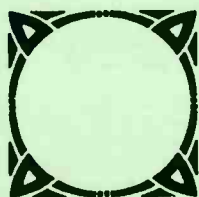


**THE  
SPEEDX  
GUIDE  
TO**

# **LATIN AMERICAN DXING**



**BY**

**JOHN CEREGHIN & CARL HUFFAKER**

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## WHY A GUIDE?

Why a Guide to Latin American DXing? Who needs it? Why do we need one? Well, just ask any serious Latin American DXer the hardest part of listening to stations in this area is a lack of literature concerning the hows and whys of Latin DXing. Most Latin DXers had no guide to use or blueprint to follow when they first began to pursue this fascinating subinterest of our hobby. The idea of listening to stations in an unknown language through waves of static and ungodly propagation scares all too many newcomers away. The tragedy is that there is no reason why these people can't have fun DXing these flea-powered stations. The real challenge lies in the difficulty involved in listening to these stations. It can be great fun to strain through tons of noise to try to pick out bits and pieces of an unintelligible identification. Sure it can be tough, but hundreds of DXers seem to enjoy the challenge enough to make Latin America their specialty area.

This Guide is intended for both the novice DXer who wishes for a good all-around reference tool to help introduce him to Latin DXing, and the hardened veteran of the dials who needs a good reference tool to help him pull in the rare ones. It's also written for everyone in-between. If you'd like to give serious Latin American DXing a try, then no matter who you are, this Guide was written for you to help fill in those gaps in information. It seems to me that the well-informed DXer always hears the rare ones, and I hope that this effort will help!

## INTRODUCTION....by Carl Huffaker

There are not many countries in Latin America. With a good receiver and a little persistence, you can log them all in one evening. The area stretches across more than a continent North and South, and more than four miles vertically. This combination, with its abrupt changes, produces an almost endless variety of climates and vegetations. In prehistoric times, the area boasted both highly developed civilizations and primitive ones. Its history, some 450 years worth since European contact, has been a story of cultural fusion and periods of isolation that has resulted in the development of innumerable unique cultures. Traveling through the area, one is constantly reminded how different each place is from the other one that he just left a few hours before.

Television has made its inroads, but the restrictions on line-of-sight coverage have stifled its growth. Radio is still the means of communication and a way of life. Most stations operate on frequencies and at powers favoring only local coverage, but inconsistencies of the ionosphere sometimes bring them within and beyond the grasp of the DXer in an ever-changing pattern. There are always new stations. In general, these follow the developing economic patterns related to oil, agriculture, mining, and sometimes, simply political changes. These stations disappear, and after a while return. Sometimes the transmitter is being moved to another village. Sometimes it's the long wait for repairs or parts. Sometimes, it's because the parts from one transmitter have been borrowed to keep another transmitter in operation.

I am no authority on Latin America nor I suspect are many of its inhabitants. Latin America is just too large and varied for neat generalizations. But as an American displaced by my own quest for adventure and a comfortable life (if the two can be reconciled), I have been in contact with parts of it. As an engineer, DXing offers a challenge. Receivers and antennas can be modified and improved to perform better in a particular situation. Study and experience will permit better use of the vagaries of propagation. But radio is communication, and the "receiver" must be tuned. In the following brief notes, I have tried, not to translate or show how, but to suggest a direction for those who want to hear more than just words in another language through the static.

## PRIME TIME....by Carl Huffaker

Outside the cities, there is little "prime time" radio in Latin America. I remember (when I was young then and the whole process seemed unreasonable) when Amos and Andy, Lowell Thomas, and Walter Winchel made the evening hour listening an obligation in the States. They entered slowly during the winter when you had to stay inside anyway, then gradually took the summer hours. Living in Arizona where there was no weather factor, we should have been immune, but it happened there too.

Most of Latin America is, at least, semitropical, so there is no weather factor, but it is the custom of Paseo that has prevented the evening prime-time from developing. People are just not in their houses during these hours.

Survival of the custom is abetted by architectural survival. Outside of Barranquilla, built almost singlehandedly by Carl Parish, a Boston engineer, and the more recent example of Brazilia, Latin American towns were designed around a single concept, the "Plaza de Armas." This was a small park or plaza surrounded by the essentials of urban life; the principle church, the administrative office, the military Headquarters (later the police), a couple of cafes with sidewalk tables, and recently, a movie theater. Usually, toward the center, is a bandstand, and near the building fronts, semi-permanent vendor's stands.

The Plaza was also a social center and the custom of evening "Paseo" developed. Like the architectural plan, it came from Spain, and offers an interesting case of parallel development as it was modernized. During the era of tight chaperonage, the girls with their chaperons, strolled around the perimeter in one direction while the young men strolled the circle in the other direction. There was only time for a quick "adios" in passing, but romance started as the band played. Families gathered at the tables, while others, strolling past, stopped briefly for a greeting and a few words.

The "Paseo" persists. The bands still play. The young still meet there. In the haphazard movement, you can still recognize the pattern of contra-rotating circles. In Veracruz recently, I noted that most of the girls still wore white dresses for the occasion. The chaperons have relaxed their hold somewhat and watch from nearby tables. In some of the university towns, they are almost nonexistent. Families gather and meet at the sidewalk tables. Everyone is there. At 10:00, the girls disappear and the cafes are concerned with coffee, beer, and dominoes for another hour or so.

Many local radio stations sign off around 7:00, not because of any daytime-only licenses, but because they know their potential audience will be limited during "prime time." Fortunately for the DXer, they sign on before dawn, and then it is possible to log them.

#### FREQUENCY....by Carl Huffaker

We use the term International in describing a station, and there is little confusion as to its exact meaning. But in Latin America, many stations redefine the concept in respect to their individual situations and desires.

Stations incorporating "frontera" in their slogan are, of course, suggesting international coverage. "Tres Fronteras" is an extreme case. More subtle are those such as "Ondas de Titicaca" which have an international geographic unit in their slogan.

In references to the broadcast bands, one finds a variety of interpretations. There is little questioning the accuracy of referring to 49 meters as "banda internacional", but 60 and 90 meters suffer a variety of names, "banda internacional", "banda tropical", "onda corta", and in rare cases, "banda local." Perhaps the most noninternational station on the dial is a Venezuelan who announces medium wave as "local" and 60 meters as "por podo el pais."

It is especially important when copying down an ID for a report to check the terms that the station uses in referring to the bands. It is all too easy to let your own definitions control your mind and miscopy the terms. If you have it on tape, play it an extra time for these words alone.

In Latin America, frequency is often expressed in kilocycles. This is not necessarily a conservative usage as there is considerable difference of opinion if the descriptive term (kilocycles) or the memorial term (kilohertz) is more easily understood. Except in references to FM, the megaterms are almost never used. Play the tape an extra time for the exact term used. There's probably only one engineer at the station, and the terms that he uses are the only correct ones.

## RELIGIOUS STATIONS....by Carl Huffaker

There are a considerable number of religious broadcasters throughout Latin America. These stations are usually low-powered and are located in isolated areas which make them a favorite target for North American DXers.

The Protestant stations often play tapes produced by various sects and tend to include some English in their programs. The Catholic stations broadcast religious ceremonies and often devote some time to broadcasts in local Indian languages. Both are oriented toward the general and religious education of the people in the local area.

Because they are produced elsewhere, the tapes heard on the Protestant stations include a bewildering number of mailing addresses toward the end of the program, so it is necessary to listen carefully for the locally produced station ID. Generally, these stations are interested in reports, as the organizations producing the programs are interested in the greatest possible coverage.

The Catholic stations are more local in nature and most of their programs are produced locally. The only exception that comes to mind is a Guatemalan station that carried rather extensive coverage of the Pope's visits to Latin America. They carry a heavy schedule of local religious ceremonies and occasional blocks of announcements pertaining to Church activities in the region. The early morning broadcasts often include a Spanish lesson presented in the local area languages. A DXer familiar with Catholic ritual may find himself surprised to hear the familiar Mass to the accompaniment of drums, flutes, and primitive chants. When the ceremony is in the local language, it is still easily understandable for most of the religious vocabulary is in Spanish. Despite their local orientation, these stations are usually quick to answer reports, but it is more from habitual courtesy than it is from a technical interest in propagation.

Often the religious stations carry PSA's and government programs. If the government does not own part of the broadcast time as it does in Mexico, there are always officials that must be satisfied. Mentioning PSA's in your report provides additional documentation that the stations is fulfilling its political obligations.

## TIME....by Carl Huffaker

Latin American stations frequently announce the time, for in their area, radio still serves as a primary means of coordinating clocks and activities. Except for Brazil and a usually ignored portion of Mexico, each country lies within a single time zone. Possibly to encourage nationalism, the announcer frequently adds an expression like "en todo el pais" or "hora de Ecuador" to the announcement.

The 24-hour system is in general use, but is frequently modified. An expression such as "5 por las 23" is not precisely within the 24-hour system which, technically, expresses only minutes past the hour. Variety abounds in early morning time checks. You can hear 23:52 expressed as "8 por la manana" or "por la medianoche", and morning announcements are followed by "de la manana" or by the earlier "de la madrugada."

On hearing a time check, the DXer often notes a variance between the announced time and UTC. These stations do not have quartz electronic monsters pulsing digital seconds and synchronized with WWV on every desk.

Some time ago, I received a note from a station stating that they had not been on the air during the period I had reported them. On replaying the tape, I discovered that although I had reported the broadcast in considerable detail, I had missed their change to summer time. Vowing not to make the mistake again, I set up the following rules:

- 1) Keep all logs and program notes in precise UTC.
- 2) Note both the exact time and the announced time for all time checks.

- 3) Before reporting to the station, check the difference between the actual and announced time. If there is a consistent error, change all of the times indicated in the report to the station's time. It'll agree with the clock that they used, and there's nothing to be gained by suggesting that it was wrong.
- 4) Never mention UTC, GMT, or standard time. It only adds to confusion. In Latin America, legal time is the only correct time for that particular country.
- 5) During the spring and fall especially, carefully note the hour indicated in at least two time checks. Changes to and from daylight time are by decree and only approximately follow the calendar.
- 6) If it has been impossible to copy a time check during the reporting period, tune in to another station in the same country and check the hour-difference from UTC.

Remember, a report is accurate only when its numbers check exactly with the numbers in the station's log.

#### LANGUAGE....by Carl Huffaker

It's easy to generalize and say that the Latin American countries other than Brazil and the (ex) Guianas broadcast in Spanish. But many Spanish-speaking countries have an Academy of the Language that defines, legally, the language of that country. Here in Mexico, a set of eight volumes appeared a few years ago that defined the Mexican language. Like most people, I've never seen the books nor purchased a set, but it is the language of this country.

Two factors, far older than the Academies, continue to influence language almost everywhere. The first is that the language of "respected" people is correct. Extreme cases are the still existing references to the "King's English" and historical references to a France that lisped because their King did.

But far more important is the cultural history of the particular area. When any new item is introduced from another culture, it almost always carries its foreign name with it. And items introduced through different countries carry different names.

Although Puerto Rico does not (as of yet) have any shortwave broadcast outlets, its vocabulary pertaining to automobiles provides an interesting contrast with Mexico where the auto was introduced through Europe rather than through the U.S. In Mexico, the "coche" runs on "llantas", speed is changed by "velocidades" and electricity is stored in an "accumuador." In Puerto Rico, the "carro" runs on "gumas", shifts "cambios" and stores electricity in a "bateria." Even older, more common items carry different names. In Colombia, one lights a "cigarillo" with a "fosforo", and in Mexico, it's a "cigarro" with a "cerillo."

In referring to ads in his report, the DXer must be careful to use the names used by the station rather than those suggested by a quick-reference, generalized Spanish dictionary.

Throughout Latin America, the language of the Capitol differs, and in northwest South America, differs dramatically from the outlying areas. Although the "Cadenas" are reducing this situation, there are still considerable differences in vocabulary between many of the stations. Here again, it requires considerable care and a frequent check of the tape to produce a completely accurate report.

Latin American courtesy dictates extreme tolerance for an "outsider's" mistakes with the language. If you can come closer to the station's language, then you can expect a better response to your report.

#### SPANISH FOR DXers....compiled by Chris Hansen, former SPEEDX Western Hemisphere Editor

The following series of helpful Spanish lessons for DXers was presented in the pages of SPEEDX's Western Hemisphere column during 1979 and 1980, which was then edited by Chris Hansen, who also wrote these articles except the following paper on Latin American Identifications, which was written by ex-SPEEDX Western Hemisphere editor, Jim Whitehead.

UNDERSTANDING LATIN AMERICAN STATION IDENTIFICATIONS...by Jim Whitehead, former SPEEDX Western Hemisphere Editor.

If you've been shying away from the exciting world of Latin American DX because you felt that an extensive knowledge of Spanish is required, then this is for you. In the article that follows, you will see how, with only a limited vocabulary, you can learn to recognize and understand the greatest majority of Latin American station identifications.

Most station identifications in Latin America may be classified into one of three groups, the slogan IDs, the location IDs, and the network IDs. These shall be referred to as Type I, II, and III station identifications respectively. Regardless of type, however, the words used are most likely drawn from among those in the vocabulary list below. You will notice that in this list, the Spanish word is given first, the pronunciation second, and its English equivalent last.

aquí	(ah-key)	here	march	(mar-cha)	progress
cadena	(ka-day-na)	network	mas	(mahs)	more
canal	(kan-al)	channel	oro	(or-oh)	gold
de	(day)	of, from	poderoso	(po-der-oh-so)	powerful
departamento	(de-part-men-to)	state	por	(pore)	for, by
desde	(days-day)	from	potente	(po-ten-tay)	strong
el	(ell)	the (mas.)	predilecta	(pre-dee-lec-tsh)	favorite
emisora	(ay-mis-or-ah)	station	preferida	(pre-fer-ee-dah)	preferred
en	(ayn)	in	pueblo	(pway-blo)	town
es	(ays)	is	rumbos	(rum-bohs)	revels
escuchando	(ays-ku-chan-doh)	listening	sintonia	(sin-toh-nee-ah)	tuning
escuche	(ays-ku-chay)	listen	somos	(soh-mohs)	we are
esta	(ays-tah)	this	su	(sue)	your
la	(lah)	the (fem.)	voz	(vos)	voice

Type I identifications contain 3 elements, the opening, the station name, and the station slogan. The opening is usually one or two words in length and designed to call the listener's attention. The words most often used and, therefore, the key words to listen for include "Esta es", "Ustedes escuchando" and "Aquí." Typical Type I IDs are short, one sentence type IDs like the following:

Esta es Radio Lara, su emisora musical. Ustedes escuchando Radio Fides de La Paz la primera en sintonia. Aquí Radio Managás, canal nueve sesenta, super potente.

Type II IDs are usually longer and more informative than Type I, and are characterized by the disclosure of station location. Type II IDs nearly always start with the key word "desde", the Spanish word for "from." Then, the city, state, province, or country or any combination thereof, the station name, and, perhaps, the station slogan complete the identification. The exact order may, of course, vary and, at times, be linked together with a Type I identification. The following are examples of Type II IDs:

Desde Quito, transmite Radio Quito, la voz de la capital. Desde Santo Domingo, transmite Radio Televisión Dominicana, excepcional de radio y televisión. Esta es, la voz de un pueblo en march, Radio Progreso desde la ciudad de Progreso, departamento de Yoro, en Honduras, sudamerica.

Type II identifications are the most varied and complex, reflecting the sophistication that network resources permit. The principal characteristic of these identifications is the mention of the network name. Largest of the networks and, therefore, the ones most frequently heard are TODELAR (toh-dee-lahr), CARACOL (kar-a-kohl), RCN or Radio Cadena Nacional, and Super Radio. Station names are often a part of Type III IDs, but these can be confusing. At times, all network affiliates are listed; only the lead station (the station from which the programming is originating) is mentioned, but this may not be the station to which you are listening. Type III identifications are frequently preceded and followed by chimes or some other fanfare. They may also be in the form of a jingle. Typical Type III identifications are as follows:

Somos TODELAR, somos profesionales, somos La Voz de Cali. Atencion la Cadena Nacional de Emisoras de Radio Presidente Balmaceda. Desde Manizales, transmite RCN, Radio Cadena Nacional, por su emisora Transmisora Caldas. RCN, la cadena de oro de america.

There are, of course, exceptions to the general categories outlined above, just as there are a plethora of variations. Don't despair, however, for the key words are often present and the Spanish language contains many cognates. Take profesionales, radio, and excepcional, for example, which have been used above, but not included in the vocabulary list. Yet, most likely, you had no trouble understanding the identifications that contained them. Many station identifications also contain "modern" adjectives derived from equivalent English words, and thus present little trouble for the DXer.

HOW THE LATINS TELL TIME....This article has been revised and expanded from an article by Jim Whitehead in the September 1974 SPEEDX Western Hemisphere column, and reprinted in Chris Hansen's SPEEDX Western Hemisphere column during March 1979.

The frequent time announcements of many Latin American broadcasters are extremely useful aids for the knowledgeable DXer. Often they provide a clue to identifying a station while, at the same time, providing an easily recognized and often distinctive program detail for your reception report. To get the most from this DXing tool, however, it is necessary to know a few of the basic principles of the way a Spanish-speaking person tells time. In addition, you will need a little vocabulary, but many words are similar to their English counterparts. It takes some time to get used to, but with practice, you will soon be making full use of this invaluable Latin American DX aid.

VOCABULARY....as always, when discussing a subject involving another language, it is necessary to introduce a few new words. In this case, the list is not very long. To get a feel for these new words and numbers, read them aloud two or three times and do the same with the examples in the text. The shortness of time it takes to familiarize yourself with these new words will surprise you.

cero	(sero)	0	veintiuno	(vayeen-tay-ee-oo-noh)	21
uno	(oo-noh)	1	treinta	(trayeen-tah)	30
dos	(dohs)	2	cuarenta	(kwar-ehn-tah)	40
tres	(trays)	3	cinquenta	(seen-kwen-tah)	50
cuatro	(kwah-troh)	4	la hora	(lah oh-rah)	the hour
cinco	(seen-koh)	5	es	(ays)	he, she, it, is
seis	(sayees)	6	son	(sohn)	they are
siete	(seeay-tay)	7	para	(pah-rah)	toward
ocho	(oh-choh)	8	minutos	(mih-noo-tohs)	minutes
nueve	(nway-vay)	9	media	(may-dyah)	half
diez	(dyays)	10	cuarto	(kwar-toh)	quarter
once	(ohn-say)	11	en punto	(ehn-poon-toh)	exactly
doce	(doh-say)	12	de	(day)	of
trece	(tray-say)	13	manana	(mah-nyah-nah)	morning
catorce	(kah-tor-say)	14	tarde	(tahr-day)	afternoon
quince	(keen-say)	15	noche	(noh-chay)	night
dieciseis	(dyays-ee-sayees)	16	menos	(may-nohs)	less
diecisiete	(dyaya-ee-seeay-tay)	17	hasta	(ahs-tah)	until, before
dieciocho	(dyaya-ee-oh-cho)	18	desde	(days-day)	from, since
diecinueve	(dyays-ee-nway-vay)	19			
veinte	(vayeen-tay)	20			

THE MODERN APPROACH....Most of the stations that DXers will be cutting their LA DX teeth on announce the time in the modern method - what we would call the "digital clock" method, e.g., "three forty-six," "tres cuarenta y seis minutos." (Note: forty-six can be expressed two ways; cuarentiseis as above, or cuarenta y seis (40 and 6). Both methods are widely used.) With the advent of digital clocks with their numerical read-outs, it is almost inevitable that this method will supplant the traditional method, even as "three forty-six" has supplanted "fourteen minutes to four" in English-speaking countries.



**THE CLASSICAL APPROACH...** The classical approach is used by smaller stations or stations in small towns or conservative countries. The classical approach, like the old English approach, requires us to envision an hour divided into two thirty-minute halves. These may be considered the "plus half," the first 30 minutes, and the minus half, the second 30 minutes. Now, with picture in mind, let's consider two rules. First, to give the time in the plus half, one simply gives the hour plus the minutes. Second, to give the time in the minus half, one states the number of the approaching hour minus the appropriate number of minutes. For example, if it is 1:02, we say "Es la una y dos minutos" (ays lah oo-nah ee dohs min-noo-tohs) (Notice that the additive method of numbers was used (una y dos), which makes this method easier to learn.) Those who know Spanish or other Romance languages will remember that adjectives must agree in gender with their nouns; therefore, "uno" must change to "una" before "hora." "Uno" is the only number that changes to agree with a noun. However, if it is 12:58, one says: "Son las tres menos dos minutos." You will note that only the first half hour uses the singular "it is", or "es." All the other hours are plural, two hours, three hours, etc., and require the plural "son", translated, in this case, into English as "it is" rather than "they are."

In English, the expressions "It's half past" or "It's quarter-past" are commonplace and these phrases have their equivalents in Spanish. One says, for example, at 2:15 that "It is two hours and a quarter", which is translated thusly: "Son las dos y cuarto", or "It's half past two", translated: "Son las dos y media." In practice this textbook approach has some variations. It is cumbersome to subtract from the upcoming hour, particularly for the many uneducated persons who speak Spanish, and so a variation that avoids this has come into common usage. In English, we often say, "It's ten to", or something similar, and so it is in Spanish. Here, one says: "Son las veinte minutos para las dos" for "It's twenty minutes before two."



2:50- 2:10-  
3hrs-10 min 2hrs + 10 min

**TIME OF DAY...** Most countries in Latin America, with the exception of Argentina and Chile, use the 12-hour system with which we are all familiar. As a result, it is necessary to identify just which part of the day one is talking about. The Spanish-speaking person accomplishes this by tacking "de la mañana" (in the morning), "de la tarde" (in the afternoon), or "de la noche" (in the night, or at night) onto the time phrase. This is usually done at the end of the phrase, but may also come after the hour: "Son las dos de la noche con veinte y cinco minutos", or "Son las dos y veinticinco minutos de la noche."

**COUNTING NUMBERS AND NUMBERS USED IN FREQUENCY**

You already have the basic small numbers Spanish vocabulary you need for telling time. Now, let's widen the picture to include larger numbers.

sesenta	(seh-sen-tah)	sixty	seiscientos	(aayees-see-en-tohs)	700
setenta	(seh-ter-tah)	seventy	ochocientos	(oh-cho-see-en-tohs)	800
ochenta	(oh-chen-tah)	eighty	novecientos	(noh-veh-see-en-tohs)	900
noventa	(no-ven-tah)	ninety	mil	(meel)	1000
ciento (cien)*	(see-en-(toh))	hundred	dos mil	(dohs meel)	2000
ciento uno	(see-en-toh oo-noh)	101	doscientos mil	"	200,000
doscientos	(dohs-see-en-tohs)	200	un millon	(uhn mee-yon)	1,000,000
trescientos	(tray-see-en-tohs)	300	dos millones	(dohs mee-yo-nes)	2,000,000
cuatrocientos	(kwa-tro-see-en-tohs)	400			
quinientos	(kee-nyen-tohs)	500			

\*"ciento" becomes "cien" before nouns and before a number it multiplies (cien millones-100,000,000.

"doscientos", "trescientos", and the other multiples of "ciento" all must agree with the noun they modify in gender

The Spanish count by simple adjunction of numbers. Therefore, let us take the example of Radio Contiente, on 5030 kilohertz. 5030 equals 5 thousand and thirty. With our vocabulary, it is quite easy to say: "cinco mil, treinta kilohertz". Another example would be for R. Reloj on 4832 kilohertz is done by simple adjunction: four thousand, eight hundred, thirty and two. So we have "cuatro mil, ochocientos, treinta y dos kilohertz:

I'm sure that you had no trouble figuring out what "kilohertz" were, and will have no trouble with "megahertz" either. "Kilovattios" and megavattios" are kilowatts and megawatts respectively. Shortwave is "onda corta", mediumwave is "onda media" or "onda larga" (which also means "longwave", although you won't be hearing too many Latins on LW!). And, finally, "potencia" is power, as in "veinte kilovattios de potencia." Here is a final example, combining all the factors in a sign-off you might hear: "Esta es Radio Reloj, San Jose, Costa Rica, setecientos kilohertz onda media, diez kilovattios de potencia; cuatro mil, ochocientos treinta y dos kilohertz onda corta, un kilovatio de potencia, y seis mil y seis kilohertz , onda corta, un kilovatio de potencia." The end can also be "6006 khz en las bandas de sesenta y dos y cuarenta y nueve metros....". Even though I made up the above, I am sure that you could translate any sign-on I could give you, made up or real.

#### THE SPANISH ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION

The following article can be helpful in listening for station's call letters, and when an announcer spells out something of importance. Also, it is easier to pick out Spanish words if you know how to properly pronounce them.

Although the Spanish alphabet has no different single letters from the Roman alphabet (although 'w' is used only in foreign words, such as 'whisky'), there are several combinations of letters which are considered as one letter. Here follows the Spanish alphabet: Aa; Bb; Cc; CHch; Dd; Ee; Ff; Gg; Hh; Ii; Jj; Kk; Ll; Llll; Mm; Nn; Nñ; Oo; Pp; Qq; Rr; RRrr; Ss; Tt; Uu; Vv; Ww; Xx; Yy; Zz. The names of these letters are: a be, ce, che, de e, efe, ge, hache, i, jota, ka, ele, elle, eme, ene, ene, o, pe, cu, ere, erre, ese, te, u, uve, doble ve or doble u, equis, ye or i griega, zeta.

#### PRONUNCIATION: VOWELS

a = a as in father

e = (1) when followed by a single consonant or a vowel, or at the end of a word, pronounced like a in gale

(2) otherwise, like e in net

i = like i in machine. When followed by or preceded by a vowel, like y consonantal (commercial)

o = like o in go

u = (1) like u in rude

(2) U is silent in the following Spanish word combinations: -gue, -gui-, que-, -qui

(3) whenever the diaeresis appears over the u, it is pronounced -goo

#### PRONUNCIATION: CONSONANTS

b = like English b

c = (1) when followed by e or i, like c in certain

(2) otherwise, like c in can

ch = like ch in church

d = d as in dull, except when between two vowels and when final, when it is the unvoiced th in thus

f = like the English f

g = (1) when followed by e or i, like h in hope

(2) otherwise, like g in game

h = always silent!

j = like g case (refer to 'g')

k = like the English k

- l = like l in large  
 ll = like y in English yet  
 n = (1) before hard c and g, like n in think  
 (2) otherwise, like n in now  
 ñ = like ny in canyon  
 p = like p in pan  
 q = like c in can  
 r = (1) when preceded by l, n, s, it is trilled. Place your tongue as if you were going to say tee, then forcibly exhale through your mouth. Your tongue should vibrate and you should be trilling your r  
 (2) if at the end of the word, or after any other letter, do not trill, but just trip your tongue as if you were going to sound out a d, but place your tongue a little further back on the ridge of your teeth.  
 rr = always pronounced as in the first r case  
 s = (1) mostly like s in sir  
 (2) before b, d, g (hard), l, m, n, like z in zoo  
 t = like t in stand  
 v = like Spanish initial b in all positions  
 x = (1) like s in sir when followed by a consonant  
 (2) like the English sh when between two vowels  
 (3) México and mexicano are pronounced as if the x were a j  
 y = (1) as a conjunction meaning "and", is pronounced like i in machine  
 (2) when next to, or between two vowels, it is pronounced like y in yet  
 z = like c in certain

**DIPHTHONGS**...a diphthong is a combination of two vowels pronounced as one sound. In Spanish, a weak vowel (i or u) combines with a strong vowel (a, e, or o) or with another weak vowel to form a diphthong. The following is a list of Spanish diphthongs:

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| ai/ay like <u>i</u> in <u>time</u>                    | ie like <u>ye</u> in <u>yet</u>   |
| au like <u>ow</u> in <u>now</u>                       | io like <u>yo</u> in <u>yoga</u>  |
| ei/ey like <u>a</u> in <u>date</u>                    | us like <u>wa</u> in <u>watt</u>  |
| eu like English <u>eh</u> + <u>oo</u> - <u>feudal</u> | ue like <u>wa</u> in <u>wait</u>  |
| oi/oy like <u>oy</u> in <u>toy</u>                    | ui like <u>wee</u> in <u>week</u> |
| ia like <u>ya</u> in <u>yacht</u>                     | uo like <u>uo</u> in <u>quota</u> |

**TRIPHTHONGS**...a triphthong is a combination of a stressed strong vowel between two weak vowels which forms a single syllable. There are only four such in Spanish (thank God!).

- |                                   |                                       |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| iai like <u>yi</u> in <u>yipe</u> | uai/uay like <u>wi</u> in <u>wine</u> |
| iei like English <u>yea</u>       | uei/uey like <u>wa</u> in <u>wade</u> |

**ACCENTUATION**...there is one accent mark in Spanish, the acute accent (´), and the other mark not seen in English - the til (˘) used as part of the letter n. The acute accent says that the stress in the word is other than the rules of accentuation would permit. Those rules are: (1) Most words ending in a consonant except "n" or "s", are stressed on the last syllable. (2) Most words which end in a vowel or in "n" or "s" have the stress on the next to the last syllable. All words not stressed according to the rules have an accent on the stressed syllable. For example, the word "educación", if you pronounce io, has the stress on the last syllable (e-du-cah-SEEON) - according to rule (2) a word ending in "n" ought to be stressed on the next-to-the-last syllable. Therefore, an acute accent is found on the last syllable. However, if a word is made plural, it sometimes loses the accent because the plural then follows the rules (pluralized words normally keep the stress on the same syllable as their singular) - which follows rule (2) and therefore needs no accent. The best way to accentuate most words is to pronounce them - when the accentuation doesn't follow the rules, an accent is indicated.

**WATCH OUT!** Some words, although they would not normally need an accent because of stress, nevertheless have one. Usually this accent is added in order to differentiate two words otherwise spelled alike: (e.g., -el (subj. pronoun- he) and el (def. article) and mas (adv.- more) and mas (conj.- more)). These words must be learned - they follow no specific rules.

Don't forget that accent marks are as much a part of the spelling of a word as the letters. If a til or accent is left out, the meaning of a word can be grossly and sometimes even embarrassingly changed. So, remember to insert the accents wherever they occur.

## DXing HARMONICS

Let's say that one night, you happen to be tuning the nether regions of the dial between the bands, and you come across a station which sounds like a Latin where no station is supposed to be. You say to yourself that you either have a new station or an unlicensed pirate broadcaster, and you happily inform other DXers of your discovery. Before you go out on that limb, you would be wise to check to see if your "new" station really isn't a harmonic of another existing station.

A harmonic is a spurious radiation emission from a transmitter at an intergel multiple of that transmitter's frequency. If a station is broadcasting on 1000 kilohertz, its harmonics would appear at 2000 kilohertz, 3000 kilohertz, 4000 kilohertz, and so on. A harmonic signal at twice the normal frequency is a second harmonic. At thrice the normal frequency, it is referred to as a third harmonic. Generally speaking, harmonics at greater than four times the normal frequency are quite rare. Most harmonics you hear will be second harmonics.

It is safe to say that all transmitters, no matter how highly tuned or mechanically perfect, emit harmonic radiation. This means that the shortwave bands should be overflowing with false signals, but this isn't the case because 99 out of every 100 harmonics are too weak to be heard. Most harmonics can't be heard because harmonic signals are nowhere near as strong as their primary signals are, so if you hear a harmonic, then you've made a fine catch.

How can you be sure you have a harmonic? Simple division is used to determine if a given signal is harmonic. Take the frequency of your signal, and divide it by intergers, then check a frequency list to see if a station or stations are broadcasting on this frequency. For example, let's say that our aforementioned DXer's strange station is found to be on 4400 kilohertz. To see if this might be a harmonic, he divides the frequency by two. This gives an answer of 2200 kilohertz. We can rule out any stations broadcasting on 2200 kilohertz, so we then divide 4400 by three. This gives a frequency of 1466.7 kilohertz. This could be a mediumwave station, but split-frequency operation is the exception rather than the rule in the western hemisphere, so we rule out this frequency. We divide by four to get 1100 kilohertz. This frequency stands a good chance of having a station which might be causing the harmonic.

Once you've nailed down a few possible frequencies, the next step is to get the ID. Without a positive identification, it is next to impossible to find the station we are looking for. Once you've pinned down that ID, check to see if your station is listed as broadcasting on any of your possible frequencies. If you find a match-up, then you have a harmonic. If you can't find the station on any of the frequencies, then you may have either a new station or a clandestine broadcast, or simply a station that has drifted away from its assigned frequency.

Harmonics, being spurious emissions, may seem like an unwelcomed intruder on an already overcrowded radio dial, but these signals can have great usefulness to the Latin American DXer. It may be by means of a harmonic that you could discover a new station on the air! New stations with new transmitters usually put out loads of harmonic interference until the final tune-up. When the Adventist World Radio station went on in Guatemala in 1979, its 3rd harmonic of its 49-meter frequency was putting out a better signal than the primary frequency was. This could occur when the primary frequency is on a crowded frequency. The primary signal could be drowned out, but the harmonic could be on a clear frequency.

It is possible to do mediumwave DXing on shortwave by hunting for harmonics. Many Latin mediumwave stations are heard every year on their second or third harmonics which appear on the shortwave bands. Since technical standards for transmitters are lax in Latin America, these stations put out louder and more numerous harmonics than American or Canadian stations do. Again, it is possible to hear these mediumwave Latins via harmonics, since their primary frequencies may be covered by powerful American stations, while the harmonic frequencies are clear.

If you should be lucky enough to hear the harmonic of a normally hard-to-hear station, do yourself and others a favor by not informing the station involved unless the signal is interfering with some important or vital frequency used by military or maritime stations. Give other DXers a chance to hear the harmonic for as long as it lasts. Besides, the station engineer will either figure out the situation, or readjust the transmitter sooner or later, and the harmonic will be gone, perhaps forever, so enjoy it as long as you can as often as you can. After the harmonic is gone, then try for that QSL.

Finding harmonics isn't a total hit-or-miss procedure if you know where to look. The following table gives the most likely frequency ranges where harmonics could show up.

<u>PRIMARY FREQUENCY RANGE</u>	<u>HARMONIC</u>	<u>HARMONIC FREQUENCY RANGE</u>
500-1000 khz	2	1000-2000 khz
1000-1600 khz	2	2000-3200 khz
500-1000 khz	3	1500-3000 khz
1000-1600 khz	3	3000-4800 khz
2400-2500 khz (120 mb)	2	4800-5000 khz
2400-2500 khz (120 mb)	3	7200-7500 khz
3200-3500 khz ( 90 mb)	2	6400-7000 khz
3200-3500 khz ( 90 mb)	3	9600-10500 khz
4700-5100 khz ( 60 mb)	2	9400-10200 khz
4700-5100 khz ( 60 mb)	3	14100-15300 khz
5900-6200 khz ( 49 mb)	2	11800-12400 khz
5900-6200 khz ( 49 mb)	3	17700-18600 khz

Harmonics above the 3rd multiple are rare and are not included in this list.

#### MEDIUM WAVE RELAYS BY SHORT WAVE STATIONS

The majority of Latin American shortwave stations have at least one mediumwave companion station. You can compare this to American stations which simulcast on both AM and FM frequencies. Some Latin stations do the same thing with mediumwave and shortwave. To some extent, this simulcasting may also spill over to the FM station if one exists, but FM radio is not as popular in Latin America as it is in the United States. For the most part, most simulcasting occurs on mediumwave and shortwave.

Why is this important to the DXer? Most shortwave Latin stations which simulcast relay the mediumwave program over the shortwave channel. So even though you may be listening to a shortwave station, you could be hearing mediumwave programming. The most well known example of this can be found on 3255 kilohertz, with station La Voz de El Tigre in Venezuela. At one time, this station identified as La Voz de El Tigre. Without warning, they changed their ID to Radio 980. This wasn't a true station name change, but merely reflected the coming of a simulcast. La Voz de El Tigre now relays programming from its mediumwave outlet, Radio 980.

It's important for the DXer to know if a shortwave station has a mediumwave outlet because if a DXer had observed La Voz de El Tigre's apparent name change to Radio 980 without realizing the true situation, he would have been embarrassed when he reported his name change, or even a new station calling itself Radio 980 to his favorite club bulletin.

In the Latin American Station List in this guide, mediumwave outlets of shortwave stations are given for two reasons. One is to garner possible ID information if a station mentions a mediumwave outlet during their identification. Example: if you are on 4820 kilohertz, and the station you are hearing gives a mediumwave channel of 1130 kilohertz, then you probably have R. Puno, Peru, and not another station whose mediumwave outlet is on another frequency. Secondly, if you run across a simulcast, then you should be able to piece an ID of the shortwave station together from the mediumwave outlet's frequency announcement. Example number two: your station on 3325 kilohertz, during an ID, only gives a frequency of 635 kilohertz, and you can't pin down this station's name. Checking the station list, you see that the only station on 3325 with a mediumwave outlet on 635 is Ondas Quevednas, Ecuador. Chances are, you are hearing the shortwave transmitter relaying the programming off the mediumwave transmitter.

To make sure you are hearing a simulcast, you must hear that ID. If the station gives an unfamiliar name, or a mediumwave frequency, then you probably have a simulcast in progress. Note also that the mediumwave station and the shortwave outlet may not have the same name. The mediumwave station may be R. Begorah, while the shortwave station IDs as La Voz de Nagora. If you are in the middle of a simulcast, just wait a while, and you may hear the shortwave ID, and you will have a positive report. Without it, you have a tentative shortwave ID, but a positive mediumwave one!

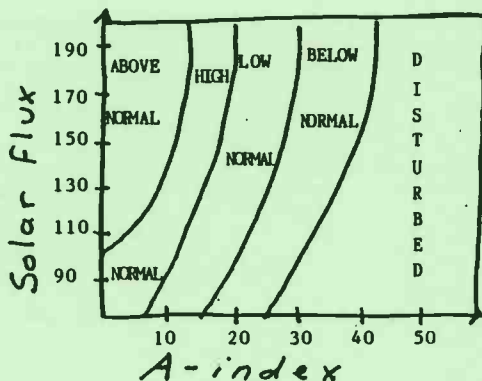
## LATIN AMERICAN PROPAGATION

Propagationally speaking, North America is nearly an ideal place to DX Latin America for two reasons. Firstly, in order to DX those low-powered tropical band stations, an all-darkness path between transmitter and receiver must be in effect. Generally speaking, when it's night in the United States and Canada, it's night in Latin America. Thus, DXing Latin America is easy because it is not necessary to stay up all night, or get up at the crack of dawn to do serious DX work. Secondly, the distances involved are not great. In an extreme example, the distance from Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada to Buenos Aires, Argentina is about 7700 miles or 12300 kilometers. Generally speaking, most DX distances are under 5000 miles.

The best time to DX Latin America is during the dead of winter either in the early evening or early morning. This is because the effects of equatorial thunderstorms (and temperate thunderstorms for that matter) are at a minimum. Thunderstorms give off impressive doses of static, and this static can drown out all but the strongest Latin signals. During the Northern Hemisphere summer months, the static level is at a maximum, which blocks out many of the weaker signals. Only when the atmosphere is quiet can the real DX filter through unmolested. Winter is the time of year then.

The very state of the ionosphere also plays a big role on determining the state of Latin propagation. The DXer looking for the rare ones pays close attention to the solar flux and the A-index. The solar flux is a measurement of the amount of solar electromagnetic radiation being put out by the sun at a given moment. A high solar flux means that the sun is putting a greater-than-normal amount of electromagnetic radiation, and a low number means just the opposite. The solar flux is directly related to the number of sunspots present on the sun's surface. The solar flux increases as the sunspot number increases. The A-index is a measurement of incoming solar particle radiation. A high A-index means that the ionosphere is absorbing a greater-than-normal amount of solar particles, thus corresponding to noisier-than-normal radio conditions.

For the DXer, an ideal situation occurs when the solar flux is up and the A-index is down. The following chart-matrix gives a good approximation to the general state of the ionosphere.



A high solar flux is desirable because a high number means that the ionosphere is capable of reflecting shortwave signals for long distances without much signal-strength loss. A low A-index means that conditions are generally quiet. Mediumwave DXers jump at the chance for trans-Atlantic or Pacific DX when the A-index drops because the ionosphere is quiet enough to allow these signals to be heard. The same applies to shortwave Latin DX.

Getting the latest solar flux and A-index is as easy as dialing WWV at 18 minutes after each hour. WWV broadcasts on 2.5, 5, 10, 15, and 20 mhz 24 hours a day every day of the year.

After a period of continued DXing, you should be able to make on-the-spot evaluations of the current conditions simply by tuning in a few "barometer" stations, and make comparisons of signal strengths. Anyone can do this, as is quite simple to do. To make on-the-spot evaluations of each of the tropical bands (or any band, even medium-wave or longwave) select two or three stations from various locations and of various powers, and make a note on their strengths from night to night. At the same time, keep a running record of the solar flux and A-index. After a week or two, a pattern should begin to develop. Your barometer stations should come in nicely when the flux is up and the index is down, but when the converse applies, your stations should be weak and fluttery, or may not show up at all.

The following list of stations can be used as barometer stations, as they are active at the time of this writing, and can be heard almost every night. Note that for the 120-meter band, no stations are given. This is because there are no regularly-heard stations on this band except the time station WWV. If you hear any broadcast station on 120 meters, consider that band to be open!

90 meter band.....R. Cultural, Guatemala on 3300 kilohertz with 10 kilowatts  
HCJB, Ecuador on 3220 kilohertz with 10 kilowatts  
La Voz de El Tigre/R. 980, Venezuela on 3255 kilohertz w/1 kw  
R. Nacional, Brazil on 3375 kilohertz with 5 kilowatts

60 meter band.....R. Mundial Bolivar, Venezuela on 4770 kilohertz with 1 kilowatt  
R. Reloj, Costa Rica on 4832 kilohertz with 3 kilowatts  
R. Quito, Ecuador on 4920 kilohertz with 5 kilowatts  
R. Brasil Central on 4985 kilohertz with 10 kilowatts  
R. Sutatenza, Colombia on 5095 kilohertz with 50 kilowatts

49 meter band.....R. Reloj, Costa Rica on 6006 kilohertz with 1 kilowatt  
R. America, Peru on 6010 kilohertz with 10 kilowatts  
R. Illimani, Bolivia on 6025 kilohertz with 10 kilowatts  
GBC, Guyana on 5950 kilohertz with 10 kilowatts  
R. Nacional, Argentina on 6060 kilohertz with 50 kilowatts

This is by no means the only list that can be used. The idea is for you to develop your own list of stations that are useable in your location. This list is given to give you some ideas, and to get you started.

If we have our list of barometer stations drawn up, and we know the latest solar flux and A-index values, then we can try our hand at some DX. We notice that we have yet to hear R. Ayaviri, in Ayaviri Peru, on 5035 kilohertz, and we decide to give this station a try. First, make sure that the station is operating now! We check our clock, and we see the time is 0130 GMT. Our station list shows that the station should be on right now. But can we hear it? We could just dial up 5035 and see if it's there, but that might not help us determine if other Peruvian stations might be in tonight. First, we take a survey of the 60-meter band conditions. The solar flux is 115, and the A-index is 15. Checking our chart given earlier, we see that the general band conditions are low normal, but boarding on high normal, which means some good DX may be possible. Next, we check our barometer stations for 60 meters. R. Bolivar is coming in a little better than normal tonight, as is R. Sutatenza. This tells us that propagation out of northern South America is better-than-usual tonight. But Peru is in central-western South America, so we check a nearby station, such as R. Quito. Quito is coming in at about average levels tonight. This could mean that propagation out of the Ecuador-Peru area is about normal tonight. Now, determining that our station has a good chance of showing up tonight, since other stations nearby are in, we tune to 5035 and find a station there. We wait for 25 impatient minutes before we hear "...desde Ayaviri en la republica del peru, esta es R. Ayaviri...". Hot diggity-dog, we got it! Now if Ayaviri is coming in well, we could turn our interest to other 60 meter stations in the area, as chances are they are coming in tonight as well.

Something must be said about adverse propagation conditions, such as solar flares or similar storms. Even when the ionosphere goes out to lunch, don't stop DXing. Anything is possible in radio, and even disasters can bring you a fine catch. I'm always inspired by the story of the impossible reception of 1972. During a major solar flare of that year, all radio waves were blacked out. Nothing except local stations were coming in, and it seemed very bleak. During the blackout, several DXers along the northern US heard the impossible. During a total radio blackout, they heard the extremely rare (back then) signal from the Falkland Islands Broadcasting Station on 3958 kilohertz, which everyone thought could not have happened. It did. This just goes to show that no matter what kind of conditions you may encounter, you have no excuse not to DX, because one never knows, do one?

We've just scratched the surface of a very interesting and complex science. For more information, refer to The Shortwave Propagation Handbook, edited by George Jacobs, W3ASK, and Theodore Cohen, N4XX, published by Cowan Publishing Corp., 14 Vanderventer Avenue, Port Washington NY 11050. This book should be available at most radio dealerships and mail-order houses. But if you remember this simple rule, you'll do just fine: when it's dark outside, then that Latin DX is rolling in.

## LATIN AMERICAN NETWORKS

No discussion of Latin American radio would be complete without talking out a very important aspect of DXing this area, namely the networks. Latin American networks can be directly compared to networks in existence here at home. These Latin networks have network news, network programs, carry sporting events, and do everything that the

American and Canadian radio networks do.

While listening to a network station, you may encounter the station giving its network ID and not its station ID. This happens when the station is carrying network programming. With an accurate, up-to-date list of a network's stations, it can be easy to make an ID by a network announcement. For example, if you're listening to a station on 4865 kilohertz, and you hear a station ID mentioning something called CARACOL, but no station name. Checking a CARACOL network list (CARACOL happens to be the name of the network), you see that CARACOL has an affiliate on 4865 kilohertz, which is La Voz del Cinaruco, Colombia. This isn't a positive ID of this station, but it gives you a good idea of who it might be.

If you stumble across a station in the middle of a network program, then you might be able to log a number of other network stations by means of parallel programming over the network stations. If you have two radios, this can be easy. Just leave one radio on one network station, and tune the other radio to other listed network stations. If you hear two stations carrying the same programs, then both stations are members of the same network, and you can get a good idea who the other station is on your second radio. With only one radio, it becomes harder to find other stations, because you won't be able to directly compare programming between stations. If your radio has a memory feature, then just enter your first station in the memory, and you can flip between your station and other stations. If the conditions are right, you just might be able to log all the stations of that network, and that would be quite a feat.

What can be heard on these networks? Anything! The best time to listen is during elections or national emergencies, when all network stations should be operating with special news or programs. During a severe earthquake in Colombia during 1982, I tuned into the CARACOL network, and got first-hand information on the disaster, as well as hearing personal messages, pleas for help, and even messages from the President, all over CARACOL. Local stations, or non-network stations would not have been able to supply this kind of excitement.

Below is a listing of Latin American networks and a list of affiliate stations. This list is not complete however, because data on local, or unofficial networks is scarce to come by, and unreliable at best. While not officially classified as a network, National, or government stations are also given, because they act like networks, with news and other exclusive programs.

ARGENTINA... Radio Nacional stations- Buenos Aires, 6060 khz  
Mendoza, 6180 khz

BOLIVIA...ERBOL (Escuelas Radiofonicas de Bolivia)  
R. Fides, La Paz, 4845 khz, 6155 khz  
R. Loyola, Sucre, 5995 khz  
Radioemisora Bolivia, Oruro, 4755 khz  
R. San Miguel, Riberalta, 3310 khz

BRAZIL...Radiobras  
R. Nacional, Sao Gabriel de Cachoeira, 3375 khz  
R. Nacional, Cruzeiro do Sul, 4765 khz  
R. Nacional, Benjamin Constant (Tabatinga), 4815 khz  
R. Nacional da Amazonia, Manaus, 4845 khz  
R. Nacional, Boa Vista, 4875 khz  
R. Nacional, Macapa, 4915 khz  
R. Nacional, Porto Velho, 4945 khz  
plus a few outlets above 49 meters not listed, and an international service with EE programs. Radiobras is the official government network.

Radiobras stations carry "A Voz do Brasil" 2200-2300, and "Projecto Minerva" from 2230-2300 on weekends.

COLOMBIA...CARACOL (Primera Cadena Radial Colombiana)  
CARACOL, Bogota, 4755 khz  
CARACOL Nevia/Colosal, Nevia, 4945 khz  
La Voz del Cinaruco, Arauca, 4865 khz  
La Voz de la Selva, Florencia, 6170 khz  
R. Mira, Tumaco, 6015 khz  
La Voz del Huila, Nevia, 6150 khz  
R. Sonar, Ocana, 4915 khz  
R. Tres Fronteras, Puerto Asis, 4782 khz



**COLOMBIA...CONTINUED**

**TODELAR (Circuito Todelar de Colombia)**  
R. Guatipuri, Valedupar, 4815 khz  
R. Macarena, Villavicencio, 5975 khz  
R. Transamazonica, San Jose del Guaviare, 6035 khz  
Ondas del Orteguaza, Florencia, 4975 khz  
R. Cultura Surcolombians, Nevia, 5010 khz  
Ecos del Atrato, Quibdo, 5020 khz

**RCM (Radio Cadena Nacional)**  
CARACOL Nevia/Colosal, Nevia, 4945 khz  
R. Villavicencio, Villavicencio, 4935 khz  
La Voz del Cauca, Popayan, 6145 khz (this station is inactive)  
La Voz del Caqueta, Florencia, 5035 khz

**SUPER RADIO NETWORK**  
R. Super, Medellin, 4875 khz  
Ecos del Combeima, Ibague, 4785 khz, 6025 khz  
La Voz del Llano, Villavicencio, 6115 khz  
R. Nevia, Nevia, 4855 khz  
Ondas del Meta, Villavicencio, 4885 khz  
R. Super, Cali, 6120 khz

**CADENA GRUPO RADIAL COLOMBIANO**  
R. Cinco, Villavicencio, 5040 khz

**COSTA RICA...RADIO CADENA NACIONAL**  
R. Reloj, San Jose, 4832 khz, 6006 khz

**PERU...SOCIEDAD RADIODIFUSORA COMERCIAL**  
R. Pucallpa, Pucallpa, 6155 khz  
R. El Triunfo, Cuzco, 4990 khz  
R. Juliaca, Juliaca, 5017 khz  
R. Tropical, Tarapoto, 4935 khz  
R. Sicuani, Sicuani, 4827 khz  
R. Tarma, Tarma, 4775 khz

**NUEVA RED DE EMISORAS CRUZ DEL PERU**  
La Voz de Huamanga, Ayacucho, 6070 khz  
R. Andahuaylas, Andahuaylas, 4840  
R. Andina, Huancayo, 4995 khz  
R. Huancavelica, Huancavelica, 4885 khz

**ORGANIZACION ROBERTO CRUZADO**  
R. Loreto, Iquitos, 5050 khz  
R. Huancayo, Huancayo, 5955 khz

**RADIO NACIONAL STATIONS**  
R. Nacional, Iquitos, 6028 khz  
R. Nacional, Lima, 6082 khz  
R. Nacional, Tacna, 6105 khz

**VENEZUELA...RADIO NACIONAL STATIONS**  
R. Nacional, Caracas, 5020 khz  
R. Nacional, Caracas, 6170 khz

**A COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY LOOK AT SHORTWAVE BROADCASTING**

**ARGENTINA CAPITAL- Buenos Aires**

Argentina is not well-represented on the tropical bands, but does better on the international bands. The first station encountered frequency-wise is R. Splendid on 5985 kilohertz, so all the action is on 49 meters. The best signals come from R. Nacional on 6060 and R. Belgrano on 6090. During the Falkland Islands War a few years back, several stations popped up on 49 meters for limited wartime use, then vanished. If Argentina gets in trouble in the future, check 49 meters for these stations may once again appear.

There is no English on the tropical bands from Argentina, so everything will be in Spanish. On the international services, there is a hour of English a day.

**CALL SIGN ALLOCATIONS...AYA-AZZ-LOA-UJZ**

**STATES...**Buenos Aires Province, Catamarca, Cordoba, Corrientes, Chaco, Chubut, Entre Rios, Formosa, Jujuy, La Pampa, La Rioja, Misiones, Mendoza, Neuquen, Rio Negro, Salta, Santa Cruz, Santiago del Estero, Santa Fe, San Juan, San Luis, Tucuman Territory, Tierra del Fuego National Territory plus Antarctic Territories and South Atlantic Islands

**BOLIVIA CAPITALS- La Paz and Sucre**

Bolivia is one of the favorite targets of DXers because of the rarity of the stations, and the difficulty involved in hearing them. The best heard station lately is Radio Illimani on 4945 and 6025 khz. All the other Bolivians are much more difficult, and are not regularly reported. Most stations are low powered, on congested frequencies with irregular schedules.

Bolivia is the only country with two capitals, which can make for interesting listening. You can hear news from both capitals, and with two capitals, you can even compare news and programming from both of them. You can't do that with any other country.

Some listeners make Bolivia their specialty area for the obvious reasons. With unreliable electric supplies, poor spare parts for transmitters, and lax technical standards, DXing Bolivia can be a very time-consuming activity, which will test your dedication and patience. Many stations drift off frequency, and it is not unusual to find a station up to 25 khz off their listed frequency. With lack of spare parts, a few technicians, transmitters often go on the fritz, so some stations may disappear for up to a year simply because of lack of parts. But with all these little irritations, it makes the reward that much sweeter when you pull in that rare one.

One of the best places to look for Bolivians is between the bands, like in the 4 or 5 mhz region. Bolivia does have several out-of-band stations, and with lack of any co-channel interference, the weaker Bolivians will sometimes appear when conditions are right. These out-of-banders are actively sought by DXers, as they are often very low powered (less than a kilowatt) and don't stay on the air much past sunset. Try R. Movima on or about 4473 khz, and R. San Jose on or about 5582 khz.

**CALL SIGN ALLOCATIONS...CPA-CPZ**

**BRAZIL CAPITAL- Brasilia**

Brazil, nearly as large as the United States, has more shortwave broadcasting stations than any other country in the Western Hemisphere, and quite possibly more than any other country with the possible exception of Indonesia. With over 100 tropical band stations, you could spend years, as many do, just trying to hear all these stations. Many of the "Brazilian Nuts" have 50 stations or more.

Brazil is one of the few Latin countries which does not have Spanish as the official language. Portuguese is the order of the day, and none of the tropical band Brazilians broadcast in Spanish at all. There is some scattered English, Italian and Japanese however. Speaking of Japanese, don't be surprised to hear it on some of the São Paulo stations, as there is a sizable Japanese community there.

One thing to notice is that on 90 and 60 meters, all Brazilian stations operate on frequencies ending with a '5' (3255, 4955, 5015...). This can come in handy when trying to ID an unknown station. If it is on a frequency divisible by 10, then chances are it is not a Brazilian. From 49 meters and up, this rule doesn't apply.

Perhaps the easiest stations to hear are the Radiobras stations, which are the government stations. They operate with high power (up to 250 kw), and carry regularly scheduled programs, such as "A Voz do Brasil". If you hear "A Voz do Brasil", then you are tuned to a Radiobras station. All Radiobras stations are named R. Nacional do (city name), so IDs are usually easy to understand.

Most, but not all Brazilians operate from 0800-0300, which is helpful to know if you are trying to figure out if your unknown station is a Brazilian. If it signs-off at 0800 or signs-off at 0300, it could be a Brazilian.

**CALL SIGN ALLOCATIONS...PPA-PYZ ZVA-ZZZ**

**STATES...**Acre, Alagoas, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceara, Distrito Federal (Brasilia), Espirito Santo, Goias, Maranhao, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, Para, Paraiba, Pernambuco, Piaui, Parana, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Sergipe, Sao Paulo, Amapa Territory, Fernando do Noronha Territory, Rondonia Territory, Roraima Territory.

**CHILE CAPITAL- Santiago**

There was a time when Chile was one of the easiest heard countries, with daily English programs to North America. Those days are gone, and so is the English. Today,

Chile is represented by R. Nacional in Spanish only, and is harder to hear. There are no tropical band stations in Chile, so the only way to find them is on the international bands. There are a few interesting stations, like R. Patagonia Chilena on 6080 khz, but most of the action centers on R. Nacional, heard best on their 19 meter frequencies.

CALL LETTER ALLOCATIONS...CAA-CEZ XQA-XRZ 3GA-3GZ

COLOMBIA CAPITAL- Bogota

Colombia is so easy to hear on the tropical bands, it ought to be illegal. Some of the best bets include R. Sante Fe on 4965 khz and R. Sutatenza on 5095 khz. Most of this country's five-dozen stations can be logged easily, thanks to high power and relative closeness to North America.

Colombia is home to three of Latin America's best known networks, CARACOL, TODELAR and RCN. These networks feature popular music and information programs, as well as sporting events, like baseball and soccer. Another "network" is the R. Nacional stations, like the one on 6180 khz. These stations are much like American Public Television/Radio Stations, carrying education, news, and foreign language lesson programs. Some of the languages taught by radio include English!

CALL LETTER ALLOCATIONS...HJA-HKZ 5JA-5KZ

STATES...Antioquia, Atlantico, Bolivar, Boyaca, Caqueta, Cesar, Cordoba, Cundinamarca, Distrito Especial, Guajira, Huila, Magdalena, Narino, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Quindio, Risaralda, Santander del Sur, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

COSTA RICA CAPITAL- San Jose

Costa Rica is a favorite among DXers for one good reason; R. Reloj. R. Reloj has a habit of providing programming that appeals to everyone, both in music and content. The station is also quite friendly to listeners. A few years back, Reloj started a short-lived program called "Aqui Costa Rica", in English, which drew listeners like flies to honey to this station. Today, this station doesn't broadcast in English, but still remains popular for the great Latin music played.

R. Reloj isn't the only attraction for listeners. R. Casino has an hour of English daily starting at 0500 on 5954 khz. Faro del Caribe carries English religious programming nightly. Although R. Impacto carries no English, they still have baseball games and great music. For some reason, Coast Rican stations do what no other country's stations can do; attract and keep an audience.

CALL LETTER ALLOCATIONS...TEA-TEZ TIA-TIZ

CUBA CAPITAL- Havana

Cuba is not really considered as part of Latin America in radio terms due to a lack of stations in the tropical bands. Cuba concentrates on international programming, but still appears on the tropical bands, relaying R. Moscow programs. Prior to the 1959 revolution, Cuba had scores of commercial tropical banders, but were quickly shut-down by Castro. Some of these unused transmitters may still be floating around on the island, so don't be surprised if you hear more Cuba on the tropical bands in the future.

CALL LETTER ALLOCATIONS...CLA-CMZ COA-COZ T4A-T4Z

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CAPITAL- Santo Domingo

Once upon a time, the Dominican Republic used to be one of Latin America's loudest countries on the tropical bands. Unfortunately, the Dominican Republic is dying off, radio-wise. One active station today is R. Clarin on 11700 khz. There are few active stations on the tropical bands, but this could change any minute, as there are hoards of unused transmitters here, which could fire up at any time.

CALL LETTER ALLOCATIONS...HIA-HIZ

ECUADOR CAPITAL- Quito

Even if it weren't for HCJB, Ecuador would still be a gold-mine for DXers because of the multitude of tropical band stations. Perhaps the best heard is R. Quito on 4920 khz. But the real DX catches are the religious stations, like R. Jesus del Gran Poder on 5050 khz, R. Calotica on 5055 khz, R. Paz y Bien on 4820 khz and R. Luz y Vida on 4850 khz. One must keep in mind that not all Ecuadorian programming will be Spanish. Quechua is widely spoken, and many stations carry Quechua programming. But thanks to relatively high powers and favorable frequencies, it won't take long to pull in a tropical band Ecuadorian.

CALL LETTER ALLOCATIONS...HCA-HDZ

STATES...Azua, Bolivar, Canar, Carchi, Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Imbabura, Loja, Manabi, Morona Santiago, Napo, El Oro, Pastaza, Pichincha, Los Rios, Tungurahua, Zamora

EL SALVADOR CAPITAL- San Salvador

This small country is a tough one to log on the tropical bands due to a congested frequency and irregular schedule. R. Nacional has been observed around 5980 khz every now and then, but usually faces spluttering from BBC, VOA, and WYFR, which are nearby. There are no commercial stations operating at this time.

CALL LETTER ALLOCATIONS...HUA-HUZ YSA-YSZ

FALKLAND ISLANDS CAPITAL- Port Stanley

Once was the time that DXers the world over would have given their right arms just to hear the Falkland Islands Broadcasting Station, let alone QSL them. With the addition of a new 3500-watt transmitter and their reactivation of their 3958 khz outlet, logging the FIBS is no longer impossible; now it's just plain tough. When the ARO activity is low, check 3958 khz. When propagation favors it, try 2380 khz. All programming is in English, with relays from the BBC and the British Forces Broadcast Service.

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS (province of Ecuador)

There is a station on this Pacific chain of islands, La Voz de Galapagos on 4810 khz. Being isolated as it is, this station is on everyone's "Most Wanted List". Some country lists give Galapagos separate radio country status, while others list it merely as a province of Ecuador. No matter what you believe, reception of this station is quite a feat, as it isn't reported too often.

GUATEMALA CAPITAL- Guatemala City

Guatemala boasts one of the oldest religious broadcasters in the Western Hemisphere in R. Cultural on 3300 khz. R. Cultural broadcasts in English several hours a day with religious programming. Adventist World Radio has an outlet on 5980 and 6090 khz, but due to congested frequencies, it is not reported too often. There are a lot of Indians in Guatemala, so there are plenty of non-Spanish broadcasts over Guatemalan stations, which could be an identification aid.

CALL LETTER ALLOCATIONS...TDA-TDZ TGA-TGZ

GUIANA (FRENCH) CAPITAL- Cayenne

Until 1984, French Guiana's only radio station was the Radiodiffusion Francaise D' Outre-Mer, which broadcasted in French from several sites. Usually, this station was (and still is) best heard in the mornings on 3385 khz. In 1984, Radio France International built a relay station at Montsinery with several 500 kilowatt transmitters. However, none of these transmitters broadcast on the tropical bands, so they won't be discussed here. To log this tiny country on the tropical bands, try 3385 khz, or if conditions are right, 6170 khz in the mornings. All programs are in French.

GUIANA CAPITAL- Georgetown

The only English-speaking country in South America (if you don't count the Falklands, and you shouldn't) is well represented by the Guyana Broadcasting Corporation on 5950 khz. Identifying as "Channel 2", this station carries all-English programming. This station is best heard in the morning when co-channel interference is at a minimum. Another station here is the infamous R. Demeres, or Action R. This station is supposed to be on 5980 khz, but is rarely, if ever, reported. We wish someone would log this station just to put an end to all the rumors and "tall tales" from people claiming to have heard this "ghost" station!

CALL LETTER ALLOCATIONS...8RA-8RZ

HAITI CAPITAL- Port au Prince

The poorest country in the Western Hemisphere is also poor in shortwave broadcasting. Years ago, Haiti was a DX hot-spot, with some of the most exotic stations this side of Asia. Today, the lone 4930 khz outlet of 4VEH is Haiti's only beacon, with French religious programs, and occasional English lessons and Bible readings. During their glory years, 4VEH had international appeal, thanks to 31- and 25-meter outlets which put out good signals with English programs. These transmitters may still be on the island, just waiting for an excuse to come back to life.

CALL LETTER ALLOCATIONS...HHA-HHZ 4VA-4VZ

HONDURAS CAPITAL- Tegucigalpa

With no super-power or super-popular stations, Honduras is sometimes DXed as an afterthought. The best bet here is La Voz Evangelica on 4820 khz with a hour or two of English programming a day. La Voz de la Mosquita is an interesting station when they're active, with an hour of English religious programming a day. The interesting aspect of this station is that it's basically a one-man operation from deep in the Honduran jungle!

CALL LETTER ALLOCATION...HQA-HRZ

MEXICO CAPITAL- Mexico City

Even though Mexico is on our backdoor step, it remains a tough country to hear due to a lack of stations and low powers. There are several stations on the psuedo-tropical bands, like XEUJ on 5982 khz and R. Universidad de Sonora on 6115 khz. A good catch would be R. Huayacocotla on 2390 khz, which shows up from time to time. On the international bands, you can try for R. Mexico International or La Voz de la America Latina. Both stations drift around aimlessly, but are both relatively powerful.

CALL LETTER ALLOCATIONS...XAA-XIZ 4AA-4CZ 6DA-6JZ

STATES...Aguascalientes, Baja California, Campeche, Chihuahua, Chiapas, Coahuila, Colima, Distrito Federal, Durango, Guerrero, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacan, Nayarit, Nuevo Laredo, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quintana Roo, Queretaro, Sinaloa, San Luis Potosi, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Tabasco, Veracruz, Yucatan, Zacatecas

NICARAGUA CAPITAL- Managua

Nicaragua is another one of those once-active tropical band countries that are today mere shells of what they were. Today, only La Voz de Nicaragua on 6015 khz, R. Zinica on 6120 khz and R. Sandino on 6200 khz are active. LV de Nicaragua carries about an hour or two of English a day beamed northward, and R. Zinica, located on the English-speaking Atlantic coast, has occasional English. All these stations are government stations, which stifles creative programming for dull propaganda.

CALL LETTER ALLOCATIONS...HTA-HTZ H6A-H7Z YNA-YNZ

PANAMA CAPITAL- Panama City

Panama is the only silent country on shortwave in Latin America, hopefully to be rectified soon. Japan is building a relay station here, but that won't open for years, and will concentrate on international programming. Let's keep our fingers crossed that one day, private commercial tropical band broadcasting will return.

CALL LETTER ALLOCATIONS...HOA-HPZ H3A-H3Z H8A-H9Z 3EA-3FZ

PARAGUAY CAPITAL- Asuncion

Paraguay has been virgin territory for DXers for many years because of a lack of any major activity. R. Nacional is on 9735 khz, and usually puts in good signals, but there is a glaring lack of anything similar on the tropical bands. R. Guaira on 5975 khz and La Voz del Amambay on 5995 khz have been reported, but rarely and in most cases, barely. Reception of either station represents a supreme DX accomplishment you should rightly be proud of.

CALL LETTER ALLOCATIONS...ZPA-ZPZ

PERU CAPITAL- Lima

DXing Peru can make even the most hard-to-please listener's dreams come true, for in this country lie some of the most desirable stations in the world. The "regular" stations which operate in the regulated tropical bands are certainly fair game, but the "outbanders" are the die-hard DXers' holy grail. The stations operating between 5100-5900 khz are some of the toughest to hear in all the world. Of course, you need not go to extremes to get the good Peruvian DX. You can shoot for R. Bagua on 3310 khz, R. Tarma on 4775 khz, or the best heard of the bunch, R. Atlantida on 4790 khz. That's the good thing about Peru; it has both easy to hear and difficult to hear stations, which can fill just about any DXer's bill.

Another interesting aspect of Peruvian DXing are the "unofficial" stations. These stations, like their American counterparts, operate without benefit of government license. These stations are not listed in any station list, so the only possible way to ID them is to hear the ID. But since they are not official stations, they need not ID at regular intervals. Some stations just don't identify! Most of these stations operate on those off-beat in-between frequencies with feeble powers and lousy antenna systems. Logging these stations are the ultimate in Latin American DXing! If you happen to run across a station you believe is from Peru, but is not listed, you just might, might be a Peruvian pirate! Drool away!

CALL LETTER ALLOCATIONS...OAA-OCZ 4TA-4TZ

STATES... Amazonas, Ancash, Apurimac, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Cuzco, Huanuco, Junin, Lambayeque, La Libertad, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Moquegua, Pasco, Piura, Puno, San Martin, Tacna, Tumbes, Ucayali

SURINAM CAPITAL- Paramaribo

Surinam is an oddity in South America. Instead of Spanish or Portuguese being the language of record, the people speak Dutch, Hindi, Sranan Tongo, Indonesian, Chinese, and other bizarre languages. This made Surinam stations easy to spot on the air because of the odd languages being broadcast. At the peak, there were two stations, R. Apinte, and the government station Stem van Revolutie Suriname. Amilitary coup destroyed the SRS transmitter,

forcing the government to "borrow" the facilities of R. Apintie. Today, it isn't clear if SRS is still active, as reports have been scarce lately. Keep an eye on 4850 khz and 5005 khz in the future.

#### CALL LETTER ALLOCATIONS...PZA-PZZ

##### URUGUAY CAPITAL- Montevideo

Uruguay is one of the toughest countries to pick-up on shortwave. The only regularly-active stations do not operate in the tropical band. The government station SODRE and R. El Espectador can both be heard occasionally. Before they went inactive, the best heard "low band" station was R. Carve on 6155 khz.

#### CALL LETTER ALLOCATIONS...CVA-CXZ

##### VENEZUELA CAPITAL- Caracas

Like Colombia, Venezuela is almost too easy to pick up on the tropical bands, with a hoard of powerhouse stations. Some of the best heard include R. Juventud on 4900 khz, R. Rumbos on 4970 khz, Ecos del Torbes on 4980 khz, and R. Barquialmeto on 4990 khz. But with a few weeks(?) of serious work, just about all the tropical band Venezuelans can be heard. Many DXers bypass Venezuela in search of the rarer Bolivians and Peruvians, but Venezuela does offer some DX challenges. R. Nueva Esparta on 2340 khz has never been reported (I believe), and there several toughies on 49 meters to try as well.

#### CALL LETTER ALLOCATIONS...YVA-YYZ 4MA-4MZ

STATES...Anzoategui, Apure, Aragua, Barinas, Bolivar, Carabobo, Cojedes, Falcon, Guarico, Lara, Merida, Miranda, Monagas, Nueva Esparta, Portuguesa, Sucre, Tachira, Trujillo, Yaracuy, Zulia, Amazonas Territory, Delta Amacuro Territory

#### A BAND-BY-BAND SURVEY OF STATIONS

##### 120 Meter Band (2300-2500 khz)

Stations operating in this band are few and far between. There are only 17 stations with a total operating power of about 14.75 kilowatts. The best heard station on the band is R. Huayacocotla, Mexico on 2390 khz. Generally, stations on this band are low powered, with short or irregular broadcast schedules. If you hear any station on this band, consider it a fine catch, and entertain the possibility of other stations coming in as well.

##### 90 Meter Band (3200-3400 khz)

The 90 meter band is a great place to spend an evening, due to the number of rare and interesting stations. There are around 94 stations operating with about 272.86 kw. Brazil dominates this band, with Lins R. Clube on 3225 khz, Bauru R. Clube on 3275 khz, and R. Nacional on 3375 khz among others. Religious stations also abound, with Radio Cultural on 3300 with some English. Radio Belize on 3285 also is in English. At the bottom of the band lies HCJB, Ecuador on 3220 khz with religious programming in local languages. At the top end is R. Iris, also from Ecuador on 3381 khz, which usually puts out a good signal.

##### 75 Meter Band (3900-4000 khz)

Although the 75 meter band is not an official broadcast band in the Western Hemisphere, a few Latins make their home here. The best known station here is the Falkland Islands Broadcast Station on 3958 khz, with all-English programming. No other stations are reported on a regular basis because of heavy ham radio interference, which usually kills off the weaker DX signals. At last count, there were only 4 stations listed here, with a total combined power of about 7 kilowatts.

##### 60 Meter Band (4750-5100 khz)

This band is the most popular tropical band for very simple reasons. Both the veteran and beginning DXer can find targets here. Some of the loudest Latins are here, including the R. Moscow Cuban relay on 4765 khz, R. Nacional, Brazil on 4845 khz with a whopping 250 kilowatts, and the various Venezuelan stations on 4970, 4980, and 4990 kilohertz. On the other hand, some of the weakest stations are here too, which are too numerous to mention. The point is this band has something for everyone. There are around 255 stations operating with a total of 1245 kilowatts!

##### 49 Meter Band (5900-6200 khz)

The 49 meter band is not officially a tropical band, but many commercial Latin stations operate here, making it an interesting place to be. Like the 75 meter band, there is much in the way of interference from high power international stations, most of them from Europe. The best time to go Latin hunting is in the morning, when the band is quiet, and the big boys have shifted their transmissions elsewhere. Some of the best heard stations are the Colombian stations on 6065, 6085, 6115, 6120 and 6150 khz. Costa Rica also has

a few powerful stations here, such as R. Reloj on 6006 khz and R. Impacto on 6150 khz. There are 145 stations listed in this band, with a total combined power of around 1050 kilowatts. Not mentioned in the station list are the Latin stations with an international service, like HCJB or R. Havana, or the relay stations on Antigua or Monsterrat. Many of the big Western Hemisphere stations use 49 meters, making for easy listening in most cases. Most of these stations operate in what we here in the United States call "prime time", or from 8PM-11PM local time. Most of the low-powered Latins also are on at this time, but are usually buried under the powerhouses until they sign-off. Therefore, you will get the best results if you DX in the morning, before those powerhouses sign on.

#### CONCLUSION

In this first edition, we have tried to present a useful overview to the vast world of Latin American DXing. It was a difficult task, but it was well worth it. Hopefully, there will be other editions with expanded articles and more detailed station lists.

The perfect companion for the SPEEDX Guide to Latin American DXing is the Western Hemisphere column in SPEEDX. Here, you can find updates on station changes, and info on new stations, as well as informative articles on the Latin radio scene. Also check with SPEEDX's QSL column for the latest info on Latin QSL trends. Additions and updates to this Guide will be published as needed in SPEEDX. So, fire up that rig, string that antenna, and get cracking! Remember to let others know what you are hearing! A true DXer doesn't keep anything to himself, but shares his catches with others.

LATIN AMERICAN STATION LIST....compiled during December, 1984 from the 1984 edition of the World Radio Television Handbook, the 1984 Tropical Bands Survey, published by the Danish Shortwave Clubs International, and the Western Hemisphere column of SPEEDX.

This list consists of stations broadcasting from 2300 kilohertz to 6200 kilohertz. Of course, no list is 100% accurate or complete, especially when dealing with Latin America. There are many stations which broadcast irregularly, or without benefit of government license. The following list is believed to be accurate in respect to activity and frequency.

The following list gives a station's frequency, transmitter power, operating times, location, and any unusual information, such as any English broadcasts. To conserve space, a wide usage of abbreviations are used. They are as follows:

ARG.....Argentina	ir.....irregular
BEL.....Belize	khz.....kilohertz
BOL.....Bolivia	LV.....la voz
BRA.....Brazil	MEX.....Mexico
BS.....broadcasting station	MW.....mediumwave
CHE.....Chile	NIC.....Nicaragua
COL.....Colombia	PAR.....Paraguay
CRA.....Costa Rica	PER.....Peru
CUB.....Cuba	PP.....Portuguese
DD.....Dutch	QQ.....Quecha
DOM....Dominican Republic	R.....Radio
ECU.....Ecuador	r.....reported
educ....educadora	Rdif.....Radiodifusion, Radiodifusora
EE.....English	re.....relay
ELS.....El Salvador	RR.....Russian
em.....emisora	Sat.....Saturday
ex.....formerly	SS.....Spanish
FAL.....Falkland Islands	Sun.....Sunday
FF.....French	SUR.....Surinam
FGU.....French Guiana	URU....Uruguay
freq....frequency	v.....variable, varies
GUA.....Guatemala	VEN....Venezuela
GUY.....Guyana	W.....weekdays
HAT.....Haiti	*0000...sign-on
HON.....Honduras	0000*...sign-off
	//.....parallel frequency

If a station has a mediumwave outlet as well as a shortwave one, all frequencies will be listed to cover the possibilities of mediumwave relays over the shortwave outlet, or to help pin down an ID if you just hear references to a mediumwave frequency. Call signs of the shortwave outlets are also given if known. Power given in kilowatts. Times in GMT.

FREQ.	CALL	STATION NAME OR SLOGAN	POWER	REMARKS
2310	ZYG480	R. Progreso, Sousa, BRA	.25	0800-0300 MW610
2340	YVPL	R. Nueva Esparta, PortLamar, VEN	1	1000-0355 MW920
	TGIZ	R. Tezulutlán, Coban, GUA	1	1100-1530 2100-0230
	ZYF277	Rdif Itacostiara, Itaquiara, BRA	1	1000-0100 MW 720
2350		R. Difusora, Cruzeiro do Sul, BRA	1	will replace 4115
2360	TGBA	R. Maya de Barillas, Huehuetenango, GUA	.25	1000-1500 2200-0400
2370	YVQP	R. Puerto la Cruz, Puerto la Cruz, VEN	1	0955-0300 MW 760 not reported lately
2380		Falkland Islands BS, Stanley, FAL	3.5	all broadcasts in EE, 0900-0300 2030-0530 GMT Monday 0430*
2390		LV de Atitlán, ??, GUA		2330-0005
	XEJN	R. Huayacocotla, Huayacocotla, MEX	.5	1200-1500 2100-0100
2400		R. Educ. Sao Jose, Macapa, BRA	1	0830-0200 MW 1350
2410		R. Transamazônica, Senador Gilomard, BRA	1	1000-0200
2420	ZYG862	R. São Carlos, São Carlos, BRA	.5	0800-0300 MW 1450
	ZYF692	R. Carajá, Anápolis, BRA	.5	0900-0300 ex2423 Future plans: 4935 khz 2.Skw
2470	ZYG851	R. Cacique, Sorocaba, BRA	1	0800-0400 MW 1160
2490		R. Educação Rural, Coari, BRA	1	0830-1530 2030-0200 Future plans: 5035
		R. oito de Setembro, Descalvado, BRA	.25	0900-0200 ex2320
2924		R. La Oroya, La Oroya, PER	.4	1100-0300 not reported lately
3183		R. Universidad, San Marcos, PER		1300-0500
3205	ZYG861	R. Ribeirão Preto, Ribeirão Preto, BRA	1	0800-0400 MW 590, 690?
		Rdif Casa de la Cultura, Quito, ECU		not reported lately
	HIAU	LV de la Libertad, Pto. Plata, DOM	5	MW 590 not reported lately
3210	HCSE7	R. Federación, Sucúa, ECU	10	1100-0300 not reported lately
3215	YVZV	Ondas Panamericanas, El Vigía, VEN	1	MW 1270 not reported lately



FREQ	CALL	STATION NAME OR SLOGAN	POWER	REMARKS
3220	HCJB	LV de los Andes, Quito ECU	10	regional service of HCJB, most programs in QQ 0900-0500 SS-0200-0500
		R. Ayacucho, Ayacucho PER	1	1100-0500 MW 840
3225	ZYGB59	Lins R. Clube, Lins BRA	1	0730-0400 MW 1030
	YVIC	R. Occidente, Tovar VEN	1	1000-0400 MW 1100
3230	OBX7D	R. El Sol de los Andes, Juliaca PER	.4	0900-0300 MW 1460
3235	ZYGB60	R. Clube, Marilla BRA	.5	0800-0400 MW 1090
3240		Rdif. Brasileira, Uberlandia BRA	1	0800-0400 MW 1170
	HCJM	R. Turismo, Otavalo ECU	.4	1200-1400 1700-1900 2300-0300
	OBX4U	R. America, Lina PER	1	on 24 hours MW 1010
3245		Bn. Aruanã, Barra do Garca BRA	1	0800-0200 future plans: 4855
	ZYG203	R. Clube, Varginha BRA	1	0900-0100 MW 1210
	YVCT	R. Libertador, Caracas VEN	1	0955-0400
		R. Educ. Palmares de Alagoas, Maceió BRA	1	0755-0400 MW 710
3250		R. Luz y Vida, Santa Bárbara HON	.8	1230-1630 2230-0430 MW 1600 carries occasional EE religious programs
	OCX7D	R. Qullasuyo, Juliaca PER	1	1000-0300 MW 1420
3252	HCW11	LV del Triunfo, Santo Domingo ECU	1	MW 1260
3255	ZYF533	R. Educ. Cariri, Crato BRA	1	MW 1020
	YVQL	LV de El Tigre, El Tigre VEN	1	1000-0300 MW 980, frequently relays 980 khz, IDing as "R. 980"
	ZYG205	Rdif. Uberlândia, Uberlândia BRA	1	MW 1210
3260	HCOE4	LV del Rio Carrizal, Calceta ECU	2	1100-0400
		LV de Ocapampa, Pasco PER	1	2200-0300 (occasionally to 0630*) MW 1320
3265	ZYK21	R. Tamendare, Recife BRA	1	0900-1300 1800-0300 MW 890
		R. 31 de Março, Santa Cruz das Palmeiras BRA		
3270	HCEI6	R. Cosmopolita, Ambato ECU	1.5	MW 1555
3275	ZYGB56	Bauru R. Clube, Bauru BRA	1	0800-0400 MW 1210
	YVMC	R. Mara, Maracaibo VEN	1	1000-0400 MW 900
3280	HCW7	LV del Napo, Tena ECU	1	1000-1215 2200-0230 broadcasts in SS/QQ
	CP195	R. Chaco, Yacuibá BOL	2.5	MW 1100 varies to 3284 khz
3285		R. Belize, Belopan BEL	1	1100-1600 1800-1845 1900-2205 0300-0500 MW 830, 910, 930, 940 mostly in EE, occasional SS irregular transmissions
	ZYGS94	R. Clube, Teresina BRA	1	MW 700
	YVLE	R. Puerto Cabello, Puerto Cabello VEN	1	1000-0400 MW 1290
	HCJA	LV del Rio Tarqui, Cuenca ECU	.36	MW 1295
		R. Oriente, ?? PER	3	not reported recently
		R. Bandeirantes, Cachoeira Paulista BRA	1	not yet started
3290	HCV45	R. Panamericana, Quero ECU	2	1000-1600 2200-0300 MW 1595
		R. Tayabamba, Tayabamba PER		1400-2400 not reported recently
3295		R. Tapulo, Mossoro BRA	1	0800-0300 MW 1060
3300	OBX4X	R. Junin, Huancayo PER	1	MW 860
	TGNC	R. Cultural, Guatemala City GUA	10	1100-1500 2245-0430 EE:0300-0430 carries EE religious programs MW 760
	HCJX6	LV del Santuario, Banos ECU	1	MW 955
3310	CP114	R. San Miguel, Riberalta BOL	1	1000-0300
		R. Bagua, Bagua Chica PER		1000-0300 may be about to go off air
	HOLM3	LV de la Frontera, Macará ECU	1	0900-0300
3315	ZYF531	R. Assuncao, Fortaleza BRA	2.5	1430-0100 MW 620 not reported recently
	HCRF7	R. Pastaza, El Puyo ECU	2.5	1100-0400
3320	ORZ41	R. Estrella del Sur, Cañete PER	1	MW 620
3325	TGBA	R. Maya de Barillas, Huehuetenango GUA	1	1000-1500 2200-0400
	ZYGB67	Rdif. Universitária, Guarulhos BRA	2.5	0800-0300
	ZYG430	R. Liberal, Belém BRA	5	on 24 hours MW 1330
	HCHA2	Ondas Quevederías, Quevedo ECU	1.5	on 24 hours MW 635
	YVRA	R. Monagas, Maturín VEN	5	1000-0400 MW 960
3330	ONX3Q	Ondas del Hualtaga, Huanuco PER	.5	1000-0500 MW 1370
3335	ZYF641	R. Alvorada, Londrina BRA	5	0800-0300 MW 970
	ZYF392	R. Clube de Conquista, Vitória BRA	1	0800-0300 MW 1060
3340	CF99	R. Viloco, Viloco BOL	1	1005-0130
	HCFB4	R. Tropical, Esmeraldas ECU	2	1100-0500 MW 1230
3345		R. Moscow Relay, ?? CUB	50/100	24 hours, alternate freq. to 4765. All programs in RR. Several R. Moscow services, such as Mayak, may be relayed. Other Communist stations may be heard here, such as R. Ulan Bator, Mongolia

FREQ	CALL	STATION NAME OR SLOGAN	POWER	REMARKS
3345		R. Cultural de Sergipe, Aracaju BRA		alternate to 4775 kHz
3350	CP103	R. 27 de Diciembre, Villamontes BOL	1	2215-0200 MW 1510
	HCAS4	R. Cendt., Bahía de Caraquez ECU	5	1230-0500 MW 1010, 1155, 1300 1340
	QAN4G	R. La Oroya, La Oroya PER	.4	MW 690
3355	YVLC	R. Impacto, Valencia VEN	1	MW 850
3360	TGWN	LV de Nehualá, Nehualá GUA	1	1130-1400 2100-0230
	HCSE7	R. Federación, Sucúa ECU	1	1100-0300
	QAC3D	R. Huafuco, Huafuco PER	.5	MW 1000
3365	ZYG855	R. Cultura Araraquara, Araraquara BRA	1	0800-0300 MW 1370
		R. Itaituba, Itaituba BRA	5	not yet started
	ZYE7	R. Educ. Parnaíba, Parnaíba BRA	.5	MW 1210
3370	CP209	R. Florida, Semaipata BOL	1	1100-1800 2100-0330
	TGIZ	R. Tezulutlán, Cobán GUA	5	1100-1530 2100-0230
3375	ZYF791	R. Educ. Guajara, Guajara Mirim BRA	5	0800-0300 MW 1260
	ZYF907	R. Clube, Dourados BRA	5	0800-0400 MW 720
	ZYF276	R. Nacional, São Gabriel de Cachoeira BRA	5	0800-0300 MW 600
	HOCC1	R. Melodia, Quito ECU	1	MW 550, 735, 1310
	YVMI	LV de la Fe, Maracaibo VEN	3	MW 580
3380	TOCH	R. Chortis Jocotón, Chiquimula GUA	1	2200-0300
	CP167	R. Ombre, Tanza BOL	1	1030-1800 2130-0330
	HCYD4	R. Iris, Esmeraldas ECU	10	1000-0300 MW 1440
3385	ZYG207	R. Congonhas, Congonhas BRA	1	0900-2200 MW 1590
	ZYF393	R. Juazeiro, Juazeiro BRA	1	0800-0300 MW 1190
	ZYF271	R. Educadora Rural, Tefe BRA	1	0900-0200 MW 1270
		Rdif. Française D'Outre-Mer, Matoury FGU	4	0900-1200 2100-0100 broadcasts in FF
	YVQI	R. Barcelona, Barcelona VEN	1	2100-0400 MW 1080
	OBZ4M	LV del Valle del Mantaro, Jaena PER	.5	1000-0500 MW 990
3390		R. Cutervo, Cutervo PER		0000-0506 not reported recently
	CP175	R. Camargo, Chuquisaca BOL	1	2230-0200
3395	HOOT1	R. Zaracay, Santo Domingo ECU	25	1000-1400 2000-0500 MW 965
	YVQJ	R. Universidad, Mérida VEN	1	1000-0400 MW 1160
3406		R. Educ. 6 de Agosto, Xapuri BRA	2	1000-0200
3425		R. Jornal da Transamazônica, Altamira BRA		not reported recently
3480		R. Padilla, Padilla BOL	.5	2300-0200
3515	HCKD5	R. Centro Gualaeco, Gualaeco ECU	.2	0700-0300
3550	OBX7M	Rdif. la Convención, Quillabamba PER	1	1045-0100
3570		R. Treze de Junho, Brasília BRA	.25	0900-0200
3704		R. Lux, ?? PER		0030-0240
3710		R. Los Andes, Huamachuco PER		MW 1530
3800		R. Esmeraldas, Huanta PER	1	1000-0300
3860		R. America, Lima PER		not reported recently
3870		LV del Rio Tarqui, Quenca ECU		0930-?? 0100-0420
3885		R. Libertad Entre Rios, Tarija BOL	.1	2300-0100
3900		R. Pocchitos, ?? PER		2230-0500 not reported recently
3915		R. Nuevo Cajamarca, Cajamarca PER		1115-0100
3945		R. Huamachuco, La Libertad PER		1000-0500
3958		Falkland Islands BS, Stanley FAL	3.5	1000-2030 (may now be on earlier) all broadcasts in BE
4090		R. Comarapa, Comarapa BOL	.5	1130-0300
4095		Rdif. 8 de Noviembre, Concepción BOL		npt reported recently
4115		Rdif. Cruzeiro do Sul, Cruzeiro do Sul BRA	1	1000-0200 future plans: 2350
4207		R. Primavera, Trujillo PER		0030-0410
4254		R. El Sol de los Andes, Santa Cruz PER		2000-0515
4270		Rdif. Gonzanes, Loja ECU		1120-0400 news relays off
4300		R. Moderna, Celendín PER	.25	R. Luz y Vida ECU
4420		R. Emisora Reyes, Reyes BOL	.35	1130-? 2300-0300 also reported on 4402, varies widely not reported recently
4460		R. Pajaten, Cajamarca PER		
		R. San Juan, La Libertad PER		
4473	CP142	R. Movima, Santa Ana de Yacuma BOL		1100-1930 2200-0300, freq is quite variable not reported recently
4494		R. Inca del Peru, Los Baños del Inca, PER		
4520		R. Via Cinco, ?? PER		not reported recently
4550		R. Paititi, Guaymasin, BOL		2300-0200 not reported recently
4569		R. Educadora Sudacrena, Acre BRA		1000-1400 2200-0200

FREQ	CALL	STATION NAME OR SLOGAN	POWER	REMARKS
4585		R. Litoral, Cochabamba BOL		1030-? 2200-0300
4607		R. Ayaviri, Ayaviri PER		2230-0300
4615		R. Lluvita, ?? PER		
4640		R. 23 de Marzo, Tupiza BOL		MW 1430
4650		Rdif. Santa Ana, Yacuma BOL		0000-0215
4656	HCAJ1	ORE, Guayaquil ECU	10	0900-0430 MW 540, 1050
4680	HOAE1	R. Nacional Espejo, Quito ECU	5	on 24 hours MW 550, 735, 1310
4682		R. Paicani, Guayamerin BOL	.75	1100-?? 2130-0130
4697	CP117	R. Riberalta, Riberalta BOL	3	1100-0400
4709	CP168	LV de la Frontera, Puerto Suárez BOL	.5	0900-0300 MW 1060
4710		LV de Guaitas, Guaitas ECU		0130-0200 freq variable to 4692
4716		R. Inca, Lima PER		//4762
4720	CP136	R. Abaroa, Riberalta BOL	.5	1000-0400 freq quite variable
4730		R. Manay, Yucaja BOL		1230-?? ??-0555
4739	CP147	R. Manore, Guayamerin BOL	1	1030-1730 2100-0300
4750	HCBJ2	R. El Mundo, Guayaquil ECU	3	1200-1930 2145-0405 not reported recently MW 1224
4755	CP62	R. Emis. Bolivia, Oruro BOL	5	0900-1600 2200-0300 on 24 hours on Sunday MW 1450
	ZYF810	Rdif. do Maranhão, S&S Luís BRA	2	on 24 hours MW 680
	ZYF904	R. Educ. Rural, Campo Grande BRA	10	0800-0500 MW 580
	HJEU	CARACOL, Bogotá COL	5	on 24 hours MW 850
		R. Huanta 2000, Huanta PER	1	0900-0400 MW 1190
		R. La Oroya, ?? PER		
4760	QAC3P	R. Tingo Maria, Tingo Maria PER	1	1100-0500 MW 1100
	YVPP	R. Frontera, San Antonio VEN	1	1000-0300 MW 1140
4762	OCX4W	R. Inca, Lima PER	1	on 24 hours mostly MW 1280
4765		R. Moscow Relay, ?? CUB	50/100	24 hours, refer to 3345 for details
	ZYF363	R. Emis. de Educação Rural, Santarém BRA	10	0800-0300 MW 1360
	ZYF200	R. Nacional, Cruzeiro do Sul BRA	10	0900-0400 MW 720
	ZYF 640	R. Espirito Santo, Vitória BRA	2.5/5	0800-2100 MW 1160
4770	YVW	R. Mundial Bolívar, Ciudad Bolívar VEN	1	0900-0400 MW 1010
4772	HOND4	R. Centit, Portoviejo ECU	.5	1200-0500 MW 1300, 1340
4775	CP84	R. Los Andes, Tarija BOL	3	1030-0015 MW 1250
	CP120	Rdif. Trópico, Trinidad BOL	3	1100-0300 MW 1000
	ZYF902	A Voz d'Oeste, Orlaba BRA	1.5	on 24 hours MW 1160
	ZYF830	R. Cultura de Sergipe, Aracaju BRA	2.5	0800-0300 MW 670
	HUKW	LV de María, Bogotá COL	1	1100-0400 MW 1430
	QAZ4A	R. Tarma, Tarma PER	1	1100-1400 2000-0500 MW 1510
4780	YVLA	LV de Carabobo, Valencia VEN	1	0900-0400 MW 1040
	HRRZ	R. Juticalpa, Juticalpa HON	.5	1040-0400 MW 1250
	HCHQ1	R. Atahualpa, Quito ECU	1	1045-0435 MW 1490
4785	CP152	R. Ballivián, San Borja BOL	.5	1200-1800 MW 1530
	ZYF812	R. Ribemar, São Luís BRA	5	0800-0300 MW 1180
	ZXG857	R. Brasão, Campinas BRA	1	sometimes 24 hours MW 1270
	ZYG790	R. Caiari, Porto Velho BRA	1	0830-0300 MW 1430
	HJLW	Ecos del Conbeima, Ibagué COL	5	on 24 hours MW 1025
	OCX4Z	R. Cooperativa, Satipo PER	1	1100-0200 variable freq MW 1170
	HCVN6	R. Once de Noviembre, Latacunga ECU	.5	MW 1295
4790	QAX8F	R. Atlántida, Iquitos PER	5	0900-0500 MW 1490 variable freq
4792	HCVF2	Sistema de Emis. Atalaya, Guayaquil ECU	5	1000- 0455 MW 675
4795	ZYF900	R. Difusora, Aquidauana BRA	1	0800-0300 MW 1340
		R. Trabajara, João Pessoa BRA	1	0700-0500 MW 1100
	HCAC4	LV de los Cardés, Bahía de Caraquez ECU	5	1300-0400
4797	CP73	R. Nueva América, La Paz BOL	1	1000-0400 MW 840
4800	HOMV5	R. Popular, Cuenca ECU	5	sometimes 24 hours MW 1235
	YWD	R. Lara, Barquisimeto VEN	10	1000-0400 MW 610, 690, 730, 840, 870
4804	CP89	R. Santa Ana, Santa Ana BOL	1	1100-1800 2115-0100 MW 1200
4805	ZYF273	Rdif do Amazonas, Manaus BRA	5	0900-0300 MW 1180
	ZXG209	R. Itatiaia, Belo Horizonte BRA	1	MW 630
4807	CP131	R. Frontera, Yacuíba BOL	1.5	1000-1700 MW 1280
4810		R. Iracema, Fortaleza BRA		
	HCVG8	LV de Galapagos, Isla San Cristobal, ECU	5	1215-0400 MW 1320, located in the Galapagos Islands, off the Ecuadorian coast
	QAXSN	Rdif. San Martín, Tarapoto PER	1	0930-0430 MW 1130
4815	ZYF272	R. Nacional de Tabatinga, Benjamin Constant BRA	10	0800-0400 MW 670
		R. Fortaleza, Fortaleza BRA		not reported recently
	ZXG640	R. Difusora, Londrina BRA	.5	0800-0300 MW 690
	HJVG	R. Guatipurí, Valedupar COL	1	1000-0400 MW 1050 broadcasting irregularly lately

FREQ	CALL	STATION NAME OR SLOGAN	POWER	REMARKS
4816	CP144	R. Nacional de Bolivia, La Paz BOL	1.5	0900-?? 2000-0200 MW 1390
4820	HRVC	LV Evangelica, Tegucigalpa HON	5	1030-0600 MW 1390 EE religious programs 0300-0500
	HCR16	R. Paz y Bien, Ambato ECU	2	0900-0300 MW 1345
	OAX7K	R. Puno, Puno PER	.15	1000-0300 MW 1130
	YVRC	LV de Apure, San Fernando VEN	1	1000-0400 MW 1220
	YWU	R. Mundial Tricolor, Barquisimeto VEN		MW 990 not reported recently
4825	TGMN	R. Mam, Cabrican GUA	1	2000-0300 programs in SS and Local languages
	ZYJ459	R. Mundial, Rio de Janeiro BRA	10	0830-0200 MW 860
	ZYG364	R. Educadora, Braganca BRA	5	0830-0200 MW 1390
		R. Moquegua, Moquegua BRA	1	0900-0500
	OAXER	LV de La Selva, Iquitos PER	2/10	1000-0500 MW 770
4827	OAX7T	R. Siguani, Siguani PER	.35	1000-0400 MW 1395, freq is variable
4830	YVOB	R. Táchira, San Cristóbal VEN	10	0900-0400 MW 1000
	OBK5I	R. Apurimac, Abancay PER	.4	MW 1420
4832	THBH	R. Reloj, San Jose CRA	3	on 24 hours MW 730 //6006
4835	HCS67	R. Federacion, Sucua ECU	5	1100-0300
	TGIZ	R. Tezulutlan, Coban GUA	3	1100-1600 2100-0230 //3370
	ZYG596	R. Difusora, Teresina BRA	.5	0800-0300 MW 1370
	ZYGB10	R. Nacional, Boa Vista BRA	10	0800-0400 MW 590
	ZYF908	R. Atalaya, Corumbá BRA	5	0900-0300
	HJAM	R. Buenaventura, Buenaventura COL	1	on 24 hours MW 1240
4840	OBK5E	R. Andahuaylas, Andahuaylas PER	2	1100-?? 2230-0300 MW 1060
	YVOI	R. Valera, Trujillo VEN	1	0900-0400 MW 1230
4845		R. Cochabamba, ?? BOL		
	CF72	R. Fides, La Paz BOL	5	0900-1730 2230-0300 MW 1110 //6155
	ZYG791	R. Nacional de Amazonia, Manaus BRA	250	0900-0200 MW 540
	HJGF	R. Bucaramanga, Bucaramanga COL	10	on 24 hours MW 880
4850	HJUA	R. Clarin, Santo Domingo DOM	3	not on, but could be activated soon. Tentative sched: local service- 0230-1900 Su: 0400-1500. International service- 1900-0230 Su: 2130-0300. Special Sunday broadcast- 1530-2130 MW 860. If //11700, then will carry occasional EE programs and relays of R. Earth, as well as SS LV del CID programs
	YVXX	R. Capital, Caracas VEN	1	1000-0500 MW 710
	HCAV3	R. Luz y Vida, Loja ECU	5	1045-0500 sometimes on 24 hours variable freq MW 1150
		R. Columbia, San José CRA	10	on 24 hours, this station has a history of frequent changes in frequency
		Stem Van de Revolutie Suriname, Paramaribo SUR	10	this transmitter was destroyed during civil unrest in 1983, but may be rebuilt. Programs include Indonesian, Chinese, DD, Indian, Hindu, and Senan Tongo broadcasts. While this transmitter is off, this station has been using R. Apante's transmitter on 5005 khz. MW 725
4854	OBK5P	R. Pampas, Tayacaja PER	1	0900-0345 future plans: 4875
4855	ZYF905	R. Aruanã, Barra do Garça BRA	1	future plans: will replace 3245, 0800-0200 MW 1460
	ZYG202	R. Por um Mundo Melhor, Gov. Valadares BRA	1	0800-0300 MW 850
	HJFV	R. Neiva, Neiva COL	1	1100-0500 MW 1130
	OCT4X	R. Oriente, Satipo PER	1	
4860	OBZ4Z	R. Chinchaycocha, Junín PER	1	1000-0500 MW 665
	YVQE	R. Maracaibo, Maracaibo VEN	1	1000-0400, sometimes on 24 hours, MW 740
	HOC65	R. Mundial, Riobamba ECU	1	1100-1330 2300-0300 MW 910
4865	ZYF390	R. Sociedade, Feira de Santana BRA	1	0730-0300 MW 970
	HULZ	LV del Cinaruco, Arauca COL	1	0900-0400, sometimes on 24 hours, MW 1050

FREQ	CALL	STATION NAME OR SLOGAN	POWER	REMARKS
4865	CP185	R. Paiciti, Guayamerin BOL	5	1100-1730 2130-0200 MW 860
4870	HGM7	R. Rio Amazonas, Macura ECU	5	1030-1300 1700-0400 Su:0200* programs in SS/Indian langs/ vernaculars. Freq is variable
	YMKP	R. La Merced, Huancayo PER	2	1000-0430 not reported recently
4875	CP75	R. Tropical, Caracas VEN	10	MW 990 not reported recently
		La Cruz del Sur, La Paz BOL		0950-1300 Su:1400* W:1500-1700
				2200-0300 MW 730 programs in
				SS/EE/CG/Indian, EE programs
				seldom reported. Freq is variable
	ZYG680	R. Jornal do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro BRA	10	0900-0500 MW 940
	ZYG810	R. Nacional, Boa Vista BRA	10	0900-0500 MW 590 normally reported on 4835
	HJGB	R. Super, Medellin COL	2	on 24 hours MW 710
	HJEB	LV del Norte, Cúcuta COL	5	0900-0500 MW 1040
4880	ZYF201	Rdif. Acreana, Rio Branco BRA	5	0900-0530 MW 1400
	YWMS	R. Universo, Barquisimeto VEN	10	1000-0400 MW 610, 690, 730, 840, 870
4885	ZYG362	R. Clube do Para, Belém BRA	5	0800-0300 MW 1420
	HJIG	Ondas del Meta, Villaviecnio COL	5	sometimes 24 hours MW 1200
	OASV	R. Huancavelica, Huancavelica PER	2	1100-0500 MW 1580
4886	CP77	R. Sararenda, Camiri BOL	1	1000-2200, Sa:*1100 Su:*1200
				MW 1250 not reported recently
4890	HRVL	R. Lux, Olanchito HON	5	1200-0300 MW 1100
	HCVC3	R. Centinela del Sur, Loja ECU	2	2200-0400 Su:*1300 MW 1505
		Rdif. Venezuela, Caracas VEN	5	not yet on. Tentative sched: 1000- 0400
4895	ZYF391	R. Cultura da Baía, Salvador BRA	10	0900-0100 MW 1010
	ZYF270	R. Bare, Manaus BRA	1	0800-0215 MW 1440
	HCRI3	Ondas Orenses, Machala ECU	.25	MW 915
4896	QAZAT	R. Chanchamayo, La Merced PER	.4	1030-0400 MW 1130
4898		R. San Juan de Caraz, Caraz PER		1230-0200
4900	HCVS6	LV de Saquisilí, Saquisilí ECU	1	1045-2300 MW 1235, also IDs as R. Libertador
	YVNK	R. Juventud, Barquisimeto VEN	10	1000-0400 MW 610, 690, 730, 840, 870
4905	ZYJ465	R. Relógio Federal, Rio de Janeiro BRA	5	0800-0300 MW 580
	ZYF693	R. Araguaia, Araguaia BRA	1	0800-0300 MW 870
	HJAG	Emis. Atlantico, Barranquilla COL	2	on 24 hours MW 1070
	HCVZ7	LV del Zamora, Zamora ECU	3	1100-0400
4907	YVNI	R. Carora, Carora VEN	1	0955-0400 MW 1140 not reported recently
		R. Cobriza 2000, Pacaycasa PER	1	2300-??
4910	HRXK	LV de la Mosquitia, Puerto Lempira HON	1	1200-1400 0000-0300, EE religious px from 0100-0115
4911		R. Valera, ?? PER		not reported recently
	HOMJ1	Emis. Gran Colombia, Quito ECU	10	sometimes on 24 hours
		R. Libertad, Trujillo PER		1100-0600
4915	ZYF691	R. Anhanguera, Goiânia BRA	10	0700-0400 MW 1230
	ZYG360	R. Nacional, Macapá BRA	10	0700-0400 MW 630
		Armonias del Caqueta, Florencia COL	3	1000-0300 MW 970, occasional news relays off R. Sutatenza
	HJTM	R. Sonar, Ocaña COL	1	on 24 hours MW 1260
		R. Continente, ?? PER		
		R. Vision, Tarapoto PER		
4920	HRPL	R. Progreso, El Paraíso HON	1	MW 1110
	HQJR1	E. Quito, Quito ECU	5	1000-0500, Su:0300* MW 760
4922	OBX7H	Ondas del Titicaca, Puno PER	1	0900-0300 MW 1270
4925	CP110	R. Norte, Montero BOL	1.5	1000-1230 1600-1730 2200-0230 Su:1200-2000 MW 1060
	ZYF530	R. Dragão do Mar, Fortaleza BRA	5	0730-0530 MW 690
	ZYG864	R. Difusora, Taubate BRA	1	0730-0300 MW 570
	HJUU	Em. Meridiano 70, Arauca COL	2.5	1100-0200 MW 1170
		R. Cobriza 2000, Pacaycasa PER	1	1100-0345
4927		R. Central, Bellavista PER		
4930	4VEH	R. 4VEH, Cap Haitien HAT		1000-0300, programs in FF/EE/ Creole, including EE Bible readings and lessons. MW 840, 1030
	HIBE	R. Mil, Santo Domingo DOM	1	MW 1180
	HCZE1	R. Casa de la Cultura, Quito ECU	1	1100-1500 2200-0400 MW 940

FREQ	CALL	STATION NAME OR SLOGAN	POWER	REMARKS
4930	YVMI	LV de la Fe, Maracaibo VEN	3	MW 580, not reported recently
	YVOT	Radiovisión 860, San Cristobal VEN	1	MW 860
4934	OAX5Q	R. Municipal, Abancay PER	1	1100-0300 MW 1490
4935	ZYF274	R. Jornal A Critica, Manaus BRA	5	0800-0300
	ZYF694	R. Difusora, Jatai BRA		0900-0200 MW 1530
		R. Caraja, Anapolis BRA	.5	will replace 2420
	ZYF641	R. Capixaba, Vitória BRA	1	MW 1050
	ZYF811	Rdif. do Mearim, Mearim Caxias BRA	.25	0800-0300 MW 1340
	OAX9E	R. Tropical, Tarapoto PER	1	1000-0400 MW 1340
	HJDE	R. Villavicencio, Villavicencio COL	1	MW 1110
4937		R. Norte, Montero BOL	1.5	1000-1230 1600-1730 2200-0230 Su: 1200-2000
4940	HCKY1	R. Nacional, Quito ECU	10	0930-0430 MW 640
	YVPA	R. Yaracuy, San Felipe VEN	10	1000-0400 MW 1090
	OAZ4R	R. San Juan de Tarma, Tarma PER	.5	MW 1400
4945	CP7	R. Illimani, La Paz BOL	10	1100-0400, Su:0900-0300 MW 1020 //6025
	ZYG201	R. Difusora, Pocos de Caldas BRA	1	0800-0300 MW 1250
	ZY1780	Emis. Rural, Petrolina BRA	2	0800-0300 MW 730
		R. Nacional, Porto Velho BRA	50	0800-0500
	HJTH	CARACOL, Nevia COL	20	on 24 hours MW 1005
4950	OAX7I	R. Madre de Dios, Puerto Maldonado PER	5	1100-0200
	HCB44	R. Costa Azul, Portoviejo ECU	1	1100-0500 MW 840
	OAXBY	R. Ucayali, Contamana PER	.5	
	YVNM	R. Coro, Coro VEN	1	MW 1210
4955	ZYG682	R. Cultura de Campos, Campos BRA	2.5	0800-0400 MW 1110
	ZYG361	R. Marajoara, Belem BRA	10	0830-0300 MW 1180
	ZYG960	R. Clube, Rondonopolis BRA	2.5	0800-0300 MW 930
	OAX5S	R. Cultura Amata, Huanta PER	1	1030-0300 Future plans: 5 to 10 kw
4960	HCS67	R. Federación, Sucúa ECU	10	1100-0100, announces 3215, 3360, 4830
	OCX4T	R. La Merced, Huancayo PER	1	MW 1270
	YVAD	R. Sucre, Cumaná VEN	1	1000-0400 MW 600
4965		R. Landia, Comayagua HON	1	1100-0500
	CP90	R. Juan XXIII, San Ignacio de Velasco BOL	3	0930-1330 2000-0030, Su:1100-1600 MW 840
	ZYG206	R. Sociedad Triángulo, Uberaba BRA	5	0800-0200 MW 1390
	ZYF275	R. Alvorada, Parintins BRA	5	0900-0200 MW 1380
	ZYG761	R. Poti, Natal BRA	1	0800-0300 MW 1270
	HJAE	R. santa Fe, Bogotá COL	5	on 24 hours MW 1070
		LV de Cutervo, Cutervo PER		
4970	YVLK	R. Rumbos, Caracas VEN	10	0900-0500 MW 570, 670
	HCGH1	R. Tarqui, Quito ECU	1	MW 990 1045-0400 variable freq
4972		Radiodiffusion Francaise D'Outre-Mer, Matoury FGU	1	0900-0100 Sa:0300* Su:0200* MW 1070, 1090, broadcasts in FF
4975	ZYF813	R. Timbira do Maranhão, São Luís BRA	2.5	0800-0300 MW 1290, runs a letterbox program in EE/PP on Sunday 2300-2400
	ZYGB65	R. Igutemi, Osasco BRA	1	0730-0400 MW 1500
	HJQA	Ondas del Ortegaza, Florencia COL	1	1000-0300 MW 1160, includes programming in Indian langs 1100-1130
	OCX4H	R. del Pacifico, Lima PER	4	1100-0430 MW 640
4980	CP162	R. Batallón Topáter, Oruro BOL	5	1000-0500 Su:0000* MW 1220, has programming in SS/Aymara
	HJCS	Ondas Azuayas, Quenca ECU	10	1000-0400 MW 1100
	YVOC	Ecos del Tobres, San Cristobal VEN	10	0900-0400 MW 780, carries a CID- anti-Castro program "R. Antonio Maceo" Tuesday-Saturday 0105-0135 on 24 hours MW 1270
4985	ZYF690	R. Brasil Central, Goiânia BRA	10	1000-0300 MW 1460
	CP213	R. Minería, Capinota BOL	1	1000-0400 MW 1460
4990	YVMQ	R. Barquisimeto, Barquisimeto VEN	15	1000-0400 MW 610, 690, 730, 840 870
	HCRN2	R. Bahai, Otavalo ECU	1	2200-0400 MW 1420
	CBK7R	R. El Triunfo, Cuzco PER	10	MW 1580
	CP163	R. Andmas, Chocaya BOL	1	1100-1400 1500-1900 2100-0400
	CP151	Radioemisoras Berd, Magdalena BOL		1200-0200
	HCG36	R. Pillaro, Pillaro ECU	.4	MW 865 not reported recently
4996	OAZ4C	R. Andina, Huancayo PER	2	0930-0500 MW 1300
5005	OAX2S	R. Jaen, Jaen PER	.25	1200-0300
5006		Stem Van De Revolutie Suriname, Paramaribo SUR	3.5	0700-0400 MW 725. Refer to 4850 for details. This via R. Apintex's transmitter

FREQ	CALL	STATION NAME OR SLOGAN	POWER	REMARKS
5010	HJOK	R. Cultura Surcolombiana, Nevia COL	2.5	on 24 hours, MW 1060
5015	ZYF 903	R. Cultura de Quiabá, Quiabá BRA	2	on 24 hours, MW 1300
	ZYJ680	R. Copacababa, Rio de Janeiro BRA	1	on 24 hours occasionally, MW 680
	ZYGS95	R. Pinoneira, Teresina BRA	1	0730-0400 MW 1150
	HCE85	Escuelas Radiofónicas, Riobamba ECU	10	1000-1300 2100-0600 MW 1570
	OAX9G	R. Moyobamba, Moyobamba PER	1	1000-0400 MW 1550
5017	OAX7Z	R. Juliaca, Juliaca PER	1	1000-0500 MW 1300
5020		LV del Coquime, ?? BOL		see listing following next
	CP109	R. Dos de Febrero, Rurrenabaque BOL	.5	1100-0300, this and LV del Coquime may be the same station. LV del Coquime may be the name of a program carried over R. Dos de Febrero
	HJFW	Ecos del Atrato, Quibdó COL (2 kw, 1000-1600 MW 1400)		
	HCLJ6	LV de Bolívar, Guaranda ECU	.5	not reported recently
	OAX5Y	R. San Cristobal de Huamanga, Ayacucho PER	1	MW 1550
	YMK	R. Nacional, Caracas VEN	1	MW 630, 770, 1050, 1120, 1240, 1310
5025	ZYG481	R. Borborema, Campina Grande BRA	1	0830-0300 MW 1350
	HCEV5	R. Splendit, Quenca ECU	5	1045-0500 MW 1265, freq is variable
	OAX7Q	R. Quillabamba, Quillabamba PER	5	1030-0300 MW 1200, programs in SS/Indian langs
	ZYG365	R. Jornal Transamazônica, Altamira BRA	5	MW 670
5030	CP178	R. Cuarta Centenario, Tupiza BOL	1	1200-1900 2130-0100 (Sa:0300*) Su: 1200-2000
		R. Los Andes, Huamachuco PER	5	0900-0400, Sa: on 24 hours MW 1530
		R. Huanta 2000, Huanta PER		//4755, not reported recently
	YMKM	R. Reloj Continente, Caracas VEN	15	1000-0400 MW 590
5035	ZYF272	E. Educação Rural, Coari BRA	1	0830-0230 MW 1300, will replace 2490
	ZYG853	R. Aparecida, Aparecida BRA	2.5	0900-0300 MW 820
	HJQA	LV del Caqueta, Florencia COL	1	1000-0300 MW 1160
	CEX7F	R. Ayaviri, Ayaviri PER	1	1100-0400
	OAX9M	R. Imagen, Tarapoto PER	1	1030-0500 MW 1160
	OAX6U	R. Ilo, Ilo PER	1	MW 1350
5040	HJOW	R. Cinco, Villavicencio COL	2	on 24 hours MW 1160
	HQGB7	R. Nacional Espejo, El Puyo ECU	.5	1100-0600 MW 855 not reported recently
		LV de Upano, Macas ECU		0100*
	OCY4Y	R. Libertad, Junín VEN	1	1000-0400 MW 1180
	YVQH	R. Maturín, Maturín VEN	1	0900-0400 MW 1180
5045	ZYG360	R. Cultura do Para, Belém BRA	10	0700-0300
	ZYG850	R. Difusora, Presidente Prudente BRA	.5	0800-0300, Japanese programs at 1000 MW 900
	OAX9L	R. Rioja, Rioja PER	1	1100-0400
	HOCL5	Ondas Canarias, Azogues ECU	5	MW 1560, not reported recently
5050	HJPV	LV de Yopal, Yopal COL	1	1100-0500 MW 1350
	HOFF1	R. Jesus del Gran Poder, Quito ECU	5	1000-1600 2200-0100 MW 670
		R. Cangallo, Cangallo PER	1	2230-0045
	OAX8E	R. Loreto, Iquitos PER	1	1100-0700 MW 1150
	OAX4J	R. Tumbres, Tumbres PER	.4	MW 1370 not reported recently
	YMKD	R. Mundial, Caracas VEN	2	1000-0500 MW 550
5055	TIFC	Faro del Caribe, San José CRA	5	1000-1500 2200-0430, EE: 0300-0400 MW 1080, //6175
		Radiodiffusion Francaise D'Outre-Mer, Matoury FGU	10	0900-1100 2000-0100 (Sa:0300*, Su:0200*), //3385, programs in FF
		R. San Rafael, Cochabamba BOL	5	0900-0300
	ZYG861	R. Mauá, Rio de Janeiro BRA	1/5	on 24 hours occasionally MW 1520
	HCRP1	R. Católica Nacional, Quito ECU	.5	power increase? ??-0300 MW 880, has been observed relaying programs off Vatican Radio
	CEX7O	R. Onda Imperial, Cuzco PER	1	1100-0500 MW 1300, programs in SS/QQ
5060	OAX8X	R. Amazonas, Iquitos PER	5	0930-0500 Su:0200* MW 1080
5063	HCEH3	R. Nacional Progreso, Loja ECU	5	1000-0430 MW 1370, variable freq
5075	HJGC	R. Sutatenza, Bogotá COL	25	0900-0400 MW 810, not reported recently
		R. Ichilo, Villa Buch BOL	.18	Mon-Fri: 1030-1400 1600-(Sa/Su 1030) 0200 (Su: 0030) MW 1510, variable freq
5095	HJGC	R. Sutatenza, Bogotá COL	50	0900-0400 MW 810
5112	OAX8V	R. Eco, Iquitos PER	1	1000-0300 Su:*1200 MW 1270
5120		R. Mundo, Nazca PER		on 24 hours, not reported recently

FREQ	CALL	STATION NAME OR SLOGAN	POWER	REMARKS
5146		R. Galaxia, Guayamerín BOL	.08	reported 0200*
5200		R. Nuevo Continente, Cajamarca PER	1	0900-0500 MW 1440
5200		R. San Martín, Iquija PER		1415-1800 2130-0300, variable freq
5224		LV del Cauca, Puerto Leguizamo COL	1	2100-0200 not reported recently
5235		R. Acobamba, Acobamba PER		1100-0230 variable freq, not reported recently
5300	OAXSL	R. Los Andes, Pampas PER		on 24 hours
5302		R. San Francisco, San Francisco PER		2300-0330 variable freq, not reported recently
5325		R. Acobamba, Acobamba PER	1	1100-0430, variable freq
5340		R. Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz PER		2300-0500 not reported recently
		LV del Nororiente, Jaén PER		1100-2200 2300-0200, variable freq, not reported recently
5345		R. Bolívar, Cajabamba PER		variable freq
5360		R. Vision, Juanjul PER	1.5	1000-0500 MW 1545
5449		R. Machupo, San Ramón de la Ribera BOL		2300-0300
5478		R. Yungay, Ancash PER	.1	also reported on 2950, 5899 6111 not reported recently
5505		R. Dos de Febrero, Rurrenabaque BOL	.5	1130-?? 2200-0130
5520		R. Nanduti, Bambamarca PER		
5560		R. Pucara, Jaén PER		2300-0350, not reported recently
5582		R. San José, San José de Chiquitos BOL	.5	1115-1630 2100-0300 Su: 1115-1600, sometimes 2100-0100 for sports events
5617		R. Ilucán, Otervo PER	.6	variable freq
5657		R. Acunta, Mariscal Morales, Chota PER		1100-0300, variable freq
		R. Bambamarca, Cajamarca PER		2000-0400, sharing transmitter with R. Bambamarca below?
5700		R. Pampas, ?? PER		1500-2200
5707		R. San Miguel, San Miguel de Pallaques PER		variable freq
5742		R. San José, Cajamarca PER		0045-0430
5800		R. Acunta, Chota PER		1500-0245, variable freq
5816	OAX7L	LV del Altiplano, Puno PER	1	2345-0245, variable freq
5820		R. Veinte de Mayo, Villazon BOL		0900-0400, variable freq MW 1030
5870		R. Coro Coro, La Paz BOL		1400-1800
5910		R. El Espectador, Betanzos BOL		not reported recently
5935		R. Centinela, Tupiza BOL		
5950	HODP5	R. Ouenka, Ouenka GUY	2	1330-2200
		Guyana Broadcasting Corporation, Georgetown GUY	10	1000-0600 MW 1175
				broadcasts in EE 0800-0315 MW 560, 700, 760, 1010
	OAX6A	R. Arequipa, Arequipa PER	1	1000-1330 2230-0400 MW 1050
5954	TIQ	R. Casino, Limón CRA	1	1100-0600 EE: 0500-0500 MW 1176
	CP60	R. Pio Doce, Siglo Veinte BOL	1	1000-1300 1500-2100 Su: 1000-2100 MW 1550
5955	TGNA	R. Cultural, Guatemala City GUA	10	1100-1500 2200-0400 MW 730, not reported recently, but should carry EE religious px, cf 3300
	ZYE962	R. Gazeta, Sao Paulo BRA	10	0700-0300 MW 890
	CE595	R. Nuevo Mundo, Santiago CHE	1	1100-0500 MW 930
	OAX4P	R. Huancayo, Huancayo PER	.5	MW 1470
5962	HUQ	LV de los Centauros, Villavicencio COL	5	0930-0500 MW 1140, variable freq
5965	CP177	R. Nacional, Huanuni BOL	2.5	
	ZYE852	R. Guaiaba, Porto Alegre BRA	7.5	0830-0400 MW 720
5970	OBX4Q	R. El Sol, Lima PER	1	1000-0530 MW 900
5975	CP200	R. Nacional, Cochabamba BOL	1	1000-1800 Su: 1100-2200
	ZYE991	R. Guarujá, Florianópolis BRA	10	MW 1420
	HJHZ	R. Marcerena, Villavicencio COL	5	1100-0300 MW 1080, variable freq
5980	YSS	R. El Salvador, San Salvador ELS		on irregularly, sporadic EE programs
	OBX4M	R. Panamericana, Lima PER	5	MW 960
5982	XEJU	R. XEJU, Linares MEX	.5	1400-2400
5985	LTS2	R. Splendid, Buenos Aires ARG	1	1700-2400 Sa: *1600, Su: *1100 MW 910
5990	ZYE766	R. MEC, Rio de Janeiro BRA	7.5	1900-0300 MW 800
5995	CP51	R. Ioyola, Sucre BOL	1	1000-2100 MW 1300
	OBX6M	R. Melodia, Arequipa PER	1	1100-0200 MW 1220
6000		R. Eco de Honduras, San Pedro Sula HON	1	MW 1170, not reported recently
	ZYE521	R. Inconfidência, Belo Horizonte BRA	25	0700-0300 MW 880
	YVNL	R. Sensación, San Antonio de los Altos VEN	5	0900-0500 MW 830
6005	CP58	R. Progreso, La Paz BOL	4	1200-0030 MW 1090
6006	TIHB	R. Reloj, San José CRA	1	on 24 hours MW 730



FREQ	CALL	STATION NAME OR SLOGAN	POWER	REMARKS
6008	XEOT	R. Mil, Médico City MEX	.25	1300-1500 2300-2400 0330-0430
6010	ZYE954	R. Aparecida, Aparecida BRA	25	MW 820
	OAX4W	R. America, Lima PER	10	on 24 hours MW 1010, variable freq
	YVSB	R. Los Andes, Merida VEN	1	MW 1040
6015		R. Clube de Pernambuco, Recife BRA	10	MW 720
	HJOY	R. Mira, Tumaco COL	2.5	1100-0500 MW 1190
6020	XELW	La U de Veracruz, Veracruz MEX	.25	on irregularly
	ZYE727	R. Universo, Curitiba BRA	10	MW 1210
	CE602	R. Diego Portales, Santiago CHE	1	1030-0400 MW 1180
	OAX4Q	R. Victoria, Lima PER	5	1000-0600 MW 780
	YVAK	R. Anzoategui, Barcelona VEN	1	MW 1210, not reported recently
6025	CP5	R. Illimani, La Paz BOL	10	1000-0400 MW 1020 //6025
	ZYE299	R. Educ. da Bahia, Salvador BRA	10	0800-2400
	ZPA1	R. Nacional, Asunción PAR	5	not on at this time, but as part of the R. Nacional network of stations, could be reactivated at any time. If reactivated, should be //9735 and MW 920
6026	HJLW	Ecos del Combeima, Itague BRA	5	MW 1025, not reported recently
6028	OAXB8	R. Nacional, Iquitos PER	1	MW 1120
6030	HJZJ	Rdif. Nacional, Bogota COL	25	MW 570, 680, 1000 //49557
6035		R. Nacional de Costa Rica, San José CRA	2	1000-0600 Su: *1200 MW 590
		R. Globo, Rio de Janeiro BRA	10	MW 1220
	HJWA	R. Transamazônica, San Jose del Guaviare COL	1	1000-0500 MW 1170
6040	HJLB	LV del Tolima, Itague COL	10	on 24 hours? MW 870 not reported recently
6045	XEQQ	R. Universidad de San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi MEX	.25	
	CP64	R. Cristal, La Paz BOL	1	MW 790
	ZYE725	R. Clube, Paranaense Curitiba BRA	7.5	MW 1430 variable freq
		R. Melodia, Bogota COL	5	MW 730
	OCY4H	R. Santa Rosa, Lima PER	10	1000-0400 MW 1500
	CXA61	R. Sport/R. El Espectador URU	1	1000-0300 MW 770, 930
6049		R. Santiago, Santiago DOM	1	2200-0400 MW 820
6055	ZYE950	R. Record, Sao Paulo BRA	7.5	1000-2200 MW 1100
	OAX6E	R. Continente, Arequipa PER	2	1100-0700 MW 740
6060	OAX3L	R. JSV, Huanuco PER	5	1000-??
6065	HJAX	R. Super, Bogota COL	5	on 24 hours MW 1040
6070		R. El Mercurio, Cuenca ECU	3	1100-1500 2100-0300 MW 1200, not reported recently
	OAXSU	LV de Huamanga, Ayacucho PER	2	1000-0600 MW 620
	YVSR	R. Mundial, San Cristóbal VEN	10	0950-0400 MW 960
6075	TICAL	R. Rumbo, Cartago CRA	1	on 24 hours MW 530, 1300
	CE607	R. Milneria, Santiago CHE	2	1000-0530 MW 1060
	HJID	R. Sutatenza, Bogota COL	10	1000-0400 MW 810, //5075, 5095?
6080	ZYB54	R. Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre BRA	10	0900-2200 MW 970
	CE608	R. Patagonia Chilena, Colihaique CHE	1	1040-0300 MW 970
	YVQV	R. Zaraza, El Tamarindo VEN	1	MW 1280, not reported recently
6082	TIPJ	R. Nueva Victoria, Heredia CRA	.25	1100-0500 MW 1220
	CP159	R. 21 de Diciembre, Mina Catari BOL	.85	1000-1800 Su: 1200-1800 MW 845
	OAX4Z	R. Nacional, Lima PER	1	MW 850, 1080
6085		R. Jornal do Comercio, Recife BRA	15	0900-2330 MW 780
	HJTF	Ondas del Darién, Turbo COL	1	1000-0500 MW 1460
6090	LRY1	R. Belgrano, Buenos Aires ARG	40	Mon-Fri 2000-0300 Sa: 2100-0330 Su: 1700-2200. This outlet also carries boxing on Sa: 0130-0330, and football on Su: 1700-2200 and Sa: 1700-2100
	YVRJ	R. Jardín, Bocono VEN	1	MW 1460
	YVFK	Rdif la Pascua, Valle de la Pascua VEN	5	MW 1370
6095	HJTW	LV del Centro, Espinal COL	5	0900-0530 MW 1050
6098	TIUCR	R. Universidad, San Pedro Montes de Oca CRA	2	1300-0400 MW 870
6100	CE610	R. Calama, Calama CHE	1	on irregularly MW 970
6105	XEQM	Su Pantera, Merida MEX	.25	1115-0500
	ZYE335	Cesar R. Clube, Fortaleza BRA	5	MW 1200
		R. Vision, Medellin COL	1	MW 830
	OAX6F	R. Nacional, Tacna PER	1	MW 830
	CP92	R. Panamericana, La Paz BOL	7.5	1030-0030 0130-0400 Su: 1100-2200 MW 580
6115	XELJDS	R. Universidad de Sonora, Hermosillo MEX	1	1500-0230 Su: 0500*
	ZYE765	R. Tupi, Rio de Janeiro BRA	10	0730-0400 MW 900

FREQ	CALL	STATION NAME OR SLOGAN	POWER	REMARKS
6115	HJIA	LV del Llano, Villavicencio COL	2	0900-0500 MW 1020
	CEZ40	R. Unión, Lima PER	10	on 24 hours MW 880
6120		R. Zinica, Bluefields NIC	2	1100-0600, occasional EE programs
	LRXI	R. El Mundo, Buenos Aires ARG	10	0900-0700 MW 790, //9710, 11755, 15290 (?)
		R. Nacional de Amazonia, Brasilia BRA	250	0600-1200 1500-2400
		R. Super, Cali COL	10	on 24 hours MW 1200
	YVSX	R. Angostura, Ciudad Bolivar VEN	1	0900-0430 MW 1100
6125	ZYE968	R. Globo, Sao Paulo BRA	7.5	MW 1100
	HJKE	R. Continental, Bogota COL	1	on 24 hours MW 930
6130	YVTE	R. Valles del Tuy, Ocumare del Tuy VEN	1	MW 1030
6135	ZYE851	R. Gaucha, Porto Alegre BRA	7.5	0800-0400 MW 600
	CE613	R. Universidad de Concepcion, Concepcion CHE	1	1100-0300 MW 680
6137		R. Colonial, Nuevo Cajamarca PER		
6140	HCFD4	R. Vision, Manta ECU	5	MW 650, not reported recently
	CEZ4P	R. Huayllay, Huayllay PER	1	MW 1080
		R. Amazonas, Chachapoyas PER	.5	
	YVWF	R. Petrolera, Ciudad Ojeda VEN	1	MW 1180, not reported recently
6145	CP181	R. Luis de Fuentes, Tarija BOL	.6	1300-2100 Su:1600*, variable freq
	OAX4E	R. Minería, La Croya PER	1	MW 1520
6150	TIRS	R. Impacto, San Pedro Montes de Oca CRA	1	sometimes on 24 hours, MW 980
	CE615	R. Nacional de Chile, Santiago CHE	5	1100-0500 MW 1140
	HJFR	LV del Jirilla, Neiva COL	2	on 24 hours MW 1210
	YVXK	R. Armonia, Charallave VEN	2	on 24 hours MW 1360, not reported recently
6155	CP12	R. Fides, La Paz BOL	1	1000-1730 2230-0300 Su: 1230-1700
	ZYE298	R. Cultura da Bahia, Salvador BRA	10	2230-0230 MW 1110
	OAX8Q	R. Pucallpa, Pucallpa PER	1	0800-2000 MW 1010
6160		R. San Cristobal, San Cristobal DOM	.25	MW 1390, not reported recently
	LV19	R. Malague, Malague ARG	1	1000-0400 MW 1120
	HJKJ	Emisora Nueva Granada, Bogota COL	10	on 24 hours MW 610
6165	XEW	LV de la America Latina, Mexico City MEX	10	1200-0600 MW 900
	ZYE959	R. Cultura, Sao Paulo BRA	10	0900-0500 MW 1200
6170	HJKF	LV de la Selva, Florencia COL	1	MW 1090
		Radiodifusion Francaise D'Outre-Mer, Matoury FJU	4	1115-2030 MW 1070, 1090, programs in FF
	CEY4B	R. Coporación, Cerro de Pasco PER	1	1100-0500 MW 1540
	YVRO	R. Nacional, Caracas VEN	20	1900-2350 MW 630, 770, 1050, 1420, 1240, 1310,
6175	TIRC	Faro del Caribe, San José CRA	2.5	0955-1500 2200-0330 MW 1080, EE religious programs 0300-0400, //5065
	CP74	R. Indoamérica, Potosi BOL	10	0900-0300 MW 1250, not reported recently
	ZYE520	R. Guarani, Belo Horizonte BRA	10	0700-0300 MW 1340
	OAX7C	R. Tawentinsuyo, Cuzco PER	5	1000-0500 MW 1190
6180	TGWB	R. Nacional/LV de Guatemala, Guatemala City GUA	10	1100-0600 (weekends only?) MW 640, 1000
	LRA34	R. Nacional Mendoza, Mendoza ARG	1	on 24 hours MW 780
	HJCO	R. Nacional, Bogota COL	25	MW 550, 570, 580, 680, 1000
	YVSD	R. Turismo, Valera VEN	1	0900-0400 MW 970
6185	XEEP	R. Educación, Mexico City MEX	1	
	ZYE956	R. Bandeirantes, São Paulo BRA	10	0700-0500 MW 840
6190	CE619	R. Nacional de Chile, Santiago CHE	1/10	MW 1140
	HJQJ	LV de los Centauros, Villavicencio COL		on 24 hours MW 1290
	OAX8?	R. Oriente, Yurimagues PER	1	1100-?? MW 1420
	YVPC	Ecós del Tobros, San Cristóbal VEN	1	1100-2100 MW 780
6195	CP161	R. Stentor, La Paz BOL	10	1100-0400 MW 1360
		R. Capital, Rio de Janeiro BRA	7.5	MW 1030, not reported recently
	CE619	R. Nacional de Chile, Santiago CHE	1/10	MW 1140
		LV de Cali, Cali COL	1	
	OAX7A	R. Cuzco, Cuzco PER	1	1100-0400 MW 1470

#### ADDITIONS AND LEFTOVERS

6015	LV de Nicaragua, Managua NIC	50?	on during GMT mornings, sporadic EE programs, most programs in SS
6060	LRA31 R. Nacional, Buenos Aires ARG	50	0500-1230 1330-1700 2300-2400 MW 870

LV de Nicaragua, on 6015 above, has MW outlets on 620 khz.

## C R E D I T S

The first edition of the SPEEDX Guide to Latin American DXing could not have been written without the help of many good people. The author wishes to thank Carl Huffaker of Mexico City, Mexico, for his useful articles that appear in this booklet, SPEEDX Projects Coordinator Kraig Krist of Falls Church, Virginia, for his suggestions and support, Gladys Cereghin of Charlestown, Maryland, for doing some of the final typing, and ex-SPEEDX Western Hemisphere editor Chris Hansen of New York, New York, for his publishing the Spanish for DXers series in his column which was reprinted in this Guide, and friends and family of the author for putting up with my "stranger than normal" behavior while writing this. A special thanks to the members of SPEEDX for providing the inspiration and motivation to do this project.

The author also wishes to give credit to the following sources that were used:

World Radio Television Handbook 1984;  
Tropical Bands Survey, 12th edition, published by the Danish SW Clubs International;  
The Shortwave Propagation Handbook by George Jacobs, WJASK and Theodore Cohen, N4XX;  
The Complete Shortwave Listener's Handbook by Hank Bennett and Harry Helms;  
various issues of Popular Communications, Tom Kneitel K2AES, editor;  
various issues of SPEEDX Western Hemisphere column, edited by Chris Hansen, 1978-1983;  
and the many contributors and reporters to SPEEDX Western Hemisphere column, 1983-1984, edited by John Cereghin.

This guide was written by John Cereghin with help from Carl Huffaker. Permission is granted to reproduce items and quote from material in this guide provided credit is given to the author and SPEEDX, quoting this guide as the source.

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This is the first edition of the SPEEDX Guide to Latin American DXing. Other editions of this guide (when published) will be offered through SPEEDX. You can keep up to date on the Latin American radio scene, and keep this guide up-to-date, by referring to the Western Hemisphere column of SPEEDX.



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