serra 4/8) 6205usb COSTA RICA RFPI in EG 0331, interviews, Calif QTH, ID, fqy, pgm sked, p (Serra ITALY 4/6) 6220nf? ITALY R Speranza in IT 2254-0130, unusual mix of RS sounding choruses & Sousa type marches, operatic arias, relig sermons, ID's, poor modulation & tinny audio (Hill MA 5/1, Berg MA 5/1) 6570 MYANMAR Def Forces BC(p) in lang 1055, nice vcls, like Hawaiian mx, weak (Murray MA 4/21) 6725 PERU R Satelite in SP 0422*, Andean mx, Latin oldies, ID, s/with siren (Lamb NY, Serra ITALY) PERU R San Ignacio in SP 0301*, tlks, SP pops, OA mx, many ID's, NA, g (Alexander PA 5/5) 67473 PERU R Ondas del Rio Mayo in SP 0153*, echo ancmts, 1D, OA mx, NA (Alexander PA 4/27) 68182 7115 SWEDEN R Sweden in SW/EG 0312, world nx, comedy sketch, IS, ID, fqys, features (Lamb NY) YUGOSLAVIA RY in EG 0102, nx items, fqys & times, press review, exc (Levison PA 4/6) 7115 7150 AUSTRALIA RA in VT 1428*, anomts, ID, fqy, RA jungle, tlks, IS, //11660 (Serra ITALY 4/6) 7165nf CROATIA Croatian R in EG/CR 0100, theme mx, ID, nx in EG, into CR 0106 (Alexander 4/28) 71699v ALBANIA R Tirana in IT 1643, polit cmntry, ID, pgm preview, features, f-g (Serra ITALY 4/4) 7180 NORWAY R Denmark relay in EG 0757*, 1D, local nx, pgm on culture, Web QTH (Serra 4/8) 7185 SO AFRICA Chan Africa in PT *0457, IS, ID, drums, fqys, African & world nx, g (Lamb NY 5/4) 7215nf CROATIA AWR in EG 0516-0559*, "Voice of Prophecy", pgm sked, "Quiet Moments", IS, QTH, instrum mx, multi-lingual ID's (Alexander PA 4/27, Lamb NY 5/4) ITALY RAI in EG 1935, feature on quality of life in Italy, f (Fraser MA 4/12) 7235 7250 RUSSIA V of Vietnam relay in EG 0100, ID, fqys, tix (Wilson DE, Newbury NE, Pasquale PA) MALI RTVM in Vern 0817, tlk w/brief snatches of lcl guitar melodies, //96349 (Hill MA 4/13) 72844 7290nf? SWEDEN R Sweden in EG 0145, pgm re upcoming festivals in Sweden, exc (Pasquale PA 5/4) 7330 RUSSIA R Atlantka in RS 1200, 1D "Govorit Murmansk", tlks, folk mx, //11820 (Ryan THAI 4/16) 7520 MOLDOVA RMI in EG 0330-0355*, nx, cmntry, lite instrumls, audio hum (Alexander PA 5/3&4) 9445 TURKEY_V of Turkey in EG 1241, nx, ID, classical mx, QTH, feature, f (Serra ITALY 4/14) 9520 SO AFRICA Chan Africa in FR 0445, OM & giddy YL co-hosts, ht-life mx, ID, exc (Hanktson KS) 9548 BANGLADESH RB in EG *1227-1259*, 1S, nx, sub-cont mx, poor modul (Alexander PA 4/7) 9560 TURKEY_V of Turkey in TK 1517, Mid East songs w/alt anemnts, //11955, 15350 (Serra ITALY) 9570 NEW ZEALAND RNZI in EG 0500-0730, "Request Sat. Night", IS, ID, rugby coverage, local ads, sports rpt, interview, wx rpt, TC (Lamb NY, Famularo JAPAN, Newbury NE, Hankison NE) 9585 QATAR QBS in AR *0242, guitar IS, tlk, into Koran 0247, poor w/QRM (Alexander PA 5/4) UNITED ARAB EMIRATES Abu Dhabi in EG 2245, nix, crintry, //9695 (McGuire, Newbury) 9605 BOLIVIA R Fides in SP 0319, up-tempo Andean? vcls, voice-overs, //6155, 4845 (11ill MA 4/14) 96249 9635 PORTUGAL RDPI Lisbon in PT 2225, typical PT mx, //9600, 9570 (Rosenwarne IL 4/14) 9655 TURKEY V of Turkey in EG 2230, "The Veiled World"-mx of the sultans, g (Fraser MA 4/15) 9705 MEXICO R Mexico Int in EG/SP 1220-1556*, tlk in SP, short EG 1D, QTH & req for rpts, EG pgm from 1400-1430 with mailbag, LA mx, NA at s/off (Alexander PA 4/7, Newbury NE 4/28) 9780 SAO TOME. VOA relay in FR 2000, jazz pgm w/focus on vibrafones, repl. 9585 (Krepp MA 4/27) 9860 AUSTRALIA RA in EG 1030, emotional spec rpt on massacre in Tasmania (Newbury NE 4/29) 9930 HAWAII KWHR Naalehu in EG 1445, Marie Lamb's pgm "Dxing with Cumbre" (Hankison KS)

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9960	UKRAINE RUI in GM 1858, world nx, ID, fqys, QTH, IS, into UK(p) 1900, f-g (Lamb NY 5/3)
9965	ARMENIA V of Armenia in FR/EG/SP 2024, IS, nx in EG, cmntry, mailbag, lite instrum mx, fqys
	in FR, classical mx, ID, tlks, into SP 2100 (Alexander PA 4/13, Lamb NY 4/21)
11600nf	SLOVAKIA_AWR relay in AR 1837, YL spreading the gospel in AR & giving QTH of POB 1984,
	Nicosia, Cyprus, several ID's, hrd past 1900, fgy repl for 7100 (Hill MA 5/4)
11610nf?	PHILIPPINES FEBC in lang? 1040, OM declaiming the gospel in lang sounding like Amer Indian
	dialect, gospel mx on wowing tape, flute IS, repl for 11690? (Hill MA 5/4)
11705nf	UKRAINE R Almaty in lang 0305-0400+, lcl folk mx, tlk, IS, ID, //5940 (Alexander PA 5/5)
11740nf?	OATAR OBS in AR 1800, ID, nx, simultaneously co-channel Jordan also went into nx in AR with
	ID at 1820, both stations mixed fiercely, one of the two had 5+1 pips on the hr (Hill MA 5/4)
11775nf	GUAM KSDA/AWR Agat in EG 2355-2359*, "Voice of Prophecy", OTH, 1D (Famularo JP 4/29)
11840	NORWAY R Norway in EG 1405, Icl nx, ID, feature on jazz (Hankison KS) EG only on Sundays
11885	JAPAN NHK Tokyo in EG 0312, nx, financial nx, ID, //11895 Fr Guiana relay (Hankison KS)
11915	BRAZIL R Gaucha in PT 2248, national feed of RN do Brasil, ID's, pips, nx, g (D'Angelo PA 4/6)
11970	JORDAN R Jordan in EG 1428, tlk re Islam, ID, mx pgm w/continuous pop songs, pips 1500, nx,
11970	feature pgm w/fqy quote, listener call-ins, QRM from R Free Europe 1500 (Serra ITALY 4/8)
12005	RUSSIA TWR Irkutsk in langs *1130, IS, ID "Vishwavani", QTH, relig pgms (Ryan THAI 4/8)
12005	RUSSIA Deut Welle relay Irkutsk in EG 0922, nx re Brit elections, ID (Famularo JAPAN 5/3)
12033	ISRAEL Kol Israel in EG/FR 1405, nx, wx fcst, into FR w/pips 1430, 1D, //15615 (Serra ITALY)
12085	MONGOLIA R Ulaanbaatar in CH?/JP 1100, tlk by OM & YL w/shor t mx bridges, IS 1130, into
10005	JP 1131-1200, clear ID, pgm in EG sked for *1200 not audible (Rippel VA 4/27, Clark ONT 5/1)
12085	SYRIA R Damascus in AR 1150, nx, cmntry, //15095, masking Mongolia under (Clark ONT 5/5)
13645	FINLAND R Finland in EG 1044, "Business Roundup", ID, nx, //15235 (Famularo JAPAN 4/29)
13730	AUSTRIA RAI Vienna in GM/EG 1205, special Intl Marconi Day pgm, rx of Marconi talking and
	interview with his daughter (Berg MA 4/20) in EG 1140, feature on Austrian mx (Fraser MA 4/15)
13745	UNITED KINGDOM BBC in EG 1050, lang lesson, 1D, QTH (Famularo JAPAN 4/26)
13790nf?	BULGARIA R Bulgaria in EG 1205, tlk on banking system in Bulgaria (Famularo JAPAN 4/30)
13800	NORWAY R Norway Int in EG *1200, IS, ID, "Norway Now" (Famularo 4/28) EG on Suns only
15095	SYRIA R Damascus in FR 2025, nx, AR mx w/instruments, //12085 (Newbury NE 4/29)
15115	NEW ZEALAND RNZI in EG 0220, selections from "Tannhauser", tlk, ID (Levison PA 4/26)
15130	NO KOREA R Pyongyang in EG 0013, Kim Sung commem birthday events (Pasquale PA 4/10)
15150	INDONESIA RRI Jakarta in IN 1245, ID, EZL mx & vocals, nx 1300 (Clark ONT 5/5)
151674	SOCIETY ISLANDS RFO Tahiti in FR, tlks, nice island mx, going off soon? (Rippel VA 5/9)
15240nf	SWITZERLAND SRI in EG 1305, feature on 10th anniv of Chernobyl acceident (Famularo 4/26)
15265	BRAZIL RN do Brasil in EG 1916*, pgm featuring events in Brazil, ID, f (D'Angelo PA 4/15)
15445	BRAZIL R Bras in EG 1210, rpt that Brazil will increase import taxes, BR pops (Fraser MA 4/16)
15445	SEYCHELLES FEBA in langs 1308, relig tlk, instrum mx, S Asian songs, ID, QTH, fqy, languages
	were Kui 1300-1315, Bhojpuri 1315-1330, Chattisgarhi 1330-1345, f (Serra ITALY 4/14)
15620	BULGARIA R Bulgaria in EG 1250, cultural tlk, BG folk mx, f-p w/QSB (Famularo JAPAN 4/29)
17510	HAWAII KWHR Naalehu in EG 0310, Mike Keyes Ministries, site ID, QTH for rpts, weekly pgm
	"DX'ing w/Cumbre" (or Marie listens to her own pgm!), f (Lamb NY 5/13)
17550nf	SLOVAKIA R Slovakia Int in EG 0852, interview re economy in Slovakia, f-p (Famularo JP 4/28)
17605	CHINA CPBS Beijing in CH 0125, very interesting CH opera, //15195 (Rausch NJ 5/9)
17630	GABON Africa No. 1 in FR 1257-1316, pop songs, ID mixed in w/mx, Afro mx, brief Actualite,
	"Le Journal" nx pgm re immigration from Africa to Europe, f-g (Serra ITALY 4/17)
17750	BULGARIA R Budapest in HG *0900, IS in lang, refs to Budapest, f (Famularo JAPAN 4/28)
17770nf?	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES Abu Dhabi in AR *0203, IS, NA, ID, fqys, Qur'an recitations, p
	//17855 slightly better signal (Famularo JAPAN 5/2)
17870	AUSTRIA RAI in EG 1029-1057*, IS, ID, "Report from Austria" (Icl nx, features, mx breaks),
	Austrian folk songs, QTH, choral song, anemt in GM at s/off, //15450 (Serra ITALY 4/21)
21630	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES Abu Dhabi R on AR 1159, Qur'an recitations, 6 TP, anthem, OM
	w/lslamic greeting, nx, f-p (Famularo JAPAN 5/1)

a

Thank the Lord for Express Mail. Today is May 24 and tomorrow is Bill Oliver's deadline for final pubishing. The only hitch in the normal course of affairs is that he is about 2500 miles away. The reason for this fine state of affairs is that Ye Olde Editor was on vacation in New England from May 11-22 and had to dive into the mass of loggings the minute 1 got back to Seartle. My continued thanks to all who sent in their loggings (special thanks to those who provided a reasonable amount of program details in their loggings). There wasn't time to send credit data to Fred Kohlbrenner this month and 1 apologize for fluis omission. One new contributor this month was John Wilson from Hockessin, Delaware. He has a YAESU FRG-8800 and a 35 fl long wire on his roof according to his report. Best regards to all and I hope to get back to normal next month.

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