

ATTENTION

finlands dx-club r.f.

äldst och bäst

PROFESSOR PÅ VILLOVAGAR

En frågeställning, som ingalunda är ny, har åter aktualisering i flera sammanhang, bl.a.i Richard E. Woods uttalande (se Ronden) - nämligen relationen mellan DX-aren och radiostationerna. Vad har en DX-are rätt att kräva av stationen?

Radioverksamheten har - naturligtvis - inte utvecklats för DX-arnas skull, utan DX-ingen har uppstått som en följd av den utnyttjande de möjligheter den erbjuder till en intressant hobbyverksamhet.

Utgående från detta har DX-aren ingen moralisk rätt att kräva överhuvudtaget någonting av stationerna - de borde vara tacksamma varje gång en station uppmärksammar dem. Å andra sidan utgår man från att DX-aren gör stationen en tjänst genom att via rapporter ge värdefulla uppgifter. Hur värdefulla de i praktiken är kan naturligtvis diskuteras - när det gäller stationer med enbart lokal service (vilka ju mest intresserar längre hunna DX-are) är de minimala. För radiobolag med utlandsservice är läget ett annat - deras intresse för hörbarheten i de områden de riktar sig till är naturligtvis betydande. Sålunda ber de ofta uttryckligen om rapporter och i detta fall kan DX-aren verkligen kräva att han får en korrekt rapport verifierad.

En annan sida av detta problemkomplex är hur DX-aren skall ställa sig till ofullständiga eller felaktiga verifikationer. I princip gäller samma förhållande som ovan - av stationer med foreign service som önskar rapporter, kan man vänta sig regelrätt verifiering och kan vid behov returnera QSL för korrigering. Personligen har jag dock svårt att föreställa mig i vilken situation detta skulle vara motiverat - att inte acceptera QSL som inte i minsta detalj uppfyller de krav man själv ställer, är att ge en liten detalji i talsskeendet huvudlösa proportioner. Vad ser människor med denna inställning i hela hobbyn. Borde de inte överflytta sin energiutveckling till låt oss säga skattegranskningsverket? SL

P:S. Du har väl anmält dig till landskampen? Se föreg. nummer.

Nummer 10

Oktober 1969

Årgång 16

ATTENTION utges 12 gånger per år av Finlands DX-Club, Postbox 10214, Helsingfors 10. Finlands DX-Clubs medlemsavgift, som inkluderar prenumerationavgift för ATTENTION, är 6 mark per år. Medlemsavgiften betalas på klubbens postgirokonto 15 993, i Sverige 5471 34. Provexemplar av ATTENTION för 50 penni eller 1 IRC.

Redaktör: Staffan Lodenius Redakitionssekreterare: Christer Herlin
Ansvärig utgivare: Daniel Söderman

RESULTATET

av vår lilla tävling i senaste nummer kan nu avslöjas! Deltagandet var inte direkt överväldigande - 5 svar inkom. Men först till den rätta tipsraden - teckningarna föreställde i approximativ ordning uppifrån till höger följande personer: Thelonius Monk, jazzmusiker, B. Mussolini, Il Duce, A.S. Neill, skolprofet, F. Nietzsche, filosof, David, staty (Michelangelo), G.VI Adolf, kung, J. Jevtuschenko, författare, Johannes XXIII, påve, hertigen av Alba, hertig, J. Aho(s ögon), författare, L.B. Johnson, ranchägare, M. Kalinin, fd. metallarbetare, Tycho Brahe, astronom, Karl Marx, lärofader, El Greco, konstnär, C.J. Love Almqvist, förf., E. Che Guevara, revolutionär, B. Bill, cowboy, A. Karjalainen, u-minister, G. Marconi, DX-ingens urfader, O. Hardy, Hela, G. II Adolf, med tiden tämligen fet, K. Adenauer, politiker, - J. Kadar, regeringschef, S. Loren, star, L.W Beethoven, kompositör, N. Bonaparte(s hår), kejsare, Engelsk bulldogg, hund, B. Brecht, förf., A. Eichmann (spionerar å föreg.), nazist, J. Björling, sångare, M. Tse-Tung, ordförande, S. Lagerlöf, förf. (igen), A. Hitler, korpral, H. Chi-Minh, onkel, salig i åminnelse, J. Kasavubu, president, V.I. Lenin, marxist-leninist, I. Kant, filosof, Lord Kitchener, fältmarskalk, M.v.d. Rohe, arkitekt, Muminpappan, pappa, F. Dzerzjinskij, revolutionär, S. Laurel, Halva, F. Engels, manifestare, E. Erkko, pamp, J.K. Paasikivi, president, F. Kafka, förf., J.F. Kennedy, president, V. v. Gogh, konstnär, dito, konstnär, Märta Måås-Fjetterström, textilkonstnärinna, I. Johansson, boxare, A. Lincoln, president, A. Aalto, maestro, U.K. Kekkonen, gissa vem, A. Hitchcock, regissör, C.I. Caesar, romare, Bismarck, kortspel, O. Palme, blivande statsminister, Bardot, BB, Stålmannen, Jimmy Olsens vän, R. Hess, fånge, S. Lodenius, undertecknad (i yngre dar), L.H. Oswald, mördare?, J. Kristus, religionsstiftare.

SVÄRARE

än så var det inte - fastän det nog tycks ha varit tillräckligt svårt, eftersom endast hälften blev identifierade av någon). FDXC:arnas största idoler är i varje fall (med 5 röster av 5): BB, Ho, Hitler, Mao, Jesus och Halvan, medan t.ex. Helan, Marx, UKK och JFK blev på 4. Överraskande nog fick Muminpappan och Stålmannen bara 2 röster var, och Märta M-Fj. bara en (dålig innantillläsning?), medan skam till sägandes allas våra LBJ och Che helt försmåtts av våra läsare. Utanför den officiella listan fick Picasso (=Hitchcock?), Trotskij (=Kalinin?) och de Gaulle (=???) ett flertal röster.

PRISLISTAN

ser i varje fall ut som så:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Christer Herlin | 27 (av 58 föreslagna) |
| 2. Veli-Matti Kuparinen | 22 (54) |
| 3. Sven-Erik Hjelt | 18 (35) |
| 4. Karl H. Stabén | 17 (27) |
| 5. Ritva Manninen | 12 (14) Kiitos kukasta! |

Friskt gissat - hälften vunnet. Grattis till Christer - ett bokpris kommer med det snaraste. Till de övriga tack för visat intresse. Till ännu övrigare - har ni något bättre förslag till tävling så varsågod!

KLUBBNYTT

forts.

MEDLEMSSKARAN

498 Martti Viljanen, HELSINGFORS

MÖTENA

fortsätter varje torsdag - av särkilt intresse är torsdagen den 30 oktober, då förnyelsen av FDXC:s stadgar tas upp till andra behandling vid ordinarie klubbmötet börjande kl. 22.00. Kom och främställ Dina åsikte, försvara Dina rättigheter!

STOPDATE

20 oktober - till dess 73

SL

RONDEN

RONDEN

HJÄLP FÖR DX-ARE 6/69 och 7/69.

Tidningen har nyligen fått en ny huvudredaktör och innehållsmässigt tycks nivån snarare stiga än sjunka. Tryckkvaliteten är dock under kritik och tidtabellen har inte velat hålla (men det är bams ukdomar - dvs det förra, tidtabeller kan som känt klicka även för åldringar - denna rond borde ha skrivits för ca två veckor sedan). En ny spalt presenteras: "Nyheterna och annat skvaller" (skjutjärnsjournalistik). Varför inte, om det bara fanns litet mer pang-saker att komma med. Telegrammen är inte heller överdrivet färskar: ett säger att FDXC fyller 14 år i september - det amarkabla evenemang tilldrog sig ju för drygt 1 år sedan. Vidare nöjer sig de flesta finnländarna med 3 n medan DX-Kuntelija gärna roffar åt sig två u STOP

DX-KUUNTELIJA 9/69. Ett centralt tema, som återkommer i ledaren, i insändare och i artiklar, är fortfarande trianglenramat medlemsantal - klubbens ekonomi - tidningens innehåll. Bl. a. ingår en jämförelse mellan de finländska DX-tidningarna, ur vilken framgår att de olika klubbarna erbjöd sina medlemmar följande sidantal (omvandlade till A originaltext):

1968 1.1.-30.6.69

URK	460	274
FDXC	544	324
FSDXF	743	372
SDXK	1619	977

Med beaktande av nedlemsavgiften gör detta:

	1968	1969
URK	90 sid/mk	110 sid/mk
FDXC	90 "	110 "
FSDXF	80 "	80 "
SDXK	180 "	220 "

Att Attention i kalkylen beräknats ha mindre text per sida än Frekvensnytt finner red tvivelaktigt (t.ex. i 9/69 var det i medeltal 27,1 cm text i stället för uppskattade 26 cm). En korrigering här skulle ge FDXC ca 5% fördelaktigare sifferor. Tabellerna visar storklubbens fördelar (om möjligheterna förvaltas rätt - jfr. endel svenska exempel). De visar även att 'Attention' inte behöver skämmas för sig - tidningen är förmånlig och stadd på frammarsch. Sommarens DX-träffar i Kalpalinna och Pörkenäs har ägnats hela åtta "slösaktigt illustrerade" sidor.

rainer weurlanders Spanien-DX är som vanligt bland de piggaste av de stående spalterna, såväl till lay-out som text och bildmaterial.

Serien om MV-undersökningen har omnämnts tidigare - nu redogör S-E. Hjelt om utvecklingen från starten 1962, då 7 FDXCare bildade en MV-lyssnarringsgrupp. Den nu aktuella forskningsgruppen, som även har en dator till hjälp, har som program bla.: att studera kondensens förändringar per timme som en funktion av jordens magnetfält; att utveckla en modell som beaktar tex. stationens läge; att studera om den hittills använda paramatern stationer/natt är lämplig. Onekligen ett intressant projekt, även om det inte är sagt att re-

sultaten och den praktiska nyttan av dem motsvarar arbetet.

Richard E Wood slår till igen. Med sin vanliga anspråkslöshet berättar han hur han fick R. Vila, Nya Hebriderna att trycka ett nytt QSL-kort i hans smak. Det kan vara deras ensak, men litet långt går det, när han uttryckligen uppmanar alla DX-are att returnera QSL och kräva ett nytt, om där uppträder någon som helst felaktighet eller ofullständighet. (Som när Yleisradio nyligen fick ett QSL i retur av en Mr Park, som i misstag kallats Mr Dark. Om en DX-are med ett genomsnitts- finskt eller svenskt namn vore lika krånglig måste han väl skicka halva QSL-samlingen tillbaka.) Både principiellt och praktiskt är en sådan inställning enligt red.s åsikt obegriplig och oförsvarlig.

THE CIMBRER DX-FEWS 9/69 innehåller en intressant artikel om radiomottagning i framtiden. Kortvågsbanden fylls av allt fler och allt starkare stationer och kommer snabbt att helt domineras av de stora från Washington till Peking och möjligheterna till DX försvagas i samma takt. En möjlighet att förhättra situationen är att höja mottagaranläggningarnas tekniska nivå, en annan att övergå till SSB, Single Side Band, vilket tack vare den halva bandbredden ger rum för flera stationer. "Den treje, och intressantaste, är att lämna modulationsystemen av idag : AM (amplitudmodulering) och FM (frekvensmodulering, och i stället intraducera PSC (Pulse code modulation). ... Detta kommer att göra det möjligt att ta in ett program från en station utan att få stör-

ningar från andra stationer. Likaså skulle det bli möjligt att banda ett helt meterband samtidigt med en bandspelartyp liknande de nuvarande videobandspelarna. Det är uppenbart att en sådan utveckling öppnar fantastiska perspektiv för DXarna. Under en natt med gynsamma konditioner skulle man helt enkelt kunna banda det intressantaste bandet och sedan lyssna på station efter station. Nya sändare och mottagare skulle dock behövas."

Visst öppnar detta fantastiska perspektiv - kanske alltför överväldigande - för DX-aren. Knapast kommer de dock att realiseras inom den närmaste framtiden - världens största problem på masskommunikationernas område ligger ju inte i att tillfredsställa några välfärdsmänniskors jakt på exotiska finesser.

FREKVENSNYTT 7/69 har fått en ny, tryckt pärml, med samma design som tidigare (färgen tycks inte om, eftersom det frågades). Pressöverskiten klagar med rätta - på EA:s stavning Storbrittanien (det måste vara ett hårt slag att få sin tro på tre stora auktoriter) - Richard E. Wood, EA och Affärsvärlden - Finanstidningen knäckta samtidigt) - men vad skall man då säga om FQN:s vits om DX-aren som fick rådet: "Gå hem och sköt dej" och gick hem och skjöt sig...?

KORTBÖLGENYT 9/69, DISTANCE 8/69, BENELUX DX-CLUB 10/69, ETERAKTUELLT 7-8/69 och URKKIJA 9/69 har även anlånt till klubblokalen och finns till allmänt påseende och läsande där. Tyvärr finns det inte plats att närmare recensera dem här.

FDXC - ATTENTION 1954 - 1969 II

På min odyssé genom Attentions septembernummer från åren gjorde jag senast strandhug i 1960 års version. Lämpligt är alltså att börja med

1961, då tidningen utgavs av Jan Mosander under ordf. Lanis tillsyn. Tyvärr såg jag numret senast för en dryg månad sedan, så jag

Staffan Lodenius

får rekapitulera ur minnet vad det handlade om: 4-landskamp i DX-ing; Belgiska Kongo; Gallup. Resultaten från denna kan jämföras med nuvarande 7 år senare: Medeldåldern bland FDXCarna var 1961 21,2 år (1963 24,5 år), 12% (48%) var över 25 år, ingen (ingen) under 15 år. FDXC börjar som synes bli litet gaggigt - är 1961 58 %

hade börjat dx-a före 1957, hade 1968 fortfarande över 30 % börjat före år 1957! 31 % (33 %) lyssnade enbart på KV, 20 % (18 %) var intresserade av HAM - inga större skillnader således. 25 % (69 %) hade tillgång till bandspelare - ack, hur välståndet stiger.

1962. Ledaren behandlade "Anti-jamming" - ISWC (vem annars) hade inlett en 'anti-jamming-bojkottkampanj. Redaktören Markus Anaja tog avstånd från den med motiveringen att kampanjen står i strid med "DX-ingens oskrivna lag att DX-are inte skall blanda sig i politiska angelägenheter". Ordf. var Henrik Linden.

1963 hade han efterträdds av Leif Blomqvist, red. var åter Janne M. Klubben hade drabbats av lågkonjunktur (som m.l.m. hållit i sig sedan dess), vilket man även märker på det relativt magra innehållet, 18 s. Ledaren utbrister även: "Bittert är det att veta att man kan få sitta på sin post i evigheter utan att få tag på någon villig efterträdare". (ackja, undert. har visst råkat ut för den hittills längsta evigheten på denna post).

1964 var det då dags för Jubileet med stort J. 10-årsdagen friades med DX-show, fest, supé, utflykt till Borgå - samt en 52-sidig inbunden Attention - den hittills tjockaste i världshistorien. - Numret bestod dels av det vanliga dels av en jubileumssektion med vederbörliga historiker, översikter, hälsningar och festartiklar (den om radio och reklam i USA var kanske inte värd denna ära). En liten malört i jubileumsbägaren var vissa 'DX-politiska meningsskiljaktigheter' mellan klubbarna i Finland... Jubileumsordf. var Leif, jubileumsredaktör Markus.

1965, tillbaka i den grå vardagen. Man hade vissa besvär med de svenska landskampsarrangörerna, som bl.a spridde ut förhandsinfo. Två långörare, som inte längre syns till, var under dessa år Kims Afrika -serie och Sven-Eriks Spanien-DX. LB/EG.

1966. Den mest avgörande händelsen under detta år var otvivelaktigt grundandet av FDXC:s internationella sektion med dess Attention B. Endast ett nummer hade i detta skede gått ut till de 22 medlemmarna, och man diskuterade hur klubbens verksamhet bäst kunde omläggas och koordineras. Den nu slaigen avlivade Vimpelstatistikten presenterades ffg. i detta nummer. DS/EG.

1967. Nu börjar man komma till modern tid, vilket märks redan på pärmen. De sedan så många år kära tryckta pärmarna hade tagit slut, vilket märktes tryckningskvällen. Varpå någon satte att skapa något - något blev en interiör av klubblokalen med Yatzyspekande (så omodernt, bridge skall det vara) klubbpampar. För övrigt hindrar min blyghet att jag säger att det var ett mycket magert nummer hred åstadkom. DS/SL.

1968. Först nu hade ett intimare samarbete AA-AB kommit igång, men fortfarande dominerade svenska - 19 sidor svenska mot 9 sidor engelska. Övergången till det för tillfället tillämpade systemet stod dock enligt ledaren för dörren. Det dominerande inslaget var de utförliga resultaten från galluppen - den tredje i ordningen såvitt jag vet. Vissa resultat antyddes ovan, jag näjer mig med att här citera hur medelfDCaren ser ut. "Han har medlemsnr 300,8 - är född i Sverige för 25,1 år sedan, men är bosatt i Häfors. Började DX-a den 12 juni 1956 vid 16 års ålder efter att ha läst TFAE, har hittills fått 239 1/2 QSL från 80 länder. Drar sig tillbaka från DX-banan i augusti år 2246 vid nyss fyllda 203 år. Galluppen ifyllde han på 42h 31min och 13,2 sek." DS/SL.

1969. Det intressantaste bidraget i detta utmärkta nummer är otvivelaktigt en artikel, benämnd "FDXC - ATTENTION 1954 - 1969 I". Den gör anspråk på att vara en historisk tillbakablick på klubbens och tidningens utveckling - det uppfyller den nog inte, utan består av en mängd löstryckta episoder och citat. Men historia är ju så tråkigt.

RANKEN

RANKEN

Den här spalten har inte varit införd sedan Maj-numret, så det är på tiden att den också kommer med. Dessvärre tycks många medlemmar inte bry sig om Ranken, eftersom de aldrig meddelar några poäng, men jag har försökt efter bästa förmåga notera poäng trots det här. Alltför stora skillnader är det knappast fråga om, men poängen kan alltså i någon mån vara litet felaktiga, det här gäller närmast topp-namnen i Ranken.

1. Pertti Äyräs	353+129=482	30. Pauli J Vahtera	122+74=196
2. Göran Eklund	288+134=422	31. Sven Johansson	109+80=189
3. N J Jensen	294+124=418	32. Sven-Erik Hjelt	115+71=186
4. Torre Ekblom	285+128=413	33. K Bredahl Jørgensen	107+77=184
5. Timo Lehtiö	235+138=371	34. Ritva Manninen	101+70=171
6. Karl-H. Stabén	237+122=359	35. Christer Herlin	92+71=163
7. Eric Gagneur	225+131=356	36. P-O Lönnberg	87+65=152
8. Dani Söderman	210+129=339	37. Jan Mosander	82+59=141
9. Eero Kestilä	230+102=332	38. Raimo Vuojärvi	73+66=139
10. Sten Lundberg	201+111=312	39. Tore Gustafsson	75+58=133
11. Martti Rinne	189+112=301	40. Marianne Spjut	71+60=131
12. S-E Wiik	191+110=301	41. Staffan Lodenius	59+55=114
13. Börje Hielm	184+105=289	42. H-E Söderström	67+44=111
14. Hans Lunkka	179+111=290	43. Marcus Ölander	62+48=110
15. Hannu Savijärvi	164+118=282	44. Henrik Lindén	62+47=109
16. Kaj Tallroth	170+105=275	45. Leif Lehtonen	53+46= 99
17. Harri Torppa	181+ 91=272	46. Jonny Sääf	52+44= 96
18. Leif Blomqvist	169+102=271	47. Ragnar Lang	47+40= 87
19. Christer Wilkman	169+101=270	48. Arno Bärlund	49+37= 86
20. Tapani Niskanen	168+101=269	49. Bert Jacobson	44+37= 81
21. Sven Kockberg	160+105=265	50. Siv Lundberg	41+35= 76
22. Max Paetau	160+ 93=253	51. Karl-J. Karén	36+33= 69
23. Håkan Sundman	155+ 94=249	52. Terho Vuojärvi	32+31= 63
24. Heijke Tallroth	156+ 93=249	53. Folke Stenman	29+23= 52
25. Björn Lundberg	134+ 81=215	54. Christian Lindholm	23+21= 44
26. Lars-G. Winberg	126+ 86=212	55. Martti Vuorinen	20+17= 37
27. Kjell Boman	128+ 78=206	56. Per-Ole Särs	18+17= 35
28. Viking Selroos	120+ 81=201	57. Sune Lang	16+16= 32
29. Kjell Norman	114+ 85=199	58. Henry Ahlfors	5+ 5= 10

TIO I TOPP

TIO I TOPP

Åter en gång denna spaltfyllnad, en lista över de tio medlemmar som har de flesta länderna verifierade, både SW och MW. Kolumnerna är som förut, namn, Europa, Afrika, Asien, Pacific, NA, CA och SA, samt totala antalet verifierade länder. Det har kommit en hel del tillägg i listan sedan senast, men det torde inte vara akyuellt att notera dem alla här. Det kan bara noteras att "Chairman Dani" efter en oväntad aktivitetsperiod har tagit ledningen.

1. Dani Söderman	32	46	31	4	2	13	11	139
2. Eric Gagneur	32	47	33	4	3	10	9	138
3. Göran Eklund	31	41	28	7	4	14	12	137
4. Karl-H. Stabén	33	42	29	5	5	9	10	133
5. Pertti Äyräs	28	42	28	5	2	13	11	131
6. Torre Ekblom	33	41	29	3	3	10	10	129
7. N J Jensen	31	36	28	3	2	12	12	124
8. Hannu Savijärvi	29	40	28	4	2	8	9	120
Martti Rinne	32	36	27	4	4	8	9	120
10. Sven Kockberg	33	27	26	5	3	10	8	112

Slutligen kan noteras, för att fylla sidan, att klubben leds av erfaret folk, ordförande och viceordförande toppar tabellen, och t.o.m kassören ryms med bland de tio bästa i den här "skryttabellen", som inte kommer att återkomma på de närmaste sex månaderna.

MV-SÄSONGEN 1968-1970 DEL I

av Lars G Winberg

En översikt riktad även till nybörjare, baserad på listan över hörda stationer.

Nu i oktober står vi inför en ny mv-säsong. De första NA-stationerna har redan hörts. Vi får bara hoppas att nästa vinter skall ge mera av dx-värde, inte för att senaste säsong var så dålig heller- ett 70-tal nordamerikaner, ett 15-tal mellanamerikaner och ett 100-tal sydamerikaner hördas. Ganska imponerande siffror för att vara bara i Finland hördas stationer. Här till kommer dessutom alla iberienska, afrikanska och asiatiska stationer. Det är inte sagt att det som hördes senaste vinter, kommer att höras i år men en viss hjälp för framtida dx-ing han betraktandet av tidigare resultat ha.

Låt oss först se om det finns några europeér att fånga. Island måste numera räknas till rariteterna, Reykjavik hördes bara i mars och Höfn i december. BBC/Malta hördes dock ofta på 1178 kc senaste höst. På 1570 och 1594 kc borde det gå att fånga Greklands AFRS stationer.

Iberien är ett långt kapitel. Om ni vill fånga den rätt svåra RNE/Oviedo borde den rätta tiden vara nu. Hoppeligen behöver vi dock inte vänta till mars som senaste år för att höra R Andorra på 701 kc. Sud Radio har hörts mycket oregelbundet i augusti, september och sedan i januari. På 1025 hörs La Voz de Cataluña bättre på hösten än på vintern och våren. 1106 kc borde bevakas effektivt nu, för i september och oktober hörs rariteterna där. 1133 borde vara den intressantaste iberienfrekvensen. Senaste höst hördes sådana stationer som RJ LV de Burgos (jmf tipsspalten!) R Badajoz och LV de Palencia. På vintern dock mot RJ de Ponferrada och RJ de Zaragoza och på vårvistet t.ex. LV de Castellon. De vanligaste stationerna var

dock LV de Guadalquivir och RJ LV de Malaga. På 1335 kc kan det nu på hösten löna sig att försöka få in EN Elvas. På 1394 verkar RP de Zamora och RP de Jerez intressanta. RP de Cordoba gav resultat på 1396 i januari senaste vinter. Förutom R Bilbao och R Murcia avlyssnades t.ex. R Requeté de Navarra på 1412. På 1430 är RP de Valencia ända säkra fångst. De sou inte senaste höst hörde R Jerez på 1520 gör klokt i att göra ett nytt försök nu. På 1570 tycks LV de Cantabria höras på hösten medan LV de Levante hörs på våren. Som ett allmänt omdöme kan man säga att rariteterna hörs tidigt på hösten medan de vanliga stationerna behärskar banden redan på senhösten.

Om någon saknar en afrikansk station är 818 kc med UARBC Batra en lätt fångst. 962 R Tunis, 980 R Algeire och 1097 R Atlantico torde höras ganska regelbundet hela säsongen. En glad överraskning för många dxare senaste år var AFRS / Kagnew Station i Asmara som hördes alla vintermånader. 651 R Sahara kanske hörs bättre i år, senaste år hördes den i Finland bara i augusti.

Asien delas som känt i dx-kretsar i två områden: främre och bortre Asien. Främre Orientenstationer är relativt vanliga i Finland, t. ex. R Baghdad 760, R Beirut 836 och R Ahwaz 1390 hörs hela vintern. Att höra indiska lokalsationer är dock betydligt svårare. AIR/Rajkot borde vara den enda "säkra". Senhösten var senaste år den bästa tidpunkten för Indien dx-ing. Däremot får vi tro ligen vänta ända till februari-mars för att få höra japanska och koreanska stationer. VOA/Poro och VOA/Okinawa hörs hela vintern och JOQR 1130 är den vanligaste helt japanska stationen. R Naft-E-Melli 1160 hördes hela senaste vår, kanske är den värd ett försök i år också. (Se tipsspalten!)

NEWS FROM LONDON

from our London reporter David Mawby

During the past month in Britain, street names such as Falls Road and Shankhill Road, have been in the news. To most British members these names are quite familiar to them. But what has this got to do with DXing or even radio?

Firstly, the streets are all in the town of Belfast, which is the provincial capital of Northern Ireland (part of the United Kingdom). During the recent troubles in this part of the world several pirate radio stations have come on the air, mostly in the Belfast area. Each station claims to represent a certain sector of the community depending on what part of Belfast the station is located in.

The largest and most powerful of the stations, Radio Free Belfast, operates on a 24 hour schedule on or around 232 metres medium wave. According to the operators of the station its purpose is to keep people informed of events in Belfast and to lessen tension. The station is said to be located over a bar in the Falls Road area of the town. It claims to have a repertoire of 2000 gramophone records and says it receives about 500 requests a day. Its staff of eight are planning to increase the power of the station so as to give it a range of 10 miles. They had some troubles with their first transmitter, which was donated by a local radio amateur. The problem was that they could not keep it cool enough. It is reported that a womans hair drier was used for this purpose.

Less is known about another station, which is using various names including Radio Ulster (another name for the six counties of Northern Ireland), Radio Orange plus other names. This station is reported to be more outspoken in its view of events in Northern Ireland. It operates around 243 metres, which is quite near the wavelength of the BBC's Radio 1 network (1214 kc/s).

Pirate radio activity has not been confined to Belfast, as other stations have been reported in the 'Bogside' area of Londonderry. All these stations are, however, facing problems as their broadcasts are often jammed by the army and also the authorities are considering seizing the equipment and putting them off the air.

The chances of hearing these stations outside their immediate reception area are small due to the low power used and furthermore the prospect of getting any QSLs is also doubtful as the stations are reluctant to give their exact positions. Anyway it is possible that the stations will be off the air by the time this AB appears.

If you are interested in getting a QSL for the Voice of America programmes which are relayed from the six VOA/BBC 250 kW transmitters at Woofferton, England, here is the latest schedule of these broadcasts, which I managed to get from the BBC's Engineering Division.

Frequency	Time (GMT)
6080	0330-0545
6150	0300-0500
6160	0300-0500
7170	0300-0500
7200	0200-0730
7220	0330-0600
9565	0530-0800
9585	2200-2230
9680	1700-2200
9740	0145-0300
9760	0530-0730
11705	1630-2200
11710	0500-0800
11915	1600-2200
15195	1700-2200
15205	1300-2200
15310	1200-2200
17855	1300-1500
21510	1200-1600
21660	1500-1700

That's all for this month except to mention that we here in Britain get colour TV next month on all channels.

Good DX.

THE EUROPEAN DX COUNCIL: A Progress Report

by Daniel Söderman

Starting from October 1, 1969, the European DX Council is based on membership of European DX-Clubs and not countries as during the first two years of the Council's existence. This radical change in the structure of the Council was accepted in principle by the delegates attending the meeting in Halmstad last June, and the details of the new statutes have now been accepted by a Statute Committee with members from the six countries forming the old Council plus Great Britain and Finland.

The original proposal aimed at the reorganization of the Council was worked out by the Finnish DX-clubs at their meeting at Spjutsund last March, and very few changes have been made to this proposal during the various stages preceding the final accepting of the modified Council statutes. Thus it was only natural that the Finnish candidate for Secretary General also was accepted by the members of the special committee and the representatives of the six countries. Therefore mr. Jyrki K. Talvitie, president of the large Finnish DX-Clubs "Suomen DX-Kuuntelijat" is the new Secretary General of the Council for the year starting from the beginning of this month. The other candidate to the post, mr. Tore Nilsen of the Norwegian DX-Listeners' Club withdrew his candidacy in favour of mr. Talvitie as he felt that his capacity will be urgently needed by his own club during the coming year.

According to the new statutes, the Secretary General will be assisted in his work by a Board consisting of five members. It is, however, not yet clear if this means a local Secretariat consisting of five persons or an international Board.

The Finnish DX-leaders had the pleasure of meeting the retiring Secretary General of the Council, mr. Claes-W. Englund of Sweden, in Helsinki last weekend. Mr. Englund came to Finland to give mr. Talvitie the necessary material and information to continue the work of

the Council without interruptions. The discussions between mr. Englund and the Finnish DXers were extremely fruitful and it was very obvious that mr. Englund has spent lots of his valuable time working for the benefit of the Council.

Naturally the most important thing to discuss was the question of how the work of the Council should be organized in the future. Of course the first two or three months will be rather strange, as the Council is based on clubs, although no clubs yet have joined the organization. Therefore it is obvious that the main thing now is to spread around information about the new DX Council as efficiently as possible so that a sufficient number of clubs will join the Council as soon as possible. After this transition period of a few months, the work of the Council, e.g. in the form of forming special groups to study specific matter of importance, can start in full scale.

How can we then make membership in the Council attractive to the clubs of Europe? Of course the membership fee must not be too high, but this is not enough. More important is that the clubs believe that the European DX Council has something to give them. To achieve this goal is not an easy task, and it is probable that many club leaders would not be satisfied with a Council that works along the same lines as the old European DX Council. Especially the work performed by the special Working Committees must be made more efficient, partly by selecting only expert members in the Committees - as presupposed by the modified statutes - and partly by giving the committees carefully defined tasks and restricted time-periods (preferably 6-12 months) to fulfil these tasks. Perhaps even more important is that the Council shows a greater interest in the hobby we all practice: DXing. --- Information about the Council is given if you write to: EDXC, P.O. Box 14110, Helsinki 14, Finland.

STRAIGHT VERSUS SUPERHET RECEIVERS

by Norman Pilgrim

After reading Kenneth Prior's article about his receiver in AB no. 25, December 1968, it occurred to me that some members may be contemplating a change of receiver, so a few words about the differences between a straight and a superhet receiver would not be out of place. Firstly let us define what we mean by "straight" and "superhet". In a straight receiver any amplification which takes place before the detector is performed at the frequency which the receiver is tuned to. In a superhet (short for superheterodyne) the received frequency is changed to the intermediate frequency or I.F. before being fed to the detector.

Let us now examine the straight receiver in some detail, but before doing so, it would be as well to mention a form of code that is often used to indicate the number and type of amplifying stages in these receivers. The simplest straight receiver is a regenerative detector, and this is signified by 0-V-0. Should a stage of audio amplification be added, it would then change to 0-V-1. If a high frequency amplifying stage is added before the detector, then our receiver would have three stages and would become a 1-V-1. A further stage of audio amplification would make it a 1-V-2, and so on.

The 0-V-0, or regenerative detector would consist of one valve or transistor, and would have a tuning control and also a regeneration control. Regeneration is a method of feeding back the amplified signal in such a way that it cancels out the losses that are present in the tuned circuit, great magnification of the received signal taking place.

The operation of such a receiver requires considerable skill. When the regeneration control is advanced, signals will increase in volume until a howl or screech is heard. The correct operating point is just before this condi-

tion takes place. A slight movement of the regeneration control may cause a small tuning adjustment to be made and vice versa, both hands continually making very small adjustments to the two controls. A simple regenerative detector such as this has a number of disadvantages. The volume obtained is low, and when the receiver oscillates some radiation will take place causing interference to other listeners nearby. Furthermore, if the antenna swings in the wind this may upset the critical setting of the regeneration control.

In order to provide more volume, it is usual to add one or two stages of audio amplification following the detector, and a tuned RF stage in front of the detector will prevent radiation, any effects due to a swinging antenna, and at the same time improve selectivity. By this time our simple 0-V-0 is now a 1-V-2, and if it is well made both electrically and mechanically it can provide a serious challenge to the superhet.

Such a receiver is completely free from spurious responses, has a low noise level, does not require a beat frequency oscillator for the reception of morse and single-sideband, and is comparatively cheap. Disadvantages of this type of receiver is the skill required to operate it and the fact that the selectivity is inferior to the superhet.

During the early 30's, straight receivers were commonly used for SW listening and fantastic distances were covered with simple equipment. In the early years of the last World War most Royal Air Force bombers were equipped with two straight receivers, one for telegraphy and the other for telephony, but both these receivers were replaced by superhet types at a later date. As recently as 1957 I was using a 1-V-1 and was able to hear the first sputnik

launched by the USSR on 20 Mc.

Although the superhet communications type of receiver is undoubtedly superior in performance there are a large number of domestic type receivers that have several defects on the SW ranges, such as cramped scales, image interference, tuning backlash etc., and a good straight receiver would almost certainly give better results.

CO-CHANNEL INTERFERENCE, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RADIO FINLAND

Co-channel interference can be caused when two or more stations are working on the same frequency. Apart from the annoyance of hearing two different programmes at once, there is often a very noticeable flutter or a low note produced.

Suppose a station A is working on exactly 6000 kc and that station B is also working on the same channel. Now it is most unlikely that both stations will work on exactly the same frequency, owing to slight differences of the transmitter frequency determining circuits, so we will assume that station B is working on 6000. kc. The difference in frequency between the two stations is 0. kc, which is 100 cycles, and this would be audible as a very low note. This frequency difference can, of course, be much less than this, and when it is less than about 10 cycles a flutter effect is noticed.

There is nothing we can do to the receiver so that we can hear one station reasonably well and reduce the interfering effect of the other, since varying the selectivity or the use of filters will affect both stations in the same way.

At the present time (during May), the transmission of Radio Finland on 15185 kc at 1800 is suffering from interference from Radio Moscow which is on the same frequency

I have heard it said that good operators are a dying breed, and this may well be true since modern communications receivers are so easy to use, but if the listener has patience and is a born "knob twiddler", then he will be well equipped to get the best from a straight receiver. As for the results you will get, allow me to mention Kenneth Prior again who uses an O-V-2 and has heard 63 countries up to the end of last year. Good work Ken!

by Norman Pilgrim

Readers of the early issues of AB will already be acquainted with my antenna system, so perhaps they will bear with me while I give a brief description for the benefit of our new readers. Two antennas are hung along a north/south axis from the house to a mast, one is a 19 m dipole and the other an inverted L, the required antenna being selected by means of a switch. It was found that with the dipole in use, Radio Moscow was received very well and Radio Finland was completely unusable. On switching to the inverted L the strength of Radio Finland increased, and although there was still considerable QRM from Radio Moscow, it was usable and the programme could be followed with some difficulty.

Should other members experience co-channel QRM on a wanted station it is suggested that they too try the effect of another antenna and with a bit of luck it may improve the signal of the wanted station. It is preferable to install a switch so that an instant changeover from one antenna to the other can be effected, since by the time plugs or wires are connected, one station could well have faded and a false impression of the antenna performance would then be obtained.

Remember Finlands DW-Club's programmes on Radio Finland every weekday 1815 GMT on 9550, 11805 and 15185 kc/s and 2315 GMT on 15185 kc/s.

DX-ING IN PALESTINE IN 1939

by David Crystal

The information here comes from a booklet, "World News on the Radio", published in Tel Aviv in 1939. Again, it is a sure sign that SWing was far more popular in Palestine in those days than it is today. The booklet is printed in Hebrew, English and German. It was not printed in Arabic, as relations between Jews and Arabs at that time were very bad, and each community kept to itself. It was, however, printed in German because 1939 was the end of the influx of German and Austrian Jewish refugees, which was of great benefit to the Jews in Palestine in many ways.

There are advertisements for four Philips receivers, all of which had three bands, LW, MW and SW, with SW up to 16 meters. I quote a portion of an RCA ad, which shows the rate of development of the industry.

"In 1935 RCA Victor was the first with "Magic Brain"; in 1936 the first with "Metal tubes"; in 1937 the first with "Magic Eye"; in 1938 the first with "Magic Voice" and in 1939 RCA Victor is the first with the most outstanding radio development of recent years - the "Electrical Band Spread" - spreading the waves over a dial 50 times longer than usually. It is to emphasize, that RCA Victor 1939 receivers are real "All-Wave" receivers, incorporating the following bands: 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 49, 62, 180-600, 750-2100 meters."

And now for the stations:

Jerusalem	668	kc	20	kW
Cairo	620		20	

BBC National Programmes:

Droitwich	200	150
London-National	1149	20
North-National	1149	20
Scottish-National	1149	50

There are eight British Regional programmes with powers from 50 to 100 kW, and Daventry now has 10 call signs.

Paris PTT	695	kc	120	kW
Radio Paris	182		80	
Strassbourg	859		120	
Rennes Bretagne	1040		120	
Toulouse	913		60	
Poste Parisien	959		60	

The SW station Paris Mondial uses the following frequencies: 17810, 15240, 11880 and 9550 and broadcasts in French, English, Italian, German, Arabic, Portuguese and Spanish.

The Dutch National Broadcasting Service has three MW transmitters at Hilversum on 160, 995 and 722 kc with 150, 60 and 17 kW. Philips SW station at Eindhoven uses four frequencies: 15220, 17780, 9590 and 11730 kc.

The Italian Broadcasting Service has two SW frequencies, 11810 and 9630 kc. They broadcast in all the languages as Paris Mondial plus Russian. Rome II on 1222 kc with 60 kW broadcasts in Hungarian and Turkish. Bari I on 1059 kc with 20 kW broadcasts in Albanian, Arabic, Rumanian and Bulgarian.

Czechoslovakia has on MW:

Praha I	638	120
Praha II	1113	100
Brno	922	32
Bratislava	1004	13.5

Praha II broadcasts in English, French, German, Italian, Rumanian and Serbian. Bratislava in Slovakian, German, Hungarian and Ukrainian. Brno in German. Praha SW station broadcasts on 6010, 6030, 9550, 11840 and 11670 kc in Czech, German, English and French.

Switzerland on MW:

Beromünster	556	100
Sottens	677	100
Monte Ceneri	1167	15

Poland on MW:

Warsaw I	224	120
Katowice	758	12
Iwow	795	50
Poznan	868	20
Wilno	536	50

Krakow 1022 kc 10 kW
These broadcast news bulletins in English, French and German twice a week. There are also two Polish SW transmitters: SPW on 13500 kc and SPD on 11500 kc.

Hungary does not seem to have SW. Budapest broadcasts on 549.5 kc with 120 kW and news in English, French, German and Italian.

Rumania is also on LW and MW only: Radio Romania on 160 kc with 120 kW and Radio Bucharest on 823 kc with 12 kW. News in French daily, in German and English three times a week.

Germany was well developed. MW:
Deutschlandsender 191 kc 60 kW
Berlin-Tegel 841 100
Breslau 250 100
Königsberg 1021 100
Hamburg 904 100
Leipzig 785 120
Köln/Langenberg 658 100
Frankfurt am Main 1195 25
Stuttgart 574 100
Müncken 740 100
Saarbrücken 1249 17

There is a Deutscher Kurzwellensender (Zeesen) on the following frequencies: 17760, 15280, 15200, 15110, 11770, 9560, 9540 and 6020 kc. It offers news in German five times a day and news in English four times a day.

National Broadcasting Company: International SW station W3XAL in New York on its European beam on 17780 kc offers news in English German, French and Italian.

Moscow Radio Center has six frequencies on LW: 172, 208, 248,

PORtUGUESE LESSON: Corrections

There were some mistakes in AB No 30/May, 1969, which are hereby corrected. Page 3: "A potencia" should be "A potência". "A vossa emissora toi" should be "...foi". Page 4: "O mey radio" should be "O meu radio". "Comunicações" should be "Comunicações". A pennant is "uma flamula", and not "una flamula".

271, 300 and 323 kc. It has also five SW frequencies: 6030, 9600, 12000, 15000 and 15180 kc. News in English three times a day, in German four times a day and in French only once a day.

Madrid SW station in Spain on 9680 kc has news in French and German. Burgos and Teneriffa in Nationalist Spain has news in French on 7500 kc.

League of Nations Broadcasting Station Radio Nations (Switzerland) uses four frequencies: 18480, 14530, 11400 and 6670 kc. News in English on Sunday and Monday.

Vatican City uses 15130, 6030 and 9550 kc and broadcasts in English, Italian, Spanish, French, German and Latin.

NHK, Japan has JZI on 9540 and JZZ on 11800 kc. Daily news in Japanese, English, French and German.

Chengtu, China has XQZ on 15510 kc on a European beam with news in English.

Bombay, India, is on 4900 kc.

Melbourne, Australia is also mentioned, but no frequency is given.

The most striking thing about the booklet, which is true concerning all the stations, is the small number of news broadcasts per day. There is no such thing as news every hour on the hour, which is so common today.

IN THE NEWS

INTERNATIONAL WATERS: A new pirate station calling itself The Voice of Peace due to start operating from the Mediterranean at the end of September. Programmes beamed to the Middle East in Arabic, English, French etc. AD

SAUDI ARABIA: S.A. Bc Sce can be heard in English daily from 1700 -2000 GMT on 11855 kc. AD

Rádio-Renascença

EMISSORA CATÓLICA PORTUGUESA

DELEGAÇÃO:

Rua Sé da Bandeira, 766-7.^o • PORTO

Telef. 25678 PPC

by

Fernando Manuel Lopes
de Albuquerque Costa

The strongest private broadcasting station in Portugal is Radio Renascença. The station is the Roman Catholic voice of Portugal, broadcasting both religious programmes and pop music. Radio Renascença is on the air daily at 0600-0100 GMT.

Radio Renascença was founded in 1936, and is heard very well all over Portugal and the neighbouring countries.

Right now the station is facing enormous problems, and waits for a permission from the government to increase power on both medium-wave and shortwave. The station has also asked for more frequencies.

On mediumwaves Radio Renascença has two stations. The station in Oporto, which is the head station, uses 1169 kc. The second MW station is in the capital Lisbon and uses 1286 kc. Both stations have a power of 10 kW.

REPORT ON RADIODIFUSORA TARQUI

The studios and control rooms of RADIO TARQUI are situated on the second floor of an old building in Quito, the capital of the Republic of Ecuador. If a visitor walks up the stairs to enter the rooms of the station, he will probably be a little bit surprised to find a lecture-room, decorated with a lot of colourful pictures. The brother of the director and owner of the station gives private tuition for weak pupils during holiday-time in

On shortwaves Radio Renascença is on 6155 kc with a power of 5 kW.

On the VHF band there are two stations with a power of 1 kW. One is in Oporto and uses 93.7 Mc. The other one is in Lisbon and operates on 93.2 Mc. Eight other stations, all with a power of 0.5 kW, are spread out all over Portugal. They are: Muro 90.4 Mc, Bornes 89.6 Mc, Marofa 94.2 Mc, Gardunha 99.5 Mc, Lousã 91.7 Mc, Mamede 95.3 Mc, Mendro 96.5 Mc and Foia 96.6 Mc.

The transmitters in Oporto are a Collins for the mediumwaves and an RCA for VHF. All the tape recorders at the head station are made by Ampex.

If Radio Renascença would get the permission to increase power and get more frequencies, it would build a new shortwave station and start broadcasting programmes also to other parts of the world.

Ed.: Radio Renascença is heard here in Finland shortly after midnight local time with very good strength. Both the medium-wave transmitters are heard. The station seems to be a very good QSLer, so it is just to try.

by Christian Henke

this hall. This action was announced over the air and had a good response.

Stepping into the studio, one can often see Sr. Gomez, who works as an announcer for various musical programmes and is an employee of the station since eleven years. RADIO TARQUI itself was founded in 1955 by Sr. G. Herdoiza, who is now the director. RADIO TARQUI is one of the 43 stations broadcasting from Quito. According to

Sr. Gomez, RADIO TARQUI is the most popular broadcasting station in Quito - at least 80 per cent of its inhabitants tune to this station. Even some announcers of the Spanish Section of HCJB, La Voz de los Andes, formerly worked with RADIO TARQUI, which by the way has no religious programmes.

The name of the station comes from the famous battle at Tarqui, which took place in the southern part of Ecuador on February the 27th, 1889. At that time the Ecuadorian army defeated a Peruvian battalion, which consisted of twice as many soldiers as the Ecuadorian one.

RADIO TARQUI operates two transmitters with a power of three kW on mediumwave and five kW on shortwave. The schedule is as follows: 990 kc 1045-0400 GMT and 4972 kc 1045-1400, 1700-1900 and 2300-0400 GMT. RADIO TARQUI is equipped with two record players and two tape recorders, all of RCA-sign. The station will soon have new equipment, which is to be built up in Quito.

SMALL AS A MOUSE, BUT ROARS LIKE A LION

Somewhere amidst the famed sandstorms of the Arabian desert, one can find the transmitters of KUWAIT RADIO, which are beaming out transmissions at the outstanding power of 250 kW. This miniature country of 468,000 people can be heard daily in English with a morning transmission to India and Pakistan and an evening transmission to Europe.

The programs take on an air of professionalism much like that of the BBC. Instead of dishing out informative programs about Kuwait, this unique station provides mostly entertaining programs.

The main diet consists chiefly of news and music spiced with a short weather report. One recent night-time weather prediction speculated a minimum temperature of 91°F and a maximum temperature of 117°F. The weekly roundup of

RADIO TARQUI broadcasts in Spanish only and transmits various types of programmes like news, sports and a bright variety of Ecuadorian folk songs. The station gets no taped programmes from foreign embassies in Quito, like many other stations.

RADIO TARQUI draws special attention to the alleviation of emergency of people who are in need of this. For example, staff and listeners of RADIO TARQUI collected about 6000 sures for a man, who lost eight children in an accident.

According to the station, they receive only very little mail from listeners abroad. The foreign mail generally comes from neighbouring countries like Peru and Colombia. But everyone who writes in will get a calendar. Some view cards or a small souvenir from RADIO TARQUI. So, why not have a try on 4972 kc after midnight and send a report or a letter, preferably in Spanish, to the following address: Radiodifusora Tarqui, Casilla 2558, Quito, Ecuador.

Good luck!

by Don Adams

the top ten tunes in Kuwait does not feature ancient Moslamic prayer songs but modern jazz music.

Other regular features spicing up the transmissions are Arabic by Radio, Evening Star, Facts Behind the News, Pop Session Special, Arabic Short Stories, Half Hour Drama and Tales of the Supernatural.

Kuwait is an oil-rich kingdom on the Persian Gulf lodged between Saudi Arabia and Iraq. This UN member country with the greatest oil reserves in the world has no income tax. Yet all education and health services are free, even college.

The European transmission of KUWAIT RADIO is currently being heard from 1600-1900 GMT on the new frequency of 15345 kc.

NEW MEMBERS

- 175. David C.Cook, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada.
- 176. B.L.Cummins, Columbus, Indiana, U.S.A.
- 177. J.J.Tordoff, Redwood City, 94062, U.S.A.
- 178. Bob Garufy, Roselle, New

NEW MEMBERS

Jersey, U.S.A.

A hearty welcome to the four of you. We all hope that you shall get used to your new club, and take part in its activity all from the beginning.

IN THE MAIL

DIETER SKOLASTER, West Germany: I think Dieter is a good one to be at the top in this month's "In the Mail" - he is the only water polo champion we have in the club! - "To cut a long story short: we won again the title. Some days before the championship we played against the Finnish team of SK Helsingfors (third in the Finnish water polo league). We had to give our best to win 6:2." - Congratulations, Dieter, and please don't flatter - Finnish water polo isn't that good, hi! Anyway, if you find some time for DXing between the matches, do remember us, will you. Dieter adds that he was in the team winning the German Youth Water Polo Championship - it's good to be young, isn't it?

TOM NEELY, USA: is studying at the Michigan State University right now, with a major of TV and Radio Broadcasting. Good luck in your studies, Tom! The club HQ does not have a cassette tape recorder, but I have one, so if you want to give us some message by such a tape, we will be able to "read" it. - "The article 'Finnish Features' was good. I look forward to more of them, and please do one on Lapland." - We'll make a try.

ROGER TAYLOR, England: "As to the matter of a FDXCI branch in Britain, I think that this is a very good idea, and would like to 'take part', should anything materialize. I was very interested to read the first of the Finnish Feature, which was quite informative." - Thanks, Roger, you are right that no organisation can remain active and efficient without a little encouragement and criticism - although you have only encouragement in your

letter, hi. Roger also has some information on pirate stations - there is some information from David Mawby about the ones in Northern Ireland in this issue. "Over a dozen pirates are now on the air, using a variety of different names, the prominent ones at the moment being Radio Free Caroline (227 m) and Helen International (227 & 197 m); as well as the latter testing on 90.5 Mc VHF. (This situation is, however, changing, for takeovers and amalgamations are taking place all the time.) Most transmissions are restricted to weekends, generally in the afternoon and evening, with the programmes consisting of pop music, small ads and a few jingles." - For further information, see AB 28.

GAJENDRA PAL SINGH, India: Thanks for your comments on the country list, they shall be forwarded to the country list committee. On Kashmir I would like to say that this is a political question and it is not our sake to decide whether it belongs to India or Pakistan. I think that the best is to count it as a separate country, and I believe that the country list committee has strong arguments for counting Kashmir as a separate country. Gajendra also writes: "Though it is now very late, still please convey my best wishes to Mr. & Mrs. Nicolai Barfod for a long and happy married life." So there it is.

BILL McGANN, USA: I'm sorry that you will not see the stationery even now, as we got some trouble with the printers. Samples of it will be sent to you and all other members, so I suggest you wait and see what it is. I believe you will see it quite soon.

Well, probably we will hear more from you as soon as you have bought the Satellit - but just take it easy and studies first. Anyway, every contribution is welcome. Bill also tells that Radio RSA has a DX contest to take place on two days in early November. There is a special award for the one club that scores the most total points. You can get the rules by writing to the DX Editor, R RSA, P O Box 4559, Johannesburg, South Africa.

CHRISTIAN HENKE, East Germany: It is not necessary to send an extra selection of contributions to Radic Finland, club HQ is enough. Good luck in your studies, too!

BILL THORPE, England: "Dave Mawby's suggestion about a local branch here is quite a good one, if we could validly represent British views to the European DX-Council. Might we not be considered Finnish "puppets" in this respect? Should such an arrangement come about, however - indeed, in all future references to this arrangement - may I ask you to refer to it as a UK/Eire Branch (NOT British). This is in deference to our fellow-members in the Irish Republic. - I, for one, found the non-DX subject of Finnish Features very interesting. I've learnt something; that the President is Urho Kekkonen - hitherto, I thought it was Daniel Söderman. Hi. - I enjoyed Ingo's amusing life-story but I think he was carried away by youthful high spirits when he condemned the Radio Canada SWC as rubbish. If he checks the RCSWC membership list against our FDXCI list he'll find a good many names - including mine - on both." - Well, I do not think the question of the UK/Eire Branch has advanced since last, but we shall definitely remember this. There seems to be quite an interest for it, so there will certainly be much discussed on the matter.

JOE COHEN, England: "I for one will not have anything to do with a Branch of AB in Britain. If people want a nothing club like Mawby Brand clubs, WNYW is one and BBC World Radio Club is

another. Neither is a Friendly Club or do they have that happy warm association that Attention B has. Remember all heart transplants have died, so will AB if Branch Office Rackets Start." - Joe seems to be the only one definitely against this idea, and I can see the point. It is true that there is such a risk, but that is one we have to take. The idea as such is in my opinion quite a good one, but it must be carried out in the right way, so that there will be benefit for all. As I said, the matter will be discussed, and if such a branch will be founded, I sincerely hope we can find the right formula all from the beginning. It is clear that even if we get this branch, and/or other ones, AB will still be produced here in Helsinki, and I don't think that its friendly spirit will disappear. You are welcome to take part in the discussion, Joe, and so is of course everybody else.

GEORG HÖG, West Germany: "After having not written for several months, I will try again today. In the last months I had to make my final examination at school, I made my 'Abitur', then I worked for some months, to earn money for a new receiver. Last week I bought the Braun T1000CD, which really is a beautiful receiver. I am afraid that there will not be much time in the near future for DXing, because I become a soldier on October 1st." - That is apparently the way we all have to go, but please keep in touch while being in the army. You should use your new receiver, otherwise there is no idea to have it, hi.

THEODOSIOS VAHARIS, Greece: "Concerning the Finnish Features I find it interesting and even appreciate enlargement of the article. I think, however, that you should understand more the point of David Crystal and you should be aware that such a thing would certainly cause complaints from some members and be prepared to give a softer answer than take out the extra pages." - So right you are, but I don't

think that Martti really meant to harm David. You see, sometimes we make the bulletin in quite a hurry, and don't have time to think things over carefully enough. I do hope that David will not be too angry with us. Anyway, the idea with the Finnish Features is to bring Finland still closer to members of FDXCI. Of course this cannot be considered as our job, but on the other hand, the first thing that came into my mind when we first brought up this idea was that we could perhaps get some financial support from the authorities, and that we cannot get by writing on DX-matters only. As you saw from the first Feature, they will be very informal, and it is our intention to make it interesting reading. It seems to me that most members are in favour of these articles so I believe we go on with them. This will of course happen only when we have more than 24 pages, so in this issue you will not find any Feature.

GERALD L. RADEK, USA: "I'm 28, single and an engineer with Zenith Radio Corporation. I've been DXing since last May and have 15 countries verified." - Thanks for the information, Gerald, I hope that you will take an active part in the club work in the future.

MITFAT AYDIN, Turkey: Thanks for

IN THE NEWS

CYPRUS: The Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation resumed shortwave transmissions on Sept 1: Mon-Sat 1900-2105 15260 kc, Sun 0900-1600 17875 kc. Reports to: CBC, P.O.Box 1824, Nicosia. AD CH Radiotelevisione Italiana broadcasts as follows: To North America 0100-0120 11810, 9575 kc. To South East Asia 0350-0410 21560, 17795, 15340 kc. To the Mediterranean area 0425-0440 7275, 5990 kc. To Great Britain 1935-1955 11800, 9710, 7275 kc. To the Middle East 2025-2145 11800, 9575, 7235 kc. To Japan 2200-2225 15340, 11905, 9710 kc. Effective until Nov 1st. Times GMT. AK R Lebanon broadcasts to Africa at

your renewal. I hope you have received all bulletins by now. ALLEN DEAN, England: "Since my last letter we have had an addition to the family. We had a son on the 25th August, both wife and son are fine. I cannot agree with the comments of David Crystal regarding the Finnish features, one page of the bulletin dealing with something other than DXing is nothing to grumble about." - Congratulations, Allen, on the birth of a son. Is he the first one? Allen also would like Theodosios Vaharis to give some details of the National Hellenic Broadcasting Institute. Maybe we could expect some? Schedule and so on. And finally Allen once more gives an address from which a QSL for the Commercial Service of Radio Ceylon can be obtained: Radio Advertising Service, Cecil Court, Lansdowne Road, Bombay 1, India. This only applies to reports on the Commercial Service. Here in Europe the best time to pick up Ceylon is 0130-0330 GMT on 15120 kc.

FRED J. GARRISON, USA: says he will come over to West Germany to spend his ten last months with the American Army there. Well, Fred, I do hope you manage to take a leave and visit us here in Helsinki, and also other members of our club in Europe. Hope you will enjoy your stay in the Old World.

IN THE NEWS

1830-1900 English, 1900-2000 Arabic, 2000-2030 French on 15350 kc replacing 15385 kc. To South America 2300-2330 Portuguese, 2330-0030 Arabic, 0030-0100 Spanish on 17810 kc replacing 17820 kc. To North America and Europe 0130-0200 French, 0200-0230 Arabic, 0230-0300 English, 0300-0330 Arabic, 0330-0400 Spanish on 15170 kc replacing 15285 kc. Effective until Nov 1st. Times GMT. AK

NORTH VIETNAM: R Hanoi broadcasts in English as follows: Daily at 0500, 1000, 1300, 1530, 2000 and 2300 GMT, on weekdays also at 0830 GMT. Frequencies: 1240, 7360, 7416, 9840, 10224, 11840 and 15018 kc. LB

QSLs RECEIVED							compiled by Martti Rinne						
Austrian R	9770		12w	rp	DLM	R Lebanon	15285	c	4w	GB	HLi		
RTV Belge	many	c	2w	rp	DLM	R Maldives	4740	c	2w	BD	KHS	DS	
OMA	2500	c	9d	MH	BJ	KHS	VoVietnam	11840	1	2m		KHS	
R Denmark	many	c	2w	BJ	DLM	GB	FEBC	15018	c	7w	BT	RM	
DIZ	4525	l	7w	MH			R Qatar	15385	c	1	s	6m	AD
RBI	1511	p	c	6w	HLi	VUNC	Deragawa	14460					BD
-	11890			10w	DLM	BFBS	5010	c	c	1m	DS	KHS	
R Finland	15185	c	2m	DLM	GB	VoFChina	17720	c	p	s	1m	DA	
ORTF	many	c	2m	DA	GB	R Thailand	6070		c			PÄ	
VOA/BBC	many	c	15w	BJ	KHS	R Alma Ata	10530		c		5w	HLi	
MSF	10000	l	8w	MH		R Tashkent	11925	c	s	v	4m	WWS	
VOA/Saloniki	7205	c	2m		KHS								
R Budapest	11910	cdls	3w		AD	R Australia	9580	c		7m	GB		
RAI	11810	c	7w		GB	-	15320	c	p	10w	HLi		
IBF Turin	5000	c	2w		MH	-	many	c	l	s	3m	RMB	
TWR	9665	c	1	s	3w	AD	ABC/Brisbane	4920	c	1m	DS		
Norea-R	9585	c	1	3m	POS	ABC/P Moresby	4890	bclsv	1m	BM	DLM		
R Nederland	many	c	4w		GB	VNG		c		9w	WM		
R Norway	many	c	s	2w	AD	R Fiji	3230	c		11d	GE		
Polskie R	11870	c	1	s	3w	GB	R Rabaul	3385	f	1		GE	
R Bucharest	many	cdls	3w		AD	R Wewak	3339	f		4m	TE		
R Sweden	9625	b	c	s	5d	RMB							
SBC	9665	b	c	s	3w	RMB	R Canada	9625	c	10d	GB		
ICRC	7210	c	1w		KHS	-	11710	c	10d		GB		
R Odessa	1201	c	6w		HLi	R Greenland	5960	c	12m		HLi		
Peace&Prgr's	many	c	s	3m	DLM	WWS	KGEI	15245	p	c	10w	rp	HLi
R Vilnius		c	s	4w		WWS	WWV	15000	c	7w		MH	
RIAS	6005		2w		BJ								
AFN	many	9c	1w		HLi	LV Victor	9615	c	10w	rp	DA	HLi	
HR	593	c	4w		MH	R Comercial	4882	1	c		TE		
RFE	15355	c	s	14w	AD	YSS Salvador	5980	1	p		PÄ		
SDR	6030		1w		BJ	-	9554	1	p		PÄ		
R Belgrade	9620	c	6w		DA	WIBS	21690	1		2w	RMB		
R Algeirs	890	c	4w		HLi	4VEH	9770	1		2m	rp	DLM	
R Angola	4820	c	10w		HLi	XEHH	11880	c		4m	rp	GB	
R Com Angola	4795	c	3y		KHS	-						HLu	
R Barlavento	3928	c	12m		HLi	XERH	15110	c	1	3m	rp	HLi	
RTV Brazzavill	14765	c	12m		HLi								
R Ghana	11850	c	s	2w	GB	R em Bolivia		1	p			ES	
-	21545	c	7w	MH	RMB	Rem Juan XXIII	4973	1				PÄ	
VOA/Tanger	5965	c	2m		KHS	R Onkoi	4808	1	p			PÄ	
R Nigeria	21455	c	10w		MH	RED Braganca	4945	1				PÄ	
Em Guinée	5041	f	6m		BM	Rdif Parana	3365	1				PÄ	
Rhodesia BC	5012	c	13w	rp	HLi	R Feira Sant	4765	c	1	p	4w	rp	HLi
R Rwanda	6055	c			CW	-						HLu	DS
R Senegal	4950	c			HLu	R Globo	6035	c				HLu	
Sudan BS	4994	l			CW	-	11805	c		6w	rp	DA	
R Uganda	4976	l	3w		DS	R Maua	9705	c				HLu	
R Cairo	11910	c	4w		HLi	R Rio Mar	9695	c				TE	KHS
R Kabul	15265	c	5w		MH	R Colosal		1		5m		ES	
R Peking	6610	c	1	3m	POS	Em N Granada	6160	1	p	12a		PÄ	
VOA/Rhodes	6015	c	2m		KHS	Can Manabita	4822	1	p	v		ES	
RRI Jogjakarta	5047	c	1	3m	rp	Casa Cultura	4840	1	s			PÄ	
Kol Israel	9625	c	4m	rp	DLM	RWF	3350	1	c			PÄ	
R Japan	9505	cfls	2w	DLM	WWS	R Cotocachi	4655	1	p			ES	
-	21535	c	11w	MH		Rdif Ecuador		c	p			RM	
Kuwait BS	15405	c	3w	rp	MH	HCJB	25 mb	c	c	6w		PÄ	
-				DLM	RMB	ORTF Cayenne	3385	1	s			PÄ	
						R Amazonas	9770	1	s			PÄ	

R del Pacifico	4975	1 p	ES PÄ	R Barquisimeto	4990	c	6w	MH
R Victoria	6022	1	PÄ	R Juventud	4900	c	2w	DS
El Espectador	11835	c p 8m	TE	R Universo	4880	c		TE
R Sodre	15275	c 5m rp	HLi	For more, see two pages later				MR

ABBREVIATIONS: b - book(s), c - card, d - diploma, f - folder, s - schedule
 v - view card// d - days, m - month(s), w - week(s), y - year(s)// rp - return postage included when reported.

CREDITS:

AD - Allen Dean	England	HLi - Harald Lisk	West Germany
BD - Bengt Dalhammar	Sweden	Hlu - Hans Lunkka	Finland
BM - William A Matthews	Ohio, USA	KHS - Karl-H Stabén	Sweden
BT - William J Thorpe	England	MH - Michael Haun	West Germany
CW - Christer Wilkman	Finland	POS - Per-Ole Särs	Finland
DA - Don Adams	NC, USA	PÄ - Pertti Äyräs	Finland
DLM - Donald L Mahler	Mass., USA	RM - Ritva Manninen	Finland
DS - Daniel Söderman	Finland	RMB - Roy M Baker	England
ES - Edwin Sloan	Ireland	RWF - Robert W Fisher	CA, USA
GB - Gary W Becker	NY, USA	TE - Tor-Henrik Ekblom	Denmark
GE - Göran Eklund	Australia	WM - William McGann	CA, USA
BJ - Bert Jacobsson	Finland	WWS - W W Sterling	PA, USA

THE LEAGUE

THE LEAGUE

Following suggestions from several of our members, the League will from now on be published only three times every year, in September, January & May. With this we will save some space and get other features included.

ON THE BANDS - North America

compiled by Martti Rinne

5930	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: R Prague	GB	E	54544	0134
5975	GREAT BRITAIN: BBC - to Latin America	GB	S	35544	0115
6155	AUSTRIA: R Austria - multilang UD and mx	WWS		44444	0006
9535	SWITZERLAND: SBC	GLR	E	44544	0130
9545	WEST GERMANY: Deutsche Welle - s/on	GB	E	55544	0435
9570	RUMANIA: R Bucharest	GB	E	45544	0323
9700	BULGARIA: R Sofia - DLM at 2130	GLR	DLM	54544	0005
11705	SWEDEN: R Sweden		FG		0330
11715	SWITZERLAND: SBC		FG		0130
11730	NETHERLANDS: R Nederland - FG at 0200	FG	GLR	E	44544
11810	ITALY: RAI		GLR	E	44344
11840	EAST GERMANY: RBI		FG		0330
11865	SWITZERLAND: SBC - to UK and Ireland - s/pn	GB	E	54334	1930
11935	PORTUGAL: R Portugal// 15125	FG	GB	E	54544
11950	SWEDEN: R Sweden		GB	E	53543
11960	USSR: R Moscow		GLR	E	45444
1515	NORWAY: R Norway - Sundays		DLM	E	14532
15150	USSR: R Vilnius		GB	E	55555
15315	SWEDEN: R Sweden		GLR	E	34433
15345	NORWAY: R Norway - Sundays		DLM	E	24543
17840	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: R Prague		GB	E	55243
21460	USSR: RMoscow - Peace and Progress		GB	E	55454
21475	EAST GERMANY: RBI		DLM	E	15442
21485	VATICAN STATE: Vatican Radio		DLM	E	14542
21495	PORTUGAL: R Portugal		DLM	E	15432
21600	EAST GERMANY: RBI		GLR	E	34333
21645	FRANCE: ORTF		JKA	F	45554
21735	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: R Prague		DLM	E	24443

AFRICA

7305	BIAFRA: R Biafra - talking		BM	E	23433	0615
9510	ASCENSION: BBC Atlantic Relay		GB	E	54544	0242
9705	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA	GLR	FG	E	0030	
9760	GHANA: R Ghana		WWS	E	44333	2015
11860	ASCENSION: BBC Atlantic Relay - s/on		GB	F	54534	0430
17665	UAR: R Cairo		GB	E	45323	1808
21445	NIGERIA: Voice of Nigeria		JKA	F	35443	1400
21545	GHANA: R Ghana		JKA	P	44444	1400

ASIA

6179	PHILIPPINES: PBS - RWF 1410 33443		WWS	E	44333	1100
6209	ISRAEL: Kol Israel		GB	F	55555	2125
9505	JAPAN: R Japan - Jap at 1030	WWS	DLM	E	45333	1000
9505	JAPAN: R Japan		GLR	E	32422	1300
9600	USSR: R Tashkent		WWS	E	35333	1200
9640	SOUTH KOREA: VoFree Korea		WWS	E	32332	1100
15095	CHINA: R Peking - to South America		GB	S	34553	2300
15135	IRAN: R Iran		DLM	E	13532	2000
15260	CYPRUS: Cyprus BC - restarted bc'ing		BM	EC	44444	1900
15265	AFGHANISTAN: R Kabul		BM	E	34444	1815
15265	SYRIA: R Damascus		BM	A	34433	1900
15285	LEBANON: R Beirut		DLM	E	24532	0230
17825	JAPAN: R Japan		GLR	E	34333	0035
17945	WEST PAKISTAN: R Pakistan// 21590	DLM	GB	E	25232	1334

PACIFIC

5385	PAPUA: R Rabaul - mostly 21231		RWF	E	25232	1144	
4890	PAPUA: ABC/Port Moresby	GB BM	DLM	E	55434	1030	
11880	AUSTRALIA: R Australia		DLM	E	24543	1130	
15240	AUSTRALIA: R Australia		GLR	E	44344	0600	
21740	AUSTRALIA: R Australia		FG	GLR	E	45444	0100
21740	AUSTRALIA: R Australia // 11710		WWS	E	45544	1120	
21740	AUSTRALIA: ABC/Perth		WWS	E	45534	1110	

NORTH AMERICA

6060	CANADA: CBC		GLR	E	43434	0115
6005	CANADA: CFCX		GB	E	55444	1557
6150	CANADA: CHNX		GB	E	45544	0922
7335	CANADA: CHU - time signals		GB	E F	55544	1523
9625	CANADA: CBC		GB	E	55545	2300
11720	CANADA: CBC		GB	E	54554	2204

CENTRAL AMERICA

3280	grenada: WIBS - rpts over 9 Mc only		WWS	E	45232	0200
3380	GUATEMALA: R Chortis		JKA	S	44443	0320
9505	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: HISD		DLM	E	43443	0245
9555	MEXICO: XEQK Hora Exacta		JKA	S	33443	1410
9555	EL SALVADOR: R Nac El Salvador		JKA	S	43433	1415
11760	CUBA: R Habana		DLR	S	55444	2230
11875	MEXICO: R Nac Quezaltenango		JKA	S	44443	1420
11973	grenada: WIBS		GLR	E	33433	0045
21690	grenada: WIBS		GLR	E	24222	2105

SOUTH AMERICA

3325	VENEZUELA: R Monagas		RWF	S	23242	1000
4785	COLOMBIA: Ecos del Combeima		JKA	S	43443	0400
4860	VENEZUELA: R Maracaibo		JKA	S	43443	0330
4955	COLOMBIA: R Nacional		JKA	S	44444	0355
4990	VENEZUELA: R Barquisimeto		GB	S	43443	0215
5020	COLOMBIA: Transmisora Caldas		JKA	S	43443	0400
6170	VENEZUELA: R Universo		RWF	S	44444	1000
6183	COLOMBIA: R Nacional		JKA	S	33442	0315

9520	PERU: R La Cronica	JKA	S	33442	1115
9700A	ARGENTINA: R Argentina	WWS	E	33222	0600
15325	ECUADOR: HCJB	DLR	G	45444	0615

ABBREVIATIONS for languages (column 4): A - Arabic, C - Cypriot, E - English, F - French, G - German, P - Portuguese, and S - Spanish.

CREDITS:

BM - William A Matthews	Ohio	GLR - Gerald R Radek	Ill.
DLM - Donald L Mahler	Mass.	JKA - Jack K Adams	Miss.
FG - Fred Garrison	Texas	RWF - Robert W Fisher	CA
GB - Gary W Becker	NY	WWEW - W W Sterling	PA

ON THE BANDS - Pacific

compiled by Göran Eklund

3230	FIJI: R Fiji - music	A	G	E	44333	1815
3268	PORTUGUESE TIMOR: R Dili - pop music	A	G	P	33322	-1432
3331	COMORO ISLES: ORTF - jazz	A	G	F	33333	1830
3905	NEW HEBRIDES: R Vila - s/off Thursday	A	E		32332	-0730
4740	MALDIVES: R Maldives - V of Prophecy	A	G	E	43443	1600
4807	REUNION: ORTF - chansons	G	A	F	34433	1815
4850	MAURITIUS: MBS - EBC news 1800	A		F	34433	1810
4907	CAMBODIA: Pnom Penh - E lesson	A	G		44434	1105
4912.5	GILBERT & ELLICE ISL.: R Tarawa - pop	A		E	32332	0835
4865	BRUNEI: R Brunei - Malay news	A				1200
6130	LAOS: R Vientiane - E lesson	A	G	E	44444	1230
7108	THAILAND: Thai TV Bangkok - Thai music	A				1045
7115	THAILAND: NSB Bangkok - Thai music	A				1115
7165	NEPAL: R Kathmandu - ID and news	A		E		1500
7346	MONGOLIA: Ulan Bator - one Thursday	A		E		1220

Not very much this time, last month Bob Bundy reported that he's going mostly for MW as the season starts down there, thus we have this collection of hints from the September issue of the bulletion of the ARDXC, Australia (credit A), some of them have also been heard by our Pacific correspondent Göran Eklund, also Australia (credit G). Languages are the same as for OB-NA

Göran still puts a note at the end of his letter: "If you are interested in getting a free list of all radio stations operating in Australia and the Australian Territories, you are more than welcome to write to the following address: The Australian Broadcasting Control Board, 373 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Victoria, 3000, Australia".

OSLs RECEIVED = EXTRA

unfortunately left out by Martti Rinne

Scott Brockway, NY, USA: R Beograd 9620 c f s 3m, BBC Ascension c s 3m, R Chad 11800 c 2m, R Vilnius 15150 c s 3m, R New Zealand 11780 c f s 5m, CHEX 980 c pers 1 3 d, CHNX 6130 c 10d, Transmisora Caldas 6160 pers 1 1 m.

Peter Ackermann, West Germany: VoVietnam 15018 c s 2m, Vatican Radio
11740 c s 2w, CBC 21595 c s 4m, R Finland 15185 2c 5w.

Christian Henke, East Germany: R Kabul 15265 c 2m, R Peking 18080 2c
1 s 2w, R Sofia 6070 c 1 records 8m, R Prague many 6c 1 s 3w, Po-
lish Pathfinders 6850 c 3w, R Rwanda 6055 c 34d

Bernard Law, England: ETLF 11905 c 16w, VoVietnam 15018 1 12w

Martti Rinne, Finland: R Ouagadougou just arrived c 1 year.

I'm sorry about these left-outs and hope that this won't happen any more times.

ON THE BANDS - Europe

compiled by Hans Lunkka

4865	AZORES: Em Reg dos Açores	CH	P	34433	2030
4940	USSR: R Kiev	AK	PA	RB	R 4 4 1730
5000	ITALY: IBF time signals			AK	4 4 1753
5055	ALBANIA: R Tirana			AK	4 4 2030
5930	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: R Prague news			RB	P 54544 0000-
5955	FRANCE: ORTF			PA	54434 1620
6010	POLAND: R Warsaw			AK	E 4 4 1940
6035	MONACO: R Monte Carlo			AD	F 3 3 1830
6075	W GERMANY: D Welle news			PA	G 54444 1600
6080	E Germany; RBI			PA	G 54444 1529
6120	FINLAND: FBC			AK	Fi 5 4 0400
6130	SPAIN: RNE			CH	E 34443 0100
6140	HOLLAND: R Nederland Happy Station on Sun			AK	E 3 4 0950
6234	HUNGARY: R Budapest			AK	G 4 4 1735
6255	AUSTRIA: Austrian Army			AK	G 5 4 1200
6850	POLAND: Polish Pathfinders			AK	Po 3 3 1400
7120	ALBANIA: R Tirana			AD	E 3 2 1830
7135	MONACO: R Monte Carlo		DM	PA	I 44544 1430
7185	E GERMANY: RBI			AK	G 4 4 1440
7200	YUGOSLAVIA: R Beograd			PA	G 43433 1640
7200A	MONACO: TWR testing			PA	E 55555 1610
7210	NORWAY: R Norway			RB	N 54444 1100-
7245	AUSTRIA: ÖRF			AD	E 3 2 0910
7275	ITALY: RAI			AD	E 2 2 1940
7290	MONACO: TWR			AD	E 4 3 0715
7345	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: R Prague			AD	E 3 2 1900
9360	SPAIN: RNE			CH	S 44444 2300
9485	ALBANIA: R Tirana			AK	E 5 5 1100
9505	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: R Prague			PA	G 55555 0805
9507	ALBANIA: R Tirana		AD	PA	E 4 4 1830
9520	DENMARK: R Denmark "DX-Window"			PA	E 44333 1030
9520	FRANCE: ORTF		AD	RB	R 2 2 1000
9525	POALND: R Warsaw news			RB	Po 34444 1630
9525	MONACO: TWR - new fq			RB	54444 1600
9535	SWITZERLAND: SBC			PA	G 54444 1815
9545	W GERMANY: D Welle			AD	E 2 2 0530
9550	FINLAND: FBC			AK	PA E 4 4 1800
9555	GRAT BRITAIN: BBC relaying CBC			AK	PA G 5 5 1830
9570	SPAIN: RNE			RB	S 54444 1300
9610	AUSTRIA: ÖRF			AK	G 3 2 1900
9620	YUGOSLAVIA: R Beograd		AD	RB	E 2 2 1530
9625	SWEDEN: R Sweden			AK	PA G 4 4 1030
9650	USSR: R Kiev // 11705			HD	G 55555 1930
9655	W GERMANY: D Welle news			PA	G 34333 1600
9665	MONACO: TWR		AD	AK	E 3 3 0800
9690	ROMANIA: R Bucharest			PA	G 43323 1200
9740	PORTUGAL: Em Nacional			PA	P 45544 1920
9833	HUNGARY: R Budapest DX-prgr		AD	PA	G 55555 1530
11730	HOLLAND: R Nederland			AK	E 5 5 1830
11740	VATICAN STATE: Vatican R			PA	G 45544 1145
11800	ITALY: RAI			AD	E 2 2 1945
11805	FINLAND: FBC		AD AK	PA	E 3 2 1800
11810	ROMANIA: R Bucharest			PA	G 21231 1204
11910	HUNGARY: R Budapest			AD	E 3 3 1930
15120	FRANCE: ORTF			AK	F 2 3 2150
15125	PORTUGAL: R Portugal			AD	E 4 4 0200
15145	PORTUGAL: R Free Europe			RB	Po 54444 0930
15185	FINLAND: FBC		AK	PA	E 5 5 1800
15210	AUSTRIA: ÖRF			AD	EFG 2 2 2000
15240	SWEDEN: R Sweden			AK	G 5 5 1730
15240	YUGOSLAVIA: R Beograd			AD	E 3 2 1530
15250	ROMANIA: R Bucharest			AD	E 3 3 0430

15275	POLAND: R Warsaw to Africa	AK	E	5	5	-1155
15295	FRANCE: ORTF	PA	E	33433	1105	
15305	SWITZERLAND: SBC	AK	E	2	2	1000
15315	SWEDEN: R Sweden	AD	E	3	3	1100
15410	AUSTRIA: ÖRF	AD	EG	2	2	0705
15410	ITALY: RAI	RB	I	34433	2230	
17825	NORWAY: R Norway	AK	NG	5	5	1750
17855	AUSTRIA: ÖRF	AD	G	4	3	0900
21475	B GERMANY: RBI	AD	E	5	4	1830
21480	HOLLAND: R Nederland	RB	E	34444	0930	
21495	PORTUGAL: EM Nacional // 17880	RB	E	55544	0730	
21570	HOLLAND: R Nederland	AD	E	4	4	1830
21655	NORWAY: R Norway	AD	E	4	3	0800

AFRICA

4765	CONGO (REP): R Dif TV Congolaise	AK	F	5	4	1810		
4770	LIBERIA: ELWA	AK	RB	E	3	3	2030	
4777	GABON: Libreville	AK	CH	2	2	2125		
4807	SAO TOME: R Clube de Sao Tome	AK	F	2	2	1900		
4815	UPPER VOLTA: Ouagadougou	AK	F	2	2	2255		
4835	MALI: R Mali	AK	F	2	3	2100		
4839	CONGO: R Bukavu	RB	F	43343	2000			
4850	MAURITANIA: R Diff Nationale	AK	F	2	2	2100		
4855	MOCAMBIQUE: RCM	CH	E	33433	2100			
4875	SOUTH AFRICA: SABC	AK	F	4	3	1715		
4880	CONGO (DEM REP): R TV Nat Congolaise	CH	F	44434	2045			
4890	SENEGAL: Dakar	AK	F	2	2	2115		
4895	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA	AK	F	5	4	0358		
4904	CHAD: R Diff Nat Tchadienne	AK	F	2	2	2130		
4915	GHANA: Accra	AD	AK	RB	E	3	3	2135
4915	KENYA: Voice of Kenya	AK	Sw	3	3	2005		
4925	MOCAMBIQUE: RCM	AK	CH	P	3	2	1810	
4940	IVORY COAST: Abidjan	AK	F	2	2	2110		
4958	MOCAMBIQUE: Nampula	AK	P	2	2	-2130		
4975	SOUTH AFRICA: SABC	AK	E	3	3	1800		
4994	SUDAN: Omdurman	AK	CH	A	3	3	2115	
5047	TOGO: Lome	AK	RB	F	4	3	1915	
5980	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA	AD	E	3	3	2330		
6055	RWANDA: R Rwanda	CH	F	33433	1745			
6095	MOROCCO: VOA Tangier	AK	A	4	3	0530		
9475	UAR: R Cairo news	RB	E	55444	0210			
9510	ALGERIA: Algiers	AK	F	3	3	1340		
9525	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA	MH	E	33433	1700			
9580	ASCENSION: BBC Atlantic Relay	AD	F	2	2	1830		
9685	ALGERIA: R Algiers	AK	F	5	4	1630		
9740	UAR: R Cairo	AK	G	4	3	-2145		
9760	MOROCCO: VOA Tangier	AD	E	3	3	1430		
11655	UAR: R Cairo	AK	A	4	4	1545		
11740	LIBERIA: VOA Monrovia	AK	E	4	4	-0730		
11770	NIGERIA: Voice f Nigeria	MH	E	33423	1830			
11800	CANARY ISLANDS: RNE	AK	S	4	3	2110		
11810	ALGERIA: R Algiers	AK	A	5	4	1550		
11820	ASCENSION ISLAND: BBC Atlantic Relay	RB	S	33433	0100			
11835	ALGERIA: R Algiers	AK	F	4	4	1500		
11900	TUNISIA: R Tunis	AK	A	4	4	1600		
11900	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA	AK	F	2	2	1700		
11920	IVORY COAST: R Abidjan	AK	F	5	4	2307		
15105	ASCENSION ISLANDS: BBC Atlantic Relay	HD	E	54544	1745			
15125	LIBERIA: ELWA	AK	F	3	3	2010		
15175	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA	AK	F	5	5	1800		
15200	ALGERIA: R Algiers	AK	F	5	4	1130		
15180	ASCENSION ISLANDS: BBC Atlantic Relay	RB	S	35434	0215			
15220	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA	AK	E	4	4	0516		

15250	MOROCCO: R TV Marocaine		AD	F	3	3	0800	
15270	MOROCCO: VOA Tangier		AK	RB	5	3	2000	
15360	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA			AK	3	3	2115	
15365	CANARY ISLANDS: RNE			AK	3	4	2110	
15365	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA			AK	3	3	1720	
15380	RWANDA: D Welle Kigali			AK	2	2	2130	
15400	ETHIOPIA: ETLF		AK	HD	4	3	1600	
15435	RWANDA: D Welle Kigali			AK	3	3	1945	
15445	LIBERIA: VOA Monrovia			AK	3	3	2100	
17690	UAR: R Cairo			FC	P	45343	2330	
17805	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA			AK	E	5	5	0515
21455	NIGERIA: Voice of Nigeria		AD	FC	E	35443	0700	
21480	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA			AK	E	4	3	1800
21500	CONGO (REP): ORTF Brazzaville			AK	F	3	4	0515
21500	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA			AD	3	3	1800	
21520	LIBERIA: VOA Monrovia			PA	E	44434	1105	
21535	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA	AD	AK	RB	4	4	1800	
21545	GHANA: Accra news			RB	E	44433	1500	
21545	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA // 17815			RB	E	44434	0756	
25790	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA			AK	E	4	4	1230

ASIA

2430	CHINA: Fukien		UL		3	2	2140	
2475	CHINA: Hangchow		UL		4	3	2150	
3260	CHINA: Kwelyang		UL		3	2	2130	
3960	INDONESIA: RRI Padang		UL		4	4	1600	
4380	CHINA: Fukien		UL		4	4	2130	
4740	MALDIVES: R Maldives	UL	HL	E	4	3	1600	
4760	INDIA: AIR Delhi		AK		3	4	1720	
4775	AFGHANISTAN: R Kabul		AK		3	2	1725	
4820	INDIA: AIR Calcutta		AK		4	3	1730	
4840	INDIA: AIR Bombay		AK		3	2	1730	
4905	CHINA: R Peking		RB	C	33333		2030	
4985	MALAYSIA: R Malaysia, Penang		AK	E	4	3	1610	
5035	USSR: R Alma Ata		AK		4	3	1926	
5860	CHINA: R Peking		RB	R	34433		1700	
6095	IRAQ: R Bagdad	AK	PA	G	5	4	2020	
6540	N KOREA: R Pyongyang		PA	E	33323		1900	
6865	CHINA: R Peking		AK	G	3	3	1800	
7720	CHINA: R Peking		AK	I	5	4	2100	
9009	ISRAEL: Kol Israel		AK	E	5	5	2045	
9515	TURKEY: R Ankara		AK		5	4	1445	
9560	JORDAN: R Amman		DM		42442		1645	
9600	USSR: R Tashkent news		DM	E	34443		1400	
9625	ISRAEL: Kol Israel		AK	E	4	4	2045	
9735	JAPAN: NHK		AK	G	4	3	2000	
9740	MALAYSIA: BBC FES		AK	E	4	3	1550	
9780	CHINA: R Peking		AD	E	3	2	0130	
9912	INDIA: AIR	AD	AK	E	3	2	2000	
10530	USSR: R Alma Ata		AK		4	4	1630	
11600	CHINA: R Peking		AD	E	2	2	0930	
11620	INDIA: AIR		AD	E	2	2	1800	
11710	INDIA: AIR		AD	E	3	3	0030	
11750	MALAYSIA: BBC Far Eastern Relay	AK	RB	E	4	3	1540	
11775	AFGANISTAN: R Kabul		AD	E	2	2	1800	
11855	SAUDI ARABIA: Jeddah		AD	E	3	2	1700	
11855	PHILIPPINES: FEBC, Manila		AK		3	3	2305	
11950	SAUDI ARABIA: Riyad		AK	A	2	3	1622	
11955	CYPRUS: BBC relay		HD	E	55555		0145	
15020	N VIETNAM: Voice of Vietnam	AD	AK	DM	E	3	3	2000
15060	CHINA: R Peking		AD	E	3	3	0930	
15080	INDIA: AIR		AD		3	2	1515	
15150	SAUDI ARABIA: Jeddah		AK	A	3	3	2040	
15120	CEYLON: R Ceylon - new fq relay BBC WS		RB	E	33333		0200	

15160	TURKEY: R Ankara	AK	RB	T	5	5	0515	
15170	JORDAN: R Arman	MH	AD	S	45444	2330		
15235	INDIA: AIR		AD	E	2	2	0100	
15240	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan		AD	E	2	2	2000	
15265	AFGANISTAN: R Kabul	AD	AK	FC	4	3	1800	
15270	CYPRUS: Cyprus BC			HD	5	3	1915	
15270	SYRIA: R Damascus		AK	CH	5	3	2000	
15285	LEBANON: R Lebanon			AD	E	4	3	0245
15300	JAPAN: NHK			AK	E	2	2	1800
15345	KUWAIT: R Kuwait	PA	AK	DM	5	4	1705	
15360	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan			RB	E	34343	0050	
15405	KUWAIT: R Kuwait			MH	E	43433	1730	
17325	JAPAN: NHK	AD	AK	E	3	2	0710	
17855	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan		AD	E	3	3	0830	
17855A	JAPAN: NHK		AD	E	2	2	0900	
17935	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan			AK	E	3	3	1500
21535	JAPAN: R Japan	AD	AK	E	3	3	0800	
21590	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan		AD	E	2	2	0835	

PACIFIC

9550	AUSTRALIA: R Australia			AK	E	4	3	1500
9560	AUSTRALIA: R Australia	AD	AK	HD	E	3	2	0715
11710	AUSTRALIA: R Australia	AD	AK	HD	PA	3	2	0715
11740	AUSTRALIA: R Australia	AD	AK	HD	RB	54444	-1730	
11790	AUSTRALIA: R Australia			MH	PA			
15220	AUSTRALIA: R Australia		AK	HD	RB	F	2	0515
15240	AUSTRALIA: ABC			AD	AK	E	3	0715
15320	AUSTRALIA: ABC // 17820			HD	RB	45544	2230	
17820	AUSTRALIA: R Australia			AK	E	2	2	0630
21540	AUSTRALIA: ABC		AD	RB	E	3	2	0600

NORTH AMERICA

9615	USA: WNYW		AD	E	2	2	0030	
9625	CANADA: CBC Northern Canada Service	CH	RB	E	3	3	0530	
11720	CANADA: CBC		AK	E	4	4	2135	
11795	USA: WINB		AK	E	3	3	2115	
11855	USA: WNYW		AD	E	4	4	2230	
15130	USA: WNYW - new fq		RB	E	34333	0000		
15190	CANADA: CBC Caribbean and LAmerican Sce	RB	E	33333	2315			
15225	USA: VOA Greenville		AK	E	5	5	2100	
15325	CANADA: CBC	AD	AK	PA	G	4	3	1745
15430	USA: AFRTS		AD	AK	E	4	4	2230
15440	USA: WNYW			AK	E	4	4	2100
17720	USA: WINB		AK	RB	E	3	4	1900
17730	USA: WNYW		AK	E	2	3	2035	
17820	CANADA: CBC		AK	E	5	4	1745	
17845	USA: WNYW	AD	AK	E	4	3	2030	
17880	USA: VOA Greenville		AK	E	4	4	1600	
21485	USA: VOA Bethany		AK	F	2	3	1940	
21500	USA: AFRTS to Far East		RB	E	35434	0015		
21525	USA: WNYW	AD	AK	E	4	3	1800	
21595	CANADA: CBC Canadian Forces Prgr	AD	AK	RB	F	55444	1650	
21690	USA: VOA Greenville		AK	E	4	4	-2000	

CENTRAL AMERICA

6085	NETH ANTILLES: R Nederland, Bonaire		AK		5	4	2258
6180	GUATEMALA: TGW, La Voz de Guatemala	CH	S	44544	0200		
9525	CUBA: R Habana	AK	RB	E	3	3	0200
9590	NETH ANTILLES: R Nederland		RB	D	43433	0100	
9550	EL SALVADOR: R Nacional	MH	UL	S	33423	0435	
9605	NETH ANTILLES: TWR		RB	S	33433	-0020	
9615	COSTA RICA: LV de la Victor	AK	CH	S	4	4	0200

9715	NETH ANTILLES: R Nederland news	RB	E	4444	0800
11760	CUBA: R Habana	AD	E	4	0500
11820	NETH ANTILLES: TWR	AD	RB	4	0030
11875	NICARAGUA: R Nac de Nicaragua	HL	S	3	0130
15220	NETH ANTILLES: R Nederland	AK	F	4	2100
15300	NETH ANTILLES: TWR	AK	F	3	2158
17810	NETH ANTILLES: R Nederland	AK	RB	4	1920
17855	CUBA: R Habana	AK	E	4	2100
21570	NETH ANTILLES: R Nederland - nwe fq	AK	RB	4	1930
21690	GRENADA: WIBS	AD	AK	3	2130

SOUTH AMERICA

3385	ECUADOR: La Voz de Valle	UL	S	3	2 0450	
3385	GUIANIA: ORTF Guiane	UL	F	3	3 -0110	
3390	ECUADOR: R Zaracay	UL	S	4	2 0445	
3395	VENEZUELA: R Universidad	UL	S	3	3 0415	
4650	ECUADOR: R Dif Ecuador	AK	S	2	2 0541	
4680	ECUADOR: R Nacional Espejo	AK	HL	3	3 0525	
4755	COLOMBIA: R Nuevo Mundo	TE	S	3	3 0400	
4765	BRAZIL: R Feira de Santana	AK	P	2	2 0425	
4770	ECUADOR: R Cenit	HL	S	4	3 0435	
4780	VENEZUELA: La Voz de Carabobo	ES	S	2	0240	
4790	VENEZUELA: Ondas Portenas	DM	S	44343	0000	
4790	COLOMBIA: Ecos del Combeima	TE	S	3	3 0400	
4800	VENEZUELA: R Lara	AK	S	2	2 0340	
4810	VENEZUELA: R Popular	DM	S	34443	2355	
4840	VENEZUELA: R Valera	AK	S	2	2 0345	
4855	BRAZIL: R Dif Taubaté	HL	P	3	3 0030	
4870	VENEZUELA: R Tropical	AK	RB	3	3 0410	
4880	VENEZUELA: R Universo	RB	S	34343	0130	
4884	COLOMBIA: La Voz del Llano	ES	S	3	3 -0430	
4890	VENEZUELA: R Difusora	AD	AK	RB	3 3 0345	
4900	VENEZUELA: R Juventud	AK	S	4	4 0320	
4915	BRAZIL: R Cultura de Araraquara	TE	P	3	3 2315	
4920	VENEZUELA: R Caracas	HL	S	4	4 0500	
4940	VENEZUELA: R Yaracuy	AK	S	3	3 0457	
4945	COLOMBIA: R Colosal	AK	S	4	4 0515	
4955	COLOMBIA: R Nacional	DM	AD	AK	RB	3 3 0445
4960	VENEZUELA: R Sucre	RB	S	43333	0200	
4965	COLOMBIA: R Santa Fé	AK	S	3	3 0520	
4970	VENEZUELA: R Rumbos	AD	AK	RB	S	4 3 0445
4975	BRAZIL: R Tiribira	RB	P	43443	0120	
4975	COLOMBIA: R Internacional	MH	S	32422	0305	
4980	VENEZUELA: Ecos del Torbes	AD	AK	DM	S	3 3 0445
4990	VENEZUELA: R Barquisimeto	AK	DM	RB	S	2 2 0120
4990	PERU: R Atlanta	HL	S	3	3 -0456	
4995	BRAZIL: R Brazil Central	CH	P	34433	0230	
4996	PERU: R Andina	HL	S	2	2 0505	
5030	VENEZUELA: R Continente	AK	CH	RB	S	4 4 0440
5050	PERU: R Loreto	AK	S	3	3 0505	
5095	COLOMBIA: R Sutatenza	AD	RB	S	3 3 0145	
5185	PERU: R Atlantida	AK	S	3	3 0515	
5960	ECUADOR: HCJB	AK	S	5	4 0530	
6010	PERU: R America	UL	S	3	2 0520	
6040	COLOMBIA: La Voz de Tolima	CH	S	33433	0100	
6075	COLOMBIA: R Sutatenza	CH	RB	TE	S	44444 0315
6082	PERU: R Nacional del Peru	MH	TE	S	33423 0320	
6095	COLOMBIA: La Voz del Centro	TE	S	3	2 0330	
6135	ECUADOR: HCJB	AK	S	4	4 0600	
6175	BRAZIL: R Guarani	CH	P	44544	0115	
6202	PERU: La Voz de Huamanga	HL	S	3	2 0250	
6250	PERU: R Cuzco	HL	S	4	4 0300	
9510	VENEZUELA: R Barquisimeto	RB	S	33333	0000	

9590	CHILE: R Presidente Balmaceda	CH	ES	S	34443	2330	
9595	BRAZIL: R Cultura de Bahia	CH	P	33433	0000		
9620	BRAZIL: R Novo de Julho	AK	P	4	2	2325	
9710	ECUADOR: HCJB	AK	G	5	4	0600	
11740	CHILE: R Nuevo Mundo	RB	S	32332	0050		
11755	ECUADOR: HCJB	AD	E	4	3	0715	
11765	ECUADOR: HCJB	AD	AK	E	3	3	0015
11795	ECUADOR: HCJB	AD	E	4	3	0125	
11875	BRAZIL: R Soc de Bahia	AK	P	2	2	2306	
11915	ECUADOR: HCJB	AD	E	3	3	0230	
11925	BRAZIL: R Bandeirantes	AK	P	4	3	2105	
15105	BRAZIL: R Rural	AK	RB	P	2	3	2147
15125	ECUADOR: HCJB	AD	E	3	3	2330	
15135	BRAZIL: R Panamericana	AK	P	2	2	2122	
15145	BRAZIL: R Jornal do Comercio	AK	P	2	3	2120	
15155	BRAZIL: R Dif de Sao Paulo	AK	RB	P	4	4	2055
15245	BRAZIL: R Marajoara	AK	P	3	2	2054	
15255	ECUADOR: HCJB	AK	E	4	3	0230	
15300	ECUADOR: HCJB	AK	E	4	4	2202	
15325	BRAZIL: R Gazeta	AK	P	3	2	1955	
15325	ECUADOR: HCJB	AK	E	4	4	0730	
15335	BRAZIL: R Farroupilha	AK	P	2	2	2158	
15370	BRAZIL: R Tupi	RB	AK	P	44444	0010	
15415	ECUADOR: HCJB - new fq // 17780	AK	RB	Du	43443	2100	
17780	ECUADOR: HCJB	AK	RB	S	44444	2130	
17880	ECUADOR: HCJB	AK	RB	S	4	4	2135

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ABBREVIATIONS for the languages: A - Arabic, C - Chineses, E - English, F - French, Fi - Finnish, G - German, I - Italian, N - Norwegian, P - Portuguese, Po - Polish, R - Russian, S - Spanish, Sw - Swahili and T - Turkish.

IN THE NEWS

by Tor-Henrik Ekblom

ARGENTINA: R Belgrano has a new QTH: Uruguay 1237, Capital Federal, Buenos Aires. Stations: LRY1 6090 40 kW, LRY2 11780 8kW, both at 1500-0600. - LQGR3 R Chubut, Trelew 3439.5 kc 1 kW: 1500-2000. Address: Ca. Italia 47, Trelew. Dir.Tec.: B. Mayer.

BOLIVIA: CP13 R Agustin Aspiazu 9600 kc 1 kW 0900-0400. - CP117 R Riberalta, 3280 kc 0.5 kW. - CP5 Emisora del Estado, La Paz, 4980 kc 20 kW. - CP92 R Panamericana, Correo Central, La Paz, 6035 kc. Dir.Gen.: M. Dueri.

BRAZIL: PRG9 R Nacional de Sao Paulo, Rua das Palmeiras 315, Sao Paulo, SP, 6125 kc 10 kW. Dir.Gen.: F. Abreu. - R 9 de Julho new QTH: Rua Pinto Ferraz

183, Sao Paulo, SP. Dir.Gen.: A. Caravina. - New station: R Difusora Pocos de Caldas, 4765 kc 1 kW (No. 316 in WRTH/MW). Dir.Gen.: C.A.Schermann.

GUATEMALA: R Cultural 5955 kc 10 kW TGNA, 9670 kc 10kW TGNB, not on the air, as the license has not been renewed so far. - La Voz de Guatemala 15170 kc and 6180 kc 5 kW 1100-0600.

HONDURAS: R Juticalpa on 4780 kc 0.5 kW 1030-0400. - New station on SW is HRD4 R Oriental, Edif. R. Oriental, El Paraiso 4755 kc 1100-0300. Dir.Gen.: H. Mendoza.

NICARAGUA: R Dif Nacional, Managua: 1100-0600 11875 and 5835 kc both 100 kW. Call sign YNN. Dir.Gen.: S. Cisneros Leiva.

ON THE MEDIUMWAVES

by Christer Wilkman & Lars G Winberg

Iberia

1133 SPAIN: EFJ-54 R Juv. de Burgos 4 (an) 2330

Africa

764 SENEGAL: R Sénégal 3-4 5.9 (hs) 2340

Asia

800	JORDANIA: R Amman	3	(lgw)	2030
1010	NORTH VIETNAM: R Hanoi	2-4	(sh)	1600
1010	UNID Asian	1-3	(sh)	1610
1160	IRAN: R Naft-E-Melli	1-4	(sh)	1830
1178	RYUKYU ISLANDS: VOA/Okinawa	1-3	(sh)	1650
1280	AFGHANISTAN: R Kabul	4	(an)	1830
1385	RED CHINA station	3-4	(hs)	0000
1410	PERIM ISLAND: BBC/Masirah	1-4	(sh)	1900

North America

880	WCBS New York N.Y.	3-5	(pä)	0200
890	WLS Chicago Ill.	2-4	(pä)	0200
920	UNID CBS Radio	2-3	(pä)	0220
960	CHNS Halifax N.S.	2-4	(pä)	0230
960	WEAV Plattsburg N.Y.	1-3	(pä)	0230
1000	WCFL Chicago Ill.	3-4	(pä)	0230
1010	WINS New York N.Y.	3-4	(pä)	0215
1210	WCAU Philadelphia Pa.	4-5	(pä)	0045
1250	CHSM Steinbach Man.	3-4	(pä)	0220
1250	WEMP Milwaukee Wis.	3	(pä)	0225
1260	WEZE Boston Mass.	2-4	(pä)	0250
1280	WWTC Minneapolis Minn.	1-3	(pä)	0255
1290	UNID CBS Radio	1-3	(pä)	0250
1320	CKEC New Glasgow N.S.	3	(pä)	0305
1460	KSO Des Moines Iowa	2-3	(pä)	0235
1500	WPLP	3	(es)	0400
1520	WKBW Buffalo N.Y.	3	(hl)	0235

Central America

1000	R MIL	3-4	(pä)	0210
1010	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: HIJP R Comercial	2-3	(pä)	0330
1010	NETH. ANTILLES: R Hoyer Curaçao 90% id	1-3	(pä)	0335
1070	PUERTO RICO: WMIA R Arecibo	2-3	(an)	0200
1180	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: HIBE R Mil	4-5	(pä)	0410
1190	PUERTO RICO: WBMJ San Juan	2	(an)	0200
1295	NETH. ANTILLES: PJD-2 V of Sint Maarten	2	(an)	0315
1480	PUERTO RICO: WMDD LV del Oriente Fajardo	4	(an,pä)	0430
1520	UNID giving time GMT -5, must be WRAI R Aeropuerto Internacional, San Juan PR	1-3	8.9 (pä)	0320

South America

810	URUGUAY: CX-14 R ElEspectador	2-4	(pä)	0250
890	URUGUAY: CX-18 R Libertad Sport	3	(pä)	0210
960	COLOMBIA: HJHN R Sutatenza	3-4	(pä)	0240

980	VENEZUELA: R Exitos	3-5	23.9	(pä)	0250
1008	UNID La Plata station	2-3	6.9	(pä)	0310
1010	ARGENTINA: UNID station	2-3	6.9	(pä)	0310
1010	PERU: OAX4U R America	3-4	11.9	(pä)	0230
1025	ECUADOR: UNID station in Portoviejo	2-3	11.9	(pä)	0250
1070	VENEZUELA: R Zulia	3-4	18.8	(an)	0130
1070	ARGENTINA: LR-1 R El Mundo	2-4	6.9	(hs)	0200
1080	VENEZUELA: YVQJ R Barcelona	4	23.8	(pä)	0320
1090	URUGUAY: CX-28 R Imperial	3	11.9	(pä)	0300
1160	ARGENTINA: LT-3 R Cerealista	2-3	19.9	(pä)	0310
1160.5	COLOMBIA: HJCK R El Mundo en Bogotá	1-3	19.9	(pä)	0300
1180	VENEZUELA: YVOR R Maturin	3	19.9	(pä)	0335
1190	ARGENTINA: LR-9 R Antártida	3	6.9	(hs)	0110
1200	ARGENTINA: LU-3 R del Sur	3-4	6.9	(an)	0230
1200	VENEZUELA: YVOZ R Tiempo	3-4	20.9	(pä)	0415
1205	COLOMBIA: Ondas del Meta	2-3	21.9	(pä)	0220
1210	ARGENTINA: LV-3 R Cordoba	3-4	6.9	(hs)	0155
1210	VENEZUELA: YVMN R Coro	4	21.8	(an)	0220
1220	VENEZUELA: YVRD La Voz de Apure	1-3	19.8	(an,pä)	0200
1220	COLOMBIA: HJKR R Juventud	1-3	1.9	(pä)	0210
1220	COLOMBIA: HJAV R Cordobesa tentative	3	21.8	(an)	0245
1225	COLOMBIA: HJFP R Neiva	2-3	20.9	(pä)	0320
1230	ARGENTINA: LT-2 R Splendid Rosario	2-3	6.9	(hs)	0105
1230	VENEZUELA: YVOH R Valera	2-3	20.9	(pä)	0320
1230	VENEZUELA: YVNT R Barlamento	2-4	11.9	(pä)	0200
1240	BRAZIL: ZYK-36 R Capibaribe do Recife	4-5	18.8	(an)	0250
1240	URUGUAY: CW-35 R Puy sandu	2-4	11.9	(pä)	0340
1250	VENEZUELA: YVPZ R Puerto Ordaz	3	18.8	(an)	0240
1250	URUGUAY: CX-36 Broadcasting Centenario	3	11.9	(pä)	0400
1260	PFRU: OBZ4K R Noticias	4-5	22.9	(pä)	0350
1282	COLOMBIA: HJKN R Metropolitana	2-3	22.9	(pä)	0355
1290	VENEZUELA: YVLF R Puerto Cabello	1-3	23.9	(pä)	0240
1320	PERU: OAX4I R La Cronica	2-3	1.9	(pä)	0255
1325-54	BRAZIL: ZYL-25 R Progresso de Alagoas	3-4		(pä)	0210
1335	BRAZIL: ZYX-2 R Arapuan	3-4	7.9	(pä)	0200
1340	COLOMBIA: UNID station	1-3	22.9	(pä)	0430
1350	BRAZIL: ZYQ-7 R Borborema	2-4	12.9	(pä)	0300
1370	BRAZIL: UNID station	2-3	9.9	(pä)	0215
1370	COLOMBIA: HJKX R Mundial	2-4	21.9	(pä)	0410
1371.5	BRAZIL: UNID station	3-4	9.9	(pä)	0215
1375	COLOMBIA: HJEA La Voz del Cauca	1-3	26.9	(pä)	0220
1380	CHILE: CB-138 R Cruz del Sur	2-3	6.9	(hs)	0125
1381	UNID La Plata station	1-3	often	(pä)	0210
1410	BRAZIL: PRB-2 R Clube Paranaense	3-4	5.9	(pä)	0320
1460	COLOMBIA: HJJW R Nuevo Continente	3-5	23.9	(pä)	0350
1470	BRAZIL: ZYK-22 R Liberdade de Caruarú	3	7.9	(an)	0130
1475	COLOMBIA: UNID station	2-3	22.9	(pä)	0330
1500	PERU: OBX4I R Santa Rosa	1-3	7.9	(pä)	0330
1520	COLOMBIA: HJLI R Latina	1-3	22.9	(pä)	0400
1521	COLOMBIA: HJLQ R Minuto	4	22.9	(pä)	0330
1522	PERU: OBX4D R Reloj	1-3	8.9	(pä)	0332
1530	BRAZIL: UNID station	1-3	9.9	(pä)	0300
1530	COLOMBIA: HJJB R Sevilla	2-3	20.9	(pä)	0358
1530	PERU: R 1550	2-3	23.9	(pä)	0420

Credits:

an - Arne Nilsson, Sweden es - Edward Sloan, Ireland
 HI - Hans Lunkka, Helsingfors hs - Håkan Sundman, Helsingfors
 lgw - Lars G Winberg, Borgå Portti Äyräs, Turkū/Åbo
 sh - Seppo Halinen Säynätsalo