

ATTENTION

finlands dx-club r.f.

äldst och bäst

INVASIONEN AV TJECKOSLOVAKIEN

satte fart även på DX-tidningarna. Det är förståeligt (och på sitt sätt betecknande) att just en sådan händelse skulle få DX-arna att bryta mot sin tidigare traditionellt opolitiska politik.

Många DX-tidningar hade efter invasionen allmänt refererande artiklar, visserligen med tonvikt på händelserna på radiofronten men ändå ganska litet DX-betonade. Och därtill blossade på många håll upp en debatt om DX-ingens och DX-arnas principiella inställning till politik inom hobbyn. I Sverige inleddes den med en appell från GDX-aren, som även publicerades i DX-Radio: "Stoppa rapporter till angriparna". Eteraktuellt svarade mycket kritiskt i oktober-numret, och föreslog intensifierad rapportering och brevskrivning med frågor, repliker och diskussioner. "Tigande är en av de absolut minst effektiva protestmetoderna."

Jag är böjd att hålla med den senare åsikten - DX-aren har inorsak att dölja sina åsikter. Jag har på känn att i den mån DX-aren uttrycker någon politisk uppfattning i sin korrespondens med någon radiostation, håller han med den för att ha större möjligheter att få svar. Men för det första torde detta inte ha någon större effekt, för det andra är det ju självbedrägeri.

Det som DXR, EA och de flesta andra varit överens om är att DX-ing och politik inte bör blandas ihop. Det kan accepteras, och så har väl inte just hänt (från DX-arnas sida), om inte religionen räknas hit. Men omöjligt och förkastligt är det att försöka hålla DX-arna och politik isär (varje ställningstagande - eller avsaknad av dylikt - är en politisk handling). DX-aren bör utnyttja sina möjligheter till allsidig och aktuell information och diskussion, lyssna på olika parter, fördomsfritt överväga problemen, plockaut fakta och genomskåda propaganda. Och inte tveka att säga stationerna sin mening vid behov - lyssnaropinionen är inte betydelselös. Och det är nyttigt framför allt för DX-aren själv. Låter vackert - eller hur?

HFRS 1968-10-30 SL

Nummer 10

Årgång 15

Oktober 1968

ATTENTION utges 12 gånger per år av Finlands DX-Club, Postbox 10214, Helsingfors 10. Finlands DX-Clubs medlemsavgift, som inkluderar prenumerationsavgift för ATTENTION, är 6 mark per år. Medlemsavgiften betalas på klubbens postgirokonto 15993, i Sverige 5471 34. Provexemplar av ATTENTION för 50 penni eller 1 IRC.

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Då vi tyvärr måste ge wo. i sjätte rondan, har en oöverskådlig tidningspacke staplats på reds bord. Det är bäst att skippa en

del av publikationerna och begränsa rondan till endast de nordiska tidningarna, och de senaste numren av dessa.

URKKIJA 9/68 är ett digert nummer med 44 sidor. Stationer som presenteras är Em Nueva Granada, Bogotá, BCC/Taiwan (som tycks dyka upp med jämna mellanrum i dessa sammanhang) och R Luxemburg (d:o, artikeln ger intressant bakgrund till denna konsumtionssamhällets stöttepelare) samt i "Arriba España" R Zamora och R Murcia. Denna spalt publicerar nu sin 50:e

station och firar jubileet med en infödd spanjor som kommande medhjälpare. Vidare publiceras Edward Startz memoar r, Drake 2-C-test och en nyhet - "societetspalt", där URKarnas senaste liv och leverne behandlas. Det goda intrycket av numret störs lite av trycket: texten vill hela tiden bli snedvriden nere på sidan, och bildkvaliteten har ännu inte blivit hundraprocentigt bra. 12-4-68 är den svårbläddrad (ojämn A5).

URKKIJA 10/68 kommer inte riktigt upp till samma nivå, men inte så långt ifrån. - Ny h-red från nästa nr är Juha Lindström, Jinx har nämligen laga förhinder under ett knappt år framåt - SA Int. I sitt avskedsnummer avslutar Jinx följjetongen om URKs österbottniska "trip" med den tragikomiska hemfärden, Kleinbussen lade av mitt

emellan Vasa och Björneborg i ödsligaste skog och sällskapet fick irra i 14 timmar innan de lyckades komma till Hfors... Som många andra tidningar har URK en artikel om den 21.8.68 och vad den veckan hade för inverkan på radioverksamheten. - Att URK är starkt på frammarsch kan konstateras med att klubben i dessa 2 nr. 8, 9-10 erhöill 10 nya medlemmar, vilket för upp medlemsnumren till 83.

FREKVENSNYTT 7/68 har nyligen utkommit. - Med risk för att verka tjatiga och enögda kan vi inte undanhålla våra läsare denna Radio-mission: "Missionsradiostationen 4VEH på Haiti invaderades av rebeller vid oroligheter i landet den 20 maj i år. Dessa övertog stationen för några dagar. Den 24 maj stängde stationen då informationer, om att stationen skulle ha samarbetat med rebellerna, nått presidenten. Fruktlösa försök gjordes för att förklara att så inte var fallet. - Nu trädde den nylige kristna Haiti ambassadören i Washington, Mr Arthur Bonhomme, fram som medlare. Dettaxvar sedan

stationsrepresentanter den 27 juni hade kontaktat honom. Den 2 juli sammanträffade så Mr. Bonhomme med Haitis president Francois Duvalier och lyckades övertyga honom om stationens existensberättigande och att stationen aldrig hade samarbetat med rebellerna. - Den 3 juli landade så William Gillam och Dave Graffenberger från 4VEH på Cap Haitiens flygfält med stationsnycklarna i sin hand. Klockan 4 på eftermiddagen lokal tid gick signalerna från 4VEH åter ut i etern - efter ett avbrott på 40 dagar. Över alla sändare gick lovsången "Hallelujah Chorus" ut som ett tack till Gud för det bönesvar man fått."

HJÄLP FÖR DX-ARE 8/68 är nog inte till så hemskt stor hjälp för DX-are. Granskar man innehållet, kan 2½ sida karakteriseras som klubbnytt, 7 som DX-spalter, endast 1 som DX-artiklar och hela 5,5 som

allmänt (politiskt) material, som består av en översikt över Tjecko slovakien-händelserna, Radio Eri-van II och II special, samt politiska vitsar. DX-artikeln är rätt intressant, SM-mästaren Bert Hall man skriver om DX-ing i Connecticut.

ETERAKTUELLT 8-9/68. ett dubbelnummer på 40 sidor inleds med Simo Soininens "Em Gran Colombia" - samtryck med DX-K och F-N. Över huvud tycks man ha varit tvungen att anlita utomstående krafter för att få ihop numret: Richard E Wood (Rundradio i Peru), BJ&Substancial -63 (Black Peter - pirat-

ETERAKTUELLT 10-68 innehåller av allmänt intresse en trevlig artikel om DX-ing på 40-talet (Rolf Fredriksson) samt flera stationspresentationer (KSL, KGU, KHVH, FBBS och Quatar). C-O Långs story om BBC är en rolig titt bakom kulisserna i denna 23 000 personers byråkrati ("Att vara anställd vid BBC är som att ha samlag med en

DX-RADIO 9/68 har ovanligt mycket kött på benen (=kortvågstabellen) vilket dock inte säger så hemskt mycket. Förutom en LA- och en Asien-spalt, tips, nytt, MV-hörnet

DX-NEWS 8/68, något mager. En artikel om RSA, som uppenbarligen

DX-NEWS 9-10/68. Detta dubbelnummer har faktiskt dubbelt så många sidor som nr 8 (32 st). Tandbergs Radiofabrikk, 35 år, hyllas på 3

THE CIMBRER DX-NEWS 10/68. Som avslutning på vår nordiska rond hamnar vi i Danmark, där det nu lär finnas endast 50-70 registrerade DX-are, fördelade på två klubbar. Detta smala underlag återspeglas också i tidningarna, som dock har

KORTBØLGENYT 10/68 är den andra danska bukletinen och den står på en litet högre nivå. de stående spalterna är högklassiga och ar-

pionjär i Sverige 1951), Attention -68 ("Vad händer med våra rapporter?"), Gute-DX-aren -61 (Happy Station). För all del, det kan finnas mycket material, som förtjänar bättre öde än att bara en gång publiceras i ett litet forum. Eget material: R Cook Island, antenner, Braun T-1000-test, - Ett läsvärt nummer!

elefant. Det är inte särskilt roligt, man löper alltid risken att bli nedtrampad och man får vänta 23 månader på ett resultat) Beff fortsätter på novissiderna sina klipp ur Attention (DX-moral - en av Markus' ledare från 1964, som getts ny aktualitet av att somliga kretsar vill starta rapporteringsbojkotter mot de österuopeiska stationerna.)

(18 cm²) samt QSL-revyn (med utmärkta ill.) hittar vi "YSHQ radio progres" och "Tristan radiov Alltid något. Men nog är det lite svårt att föreställa sig, att SRK är världens 4:e största DX-klubb med sina 912 medlemmar.

plockats ur nämnda korporations propagandaskrifter, påbörjas här. Den utlovade fortsättningen i nr. 9-10 saknas - lika så bra.

sidor. Happy station och Edward Startz ihågkoms (för tredje gången inom denna rond!). En del annat smått och gott (LA, teknik, EDXC, NM...) gör att numret för-svarar sin status som dubbeld:o.

hållit en acceptabel standard. I Cimbren 10 ingår en artikel om solfläckar, en om R. Free Russia (Clandestine-stationer tycks vara rop just nu) och 14 råd hur man skall sabotera sin klubb - några tankar för dina egna reflexioner. I nästa nummer utlovas en artikel om Happy Station och E. Startz...

tikelsektionen som vanligt omfattande. Rubrikerna: Asia-Africa DX, Latin America, A Look at Latin America, Convention Time - American Style, Spotlight on Madeira, Moosbrunn- the Austrian SW Center.

*Eddy Startz
calling*



Forty years ago, in November 1928, short wave listeners could hear a voice which later on was to become famous all over the world, and which is recognized immediately by thousands of short wave listeners when heard over the air. The voice belongs to Edward Startz, one of the pioneers in Dutch broadcasting, whose popularity is reaching higher and higher all the time. In those days, when the Dutch began experimental transmissions, conducted by the Philips company, Eddie Startz had already seen quite a lot.

Having finished his studies in Holland, he went out to see the world, and to learn more languages. He stayed away for five years, and most of this time was spent in the United States where he worked with many different jobs. When he returned in 1928 to Holland, he was employed by Philips as announcer and commentator for their broadcasts, and thus began the career of Eddie Startz at the microphone, a career that, except for five years during the Second World War, has continued unbroken, and will for many years to come. In connection with his work with Philips he got the opportunity to do many more travels studying broadcasting in different countries, and has visited among others Argentina, Brazil, Spain, Morocco, Canada, Turkey, Uruguay and Scandinavia, just to mention a few.

His actual popularity Eddie Startz has gained through his program "Happy Station" which is celebrating its 40th anniversary this fall. Eddie Startz has been with this program from the very beginning, and very well has he followed the motto which has been given from the call sign of the first transmitter, PCJ: "Peace, Cheer, and Joy". The "Happy Station" which is on the air every Sunday is, I think, one of the most popular programs ever broadcast, and I am quite sure that I do not say too much if I assume that almost every member of FDXCI has at least sometimes tuned in this program, and many of us do so regularly. One of the many reasons for this popularity is, besides the friendly way in which he carries out the program, that he can talk to most listeners in their own language. He speaks English, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish, Italian, Greek, Russian, and of course his native tongue, Dutch. However, I do not think that these are all, I recall that I have heard him talk even Finnish which is said to be a very difficult language.

15 years ago, when Radio Nederland and Happy Station celebrated the 25th anniversary, HRH Queen Juliana of Holland dubbed Eddie knight, thus thanking him for the fine job he has done spreading Dutch goodwill around the globe. One of his best known slogans is "Keep In Touch With The Dutch", and thanks to him, very many do so, by sending letters and listening to Radio Nederland.

If we then should talk some words about the history of Radio Nederland and the "Happy Station". The first experimental transmission was broadcast in March 1927; on the night of the 11th the station was picked up in Bandung on Java (now Indonesia), which in those days belonged to Holland. The date is regarded as the technical nativity of Radio Nederland. The transmitter was situated at Eindhoven, but was



moved next year to its present location in Hilversum. The second world war put an end to the activities, but Radio Nederland continued as Radio Oranje using facilities put to their disposal by the BBC. In 1945 it was again time to begin transmitting at Eindhoven, but again

it was soon time to move to Hilversum. After this, the services have been expanded all the time, the station now broadcasts in seven languages.

HAPPY STATION

RADIO NEDERLAND

1928



1968

THE EDDIE STARTZ STORY

It is 40 years ago that the voice of Edward Startz began spreading „Peace, Cheer and Joy“ throughout the world via his famous HAPPY STATION show, now broadcast Sunday by Sunday over Radio Nederland's transmitters. Polyglot Edward Startz returned to his native Holland in 1928 after 5 years of wandering over the face of the earth, working as an interpreter, foreign correspondent, salesman, ships steward and at anything and everything else that came to his hand. In that year he was appointed announcer and commentator at the experimental Philips' Station PC1 (hence „Peace, Cheer and Joy“), and except for the war years has never left the microphone since. His famous slogan „Keep In Touch With The Dutch“, his equally famous „Nice Cuppa“ and his styling of his audience as „WLHF“ (World's Largest Happy Family) are but three typical examples of the thousand and one flashes of originality that make up the Eddie Startz Story.

Q

S

L



The "Happy Station" also started in 1928, in November. Its task was to reach lonely people around the globe and make them happy. Eddie Startz got an immediate response to this idea. Listeners, hundreds to begin with, sent him letters showing their friendship and will to cooperate, now they are counted in thousands. Such a response of course gave the producer new strength to cope with this thing. Eddie Startz did not only keep in touch with his listeners in letters and over the air, on his many travels around the world he has met many of them personally, thus still strengthening the ties between the producer and his listeners.

However, it is kind of difficult to explain what these programs are like actually, so the best advice I can give you, is to tune in yourself and listen, I am sure that this will give you a much better picture of both Eddie Startz and the "Happy Station". The program is on the air every Sunday several times, broadcast in English, Spanish and Portuguese, both from Holland and over the relay station at Bonaire. For times and frequencies, please see WRTVH. (Story partly based upon material published in Urkkija, Uudenmaan Radiokerho, Finland.)

FINLANDS DX-CLUB ON RADIO FINLAND

by Martti Rinne

Here is once again a small reminder of the English programmes produced and presented by Finland's DX-Club. They are broadcast daily over Radio Finland's shortwave transmitters in Pori, on the west coast. Many radio stations celebrate their anniversary this year, and FDXC will do so too. In December 10 years have passed since the first of our programmes was broadcast. The present schedule for Europe is on weekdays at 18.15-18.30 GMT and on Sundays and holidays at 16.15-16.30 GMT on 9550, 11805 and 15185 kc/s, for North America daily at 23.15-23.30 GMT on 15185 kc/s. Reports are welcome!

INSTALLING A Q MULTIPLIER

by Norman Pilgrim

As the bands become more congested, it becomes essential to have a receiver where the selectivity can be varied between normal and very sharp. Although the selectivity of my own receiver is quite good, due to the use of high Q I.F. transformers with air-spaced trimmers, it was thought that a Q Multiplier (QM) would sharpen up the selectivity when required.

It is well known that if a station transmits speech or music, this modulation extends either side of the carrier frequency, forming the upper and lower sidebands. The "spread" of these sidebands depends on the noises being broadcast. For instance a low note, such as that produced by striking a bass drum would produce sidebands very near to the carrier frequency, whilst a high note such as the crash of a cymbal would produce much wider sidebands. When a receiver is very selective these sidebands are drastically reduced, and this can make the modulation appear to be muffled. It was thought that a QM would have a number of advantages provided that it was possible to adjust it to the degree of selectivity required. After reading much literature on the subject, it was decided to order a Codar Radio R.Q. 10 QM and I was pleasantly surprised when it arrived in less than a week from the date of the order.

Two versions of this QM are available. The R.X.10X can be powered direct from the mains and only requires one wire connecting to the receiver, and the R.Q. 10 which draws the high and low tension supplies from the receiver. The power requirements are quite modest, the H.T. being 180-250V at 5 m/a and the L.T. 6.3V at .3amp. I ordered the R.Q.10 since it was no problem to draw the small amount of power required from my receiver. A four core cable fitted with a plug is supplied, the plug fitting into the rear of the QM and the four wires were connected to the appropriate

terminals of the receiver power supply.

The only other connection to the receiver is a length of coaxial cable which is supplied. Although this piece of cable may be long enough to connect the QM to a small receiver, it was certainly not long enough in my case, so rather than make a joint, a longer piece was obtained. The inner conductor of this cable was connected to the mixer anode pin on the valvholder and the copper braid was taken to a nearby earth tag. An ordinary coaxial plug is then fitted to the cable which plugs into the rear of the QM. In order to obtain resonance for balancing out the reactance of this cable, the makers say that the cable should not be cut shorter than the length supplied. It is, of course, important to ensure that there is no possibility of a short circuit between the inner core and the outer braid of this cable where it is connected to the receiver or in the fitting of the plug, since this would probably burn out decoupling resistors in the receiver.

There are three controls on the QM, a variable peak control, a tuning control and a switch having three positions, OUT, PEAK and NULL. There is also a preset control at the back of the unit and two iron dust core adjustments through holes in the bottom that are adjusted by a trimming tool which is provided.

The makers provide simple stage by stage instructions for setting up the unit which I do not propose to describe here, but the complete procedure can be carried out in a matter of minutes.

In operation, the QM was found to be most effective. With the switch at OUT the QM is out of circuit except for the balancing coil, and it was noted that the receiver performance was not impaired in any respect, the S meter giving the same readings as

before. By advancing the peak control the unit oscillates and can be used as a B.F.O. for receiving c.w. or s.s.b. signals. This facility is very useful if the receiver is not fitted with a B.F.O., and I found that reception of s.s.b. was a great improvement over the receiver B.F.O. My particular unit oscillated all the time and this was found to be due to the peak control which only measured 8,000 ohms instead of being 10,000 ohms. A fixed resistor of 2,000 ohms was connected in series with this control which then worked normally.

When switched to PEAK, an improvement of the receiver selectivity was immediately apparent. As the peak control was advanced, tuning became sharper until oscillation occurred. Maximum selectivity is obtained just before this point is reached.

The NULL position of the switch was found to be most useful, since a sharp rejection slot can be

moved along the I.F. passband which can be used for removing various objectionable forms of QRM. A BC station was tuned in which had very strong automatic morse QRM, and it was found that by critical adjustment of the QM tuning, this QRM could be removed leaving the station in the clear. This function is also useful in removing whistles from a wanted station. In my opinion, the cost of the QM was well worth the NULL function alone.

The QM is supplied in a silver/grey cabinet that matches the Codar preselector, and the tuning control is fitted with a smooth slow motion drive.

It is hoped that these notes will give those members who have not had the opportunity to try a QM, an idea of the installation and operation of a typical one. Finally, I would like to add that I am not connected in any way with Codar Radio.

VISITING FINLAND NEXT SUMMER?

by Martti Rinne

Are you already planning your vacation next summer? If so, take the following lines into account before you finish planning.

Why not come to Finland, the nice country up in the north. Although Finland is known to be the country where the polar bears walk in the streets, we cannot show you polar bears, except for those in the Zoo. As a matter of fact, the summer is quite warm and sunny, for the past few years we have had higher temperatures than Central and South Europe many days. And the landscapes are said to be beautiful, not only by the Finns, also by tourists. However, don't believe this, come and see for yourself next summer.

It's quite easy to get here, ferry connections are good from West Germany, Denmark and Sweden and there are air connections to many important European cities, still Finnair will open a direct flight to New York next spring. It's not very expensive either. On the ot-

her hand, what you eventually lose by travelling a bit further you gain here as we'll take care of you as cheap as possible.

We'll arrange some kind of program, sight-seeing and whatever you like, within certain limits, of course. As far as possible it will be free of charge, however, if you would like to go to Lapland, we can arrange this but not pay for it, sorry.

Lodging will be arranged with one of the FDXC members, many of us have empty space in the summertime, as other members of the families are vacationing, so there shouldn't arise any problems. If you prefer hotels, let us know in time so that we can make the reservations. We are no experts in travelling, but we'll try to do our best to make you enjoy your stay here.

Why not take your wife/husband or girlfriend with you, and make it unforgettable for both of you.

This is the final part of this series, and I therefore have three pages to fill instead of the usual two. All illustrations show QSLs from various North American stations, but this does not mean that we deal only with this part of the world.

We start from Barbados. The capital of this relatively small island is called Bridgetown, which seemed to be a very small town. I only recall the post office and the main street with all its shops and rather low prices. Again we hired a taxi and went to a wonderful beach to relax for the last time in the warm waters of the Caribbean. We had some disagreement with the driver later when he stated that the price was one dollar per person and hour, while we pointed out that his original offer was one dollar per person and three hours. We told him that our English is at least as good as his and reached a quite satisfying compromise after a while.

The only radio station on Barbados is the Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation which operates on 785 kc/s with 10 kW. Although my report was very good, covering among other things the program 'The World Tomorrow' with Herbert W. Armstrong, I didn't get a QSL from this station.

There is not so much more to say about Barbados. We had dinner at a small fish restaurant with flying fish as a speciality (the taste was a little unusual but not at all bad) and spent the last hours in a little bar in the harbour, bidding farewell to the

WLW

This will verify your reception of WLW on 1/3/68

TECHNICAL DATA

Power: 50 kw

708 Ft. Vertical Radiator

Duplicate Transmitters

High-Level High Efficiency

24 Hours Each Day

Mason, Ohio 45040

AVCO BROADCASTING CORPORATION
140 WEST 8TH STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202 U.S.A.

beautiful islands of the Caribbean area.

And so we started the long, long journey home to the cold North. During the first days, there was nothing to complain about, the temperature was falling very slowly and the weather was sunny. But suddenly, two days from the Canary Islands, it was so cold that very few passengers were seen outside. A check with the thermometer showed that the temperature was 18°C or 64°F, but it was cold enough compared to the high temperatures during the preceding 10 days.

Reception conditions were quite interesting out in the Atlantic. During the daytime very few stations were heard on the medium waves, but during the dark period numerous stations were heard. Most of these were American and Canadian stations, and I will deal with these in the following. Normally the stations were heard with good strength and a slight fading, but occasionally strong electrical discharges in the atmosphere were



DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48231



RADIO NEWFOUNDLAND

VOCM CKCM CHCM

dominating. The QSL card of WLW, which is depicted on the opposite page, arrived as an answer to a post card report of a musical and a religious program. WLW is a clear channel station operating on 700 kc/s with a power of 50 kW from Cincinnati, Ohio. The other QSL reproduction on the opposite page shows the letter head of station WWJ, Detroit on 950 kc/s. The letter was signed by Olin J. Lapham, Chief Engineer, who told me that they received my report with special interest because my reception was made on shipboard.

If we pass over to the illustrations on this page, we can see the letter head from VOCM - Radio Newfoundland above. This station was heard last year in Denmark by FDXC member Torre Ekblom, but has not been heard very often in northern Europe because of the low frequency (590 kc/s). The station is owned by the Colonial Broadcasting System Ltd, and the same company operates stations CKCM 620 and CHCM 560 kc/s. The personal letter is signed by W. Williamson, Operations Manager. WKBW or 'KB Radio' of Buffalo, N.Y. is heard quite frequently in Scandinavia on 1520 kc/s. The basic colour of the card to the right is yellow, and the text is brown. As you can see, the name of the Chief Engineer is Leroy Fiedler. This station was reported on the way westward and it was strange

to sit in the middle of the Atlantic and listen to the current weather in Buffalo: 24°F (-5°C) and snow. Overleaf we finally have the QSL cards of Radio Miami WGBS 710, and WRVA, Richmond, Virginia, 1140. The latter is signed by the Director of Public Relations, John B. Fansey. Other North American stations to be heard were WNBC, New York 660 (verified with a simple QSL card, v/s T.J. Buzalski, station engineer; WJR Detroit 760; WGY, Schenectady 310 (verified with a post card showing their station building); WINS New York 1010 (All News, All the Time); WNEW, New York 1130; WOWO, Fort Wayne 1190 (verified by nice folder signed by Billy L. Wolfe, Chief Engineer); WOAI, San Antonio 1200; WCKY, Cincinnati 1530; WPTR, New York 1540 and CJB Radio Canada 1580. Please note that I didn't report all these stations, so that the lack of information about a QSL does not mean that the station doesn't verify. An extremely interesting case was a station giving ID 'Radio Atlantic' (!!) which proved to be CFNB, Fredericton, New Brunswick on 550.

WKBW

1520 KC

50,000 WATTS

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Other Capital Cities Broadcasting Stations

- WABC — 1020 KC New York
- WABC — 1020 KC Providence, R. I.
- WABC — 1590 KC Albany, N.Y.
- WABC — 760 KC Detroit, Mich.
- WSAZ — 930 KC Huntington, W. Va.

WKBW acknowledges and confirms your DX report of
Thank you for your letter. May we wish you good listening.

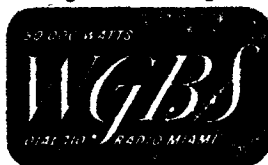
December 22, 1967

LEROY FIEDLER
Chief Engineer

Our last port of call was Las Palmas on the Canary Islands, and here we spent almost 24 hours doing lots of shopping because of the very low prices. In addition to



710 BRICKELL AVENUE / MIAMI, FLORIDA 33131



the local stations I managed to hear a totally new outlet in the Spanish Sahara, namely Radio Villa Cisneros, Apt. Correo 60, Villa Cisneros, Spanish Sahara, operating on 998 kc/s. No QSL has arrived in spite of a very good report in Spanish. Pity, because I think it will be very difficult to hear this station in Finland as this channel

is dominated by strong European stations.

The last five days of the journey went very slowly, and it was very discouraging to observe that the weather was getting colder and colder. Soon it was not possible to stay outside and DX, but before that I logged Radio Gibraltar, plus some stations in Portugal and Madeira. When we arrived to the Kiel channel, there was a thick fog and we were delayed for about 12 hours. We were at this stage listening to the local weather forecasts, and it gave us quite a thrill to hear the reports on a very strong cyclone passing over Scotland and moving very rapidly towards Denmark. I'm sure that most British members remember this storm, as many houses were destroyed and many people killed in connection with it. The date was Jan. 15, 1968. When we arrived

at Copenhagen, the wind was quite strong, but it was not a full storm as expected. In Malmoe we took our car from the garage in a very great hurry, and started the long drive towards Stockholm and the ferries to Finland. The local weather forecasts promised us lots of snow and strong winds, but they were naturally not correct (I'm a meteorologist, so I should know this!), and we had no troubles during the drive. On the evening of January 17, we arrived home to Helsinki, very tired and filled with impressions from countries far away. The temperature in Finland was -25°C (-13°F), and thus the temperature difference between the warmest place and the coldest place of the whole journey was about 60°C (108°F).

I remember that Norman Pilgrim wrote something about expecting an immoral ending. I am sorry to disappoint you, Norman, but there will be nothing of the sort. I would just like to tell all members that I made some recordings of some of the stations I heard during the trip. The recording was made directly from the radio loudspeaker with a microphone, and the technical quality is therefore not too good. If you are interested in getting a copy of this tape with 65 station calls, just write me for the practical arrangements.

And so, dear friends, we must finish this journey to the sunny Caribbean. Hope you enjoyed it!

WRVA

RICHMOND

AM 1140 KC
50,000 WATTS

★ FM 94.5 MC
200,000 WATTS

SERVING VIRGINIA AND THE NATION SINCE 1925



Todos escuchan **RADIO SICUANI**

ONDA CORTA
OAX 7 T. 4835 Kc.
Banda de 60 mts.

Estudios: Plaza de Armas 106
Teléf. 97 - Apart. 45
SICUANI - PERU
Teléf. de Lima 70327

ONDA LARGA
OAX 7 R 1365 Kc.
220 mts.



4835: R Sicuani heard in Sweden, and seems to answer well.

That was what Pertti Äyräs wrote about RADIO SICUANI in the last issue of AB. Rolf Larsson is one of those Swedish DX-ers, who have this station verified. Rolf writes like this:

RADIO SICUANI is an interesting station, but also very difficult to hear on its SW frequency of 4835 kc. In Sweden, Radio Sicuani was first heard by Lennart Alarik in 1964, and it is even possible that this was Radio Sicuani's first performance in the whole of Europe. After that I did not hear of any loggings of this station, until May 7th last year. That night I was up to take a look at the 60 mb with my AR88, but the conditions did not seem to be very good. However, there was a station on 4835, kc, which seemed to be interesting. The station brought typical Peruvian music, and commercials for a.o. Sultana and Loteria Peruana. At 0300 I was very happy when I heard the ID: "Radio Sicuani". I got a very good report with a.o. six commercials. The following day I phoned my friend Börge Eriksson and told him about my catch. On the 10th of May also he managed to hear it. I hadn't to wait long for the

QSL, as it arrived on May 26th - a letter, two view cards and a script from one of the station's topical journals "Inti". Inti is quechua and means "sun". In this programme, the letters from me and Börge were mentioned. My verification letter is signed by Edberto Romaña M. and the address to the station is Apartado 45, Sicuani. Radio Sicuani also broadcasts on MW on OAX7R 1365 kc. I haven't seen Radio Sicuani logged this year, but stay tuned to the frequency, some night it will certainly be there again. Which means that you have made an interesting new acquaintance.

Our sincere thanks to Rolf Larsson for this interesting information on Radio Sicuani. We are very glad to have Rolf as one of our regular writers now. We will bring more articles by him in the numbers to come - next time probably an addition to the Bolivian review in AB 21. That is Radio-emisora Juan XXIII.

We have also received another addition to the Peruvian review, Part 1. Edwin Sloan in Ireland is one of the very few DXers that have received an answer from Radio San Juan in Tarma. Edwin wrote a short article about this station.

FINLANDS DX-CLUB ON RADIO FINLAND

Finlands DX-Club's programmes on Radio Finland are broadcast as follows:

On weekdays at 1815-1830 GMT to Europe on 9550, 11805 and 15185 kc/s. Sundays to Europe at 1615-1630 on 9550, 11805 and 15185 kc/s. Daily to North America at 2315-2330 GMT on 15185 kc/s. On Wednesdays and Saturdays we talk

Programme schedule

about DX-ing, on Thursdays and Sundays we have Mailbags, on Mondays Finnish music, and on Tuesdays and Fridays topics, generally sports.

All correct reception reports are verified by two QSL cards, those of Radio Finland and Finlands DX-Club. Tune in regularly and send us your reception reports!

As most of you probably know, RADIO NACIONAL DEL PERU broadcasts from four different towns on SW. These towns are Lima, Iquitos, Tacna and Tumbes. All of them have been heard in Finland in the 31 meter band. In recent years, QSLs have come only from Lima and Tumbes, although also Tacna and Iquitos have answered reports at times. The best time of the year to hear these stations is either spring or autumn, and then quite late at night. The latest loggings of these four stations are made this year.



RADIO NACIONAL in Lima is probably the easiest Peruvian station to hear. Its best frequency is no doubt 6080 kc, where this station is heard regularly with very good signals. As the programmes generally consist of enjoyable music, it is also a pleasure to write a report. The Lima station can also be heard rather often on 9562 kc, sometimes even on MW.

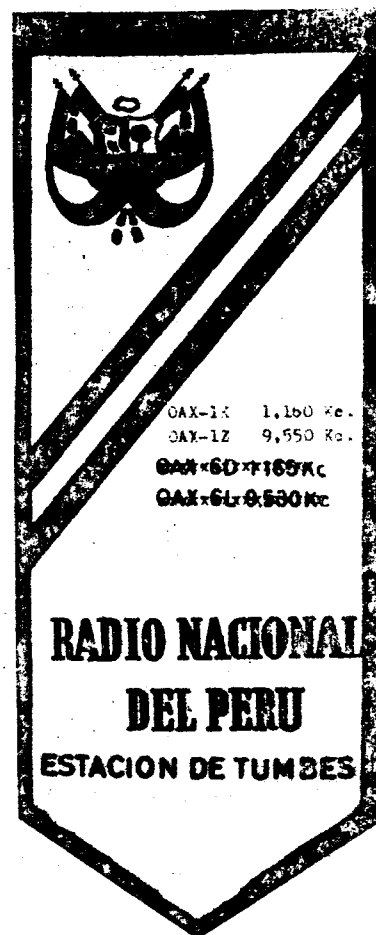
The Lima station answers reports periodically - sometimes it is easy to get a verification, sometimes it is almost impossible. The QSL card here is from 1956,

but nowadays the station generally also sends a pennant, similar to that from Tumbes below. You can try to send your report to Sub-Director Alfonso Pereyra Brintol, who used to sign the verifications at least a couple of years ago. Good reception in the 49 meter band is almost guaranteed, as the power of the transmitter is 40 kW.

Lima, by the way, is a town with very great traditions. Founded in 1535, it was the capital of all South America, until the independence of the South American republics in the early 19th century. Greater Lima, including the port of Callao, is not a small area. Half of all town-dwellers, and over 15 % of the country's total population, a total of nearly 3 millions, live in this area.

RADIO NACIONAL, Estación de Tumbes, was this year heard for the first time in April on its frequency of 9550 kc at 0400-0500 GMT, just before they signed off.

The program consisted of both pop music and Peruvian folk music, and very clear IDs: "Radio Nacional del Perú transmitiendo desde la ciudad de Tumbes". A couple of weeks later I received a registered letter from the station, with a letter written on a plain paper and a pennant. The pennant is similar to that from



the head station in Lima, the only difference is the name Tumbes and the frequencies of this station, which are stamped on the pennant. The letter is signed by Enrique Garrido Puell, Administrador, who among other things congratulates me for a good catch. Your report should also be directed to him at Radio Nacional del Perú, Filial de Tumbes, Tumbes, Peru.

Tumbes is the capital of the department of Tumbes, situated at the Tumbes river. It is a garrison town with around 24,000 inhabitants. The port of Tumbes Puerto Pizarro, is the northernmost port of Peru. Tumbes is quite near to the border of Ecuador, and visitors may get a pass from the prefect of Tumbes, to spend one day in Ecuador.

RADIO LA CRONICA is probably the most usual Peruvian in the 31 meter band. Reception is best at around 0330 GMT. This station has through the years been a little problematic as a QSLer, but it must be stated that the personnel at Radio La Cronica has some sort of sympathy towards Finland and the Finns. Almost all Finnish reporters have received a reply from the station, while for instance Swedish listeners have had problems in getting their reports verified! The answer is usually an aerogramme, a very colourful and beautiful one, with pictures of famous sights of Peru.

Technically, the station looks like this: the transmitter in the 31 meter band is a Philips with a



power of 5 kW - the frequency is 9520 kc. The MW-transmitter is a 10 kW RCA, operating on 1320 kc. Radio La Cronica has been heard in Finland also on MW. The transmitters are at Avenida Venezuela, a street which combines Lima with its port Callao. It could still be mentioned, that Radio La Cronica has been heard also on a frequency of 6123 kc. The verification letter is signed by Juan Silva Villacorta, Gerente.

About RADIO CHICLAYO one can say that it is now only a memory, as it hasn't, as far as I know, been heard for at least four years. In 1963 Radio Chiclayo was heard on a frequency of 5520 kc, i.e. outside the ordinary bands. When it was heard, it came through with incredible signals sometimes in the morning. Reporting was thus very easy. But the replies were delayed until early 1964, when almost all reporters received a X-mas card/QSL card. According to WRTH Radio Chiclayo now broadcasts in the 90 meter band, but it hasn't been heard there. For some reason the frequency range between the 49 and 60 meter bands seems to be favoured especially by Peruvian stations. This of course suits longwave listeners very well, as the stations there are easier to find and hear. Such stations are for instance Radio Ayaviri, Radio Huaraz, Radio Puno, Radio Huancayo, Radio Chiclayo, and the next station to be presented, La Voz del Altiplano.

The town of Chiclayo is situated at the coast in northern Peru, being



Emisoras Nacionales S. A.

Radio "Chiclayo"

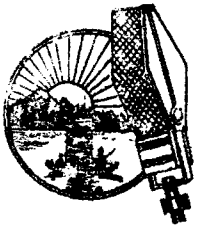
OAX I—E 1,340 Kc. Onda Larga 223 m.

OAX I—O 5,520 Kc. Onda Corta 53 m.

Agradeciéndole su sintonía

*Desenmos a Ud. una Feliz Navidad
y un Venturoso Año Nuevo.*

CHICLAYO, DICIEMBRE DE 1963



Radio "LA VOZ DEL ALTIPLANO"

APARTADO 130 — JIRON LIMA 700
PUNO — PERU

Sr. PERTTI # AYRAS "

YLIOPPISTONK 27 C TURKU FINLANDIA

O.A.X. 7L.
5.960 Kc.

O.A.X. 7N.
1.030 Kc.

Agradecemos su informe de recepción
de nuestra estación, el día 27/7/58/.
de 04.20 a 04.46

Mil gracias por su información.

Sus attos., amigos.

the capital of the Lambayeque department. This area is a rural area, the largest rice producer and the second largest sugar producer in Peru. Population is about 100,000 in Chiclayo.

LA VOZ DEL ALTIPLANO in the town of Puno nowadays broadcasts on 5816 kc, where it this year has been heard rather well. The 1960s have, however, not brought any replies, at least to Scandinavia. I was lucky to get the above QSL card from La Voz del Altiplano in 1958. According to the card, they then used 5960 kc, but I think that I heard them on around 5920 kc. I wrote my report by hand, which probably explains the spelling of my address: Yliopistonle = Yliopistonk., Turku = Turku. The QSL card is not signed. La Voz del Altiplano means The Voice of the Highlands on which Puno is situated.

Puno is the capital of the department with the same name. The town has a population of 20,000, and is situated

at the Lake Titicaca which should add some nice scenery to the town.

RADIO HUANCAYO has the slogan "La Voz del Centro del Perú" or "The Voice of Central Peru". The station has taken its name from the town it is situated in. Huancayo is the most important town in central Peru, and also the capital of the Junin department.

Huancayo has 100,000 inhabitants and is 3,260 meters above sea level. All this information can be found on the back side of the beautiful QSL card. Radio Huancayo's latest exact frequency is 5908 kc, where it has also been heard this year. I received my QSL card in 1964, when they also used 5908 kc - so it seems that this frequency has constantly been adopted by the station. The official frequency, according to the QSL card, is 5950 kc.

Radio Huancayo is one of the quite few Peruvian stations that verify reports 100 % - providing that the report goes through. The best time of the year to try for this station is the end of the

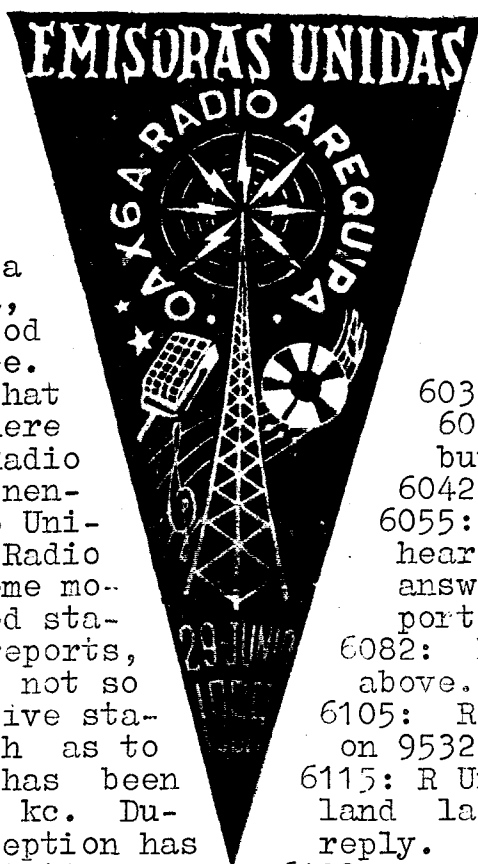


summer at a time of 0230 GMT. The frequency of 5908 kc is often blotted out by interferences, but it is just not to give up.

The town of Arequipa seems to be in an area, which seems to be good for listeners in Europe. Many stations in that town have been heard here in northern Europe: Radio Arequipa, Radio Continental de Arequipa, Radio Universidad de Arequipa, Radio Landa and possibly some more. All the mentioned stations have verified reports, some very well, others not so well. The most positive station this year, both as to QSLs and reception, has been RADIO AREQUIPA on 5948 kc. During the autumn, reception has been surprising. The station was heard for the first time a couple of years ago on the mentioned frequency. Almost every reporter has also received an answer in the form of a pennant and the visiting card of the director. The best time to hear this station is 0330-0430 GMT, when it signs off. The ID is as follows: "Transmite Emisoras Unidas, Radio Arequipa, La Voz del Misti". Emisoras Unidas is a company with two stations, Radio Arequipa and Radio Mollendo, the latter one broadcasting on MW only. Misti is a high mountain outside Arequipa. The director of Radio Arequipa is P. Rufino Zuñiga G., to whom the reports should be directed at Casilla 657, Arequipa. If you wish to give your report by phone, the number is 3224.

And finally, the usual survey of Peruvian stations:

5955: R Huancayo, see above.
 5960: La Voz del Altiplano, above
 5970: R El Sol may be heard now and then, but doesn't answer.
 5980: R Panamericana, same as El Sol, even if there are some answers in Sweden from earlier days.



5990: R Nacional, Tumbes, see above.
 6020: R Victoria has been heard also in Finland, has answered well lately.
 6028: R Nacional, Iquitos heard on 9610 last summer, but did not verify. Answered once to Sweden at the beginning of the 50s.
 6035: R Landa, now on 6033. Answered last year, but now uncertain.
 6042: R Arequipa, above.
 6055: R Continental was heard a year ago on 5935, answered to some good report-writers.
 6082: R Nacional, Lima, see above.
 6105: R Nacional, Tacna heard on 9532, no answer.
 6115: R Union was heard in Finland last year. Not a single reply.
 6123: R La Cronica, see above.
 6128: R Cuzco is sometimes heard at Hi-Fi level on 6250. Said to have answered to America.
 6135: R Corporacion heard recently in Sweden, don't know anything about a reply.
 6145: R Minería was heard at the beginning of the 60s on 6195, no answer.
 6165: R Trujillo I think has been heard in the 90 meter band, but apparently no reply.
 6180: R Miraflores was heard some years ago around 6300, answering to a few reporters.
 6190: R Lima heard this spring on 4900, didn't reply.
 9504: R Loreto has been heard on many frequencies - 4550, 4730 and also in the 31 mb, some lucky guys got QSL.
 9520: R La Cronica, see above.
 9545: R Central was heard some years ago, somebody got QSL.
 9600: R Huaraz was heard a couple of years ago on 5705 and sent a couple of QSLs.
 9655: R Nor Peruana has been noted this year on 9654, probably still answers. See AB 13.
 9750: R Sideral is said to have been heard on 9757 - reply???
 Which brings us to an end of this two part survey of Peru.

ANGOLA

by Pertti Äyräs

When reading various DX-bulletins one cannot avoid to note that Latin America is by far the most favoured DX-area, whereas Africa and Asia do not have so many listeners and keen supporters. Because of this, more precise information about African and Asian stations is not published as fast as for the Latin American ones. In a way this appears natural, if we compare the broadcasting activities in these two areas. The Latin American countries generally have commercial radio - which also gives more stations - while radio in Africa and Asia generally is governmental. This of course leads to fewer stations. There are, however, also other reasons. One may be the different cultures in these areas. The Latin American culture, and especially its music, is more likely to appeal to European listeners - it is easier to understand.

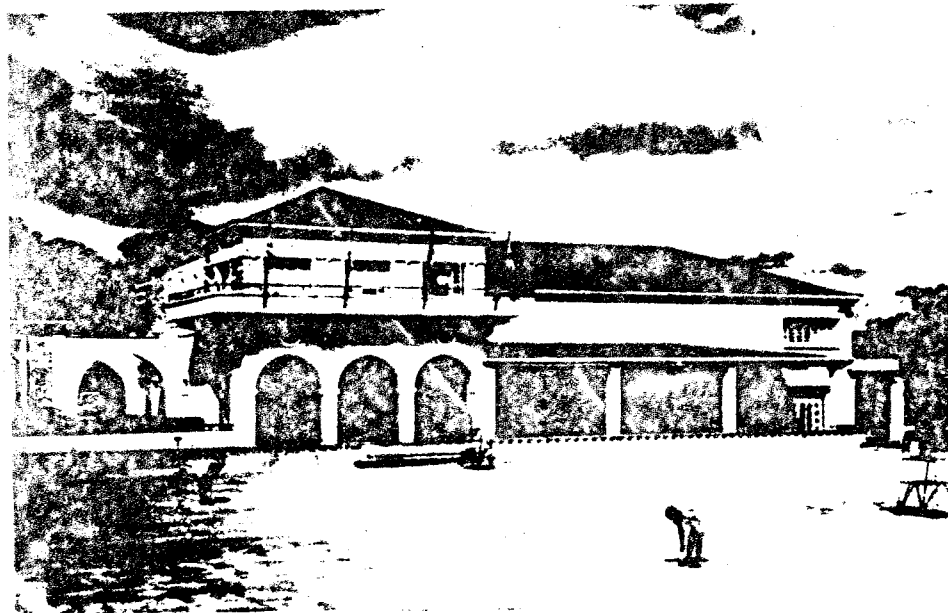
However, both in Africa and Asia one can find stations that are in the taste of the LA-listener. This is especially true for the Portuguese and Spanish areas. In these areas the broadcasting stations have much in common with the Latin American ones. And we should remember that the Latin American countries once were Spanish and Portuguese colonies. One of the most interesting countries

in Africa is Angola, which rather often offers nice stations to listen to - stations that also a keen LA-enthusiast can be interested in. One thing with the Angolan stations is even better - it is not necessary to stay up all night long, as the African stations are heard quite early, between 1800 and 2400 GMT (for you North Americans the situation is of course quite another one). The following is a short presentation of the Angolan radio stations. However, I would like to point out that this review is in no way complete, as all stations verify reports only by a short letter or a QSL card - not talking about those stations not verifying at all. The letters and cards do not give material enough for a complete survey. The presentations are therefore quite incomplete and subjective.

3970: R Clube da Huila can sometimes be heard on this frequency but also on its other SW frequency of 5024 kc. It is, however, a very rare guest in our receivers. Answers are known.

3975: R Clube de Benguela has been heard on 5042 kc this summer. One QSL has arrived to Finland, but this station is generally counted as a "black" one.

4770: R Diamang has sometimes been noted on this frequency, but the most common frequency is 11685 kc, where the station can be heard quite often. The station is situated at Dundo, and if we quote the WRTH "R Diamang is a private station, which aims only to entertain the Diamang employees who work in the mining fields of Luanda. The programs are varied and consist only of classic, light and native music". There is a



RÁDIO DIAMANG

DUNDO - ANGOLA
(PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA)

chance to hear this station - at around 1900 GMT on 11685 kc. A report should be easy to get, as the programme at this time is mostly popular music. The verification card is shown on the opposite page.

4795: R Comercial de Angola is perhaps the most common of the Angolan radio stations. It can be heard practically every evening on 4795 kc. The programmes are commercial and very near to the typical "Brazilian" program-

CR6RZ ~

RADIO-ANGOLA (EMISSORA OFICIAL)

~ LUANDA-ANGOLA — PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

er, but the time between the report and the QSL may be quite long. In 1956 Eric received a QSL for a report on 4995 kc, and in 1963 I got one for 4955 kc. The illustration above is the 1956 version.

4840: R Clube do Cuanza-Sul was a big surprise for this year, when it gave very strong signals at around 2030 GMT. This autumn the QSLs arrived. Most of the reporters received a card showing the planned HQ of the station. The building-work has already started. On the back of the card there are verifying texts in several languages: Portuguese, English, French, German and Swedish (!). Some reporters also got a letter and some stamps. According to the letter, R Clube do Cuanza-Sul also broadcasts on 3270 and 1484 kc, which are not mentioned in the WRTH. Broad-

RÁDIO CLUBE DO CUANZA-SUL

INSTITUIÇÃO DE UTILIDADE PÚBLICA
POR PORTARIA 10064, DE 8/1/56
EMISSORES CR6RP E CR6RY
"A VOZ DOS PORTUGUESES DO CUANZA-SUL"
CAIXA POSTAL N.º 10
NOVO REDONDO

ANGOLA — ÁFRICA OCIDENTAL PORTUGUESA

nes. This station is a very young one, and the very first reporters received QSLs, but then nothing was heard. Until just a few days ago, when a Finnish DXer managed to get a QSL.

4820: R Angola or Emissora Oficial de Angola is also a common one, and can be heard quite regularly on this frequency but also sometimes on 3375 kc. It may even be heard all thru the night, so it should not be mixed up with the Brazilian stations on this frequency. The station is also a good QSL-

**RADIO
CLUBE
DE
ANGOLA**

INSTITUIÇÃO DE UTILIDADE PÚBLICA

CR6RA
CR6RC
CR6RL
CR6RN

Cx. POSTAL 229

END. TELES. 1

RADANGOLA

LUANDA
(ANGOLA)

ÁFRICA OCIDENTAL
PORTUGUESA



RÁDIO CLUBE DO CONGO PORTUGUÊS

casting times are 11-13 and 17-23 on week-days and 08-1930 on Sundays (GMT).
 "UMA VOZ DE ANGOLA AO SERVIÇO DE PORTUGAL"
 CAIXA POSTAL N.º 140 — TELEFONES 26 E 283
 AVENIDA CAPITÃO PEREIRA — CARMONA-UIGE — ANGOLA — A. Oc. P.
 EMISSOR: CR6RU — 1 KWT; BANDA DOS 49 MTS. — 6.135 Kc/S

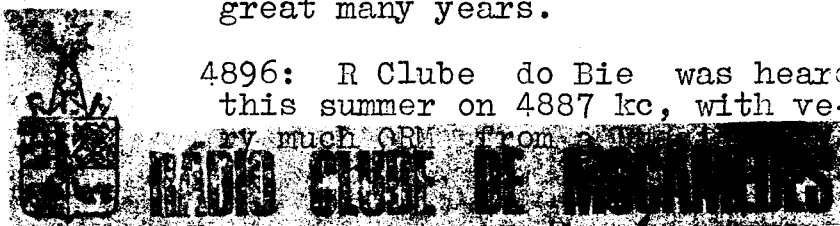
The programmes are typical commercial ones, with lots of music. One thing you could note this summer was that Charles Aznavour was very popular in Angola. The station broadcasts from the town Novo Redondo and the address is Caixa Postal No 10. The slogan is "A Voz dos Portugueses do Cuanza-Sul".

The station is heard best in the summer at around 1900 GMT. However, there may be

much QRM from R Dahomey on 4870 kc. It should also be noted that there is another Portuguese-speaking station on 4865 kc, Em Regional dos Açores. These three stations may well be heard at the same time. R Clube de Angola is a good QSLer, and the card shown here has been used for a great many years.

4850: R Clube do Uige has been heard also this year on this frequency. The station seems to answer well, but it is not heard too often. The name of this station was earlier Radio Clube do Congo Portugues, and the letterhead from that time is shown here. The best time to try for this station, as for most of the Angolan stations, is around 2000-2100 GMT.

4896: R Clube do Bie was heard this summer on 4887 kc, with very much QRM from a station



tion on 4885 kc. No verification is known.

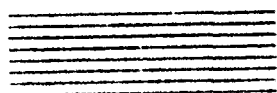
4910: R Clube do Lobito really seems to be on this frequency, according to hints in several DX-papers. However, it was heard more often on the old frequency of 4707 kc. It was very interesting that it was heard on the old frequency practically every evening from 21

to sign off at 23 GMT, but every time the signals were very weak. However, as there generally was not much QRM I got reports for a period of 2 weeks, and sent'em off. As a result the QSL card shown to the left was received. It is very interesting to note that

4860: R Clube de Angola is actually noted on 4868 kc, where it has been for at least two years.



Rádio Clube do Lobito
 AVENIDA DO IMPÉRIO CAIXA POSTAL 56 TELEFONE 62



Rádio Clube do Huambo

INSTIT. DE UTIL. PÚBLICA—PORTARIA Nº 6682 DE 6 DE ABRIL DE 1949
Caixa Postal, 125 — Telefone, 41 — Teleg.: RADIHUAMBO

NOVA LISBOA — (ANGOLA)

EMISSORES

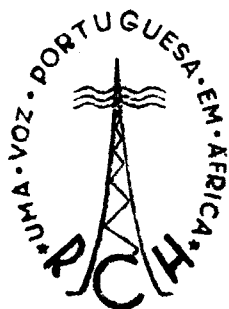
CR6RD
CR6RQ

COMPRIMENTOS
DE ONDA

41 mls.
61 mls

FREQUÊNCIAS

7.152 K/s
4.851 K/s



also this card had texts in several languages: Portuguese, English, French, German, Japanese and Swedish! This I'd say is a sign that Swedish DXers are well-known in Angola! The address is Caixa Postal 56, Lobito.

4935: R Clube de Malanje was some years ago noted on around 4965 kc.

4985: R Ecclesia or "Emissora Catolica de Angola" is one of the most common Angolan stations. Unfortunately it is not interested in reports - no QSL is known.

5015: R Clube de Moçamedes is sometimes heard on this frequency after the sign off of the Russian station at 2200 GMT. This station is neither interested in reports, but this summer Eric Gagneur received a programme schedule, but no QSL. The schedule does not give any information on the station, but we can note that it signs off at 2300 GMT on weekdays and at 2000 on Sundays. News from Emissora Oficial is broadcast 3 times a day on weekdays - 3rd bulletin at 1900 - but on Sundays there is no news to tell. (Times GMT).

5033: R Clube de Cabinda. This is another "black" one, which is heard quite often.

5060: R Clube do Huambo can be heard on this frequency and also on 3704 kc. Some reporters have received a QSL but some (including me) not. The best time to try for this station is around 2200 GMT. Eric is one of those lucky guys who have a QSL from this station, but it dates back to 1957. At that time R Clube do Huambo used 4851 and 7152 kc. Eric heard it in the 60 meter band. The letter is very short, and does not give anything but a verification of the report of June 2nd, 1957. It appears that R Clube do Huambo was authorised on April 6th, 1949. This means that it will celebrate its 20th anniversary next spring. This could help listeners to get verifications from it, so it may be worth a try. The signature of the letter is impossible to decipher, but this would probably be of no help, as the station staff apparently has changed completely. Transmitter power is still the same as in 1957, i.e. only 1 kW.

5192: R Clube do Moxico is a very rare station. Generally it is hopeless to get a QSL, too. However, a Norwegian DXer had a great deal of luck this year when he managed to get a QSL - a long letter. This is a sign, however, that it is not impossible to get a reply, so why not try - if you hear it!

C.P. 90 Radio emisoras Juan XXIII

San Ignacio - Velasco

Bolivia

Cite No.

Cultura

Desarrollo

Literatura

Música

Historia

Deportes

Cooperativismo

Consejos Profesionales

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Amenidad

Información

Alfabetización

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La Biblia

Integración

Humanismo

Arte

Religión

In AB 21 for July we presented a survey of Bolivian stations. In that survey there was nothing said about CP 90 Radio emisoras Juan XXIII in San Ignacio-Velasco. We have now received a story about this station from our correspondent in Sweden, Rolf Larsson, who writes like this

"4950 kc has been a very interesting frequency during this year. On many nights as many as three Latin American stations have been heard on that frequency. As early as 2300 GMT CP 90 Radio emisoras Juan XXIII has been able to cry louder than the CW on the frequency. A little later the frequency has been taken over by YVMM Radio Coro in Venezuela, and still later in the night OAX70 Radio Madre de Dios has come through.

"In the middle of June I heard R Juan XXIII for the first time. After some nights of monitoring, a report was sent off. However, I did not carry any greater hope for an answer. Still, after a month, a letter arrived from San Ignacio-Velasco.

"The signer of the letter, Prof. Harry Marcus Hilgers, wrote that they received two other reports from Sweden at the same time as mine. The other two were from Jan Pettersson in Hälsingborg and Göran Nilsson in Staffans-torp."

Rolf Larsson also sent us the letter, in which a lady, Teresa de Marcus, has put in a few words in English at the end of the letter. This is quite interesting, so I quote the whole thing:

"Mr. Larsson: Thank you very

much for your post-card. We see there are many beautiful views over there in your country. We are going to send you some pictures of Bolivia and Santa Cruz. It will be in the next opportunity because we don't have them by the moment.

"Talking about 'Radio Juan XXIII', it is a Radio set up by the 'Vicariato Apostolico de Chuiquitos - Santa Cruz, Bolivia'.

"Santa-Cruz is a tropical region with high woods and many animals. It is the oil part of Bolivia. San Ignacio is a small and beautiful town located in the north-western part of Bolivia. We'll give you more details in our next letter.

"As you see, I cannot write more, because there is no paper. Our best regards to you: Teresa de Marcus."

It is quite unusual that somebody at a Latin American station writes as good English as this, but maybe Teresa de Marcus is a teacher or something like that. Rolf did not tell us if he ever received "the next letter" - this is often said in letters from Latin America, but seldom something is sent.

There is one sentence in the portion written by Prof. Marcus that is of special interest: "Su español es bastante bueno". Apparently many stations are impressed by the way some Scandinavians use Spanish. It is important to write in good Spanish, as a reply may then be easier to get. Those being interested in LA-DX should therefore try to learn Spanish well. Eric

RADIO "SAN JUAN"

"LA VOZ QUE ALEGRA LA EXISTENCIA"

OAZ 4T 1400 KC. 200 MTS. ONDA LARGA

OAZ 4R 1940 KC. 60 MTS. ONDA CORTA

CALLE HUANUCO 488 - TELEFONOS 2580-2581 — TARMA - PERU

It was early in June this year that I first heard RADIO SAN JUAN in Tarma on a frequency of 4891 kc. Indeed this station was to be quite a regular visitor in my home up until mid-August. It could be heard from shortly after 0400 GMT when Radiodifusora Venezuela signed off until fade out some time after 0530. Occasionally they appeared to sign off at around 0445 GMT. Signals were always rather weak and suffered a lot from static interference which spoiled the delightful huayno music that this station broadcast. Any one who has monitored Peruvian stations located in the Andes will be familiar with this charming music.

A report was sent by registered air-mail and a reply came in the form of a long personal letter from the Director-Gerente, Teodoro Fidehl Fidehl. The station has the slogan "La Voz que Alegra la Existencia" (the sound that makes living worthwhile) and broadcasts on 1400 kc MW over OAZ4T and 4891 kc OAZ4R with a power of 500 watts. The official SW outlet is 4940 kc.

Tarma is a small town of 25,000 inhabitants and is known as "Pera de los Andes". A colour photo-

graph enclosed shows Tarma with its Spanish style architecture resting at the foot of the surrounding mountains. The town has various industries with farming the principal occupation in the countryside. The climate is pleasant.

Enclosed with the station's letter was one from a teacher at "Escuela Normal, San Marcos" in Tarma enclosing postage stamps and requesting that I send him a few. I sent him a selection of stamps by ordinary air-mail and a reply, enclosing a beautiful pennant from the school, was received in 2/3 months. It would therefore seem that ordinary air-mail reaches Tarma quite safely.

From various SW publications it seems that this station is very "black" and that my verification is one of the few (if not the only one) that has reached Europe. However, this station is so friendly that it dedicated a programme to me in July last. I was able to hear the station that morning in July, but static was so heavy that no spoken word was readable. I do not therefore know if they did in fact transmit the promised programme.

Edwin Sloan

A SHORT VISIT TO VIGO

by Fernando de Albuquerque C.

A couple of months ago, in August, I visited the Spanish town of Vigo on the west coast of Spain. In this town there are three medium wave stations: Radio Vigo, La Voz de Vigo and Radio Popular de Vigo. All stations have very kind personnel, and they showed me around in the buildings. Radio Vigo is an old station, broadcasting on 1520 kc with 5.5 kW and 99.4 Mc FM with 250 W at 0700-0000. The address: EAJ 48 Radio

Vigo, Apartado 1523, Vigo. La Voz de Vigo is a very modern station and will improve the apparatuses still more in a near future. They broadcast from 0645 to 0030 on 1079 kc with 10 kW and 96.5 Mc FM with 250 W. The third station, R Popular de Vigo, is also a modern one, broadcasting from 0600 to 0000 on 1394 kc and 87.8 Mc FM. When writing to the latter two stations, the address is just Vigo, Spain.

NEW MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

Again there are two new members to say hello to:

- 119. Georg Hög, Duisburg, West Germany, and
- 120. Eric Lund, Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

A hearty welcome to both of you.

I do hope that you will take an active part in AB - send in your loggings, QSLs and anything else you would like to see in our bulletin. Eric Lund has earlier promised to become our correspondent on the Canary Islands, so, Eric, just let it come. Guess you have material on African stations.

IN THE MAIL

by Eric Gagneur

JACK BACON, Jr., USA: "The best way to get Latin American stations verified is to send the return postage in the form of mint sets, they are cheaper than IRCs and less of nuisance for the radio station. If you would like the price list send your request to DX Stamp Service, 466 Weaver Road, Webster, New York 14580, USA. For members in foreign countries enclose an IRC or 2 if you want an airmail reply." - Well, I have tried this myself sometimes, but it does not always work. However, I do think it is better than to send IRCs, as very few people know what to use an IRC for. It has happened that the IRC has been attached to the envelope as a stamp, and it has come through! Thanks, Jack, for the photo - in fact, we have two of them now. I would be glad to use your photo in AB, so why not send an introduction of yourself for the bulletin? Members very much appreciate to read about fellow members. There have come some requests for Daniel's Cruise-tape, and we shall try to arrange the matter as soon as possible. However, as there are so many, it is possible that we have to ask for a small payment for it. OK?

GAJENDRA PAL SINGH, India: "At present all my DXing is at stand still, for here I have to study a lot, and also I do not have a RX with me here (my parents do not allow me to keep one, because they think that then I shall not pay all my attention to my studies)." - Well, that is a problem for many others, too. So don't worry, Gajendra, there will come a day when you will

have more time for DXing. Studies indeed are far more important than the hobbies. I'm sorry that you get AB so late, as it is now sent by surface mail. However, air mail would cost you at least 30 IRCs more, and that is very much, I know. Anyway, there is much in AB that doesn't get old, so I do think you have some use of it after all. Good luck in your studies! What do you study?

ALLEN DEAN, England: Keep in touch with our London Reporter David Mawby, 2 Harvey Road, London Colney, St. Albans, Herts. re the pirates. Maybe you two together could find something out? In The League we do count all stations verified, regardless when the stations were heard.

TOM NEELY, USA: "Regarding the discussions of QSLs in the September AB. What value does a QSL have? It is a fact that if one had enough paper, stamps, IRCs, and DX-bulletins one could verify any country that one wanted to. A QSL, in my idea, is no proof that a station has been heard. It is all up to the DXer's honesty." - Exactly, but you forgot one thing - the time factor. It would be still easier to get all countries verified if you could devote all your time to DX. But then DX would be no hobby anymore, I think. Therefore, everybody should DX in the way that suits him best, and be proud of the results obtained in that way. We DX for fun, not because we are obliged to do so. Am I right?

JERRY TIRRELL, USA: Thanks for the renewal. How about some con-

tributions from you, too? We haven't heard very much from you through the years. Just a few lines now and then. OK?

ARNOLD PETRIC, Austria: "My favourite QSLs are those from R Ceylon, FEDC, WINB, Voice of Vietnam and R Habana Cuba." Arnold also says that he has a new receiver, a Grundig Satellit 208/6000, "but I got some trouble with it, because some of the transistors are not OK and I can't find the defect parts". Let's hope you will find them and get your receiver in order very soon. One thing about The League, Arnold. We count the stations, and not the QSL cards. Thus, even if you get 10 cards from one station, this still gives just one point. OK?

DONALD W. RAHMLow, USA: Sorry for the delay with the September issue. You see, it was sent by surface mail, as you covered the air mail later. However, I have put one extra number for you, which means that you will get 11 numbers for the fee you have paid. Hope that is OK, and that you have received the September issue by now. About The League, Don, I would like to point out that it does not show the skill of the DXer. It just shows how many stations and countries he has got verified. To determine who is a skillful DXer is a very difficult task, so I think we shall not worry about that. Secondly, we do listen to stations and not countries. I know that some clubs use the system with countries heard and countries verified, but I think that we have to put also some emphasis on the stations. After all, there are just under 200 countries in the world, while stations count in thousands. I know that DXers in NA can log many US MW stations - but it is the same for us Europeans. If somebody likes to get as many more or less local MW stations verified, it is his sake, isn't it? It all depends on ambitions, interest, time and so on. Then, FDXCI is a BC club, and we do not deal with PTP and HAM DX. You see, in most European countries, people are

not allowed to listen to PTP transmissions, and we have found it best to leave this sort of DX completely out of AB. I know that one could get many more countries verified on PTP, but after all, this should not be the primary aim for the DXer. This is my opinion, and I know that there are other opinions, but I and many members do agree that it is not necessary to include PTP in our activity. And we must put the limit somewhere. BARRY O'NEILL, Ireland: Thanks for your comments on the new lay out for a couple of sections. Re the time-order or the frequency-order for "On the Bands", there are of course different opinions. Now, for many stations it is of little importance to know the exact time when it has been heard. This is particularly true for the Latin American stations. When you have DXed LA for some time, you learn when to listen for different stations. Therefore, I don't think it is necessary to have the loggings in time order for LA-stations. This is of course true also for other continents. When DXing for instance LA, you cannot be sure to hear a particular station at a particular time. Conditions vary quite much from day to day. As I see it, most LA-DXers listen to what is heard, and in that case it is better to have the loggings in order of frequency. You come to a frequency and find a station there. Then it is just to take a look at the log and see what stations have been heard on that frequency. The only case when time order would be needed is when you look for a special station broadcasting a special programme. But in that case I do think that WRTH is a better source than a log in a DX-bulletin. In my opinion the advantages of having the log section in order of frequency are much bigger than having them in order of time. Opinions of course differ also among members and we have to choose either way. There is one thing more - the "On the Bands" section is now common for both AA and AB.

Here in Finland we have used the frequency order for over ten years, and most of the Finnish DXers prefer it in this way. This, however, is no definite reason why we have chosen this also for AB - also many AB readers are in favour of this system. I hope that it shall not be too troublesome for you and some other members to go through the log to find the right time. Re receivers in the League, we will put them in as soon as members start sending us information of receivers and antennas used. The space factor here is not a primary interest, as we could for instance publish the League every second time or so. And if it is of use for members, it is clear that we give this service.

JO METSEMAKERS, Holland: Yes, we are aware of the fact that Radio Nederland brings these courses. Of course we would be glad to publish this material in AB, but I don't know if we get the permission. We shall return to the question on special programmes for FDXCI members over Radio Finland next month, when we will bring a long story about it. You see, FDXC has its 10th anniversary as programme-producer on R Finland next month. It is true that "QSLs received" takes more space in this way, but on the other hand, it is easier to read and gives more service, you know. Re "On the bands", see above. SBC and ICRC are counted as separate stations.

KARL-HERMANN MOSNER, West Germany says that he, too, has a new receiver - a Grundig Satellit 6000. Good to hear that you like it. I hope that you will be able to do many loggings in the future, and also contribute to our log section. Karl-Hermann is 16½ years old and attends school in Eisenberg. He has been a DXer for one year, and the result can be seen in the League.

THORPE, England: "For some time, in your In the Mail page you have been carrying on a correspondence with GPS about a translation you were helping him with. Each time you wrote you used an expression, which, al-

though in perfectly correct English, is more widely known as a colloquialism. Well, it looked rather naughty. One day I was having a cup of tea with a friend and I handed him my AB to read this passage. Well, this friend is rather fat, and he'd just taken a ~~very~~ large mouthful of tea. He read this passage and wanted to laugh, but he couldn't with so much tea in his mouth. He wanted to swallow the tea, but he couldn't because he wanted to laugh. So his eyes went very large, his face went very red, and then - two streams of very hot tea squirted out from his nose. I'd never seen this done before and I laughed until I was in pain. Thanks, FinDeXers for the laugh. However, I'm glad that correspondence regarding the translation is finished. I would explain further, but you may dislike me if I would. - Thanks, Bill, I had a big laugh myself when reading the above passage. I also know what you mean, and I assure that it will never come back on the pages of AB. Anyway, thanks for pointing out this mistake. That actually is a weakness with our English. As we are not taught about those colloquialisms at school, we do not know about them. Therefore, we appreciate very much when members tell us we say wrong things. We do not dislike at all that you wrote about this, on the contrary. After all, nobody is perfect, hi.

INGO MENNERICH, West Germany: Daniel quotes the Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English: "Criticism: The judgment or opinion, spoken or written, on works of art, behaviour, actions, etc., especially one in which faults are pointed out." This just as a comment, as you write that "criticism" means "objective examination". Well, we are not afraid of criticism, be it either way - on the contrary, we like it very much. In fact, we generally count criticism as "objective examination" so just go on telling your opinion, that is what we want. Welcome to Finland.

QSLs RECEIVED

compiled by Martti Rinne

R Tirana	11840	reg c	3m		AD	R Ghana	21540	c l	2m		AD
R Austria	9770	c s	6w		AD	ELWA	11950	cfs	23d	rp	DP
R Belgium	6010	cls	3m	AD BO	BT	R Nigeria	21455	c s	3m	AP BT	DR
R Sofia	6070	cls	3m	AP	JM	DW/Kigali	17765	c	17d		TN
-	9700	cls	3m		AD	R Lomé	5047	c	2w		AP
R Prag	5930	c l	5w		JM	R Ouagadougou	4815	c			ES
-	7345	c l	2m		AD	R RSA	3997	c	9w		JB
-	11960	c l	5w		JM						
R Denmark	9520	c	3w	AD AP	JM	R Kabul	15265	c	40d		AP
ORTF	6175	cps	7d		JM	R Peking	9780	bcls	2m		AD
D-funk	1268	bcs	2w		AD	Cyprus BC	15245	l s	1m		AD ES
DW	11945	c p	7w		JB	-	17785	l s	16d		JM
Bayer. Rf	1602	c s	1w		AD	RPI Jogjak.	5047	c	4m		EO
R Bremen	1358	bcs	1w		AD	R Japan	21535	c s	2m		AD AP
Hess. Rf	593	c s	1w		AD	R Amman	9560	cls	1m		AD AP
NDR	971	c	1w		AD	-	-	-	-		JM KP
Saarl. Rf	1421	cls	8d		AP	R Kuwait	21525	c l	9w		KP
SDR	6030	c s	3w		AD JM	R Lebanon	21610	c	9w		KP
RIAS	6005	c s	1w		AD JM	R Pakistan	21590	c	90d		AP
AFN F-furt	872	c s	2w		AD	FEBC	11920	c s	1m	rp	DR
RFE	180	c	2w		AD	-	21515	cls	35d		AP
R Liberty	11870	c	2w		AD	R Damascus	15165	c	61d		BO
RBI	6080	c s	20d		AP BO	BCC Taiwan	17720	c	3w	rp	DR
-	21540	bcls	1m		AD	R Ankara	15160	c s	20w		AP
BBC	11780	c	2m	rp	JB	R Tashkent	11925	c s	12w		JM
Manx R	1295	c	4d		GC	VoV Hanoi	9560	l	30d		AP
R Nederland	6020	b c	1w		AD BT	-	15020	c	7w		KP
-	-	c	12d		JM KP						
-	11730	c	10d		JB	R Australia	9560	cdip	80d		AP
R Eireann	566	b c	2w		AD	-	11710	c	6m		BT DR
TWR	7295	bcs	2m		AD	-	15240	c	5m		KP
R Norway	7240	c s	2w		AD DP	-	17840	c	9w		JB
Polskie R	9520	c l	11w	dip	AP	-	certificate				DP
-	11840	bcs	3m		AD	R Rabaul	3385	f	2w		JA
Em Nac	21495	bcs	2m		AD						
-	21700	c	2w		AP	R Canada	21595	c	9w		AD DP
R Safari	21495	persl	3w		AP	CBN	640	c	18d		GC
RCl Portugues	1034	c p	1m		GC	CFRB	1010	c	1m		GC
R Bucharest	11810	bcs	9w		AD	CJCX	6010	c	10d		JB
-	15250	c s	10w		AP	CJON	930	c	1m		GC
RNE	6130	c s	2w		AD BO	WABC	880	c	23d		GC
-	7105	c s	2w		AP	WAPE	690	l	6d		JB
Red Cross	7210	c s	2w		AP DR	WHDH	850	c	6w		GC
SBC	9535	c	2w	rp	JB	WHN	1050	c	13d		GC
R Moscow	11810	c	3w		AP	WKBW	1520	c	9w		JB
-	15150	c	35d		TN	WNEW	1130	l	1m		GC
Peace&Prgr's	17760	c	2m		JM	WRWA	1140	c	6d		JB
R Kiev	11710	bcs	21w		DP						
-	11830	c s	19w		DP	R Habana	9520	bls	8m		AP
Vatican R	15120	c	1m		BO	R Mil	4940	c	5m	rp	EO JB
-	15285	c s	3w		AP	HISD	9505	c	6w		AD
R Beograd	9620	cps	13w	rp	JB	WIBS	21690	c	1m		JM
R Ljubljana	911	l	3w		AP	TGCH	3380	c	2w	rp	JB
						ORTF Martin.	3315	l	10d	rp	JB
R Alger	9510	c s	4m		AP	XEOI R Mil	6010	c	6m	rp	JB
-	11835	c s	3m	rp	JB JM	TWR	9695	c	38d		TN
R Angola	4820	c s	4w		AP						
R Brazzaville	15190	c	13w	rp	AD	R Carve	6150	l p			ES
R Cairo	9475	c s	4m		AD	R Bandeirant.	11925	c	6w	rp	JB

R Brasil C	4995	1 p	ES IM	R Sutatenza,	5095	c	4w rp	JB
R Excelsior	9585	c 10w	JB	Ondas d Meta	4885	1 p		ES
R Globo	11805	c	ES	R Demerara	5980	c	4w rp	JB
R Guaiba	11785	c 11w rp	JB	HCJB	9745	clps	2w rp	JB
R Guarani	6175	c	ES	-	15325	bcs	13w AD	AP DP
Inconfidencia	6000	c p 6w rp	JB	-	17880	c	19d rp	KP
RNac Brasilia	9665	l 1m rp	ES JB	R El Mundo	9710	c p	3m rp	ES JB
RCI do Para	4865	l	ES	R San Juan	4940	l		ES
R Rural	15105	c 7m rp	AK	R Tropical	9710	c	3w rp	JA
RSoc Feira S	4765	1 p	ES IM	R Lara	4800	c		ES
R Bucamaranga	4845	c l 11d rp	JB	R Rumbos	4970	c	5w rp	JB
Internacional		l	ES	R Universo		c		ES
R Reloj	4795	c	ES	R Yaracuy	4940	c		ES
R Santa Fé	4965	1 p 2m rp	JB	Transm Caldas	5020	1 p	2w	JB

ABBREVIATIONS: b - books; c - card; 4d - 4 days; f - folder; l - letter; 1m - 1 month; p - pennant; pers - personal; reg - registered mail; rp - return postage sent; s - schedule; 3w - 3 weeks.

CREDITS: AD - Allen Dean, England; AK - Axel Kruse, West Germany; AP - Arnold Petric, Austria; BO - Barry O'Neill, Ireland; BT - Bill Thorpe, England; DP - Dennis Parker, England; DR - Donald W. Rahmlow, New Jersey, USA; EO - Edward Orekar, California, USA; ES - Edwin Sloan, Ireland; GC - Geoffrey Chapman, England; IM - Ingo Mennerich, West Germany; JA - Jack K. Adams Missouri, USA; JB - Jack Bacon, Jr., Minnesota, USA; JM - Jo Metsemakers, Holland; KP - Kenneth Prior, England; TN - Tom Neely, Michigan, USA.

Most members seem to be in favour of this system, at least I haven't seen any negative comments on it, yet. Thus it seems like we'll stick to this way of presenting the QSLs, and therefore I would like all members to list their QSLs as above in the future, this will help me quite a lot, this time it took me almost one whole day to clear up "the mess". If there is some special information you would like to bring forth, don't hesitate, but mention it, and we'll put it at the end, after the QSLs. Information like verification signers, special addresses, etc., you know. This time we have a note from Ingo Mennerich, stating that R Sociedad Feira de Santana sent a letter signed by Sr. Frei Agatangelo de Crato. The Brazilian Radio Excelsior replied to the second report sent by Jack Bacon, and still we could mention Jack K. Adams' Radio Tropical, the envelope was posted with the IRC on the back of the envelope, no postage stamps were affixed to it.

THE LEAGUE

THE LEAGUE

1. Sloan, Ireland	256+138=394	20. Steffen, WG	81+49=130
2. Thompson, UK	202+125=327	21. Parker, Eng	65+61=126
3. Bacon, USA	227+ 81=308	22. Barfod, Denmark	73+53=126
4. Matthews, USA	177+116=293	23. Prior, Eng	61+57=118
5. Orekar, USA	175+115=290	24. Rahmlow, USA	68+48=116
6. Holway, Eng	169+106=275	25. Dean, Eng	50+38= 88
7. Seyfried, WG	170+ 95=265	26. Mosner, WG	49+36= 85
8. Zscherp, WG	154+ 91=245	27. Thorpe, Eng	43+41= 84
9. Petric, Austria	171+ 51=222	28. Taylor, USA	44+39= 83
10. Waddelow, Eng	142+ 66=208	29. Haigh, Eng	44+37= 81
11. Mawby, Eng	126+ 73=199	30. Chapman, Eng	46+33= 79
12. Singh, India	105+ 79=184	31. Davies, USA	49+29= 78
13. Henke, EG	109+ 74=183	32. O'Neill, Ireland	47+26= 73
14. Kidney, USA	130+ 50=180	33. Baker, Eng	36+36= 72
15. Kriesel, WG	98+ 67=165	34. Gray, Eng	37+35= 72
16. Schäfer, WG	93+ 55=148	35. Fischer, WG	40+25= 65
17. Kruse, WG	91+ 56=147	36. Haun, WG	35+29= 64
Weber, WG	91+ 56=147	37. Buijserd, Holland	31+23= 54
19. Law, Eng	77+ 53=130	38. Cohen, Eng	7+ 7= 14

ON THE BANDS - Europe and Asia

compiled by Hans Lunkka

3205	INDIA: AIR Lucknow	KS	H	3	3	1200				
3223	INDIA: AIR Simla news	KS	E	3	2	1530				
3365	INDIA: AIR Delhi	KS		3	3	1400				
3905	INDIA: AIR Jaipur	KS	H	3	3	0130				
4635	USSR: Dushanbe // 4975	DS	R	good		0000				
4675	ECUADOR: R Nacional Espejo	MP	HL	S	3	0430				
4705	ECUADOR: R Dif del Ecuador		MP	S	3	0410				
4740	MALDIVE ISLANDS: MIBS	SL	CW	LW	3	1615				
4760	INDIA: AIR Simla news		KS	E	3	0105				
4765	CONGO: R TV Congolaise The Seekers		CW	LW	F	4	3	1900		
4765	BRAZIL: R Sociedad de Feira Santana		HL	P	3	3	0245			
4775	INDIA: AIR Gauhati news		KS		3	3	0200			
4790	MALAYSIA: R Malaysia		SL		3	3	1600			
4790	VENEZUELA: Ondas Portenas		SL	S	3	3	0500			
4795	ANGOLA: R Comercial de Angola		CW	LW	SL	P	2	2	1830	
4800	INDIA: AIR Hyderabad news			TE	E	3	3	1530		
4800	VENEZUELA: R Lara		DS	MP	SL	S	4	4	0230	
4807	SAO TOME: R Clube de Sao Tomé			CW	LW		2	2	2130	
4810	VENEZUELA: R Popular			SL	S	2	2	0210		
4815	PERU: R Amazonas			MP	S	4	3	0415		
4820	ANGOLA: Emisora Oficial			DS	P			2045		
4835	MALI: R Mali			CW	LW		2	2	2150	
4865	AZORES: Ponta Delgada			CW	LW	P	4	4	2220	
4885	COLOMBIA: Ondas del Meta			AP	S	33433		0400		
4886	INDIA: AIR Delhi B news			KS	E	3	3	0025		
4890	VENEZUELA: R Difusora Venezuela	AP	SL	TE	MP	S	4	4	0320	
4890	SENEGAL: Dakar			CW	LW	F	3	3	2215	
4900	VENEZUELA: R Juventud			SL	MP	S	3	3	0300	
4915	GHANA: Accra			CW	LW	F	4	4	1930	
4930	VENEZUELA: R Junin			MP	SL	S	3	3	0430	
4940	VENEZUELA: R Yaracuy				SL	S	3	3	0300	
4945	COLOMBIA: R Colosal				SL	S	3	3	0600	
4965	COLOMBIA: R Santa Fé			MP	SL	S	3	3	0500	
4965	KUWAIT: KBS				SL		2	2	1800	
4970	VENEZUELA: R Rumbos			EK	MP	SL	S	3	3	0410
4970	CEYLON: R Ceylon				SL		2	2	1645	
4980	VENEZUELA: Ecos del Torbes	DS	JM	MP	SL	LW	S	4	4	0430
4985	MALAYSIA: R Malaysia				SL		4	4	1630	
4990	VENEZUELA: R Barquisimeto				AD	SL	S	3	3	0320
4994	SUDAN: Omdurman news			CW	KB	SL	A	4	3	2150
5010	SINGAPORE: BFBS Hindi filmsongs				GS		23442		1400	
5030	VENEZUELA: R Continente				MP	S	3	3	0315	
5047	TOGO: Lomé			AP	DP	F	23444		0530-	
5050	VENEZUELA: R Cultura				MP	S	3	3	0320	
5052	SINGAPORE: R Singapura				SL		3	3	1530	
5085	ALBANIA: R Tirana				AP	Al	54434		1700	
5970	COLOMBIA: R Horizonte			CW	LW	S	4	3	2315	
6005	WEST GERMANY: RIAS				KS	G	4	4	1400	
6025	PORTUGAL: Emisora Nacional				AP	G	54444		2000	
6030	WEST GERMANY: SDR				AD	G	fair		0900	
6035	BRAZIL: R Globo			CW	LW	HL	P	4	3	0105
6065	BRAZIL: R Nacional Brasilia				CW	LW	P	3	3	0105
6065	SWEDEN: R Sweden				AP	G	53444		2045	
6070	COSTA RICA: R Reloj				SL	S	3	3	0245	
6070	BULGARIA: R Sofia				AP	G	32332		2000	
6125	BELGIUM: R Belgium // 11885				FC	D	45344		2315	
6130	ECUADOR: HCJB				MP	Sw	4	4	0530	
6135	BRAZIL: R TV Gaucha			CW	LW	P	3	3	2200	
6145	BRAZIL: R Nacional, Rio			CW	LW	P	4	3	2200	

6155	PORTUGAL: R Renascenca	CW	LW	P	3	3	0100
6160	COLOMBIA: Em Nueva Granada	DS	CW	MP	LW	S	4 4 0415
6175	BRAZIL: R Guarani	DS	CW	LW	P	3	3 2240
6180	COLOMBIA: R Nacional			SL	S	3	3 0400
7010	CHINA: R Peking			AP	G	34333	1800
7105	SPAIN: R N E			AP	S	45434	1900
7210	NORWAY: R Norway			EK		4	4 1400
9520	DENMARK: R Denmark "DX-Window" on Sundays			TE	E	5	4 1015
9560	AUSTRALIA: ABC DX-program			AP	E	44444	0730
9590	CHILE: R Presidente Balmaceda			TE	S	4	3 2340
9595	BRAZIL: R Cultura de Bahia			TE	P	4	4 2300
9600	ASCENSION ISLAND: BBC			AD	E	fair	0530
9610	USSR: R Kiev			AD	E	good	0030
9655	MONACO: TWR			AP	G	44444	1430
9690	CHILE: La Voz de Chile	CW	LW	S	4	3	0125
9695	BRAZIL: R Rio Mar	CW	LW	P	3	3	2335
9700	JAPAN: NHK			AP	G	34333	2000
9705	SOUTH AFRICA: RSA			EK		2	2 0220
9710	ARGENTINA: R El Mundo			TE	S	3	3 2245
9740	PORTUGAL: Emisora Nacional			AP	P	44344	2005
10530	USSR: R Alma Ata			DS	R	exc	0000
11710	AUSTRALIA: ABC			AP	E	53443	0730
11730	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan news			DP	E	44444	1900
11740	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES: R Nederland			GS	E	33433	0130
11740	VATICAN STATE: Vatican R			KB	N	4	4 2030
11740	INDIA: AIR			KB	E	4	4 2045
11745	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan news			KB	E	4	4 1900
11780	NEW ZEALAND: RNZ			DP	E	25343	-0844
11780	USSR: R Moscow			AP	G	54444	1725
11785	BRAZIL: R Guaiba	CW	LW	P	4	3	2230
11795	USA: WINB	AD	KB	E	3	3	2100
11820	NETHARLANDS ANTILLES: TWR			GS	E	34553	-0120
11910	HUNGARY: R Budapest			FC	E	34354	0100
11910	ECUADOR: HCJB			AP	G	43433	0600
11925	ECUADOR: HCJB			GS	E	33443	0300
11950	LIBERIA: ELWA			DP	E	33333	0600
11965	JAPAN: NHK			DP	G	23333	1930
11980	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: R Prague // 9600			FC	F		1800
12005	EGYPT: R Cairo			AP	G	45444	2030
12010	USSR: R Stn Peace and Progress			FC	S		-0130
15018	NORTH VIETNAM: R Hanoi			AP	F	34333	1800
15044	NORTH VIETNAM: R Hanoi			DS	V	fair	1600
15080	CLANDESTINE: R Euzkadi news			TE		4	3 2145
15105	BRAZIL: R Rural	KB	SL	P	3	3	2115
15105	JAPAN: NHK news			KB	E	3	3 2190
15110	MEXICO: R Difusora Comerciales	CW	LW	S	3	3	2235
15115	ECUADOR: HCJB			GS	E	23532	0200
15115	SENEGAL: Dakar French light music			KB		4	3 2210
15130	USA: WNYW news			KB	E	5	4 2200
15135	IRAN: R Iran			AP	G	34333	1900
15145	BRAZIL: R Jornal do Comercio			GS	P	24442	0200
15155	BRAZIL: R Dif de Sao Paulo			GS	P	23432	0200
15155	LIBERIA: ELWA			KB	F	4	3 2045
15160	TURKEY: R Ankara	AP	FC	G	44444		1830
15165	SYRIA: R Damascus "Events of the week"	AD	KB	AP	E	4	3 2030
15220	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES: R Nederland			SL		4	4 2110
15240	AUSTRALIA: ABC			AP	E	34323	0650
15245	SOUTH AFRICA: RSA	DP	JM	TE	E	4	4 1930
15250	RUMANIA: R Bucarest	AP	FC	P	45444		0100
15255	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES: TWR			AP	G	43333	2030
15285	GHANA: Accra			SL		4	4 2125
15285	VATICAN STATE: Vatican R			KB	E	3	3 0050

15300	JAPAN: NHK	DP	E	33333	0800
15305	SWITZERLAND: SBC	FC	E	54343	1315
15320	CANADA: CBC "SW-Club"	KB	E	5 4	2125
15325	ECUADOR: HCJB	AP	G	54444	0600
15335	BRAZIL: R Faroupilha	SL	P	4 4	2230
15365	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: R Prague	FC	E	55555	0100
15370	BRAZIL: R Tupi	MP SL	P	3 3	2130
15380	RWANDA: DW/Kigali	KB		4 3	2110
15415	USA: VOA Greenville /United Nations R	CW LW	E	5 4	1900
15435	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES: TWR	KB	F	4 4	2200
15440	LEBANON: R Lebanon	GS	E	35443	0230
17705	CUBA: R Habana Cuba	AD AP JM	E	3 3	2100
17805	SOUTH AFRICA: RSA	KB EK		3 4	0505
17820	CANADA: CBC news	AP KB	E	5 4	2125
17840	USA: WNYW	JM	E	5 4	1600
17880	PORTUGAL: R Portugal	AP	E	43333	0730
21455	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: R Prague // 9575, 11805	FC	E	35243	0700
21455	NIGERIA: Voice of Nigeria	JM AP	E	54444	0600
21495	PORTUGAL: R Nacional	AP KB	E	4 3	1835
21500	SOUTH AFRICA: RSA	KB		5 5	1815
21525	USA: WNYW // 21580 DX-program	AP JM	E	34333	1730
21535	JAPAN: NHK // 17825	EK DP JM	E	44444	0800
21540	AUSTRALIA: R Australia	JM AP	E	43433	0700
21545	GHANA: Accra	JM		43333	1500
21560	WEST GERMANY: VOA Munich	GS	E	35433	-1430
21585	AFGHANISTAN: R Kabul	JM		4 3	1200
21590	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan	JM	E	good	1335
21595	CANADA: CBC	JM AP	E	54444	1832
21610	CANADA: CBC to Africa	EK		4 3	0725
21730	NORWAY: R Norway	FC	N		-1430
25610	NEDERLAND: R Nederland	DP	E	22332	1645

ABBREVIATIONS: A - Arabic, Al - Albanian, D - Dutch, E - English, F - French, G - German, H - Hindi, N - Norwegian, R - Russian, S - Spanish, Sw - Swedish, V - Vietnamese.

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ON THE BANDS - North America

compiled by Eric Gagneur

3280	GRENADA: WIBS	TN	E	Fair	0200
3300	BRITISH HONDURAS: R Belize	JA JB	TN	E	33332 0100
3315	MARTINIQUE: ORTF	TN	F	Fair	2330
3325	VENEZUELA: R Monagas	TN	S	Good	0200
3350	GHANA: R Ghana with news	JB	E	44433	0600
3365	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: R Exitos	JA TN	S	34443	0200
3366	GHANA: R Ghana with news	JB	E	34433	0600
3370	GHANA: R Ghana	TN	E	Fair	2230
3380	GUATEMALA: R Escuelas Radiofonicas - ID as R Chortis	JB	S	32332	0200
3385	NEW GUINEA: R Rabaul in Pidgin	JA		35353	1115
4755	ECUADOR: R Nacional Espejo	JB	S	44544	0400
4760	VENEZUELA: R Frontera s/off 0400	JB	S	33432	0330
4770	LIBERIA: ELWA	TN	E	24232	2245
4780	VENEZUELA: La Voz de Carabobo	JB	S	32432	1015

4815	UPPER VOLTA: R Ouagadougou	JB	F	34432	0635
4820	ANGOLA: R Angola - Emissora Oficial	TN	P	VGood	-2300
4820	ANGOLA: R Angola	EO	P	Fair	0500
4845	COLOMBIA: R Bucaramanga with E ann for tourists in Bucaramanga	JB	S	43434	0330
4855	INDONESIA: RRI Palembang in Indonesian	EO		Good	1330
4860	VENEZUELA: R Maracaibo	JB	S	45533	0430
4865	BRUNEI: R Brunei	EO	E	Fair	1300
4870	DAHOMEY: R Dahomey	TN	F	Fair	-2300
4880	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: R Comercial	JB	S	44544	-0500
4885	COLOMBIA: Ondas del Meta	JB	S	33433	-0500
4890	PAPUA: ABC Port Moresby	TN	E	54444	1100
4904	CHAD: R Chad	DR	F	25232	-2130
4910	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: R HIN	JA	S	33442	0210
4920	AUSTRALIA: ABC Brisbane	DR TN	E	45334	1100
4945	COLOMBIA: R Colosal	JB	S	45533	0415
4950	VENEZUELA: R Coro with "Melodias Venez."	JB	S	45444	0945
4950	SARAWAK: R Sarawak	EO		Fair	1300
4955	COLOMBIA: R Nacional	JB	S	45544	0400
4965	COLOMBIA: R Santa Fe	JB	S	44533	0415
4972	CAMEROON: R Yauondé	DR FE		25333	-2230
4990	VENEZUELA: R Baquisimeto	JB	S	55544	1000
5000	HAWAII: WWVH	TN	E	Fair	1000
5015	GRENADA: WIBS	JA		34342	2345
5020	COLOMBIA: Transmisora Caldas	JB	S	45544	0400
5035	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: R Bangui	DR	F	25322	-2200
5040	BURMA: BBS	EO	B	Fair	1330
5047	INDONESIA: RRI Jogjakarta in Indonesian	EO		Good	1330
5047	TOGO: R Lomé	EO	F	Fair	0530
5047	TOGO: R Lomé	TN	F	Exc	2200
5955	BRAZIL: R Gazeta	JB	P	44544	0000
5965	BRAZIL: R Guaiba	JA	P	33442	0100
5970	COLOMBIA: R Horizonte	JA JB	S	34443	0130
5975	BRAZIL: R Guaruja	JA	P	23342	0010
5980	GUATEMALA: TGNA	TN	S	Good	0430
6040	COLOMBIA: LV del Tolima with E IDs	JB	S	44433	0215
6045	PERU: R Santa Rosa, Lima	JB	S	33433	0200
6070	CANADA: CFRX	TN	E	Good	1800
6082	PERU: R Nacional del Peru, Lima	JA	S	35343	0300
6090	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: RTV Dominicana	TN	E	Good	2330
6115	COLOMBIA: LV del Llano with news	JB	S	33432	0300
6120	MEXICO: R Tapachula	JA	S	34342	1230
6140	AUSTRALIA: VLV6 ABC Perth	TN	E	33333	1130
6150	AUSTRALIA: VLR6 ABC Melbourne	TN	E	33233	1130
6155	AUSTRIA: Austrian R	EO		Good	0000
6160	COLOMBIA: Emisora Nueva Granada	JB	S	54544	0200
6165	MEXICO: LV de la America Latina	JB	S	55444	0215
6175	BRAZIL: R Guarani 24 h.	JB	P	55555	0600
6183	COLOMBIA: R Nacional	TN	S	Exc	0030
6195	ALBANIA: R Tirana	TN	E	Exc	0030
9505	JAPAN: R Japan	JA		35453	1400
9510	VENEZUELA: R Barquisimeto	TN	S	Good	0100
9540	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: R Prague	EO	E	Good	0100
9562	PERU: R Nacional del Peru, Lima	JA	S	34443	1130-
9570	QATAR: R Doha	EO	A	Fair	1500
9580	AUSTRALIA: R Australia	TN	E	Exc	1130
9615	BELGIUM: RTV Belge	TN	E	Good	2205
9620	BRAZIL: R Nove de Julho 'til CBC s/on 0200	JB	P	43433	0030
9622	SOUTH VIETNAM: VTVN Saigon	EO	V	Fair	1600
9645	COSTA RICA: TIFC Faro del Caribe	JB	E	44533	0400
9650	SOUTH AFRICA: R South Africa	EO		Good	1500
9660	MALAYSIA: R Malaysia	EO	E	Good	1530

9665	PERU: R Nor Peruana	JB	S	45533	-0500
9700	BULGARIA: R Sofia	EO	TN	E	Good 0000
9770	AUSTRIA: Austrian R	EO			Good 0000
11700	GUATEMALA: TGQ - reports requested	JA		44444	0200
11700	GUATEMALA: La Voz de Quetzaltenango	JB	S	45433	2300
11850	GHANA: R Ghana	EO	E	Fair	2000
11900	IVORY COAST: R Abidjan	TN	F	Exc	2200
11920	PHILIPPINES: FEBC	TN		Poor	1230
11975	WINDWARD ISLANDS: WIBS	EO	E	Good	0100
11990	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: R Prague	EO	E	Good	0100
12005	UAR: R Cairo	JA	E	32442	2230
15105	BRAZIL: R Rural Brasileira	JB	P	44544	2300
15110	MEXICO: XERR	TN	S	42443	0200
15130	USA: WNYW	TN	E	55555	2200
15135	IRAN: R Iran	EO	R	Fair	1730
15160	MEXICO: XEW	JA		44444	0245
15215	RUMANIA: R Bucharest	EO		Good	1600
15220	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA	TN	E	Exc	1200
15370	BRAZIL: R Tupi - QRM de BBC	JA	JB	P	32442 2300
15430	SOUTH KOREA: VOFK	EO	E	VGood	0200
17765	REANDA: Deutsche Welle relay	TN	E	Good	1730
17840	AUSTRALIA: R Australia	EO	E	Fair	0100
4835	MAII: R Mali	TN	F	Poor	-2300
7160	RYUKYU ISLANDS: VOA Okinawa	TN	E	Good	1100
7170	NEW CALEDONIA: R Noumea	EO	F	VGood	0630
7345	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: R Prague	TN	E	Exc	0115
7515	AUSTRALIA: VNG	TN	E	Fair	1200
7580	NORTH KOREA: R Pyongyang	TN	E	43344	1100
9710	PERU: R Tropical	JA	S	33442	1120

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SPOTLIGHTS

compiled by Eric Gagneur

BRAZIL: R Rural Brasileira on 15105 kc has extended programming an hour or so beyond previous s/off at 2330 GMT. JA

BRAZIL: R Clube Paranaense 11935 kc has got a new chief engineer, Sr. José Benito Lourenco, who is also a HAM. In the future all reception reports will be verified, and high quality reports will be awarded with pennants and souvenirs. SCDX

GRENADA: WIBS continues on 5015 kc until 2400 GMT instead of leaving that fq at 2245 GMT as indicated in WRTM. JA

USA: WDGY in Minneapolis, Minnesota on 1130 kc widely reported in Scandinavia will increase its night time power to 50 kW very shortly. Their night time pattern directly hits Finland and Sweden. Reports appreciated, and answered by QST card. JB

Contrary to comment on page 21 of

October issue of AB, there is postal service between US and Rhodesia; for about 6 years I have sent letters to and received letters from a Rhodesian friend in Salisbury. Mail sent by air arrives usually in less than a week, by surface in about 6 weeks. The US Post Office Manual does not give any unusual restrictions on mail exchanged between US and Rhodesia. JA

Voice of America broadcasts Listeners' Club (Club de Oyentes) in Spanish during Latin American transmission Thursday 0145-0200 GMT. Names and addresses given of members who seek pen pals. Fqs: 17840, 15400, 11955, 9725, 9670, 6190 and 1180 kc. JA

Clube DX Luso-Brasileiro, Curitiba, Brazil, undertakes to help members obtain QSLs from Brazilian stations that fail to acknowledge reception reports. JA

Because of the effects of the variations in the sun spot cycle, medium wave DX-ing has not been very rewarding during the last few years. Therefore it is, although interesting, rather sad to read the medium wave sections of the Scandinavian DX-publications from the years 1955-1958. Personally I remember very well my first DX-years, 1954-1956, when I during many DX-nights listened to North American radio stations on the medium waves, without realizing that it was possible to report and get QSLs from these stations. Today they are very seldom heard here in Finland.

Luckily enough, we have not thrown away the club papers we got in exchange for Attention during the fifties, and therefore we can give you a survey of what happened on the medium waves during those years. This survey will to a large extent be based on the information presented in 'Etersvcp', the club paper of the Swedish DX-Club 'Radioklubben Universal'. During the period mentioned, Etersvcp was without competition the leading DX-publication in Scandinavia, and probably also in the whole world.

We start by looking at Etersvcp No. 6-7/1955. Interesting loggings are: 1290 CX38 SODRE, 1320 OAX4I R La Cronica, Peru (only 0.25 kW according to WRH1956!), 1410 CX 44 R Solis with a regular German program until 0130 GMT, 1510 WMEX Boston, 1530 CX50 with time signals every 30 seconds, and 1540 WPTR Albany N.Y. Not bad for the month of June! The QSL-section is also very interesting, and we will just mention a few of the QSLs: 1030 CMAC (first report outside Cuba!), 1140 CBI Sydney (first from Sweden, second from Europe), 1310 JOLF Nippon Broadcasting System, 1370 WFEA (first report from any foreign country), 1370 HJEN R Cultura, Cali, and 1390 R Variedades, Barranquilla (0.75 kW).

During the last days of August, 1955, conditions were very good and directed towards North America.

Some 40 stations were logged and we pick out some of the more interesting: 1050 WMGM New York, 1260 WVDA, 1270 WHLD Niagara Falls, 1290 WKNE Keene, 1570 XERF The Good Neighbor Station, Coah, operated by Cia. Radiodifusora de Coahuila and the Inter-American Advertising Agency, and finally 1600 WWRL Woodside, N.Y. An extremely interesting, but probably erroneous logging is 1450 Britcom Base in Japan (0.5 kW). The Editor points out that FEN Sendais transmitting with a power of 10 kilowatts on the same frequency makes it almost impossible to hear Britcom, and that the typical NA conditions indicate that it must be a North American station. The QSLs in No. 9/1955 are not very numerous, but some of them are worth mentioning: 800 VOWR, a non-commercial Canadian 1 kW station belonging to the Wesley United Church and transmitting only on Thursday and Sunday nights, 1390 WSCS Charleston (first report from Sweden) and a big sensation 610 KUAM, Guam, Marianas Islands. We will return to this station later.

Most of the Etersvcp issues for the winter 1955/1956 are missing, which probably is a good thing because we could get too much statistical information. We therefore jump to No. 4/56. Only a few North and Latin American stations have been logged during March, while the number of logged Asian stations is much larger than normally with the Indian stations dominating the log. A very sensational QSL reported in this issue is VQO Honiara, Solomon Islands on 1030 (only 0.4 kW). Kjell Linder writes the following words about this fabulous catch: "I heard Honiara on Jan. 4, 1956 from 0650 GMT. The program consisted at that time of native music (shouting). After one minute of this shouting came something that reminded of Indonesian music. Then Tallinn's carrier (on 1034) came and spoiled reception. I didn't give up, though. I listened to the frequency for one hour and then Tallinn faded out a

little and Honiara could be heard again. The program was now talk in English. At 0759 there was a station call, but I didn't manage to catch it. At 0800 the station closed down with God Save the Queen. The closing time was in accordance with the World Radio Handbook, but the opening time was given as 0700, and I heard them as early as 0650. I couldn't find another possible station at this frequency, and therefore I sent the report to Honiara. According to the schedule sent with the QSL the station has a special program for natives on Wednesdays at 0630-0700.

The MW-Editor of Etersvep, Jan Erik Räf adds the following personal comments to this: "The shortest route from Honiara to Sundbyberg (Sweden) goes via Guam-Peking-Baikal-Northern Russia. The distance is approximatively 13,000 kilometers, which roughly equals the distance from Sundbyberg to Valparaiso. As you know, a necessary condition for MW DX is that practically the whole route between the transmitter and the receiver lies in darkness. This is really the case in mid-winter. Here in Sweden the sun is just slightly above the horizon at 9 a.m. local time (0800 GMT), and at that moment the local time in Honiara is 1900. Although Honiara at this time of the year lies on the 'sunny' side of the earth, it is so close to the equator (9°S) that the sunset probably occurred shortly after 1800. VQO was heard a little before that, from 1750 local time, but we have earlier seen examples of efficient DX-radiation immediately before the sunset or after the sunrise."

No. 5/1956 includes another short story about a fantastic DX-catch. This time the lucky DX-er is Inge Gustafsson: "On February 24, 1955, which was a Thursday, I was going through the MW band, and at about one minute to 0900 GMT, I heard weak radio waves with native music under strong European QRM. Naturally I became curious. At 9 o'clock there was a time signal, which was so similar to AFN's

corresponding one, that it was impossible to think that it might be another station, but then there was a station call, a clear station call: 'Station KUAM in the Marianas Islands here. News coming...' or something like that. The news started, but were drenched by Europe after about 3 minutes. I sent this tiny report, and a letter dated June 21 verifies my reception. This is undoubtedly my most attractive letter QSL, showing a map of Guam over the whole paper, a radio mast + some other things in grey, black and green. Probably my best QSL! Has anyone got this station before?" This time the editor has great difficulties in explaining how the radio waves came all the way from Guam to Sweden, when almost 50% of the route was passed in daylight. This is not in accordance with the known facts about the medium waves. Taken into account that the report was an extremely bad one, covering only 4 minutes of station call and news, it is very tempting to assume that this logging was not correct. But you can never be 100% sure. A good piece of advice when you hear stations of this type: be sure to record the whole program and you will have a proof of reception which can be presented for anybody saying that the whole thing was a bluff.

Some interesting loggings can also be found: 940 WIPR Department of Education of Puerto Rico, 1160 CKOC Hamilton, 1320 OAX4I, 1520 WWWW, and a short presentation of CW35, Radio Paysandu, which operated on 1240 kc/s with an increased power of 2.5 kW and was heard on Feb. 28, 1956. The QSLs are numerous and of high quality: 650 SODRE, 810 KGO San Francisco, 810 KCMO Kansas City (first report from Sweden), 900 XEW La Voz de la America Latina, 1330 WJPS Evansville, Ind. (probably first from Europe), 1440 WJPG Green Bay, Wisc. (first from Europe, second from a foreign country), 1580 Santa Monica, Cal. and 750 BED2, Taiwan.

Next month: Part 2: the MW season 1956/1957

ON THE MEDIUMWAVES

by Kjell Boman & Christer Wilkman

560	USA: KSFO San Francisco	baseball	2	(khs)	0230
602	UAR: Beni Suef I		2	(kb)	1830
620	UAR: Batra I	QRM de Brussels I	2	(chw)	1835
677	Israel: Jerusalem	English news	3-4	(kb)	1835
680	USA: KNBR San Francisco	interview with HHH	2	(khs)	0340
740	USA: KCBS San Francisco	"Face the Nation"	3	(khs)	0310
760	Iraq: Baghdad		4	(chw)	1840
773	UAR: Cairo I	QRM de Stockholm	2	(kb)	1840
760	India: AIR/Lucknow	sitar	3	(khs)	1430
950	India: AIR/Allahabad	Hindi news	3	(khs)	1445
1010	USA: KSAY San Francisco		2	(khs)	0100
1070	India: AIR/Rajkot		3	(chw)	0115
1097	Spain: EFE-14 La Voz de Madrid		4	(chw)	0040
1097	Canary Islands: ECS-4 Radio Atlantico		2	(chw)	0050
1110	India: AIR/Gulbarga		2	(khs)	1600
1124	Spain: EAJ-15 R Esp. de Barcelona		4	(chw)	0045
1130	USA: WNEW New York		3	(hl)	0130
1133	Spain: EFJ-19 R Juv de Murcia		3	(lgw)	0055
1154	UAR: Unknown		4	(chw)	1950
1196	UAR: Alexandria		2	(kb)	2020
1200	India: AIR/Shillong	Assamese music	2	(khs)	1315
1280	Brazil: R Tupi		3	(lgw)	0100
1286	Czechoslovakia:	many stations with special px about the Russian invasion	2-5	(khs)	2000
1290	India: AIR/Bhuj		3	(khs)	1550
1295	Berlin: BBC/Charlottenburg		4-5	(kb)	2000
1313	Spain: RNE/Zaragoza		4	(lgw)	0045
1360	India: AIR/Dharwar	radio theatre	2	(khs)	1600
1390	Iran: R Ahwaz		3-4	(chw)	2045
1394	Albania: Tirana	English news	2-4	(kb)	2035
1403	Guinea: R Conacry		3	(lgw)	0010
1430	Spain: EAK-5 R Pop de Valencia		3	(lgw)	0020
1440	India: AIR/Port Blair	agriculture px	2	(khs)	1330
1450	Brazil: R Cl. do Pará		3	(lgw)	0130
1490	India: AIR/Kohima	sign on	2	(khs)	0100
1520	Spain: EAJ-31 R Alicante		3	(lgw)	0200
1550	USA: KKHI San Francisco		3	(khs)	0400

Credits:

kb - Kjell Boman, Dickursby; hl - Hans Lunkka, Helsingfors; khs - Karl H Stabén; Sweden; chw - Christer Wilkman, Dickursby; lgw - Lars G. Winberg, Borgå.

Quite a log for this time of the year, I'd say. People have told me that NA-stations were heard a week or so ago - but as I still haven't my receiver in order, I couldn't take part in the joy.

A couple of news items, mainly for European listeners: AFN plans to go FM for all stations except 872 kc. This piece of information is from Axel Kruse in West Germany. This certainly will mean a lot, as AFN has now a 24-hour schedule. Pleasant news for all MW-fans in Europe.

WDGY in Minneapolis, Minnesota on 1130 kc will very shortly increase night time power to 50 kW, says Jack Bacon, Jr. in Minnesota. The night time pattern of this station should go straight over Finland and Sweden, so WNEW in New York will have a competitor soon.

Well, there was a contribution from Jack Bacon, but I forgot to take the paper with me to the club HQ. I'm sorry, Jack, but on the other hand, there were no other contributions this time. EG

Mellanvågs-QSL

Mellanvågs-QSL

R Tallinn	k	1034	Riga I	k	575
Riga	k	1349	Kiev	k	1169
Odessa	k	557	Vilnius	k	665
Moskva II	k	1586	Turi	k	1554
Roma II	k	845	Roma I	k	1331
Caltanissetta	k	566	Cagliari I	k	1061
Venedig III	k	1367	Florens I	k	656
Constanca	k	1313	Craiova	k	1457
Cluj	k	1151	Bacau	k	1052
Miercurea Ciuc	k	908	Bucuresti I	k	854
Timisoara II	k	629	Timisoara I	k	755
R Peace and Progress	k	?	NHBI/Athens II	k	1385
KSFO San Francisco	b	560	KKHI San Francisco	k	1550
KNBR San Francisco	k	680	får 2-3 rapp/år från Nordem		
WCMN Radio Centro	b	1280	WMDD Fajardo	k	1480
WBMJ San Juan	k	1190			
R Espirito Santo	b	1160	R Cl.do Pará	rek b	1450
klistermärken, tidningar mm.			R Continental do Recife		1370
R Corc	k+b	1210	kort+ visitkort		
R Margarita	b	1020	Emisoras Atlantico	b+v	1070
R Chaco	b+v	1150	R Bandeirante de Arcoverde		1490
R Córdoba	b	1210	rek.brev, postkort mm.		

Bidragsgivare: Karl H. Stabén, Nynäshamn, Sverige
 Lars G. Winberg, Östermalm, Borgå Pertti Äyräs, Turku - Åbo

Nytt på mv

EBU

Nytt på mv

Brasilien: Radio Bandeirante de Arcoverde på 1490 har effekten 1 kW.

Egypten: Den okända stationen på 1154 är Beni Suef. Effekten är 50kW.
 Ny station på 1062 är Cairo. Effekten är okänd.

Italien: En ny italienare har hörts på Spanien-frekvensen 1430.

Portugal: Emissora Nacional har den 25.5 startat en ny mv-sändare i Vila Real Tras-os-Montes på frekvensen 620. Effekten är 10 kW och stationen sänder program I.
 Emissora Nacional/San Gabriel har bytt frekvens från 1358 till 1412. Effekten uppges till 100 kW.

Spanien: En ny RNE-station har öppnats i Zaragoza i juli på 1313.
 RNE/Sevilla har flyttat från 1313 till 1187.
 ECS-13 Voz de Ciudad Real har hörts på frekvensen 1153.
 EFE-5 La Voz de León har hörts på 1155.
 ECS-7 Voz de Lerida har avlyssnats på 1584.

Turkiet: En okänd har hörts på frekvensen 1307.
 Izmir är efter en liten utflykt till 926 nu igen tillbaka på sin gamla frekvens 971.

USA: WDGY Minneapolis på 1130 planerar att höja effekten till 50 kW.

PS. Ranken kommer Ä N T L I G E N i nästa nummer!

FINLANDS DX-CLUB r.f.
Postbox 10214, HELSINGFORS 10

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Sverige 54 71 34

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KLUBBLOKALEN Valborgsvägen 4, H 27

ATTENTION Utkommer omkring varje månadsskifte.
Organ för FDXC Bidragen bör vara i Box 10214 senast den
20:nde varje månad.

Ansvarig utgivare	Daniel Söderman	
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	Kjell Boman	

ATTENTION Eftertryck förbjudes. Undantagstillstånd kan
beviljas enligt särskild överenskommelse.

Övriga funktionärer

Distributionschef	Hans Lunkka
Klubbmästare	Christian Lindholm

KORTVÅGSPROGRAM

Finlands DX-Club:s kortvågsprogram över Finlands Rundradios kortvågs-
sändare i Björneborg sänds enligt följande (alla program på engelska):
Europa: vardagar 18.15 - 18.30 GMT, söndagar 16.15 - 16.30 på 9550,
11805 och 15185 kc/s.

Nordamerika: dagligen 23.15 - 23.30 GMT på 15185 kc/s.

Söndagar och torsdagar: Mailbag, måndagar: Finnish Music, tisdagar och
fredagar: Topics on Finland, onsdagar och lördagar: DX-Corner.

Rapporter välkomna till: Finlands Rundradio, DX-Editor, Helsingfors.