

# ATTENTION

**finlands dx-club r.f.**

**äldst och bäst**



Nummer 11

November 1968

Årgång 15

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 547134. Provexemplar av ATTENTION för 50 penni eller 1 IRC.

**Redaktör: Staffan Lodenius**

**Redaktionssekreterare: Christer Herlin**

**Ansvarig utgivare: Daniel Söderman**

MERRY CHRISTMAS, God jul stod det ju på första sidan, fallom någon inte märkte det. Detta nr 11 är alltså Attentions julnummer, vilket hänger ihop med förändringarna i Attention A+B:s organisation. Hädanefter kommer tidningen att utkomma omkring månadsskiftet, det innebär åter att

STOPDATE kommer att bli den 20. varje månad. På grund av att vissa helger lär inträffa mot slutet av december månad skulle vi gärna ha materialet till 12an några dagar tidigare, senast torsdagen den 19. - under julen tagna tips torde dock hinna med om de postas omedelbart efter helgen.

SYSTEMET med engelska som huvudspråk, som infördes i föregående nummer, har ännu inte väckt några reaktioner bland läsekretsen. Den svenska sektionen är denna gång - av olika orsaker mycket knapp, men vi vill påpeka, att vi gärna publicerar har mycket material som helst på svenska - förutom ledare klubbnytt, rond, brevlåddor och aktivitetstävling t.ex. selfmade el. annat som medlemmarna bidrar med. Det redaktionella materialet för övrigt kommer dock att gå på engelska. Kommentarer? Skriv!

## ÅTTONDE RONDEN

är ovanligt kort, närmast å grund av att fler publikationer helt enkelt inte stod till reds förfogande vid pressläggningen.

URKKIJA 11/68 är det första numret nya (tf?) hred Juha Lindström redigerat. Spanien-spalten, vars rubrik fått tillägget "Viva Franco" (!?), behandlar Voz del Miño, R Atlantico på Kanarieöarna samt R Bilbao, som en av URKs medlemmar hemsökt. Artikeln om Nya Zeeland och RNZ går i traditionell stil. Trycket börjar vid det här laget bli i stort sett bra - även bilderna men somliga tecknade rubriker och spalthuvuden är rätt misslyckade.

DX-KUUNTELIJA 11/68. Ledaren be-

NYA MEDLEMMAR har klubben fått 2: 481 Per-Ole Särs, Strandgatan 57, KRISTINESTAD 482 Tapani Niskanen, Muuratsalo, SAYNATSALO

Välkommen - tervetuloa - welcome!

APROPÅ det börjar medlemsavgiften bli aktuell igen, för nådens år 1969. Den ligger fortfarande å bortslumpningsnivån 6 mk, i Skandinavien 10 Skr.

## BREVLÅDDAN

Sven Johansson: "Attention håller fortfarande stilen trots att förre numrets tjocklek till stor del berodde på dissekeringen av Galluppen. Intressant, även om det blev litet långrandigt. Visst är det tråkigt att tidningen kommer att skrivas på engelska, speciellt nybörjarna blir ju direkt lidande. Men enligt min uppfattning är ju redan nu de mest intressanta sidorna hämtade från AB... I Peru - Part 1 fäster man sig förutom att den är skriven av en verklig specialist, vid den utomordentligt goda bildkvaliteten. Hur i all världen bär ni er åt??? ..." Tack för det!

GOD JUL

ö. red.

## RONDEN

handlar Federation of Finnish DX-Clubs, som verkade 1959-65. Efter en rätt uttömmande artikel om Papua och Nya Guinea samt LAspalten (R Trebol, LV de la Victor, R Zorrilla de San Martin, R Dif Mearin de Caxias & R Brasil Central) har vi i "Afro-Asien" en story om NBC Benin City inklusive nigeriansk / regeringspropaganda (som författaren avsägar sig ifrån) och en om The Voice of Righteousness, Taiwan, inklusive nationalistkinesisk propaganda. I samma stil går "DX-reportern" ifråga om R Sutatenza, historien om Pater Salcedos missionsstation, som inte vågar ta upp kampen med R Habana. En nyhet "Damernas spalt", vilket väl i princip är okay, men dess utformning och innehåll i praktiken förefaller litet tvivelaktigt.

# AKTIVITETSTÄVLINGEN

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Och så sjunger då aktivitetstävlingen på sina sista verser. Slutresultatet torde publiceras i januarinumret, vilket betyder att ännu några hinner samla poäng för att komma över 40-poängsgränsen (omden nu kommer att kvarhållas som översta gräns). Vad som kommer att hända dem som uppnått någon slags gräns vet jag ännu inte. I fjol fick de visst medlemsavgiften och WRH till nedsatt pris. Så kanske det lönar sig att ännu försöka aktivera sig dessa månader som återstår.

-- Spaltordning: SWQSL, SW-tips, MWQSL, MW-tips, artiklar.

1.	( 1)	M Rinne	4( 4)	18(14)	1( 1)	-	67(67)	90(86)
2.	( 2)	C Herlin	14(13)	20(20)	12(12)	12(12)	3( 3)	61(60)
3.	( 4)	E Kestilä	9( 8)	32(26)	-	7( 4)	1( 1)	49(39)
4.	( 7)	K-H Staben	8( 7)	11( 9)	12( 9)	13(10)	-	44(35)
5.	( 4)	H Lunkka	9( 7)	23(21)	2( 2)	8( 7)	-	42(37)
6.	(10)	L-G Winberg	5( 5)	16(12)	6( 4)	11( 9)	-	41(33)
7.	( 3)	D Söderman	-	9( 9)	5( 5)	-	20(20)	40(40)
8.	( 4)	E Gagneur	2( 2)	7( 7)	1( 1)	-	29(29)	39(39)
	( 9)	P Ayräs	6( 5)	23(22)	3	7( 7)	-	39(34)
10.	( 7)	T-H Ekblom	4( 3)	12(10)	6( 6)	2( 2)	14(14)	38(35)
11.	(12)	C Wilkman	5( 5)	18(12)	4( 4)	10( 8)	-	37(29)
12.	(11)	K Boman	2( 2)	12(12)	6( 6)	9( 7)	3( 3)	32(30)
13.	(14)	S Johansson	4( 4)	15( 9)	3( 3)	8( 8)	-	30(24)
14.	(13)	K Norman	5( 5)	6( 6)	11(11)	5( 5)	-	26(26)
15.	(17)	S Lundberg	6( 4)	19( 8)	-	-	-	25(15)
16.	(17)	K B Jørgensen	4( 3)	13(10)	1( 1)	-	-	19(15)
17.	(15)	L Blomqvist	4( 3)	4( 4)	4( 4)	-	6( 6)	18(17)
18.	(15)	S Lodenius	-	-	-	-	17(17)	17(17)
19.	(19)	H Sundman	1( 1)	13(12)	-	-	-	14(13)
20.	(19)	J-E Österholm	2( 2)	4( 4)	4( 4)	3( 3)	-	13(13)
21.	(21)	K J Karen	5(5)	1(1)	4(4)	1(1)	-	11(11)
	(21)	G Eklund	1(1)	6(6)	4(4)	-	-	11(11)
23.	(23)	N J Jensen	-	8(8)	-	-	-	8( 8)
24.	(24)	C Lindholm	1(1)	5(5)	-	1(1)	-	7( 7)
	(26)	H Savijärvi	4(3)	-	3(3)	-	-	7( 4)
	(28)	M Petau	1	6(3)	-	-	-	7( 3)
27.	(25)	P J Vahtera	2(2)	-	3(3)	-	-	5( 5)
28.	(26)	S Crona	-	3(3)	-	1(1)	-	4( 4)
29.	(28)	U Hederfors	3(3)	-	-	-	-	3( 3)
	(28)	H Ahlfors	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	-	-	3( 3)
	(28)	T Lehtiö	-	-	2(1)	1(1)	-	3( 3)
	(28)	A Willför	2(2)	-	1(1)	-	-	3( 3)
33.	(33)	R Manninen	2(2)	-	-	-	-	2( 2)
	(33)	H Torppa	1(1)	-	1(1)	-	-	2( 2)
	(33)	T Gustavsson	1(1)	-	1(1)	-	-	2( 2)
36.	(36)	S Lang	-	-	1(1)	-	-	1( 1)
	(36)	L-H Österholm	-	-	1(1)	-	-	1( 1)
	(36)	S Björkas	1(1)	-	-	-	-	1( 1)
	(36)	S-E Hjelt	-	-	1(1)	-	-	1( 1)
	(36)	L Lehtonen	1(1)	-	-	-	-	1( 1)
	(--)	B Jacobsson	1	-	-	-	-	1

VIMPLAR

Christer Herlin

Att döma av poängen som den här spalten fick i opinionsundersökningen borde den på något sätt omarbetas för att väcka litet större intresse. Att be er sända in förslag till omarbetning är väl egentligen onödigt för det kommer ändå inte några. Men om nu någon kännar sig manad till det så vore det ju tacksamt att få höra hans förslag - Den här gången räknar jag bara upp vem som har fått vilka vimplar,

utan att nämna några poäng (ett önskemål som framkom genom gallupen) och utan att nämna om han är den första som erhållit ifrågavarande vimpel.

Hans Lunkka har sedan senast fått ECS-18 LV del Mino, R Jornal do Brasil, R Brasil Central och R Carve.

Hannu Savijärvi låter igen höra av sig efter en paus på ett år med följande: EAJ-3 R Valencia, EAJ-28 R Bilbao, EFJ-19 RJ de Murcia, R Cl Portugues, EAJ-41 R Coruna, EAJ-101 R Zaragoza, ECS-5 LV Granada R Carve, Transmisora Caldas, LV del Pueblo, R Jornal do Brasil och R Atlantida

## RANKEN

## RANKEN

1. Äyräs	329+125=454	32. Vahtera	122+74=196
2. Eklund	286+133=419	33. Söderström T	118+76=194
3. Jensen	294+124=418	34. Willför	110+80=190
4. Ekblom	274+124=398	35. Hjelt	115+71=186
5. Lehtiö	233+138=371	36. Bredahl Jørgensen	104+74=178
6. Gagneur	225+131=356	37. Johansson	95+72=167
7. Stabén	225+120=245	38. Manninen Ritva	99+68=167
8. Söderman	205+127=332	39. Lönnberg	87+65=152
9. Kestilä	230+102=332	40. Mosander	82+59=141
10. Lunnberg S	195+107=302	41. Herlin	76+61=137
11. Wilk	191+110=301	42. Gustafsson	75+58=133
12. Rinne	184+109=293	43. Spjut Marianne	71+60=131
13. Hielm	184+105=289	44. Lodenius	59+55=114
14. Savijärvi	164+118=282	45. Söderström HE	67+44=111
15. Lunkka	170+108=278	46. Ölander	62+48=110
16. Tallroth K	170+105=275	47. Lindén	62+47=109
17. Torppa	181+ 91=272	48. Österholm LH	57+51=108
18. Kockberg	160+105=265	49. Lehtonen	53+46= 99
19. Blomqvist	162+100=262	50. Sääf	52+44= 96
20. Österholm JE	153+101=254	51. Lang R	47+40= 87
21. Sundman	155+ 94=249	52. Bärlund	49+37= 86
22. Tallroth H	156+ 93=249	53. Vuojärvi	44+41= 85
23. Paetau	157+ 91=248	54. Jacobsson	39+35= 74
24. Wilkman	148+ 94=242	55. Karén	38+31= 69
25. Lundberg B	130+ 81=211	56. Lundberg Siv	34+30= 64
26. Boman	128+ 78=206	57. Hederfors Ulla	34+28= 62
27. Selroos	120+ 81=201	58. Lindholm	23+21= 44
28. Winberg	118+ 82=200	59. Stenman	23+20= 43
29. Norman	114+ 85=199	60. Vuorinen	20+17= 37
30. Crona	118+ 81=199	61. Lang S	16+16= 32
31. Björkas	114+ 82=196	62. Ahlfors	3+ 3= 6

## WORLD RADIO TV HANDBOOK 1969

## FANTASTISKT FÖRMÅNSERBJUDANDE

World Radio TV Handbook kommer som vanligt med en ny upplaga vid årsskiftet. Denna bok, som sägs vara oundgänglig för den aktiva DX-aren, kommer igen att säljas genom klubbens medlemservice till ett kraftigt reducerat pris. Senaste år kostade boken 13 mark, och, hör och häpna, vi kommer att sälja den till samma pris även detta år, alltså 13 mark. Boken torde utkomma nängång i början av januari, men detta hindrar inte

att ni beställer den genast, det är tänkbart att priset kommer att stiga efter årsskiftet.

Huruvida de som i aktivitetstävlingen uppnått 40 poäng även detta år får WRTVH för 7 mark är ännu oklart, alla bör alltså tills vidare betala 13 mark (SKr 17.-). Beställningarna så fort som möjligt på postgirokonto 15 993 (i Sverige 54 71 34). Ett enastående tillfälle att få WRTVH 1969.

Much has been written about antennas and in many cases it has been assumed that a plot of land is available on which to install the antenna.

Nodoubt there are members who have sufficient room available for an "antenna farm" but I think that the majority of our members suffer space restrictions. For instance our French member Robert Ascoli lives in a large block of flats and he has been trying various forms of antenna in the small space available. Reg Holway uses a 30m length of wire anchored to a factory roof. My own garden has but a 20m span. These examples give an idea of how antennas have to be chosen to suit the available space.

In this series of articles I propose to deal firstly with some general notes concerning lead-ins and feeders, antennas for use in restricted space, medium sized antennas and finally a few antennas which will only be suitable for members living in country districts, the Canadian prairies or the Australian outbacks where plenty of land is at hand!

All antennas are connected to receivers either by means of a single wire or by some form of feeder and it is important to note the difference. Antennas such as the Inverted L, Windom, Long Wire or Whip all use a single wire lead-in. With these antennas the lead-in picks up some signal and also any electrical interference if present. In view of this it is preferable to place the receiver near the point where the lead-in enters the house. Long runs of wire round the room or along a passage should be avoided at all cost.

The insulation of the lead-in at the point of entry into the house is often overlooked. There is little point in using high quality glass or ceramic insulators for the antenna if the lead-in wire is just taken through a hole

in the window frame. If a length of plastic tubing from an old ball-point pen is obtained and inserted in the hole, the lead-in wire can be fed through it and good insulation at this point will result. If a hole has to be drilled for the plastic tube, drill it at a downward angle so that rain will not run into the tube.

Feeders are often regarded as somewhat mysterious by the beginner, although they are fairly easy to understand if we forget the mathematics. A feeder can be regarded as a "pipe" that allows the energy, picked up by the antenna, to travel through to the receiver. It has a "characteristic impedance" usually expressed in ohms, and the best transfer of energy occurs when the antenna, the feeder and the receiver input all have the same impedance. For instance the center impedance of a half wave dipole is 72 ohms, so a twin feeder of 70-80 ohms impedance should be used to connect it to the receiver which should have a dipole antenna socket that would again have an impedance of 70-80 ohms.

Feeders are made in the following forms:

Coaxial, consisting of a central wire covered with insulation around which is a copper braid and finally an outside insulation covering. It is usually made having an impedance of 50 or 70 ohms.

Twin Screened, a twisted pair of insulated wires surrounded by a screen of copper braid. Impedance 75 ohms.

Moulded Twin, consisting of two parallel wires moulded in p.v.c. insulation and having 70-80 ohms impedance.

Ribbon Feeder, similar to the above but the wires are further apart and has an impedance of 300 ohms.

Open Wire Feeders. This is made up by the listener to his individual requirements and an impedance of between 400-800 ohms is easily attained. It consists

of two parallel wires held apart by means of insulating strips or "spreaders". The impedance of this type of feeder depends on the diameter of the wires and the distance they are apart.

Feeders having an impedance of less than about 200 ohms can be buried, hidden under floorboards, or cleated to walls without affecting their performances, and this can be a great advantage in

some installations. All feeders have a slight loss, but this is not likely to be noticeable on the short wave bands unless a very long length is used. Another advantage of using a feeder is that it can pass through an area of electrical QRM without picking it up. The open wire is, however, not so good in this respect.

Next month: Part 2: Antennas for restricted space.

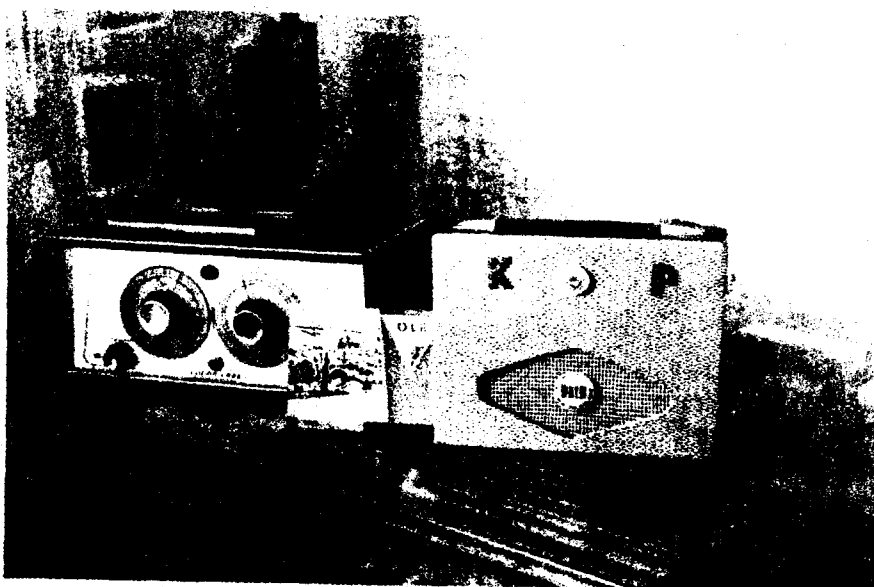
## THE CODAR CR 45 K

by Kenneth Prior

Two items in Attention B no 24 interested me Norman Pilgrim's article on Q multipliers especially as it was a Codar, and the mention of Barry O'Neill's letter of League receivers.

Perhaps you will also be interested in my receiver which is a Codar CR 45 K, a kit which cost £9.10.0., 2 years ago, and is in constant use. The set is in a very attractive metal cabinet. The loudspeaker is extra.

I should imagine that it is one of the simplest receivers in use among club members. It is a three valve set. First a double triode regenerative detector and 1st AF. Next a power output stage and finally power rectifier. The controls are main tuning, electrical bandspread and variable capacitor regeneration. All these have 6-1 epicycle slow motion controls. Finally an AF volume control and on/off switch. The one coil is of the plug-in type and is changed through a sliding panel in the cabinet top. 5 coils cover 30 MHz to 150 kHz continuously. For the SW bands two coils are used, 30 - 9 MHz and 12 - 4 MHz. Regeneration is very smooth. Hand capacity occurs above 17 MHz. Tuning is easy with the bandspread, about 1 kHz on the 31 metre band for example. With a strong signal and regeneration not too far advanced



quality is good. On a weak signal the tone becomes somewhat muffled as when a QM is in use. No AGC of course, but not too serious a drawback. But no spurious whistles or image interference etc.

Adjacent channel selectivity is a problem when you have a very strong station nearby. SSB reception is possible if you get a steady signal, e.g. a good PTP, but amateurs on 15 metres tend to drift away, or should I say the set drifts.

I have enjoyed using this simple rx to see what can be done. The aerial is a 2 metre wire and earth is via the power supply. The Codar is connected to my Tandberg 2 track tape recorder via the L.S socket. I have tried longer aerials, but found this length the best except during daylight on 49 metres, when a longer one helps.

(This refers to frequencies above 6 MHz.) MW needs a much bigger antenna and I only use this for local stations. On MW regeneration is very fierce and difficult to adjust.

I have heard 63 countries and verified 57 (no South American except HCJB). Most of my listening is done in the evening hours here, which is between 18 and 22 hours GMT.

## MY RECEIVING EQUIPMENT

by Norman Pilgrim

In some of my previous articles I have made reference to various items of my equipment, and members may think that I have a special radio room or shack in which I house my gear. This is far from true, however, since the only spare room in the house is used for my son's rather elaborate model railway.

The only place for my receiver was in the corner of the dining room, but it was soon found out that this choice of site had its problems, since it would be seen by any visitors and the last thing I wanted was for the dining room to look like a ship's wireless cabin.

A large console TV receiver cabinet with doors was obtained, the front being carefully removed and shelves were fitted instead. The receiver stands on the top of this cabinet and all the "bits and pieces" go inside. These "bits and pieces" consist of the following: receiver power unit, box of 10 plug-in coils, crystal calibrator with separate power unit, preselector, Q multiplier, headphones and various books and calibration charts.

### The Receiver.

This is an Eddystone 358X which covers 10-7500 metres by means of ten plug-in coils. It has one R.F stage followed by the mixer and two I.F stages which incorporate a crystal filter. Then it has a B.F.O, diode noise limiter, demodulator and A.F amplifier and finally the output stage.

Various modifications have been carried out such as installing an antenna trimmer and fitting a voltage stabilizer in order to stabilize the mixer screen and oscillator plate voltage. The R.F

valve was originally an EF39 and this has been substituted with an EF183 which gives much more gain.

The power supply unit is separate and the 6X5 rectifier has been replaced by two silicon diodes. A three-core cable carries the H.T and L.T voltages to the receiver, and a terminal block has been inserted so that power for the Q multiplier and preselector can be drawn from this point.

### The Preselector.

It was noticed that image QRM was audible at times on the higher frequencies, so a preselector was constructed using a further EF183 covering 12-30 metres. Two switches were fitted into the preselector box, one being an antenna selection switch which enables me to select a 19 metre dipole, or a general purpose Inverted L.

The second switch has three positions:

1. Antenna fed direct to receiver
2. Antenna fed to preselector, preselector power on, preselector output to receiver.
3. Crystal calibrator coupled direct to receiver.

Members will appreciate that these two switches save a lot of fiddling with plugs and sockets.

### The Crystal Calibrator.

This must be one of the most ancient pieces of equipment in my regular use, and judging by the type of construction used, it must date back to the mid 30's. It uses a 1 Mc crystal with a 100 kc and a 10 kc multivibrator locked to it, and is made to work off a 2 volt accumulator and a 120 volt H.T battery! Needless to say, these last two horrors have been dispensed with and a small power unit has been made up to supply these voltages. It is not proposed to deal with the Q multi-

plier here since it was the subject of a recent article.

Results obtained.

I find it very difficult to evaluate the performance of the whole installation since SWLs have many different interests. My own special interest is monitoring and find that the receiver is very reliable and stable. During the last seven years I have only had one fault which made the receiver inoperative. Dial readings can be relied on, and by means of the calibrator the tuning can be set

to within 5 kc.

On occasions the odd exotic DX station has been heard, but I do not spend much time on this aspect of the hobby. I never stay up late at night so therefore have little chance of hearing the more unusual LA stations.

Although far from ideal, this arrangement of equipment shows what can be put into a relatively small space and at the same time look presentable enough for it to be accepted by the domestic authorities.

## QSL POLL

by CSWRG

Cellardyke Shortwave Radio Group are conducting a poll in which any shortwave listener in the world can vote. They ask you to list what in your opinion are the three (3) best QSL cards issued by any shortwave station. The cards which can be considered are those issued from 1st January '67 and if a station has issued several cards in this time please state which in particular you are voting for.

Will you also, please, state what in your opinion a QSL card should contain, do you agree with date, time and frequency of reception, or what do you look for when you receive your card. This venture requires the greatest possible support and if it is a success,

the poll will be held every two years.

The closing date for your vote is Monday, 31st March, 1969, and the results will be published as soon after this as possible. Please support us now, and send your vote to: CSWRG (Poll), 66, James Street, Cellardyke, ANSTRUTHER, Fife, Scotland, U.K.

The station coming out on top will be rewarded in some way by us, and if you have any suggestion as to the nature of the reward we would be happy to consider them.

This note was sent in by the secretary of the above group, David S. Abbott, also FDHCI-member.

## SOME COMMENTS

by Martti Rinne

Quite some time has passed since we last had a member introduction on these pages. We have got quite a lot of new members lately, so I think we'd have enough material for articles of this type. To all those who haven't seen any of the former stories, it is just to put down some words about yourself, enclose a photo of you, and send it to Hq, we'll take care of the rest.

In this issue of AB you will note that we have two stories about receivers. I hope that we could make a regular feature out of it,

i.e. have receiver presentations also in coming issues. These do not have to be technical, just use your own vocabulary if you do not know all technical terms, at least we here at Hq have a quite limited knowledge of the technical side of the receiver, except for what we've learnt from Norman's articles. As you will see in the IM section, the German set Grundig Satellit 6000 is very popular among German members just now, so perhaps a presentation should be appropriate. How about it, Arnold Petric or Karl-Hermann Mosner?

This article has been written by Mr. Nisse Uhlén, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Central Administration of Swedish Telecommunications, Development Department, who also has given us permission to publish it in Attention B. The question was sent in, and the reply forwarded to us by David Crystal.

"In appreciation of your valuable co-operation in regular monitoring of our transmissions we are gladly willing to try to give you an answer on the particular question put forward in your letter, viz.: 'When, and why, is it advantageous to listen to amplitude-modulated broadcasts with the automatic volume control off?'"

Your question is somewhat surprising, because as long as you are listening to AM broadcasts, you always have, as a rule, your AVC on. In this AM case:

- a. the receiver is equipped with an envelope detector,
- b. the AVC voltage is derived from the carrier of the signal
- c. the AVC system is designed for a certain constant.

This means that, when you listen, the RF gain control shall be fully open, and the AF gain control adjusted to the desired loudspeaker volume.

Thus, there is generally no reason for switching your AVC off. However, there are some occasions when it might be better to listen with the AVC off:

1. When you are troubled by a strong unwanted broadcast within the passband of the receiver.

If the unwanted signal is strong enough, it might be this transmission, instead of the wanted one, that takes over the control of the AVC system. In order to avoid this, it will be better to turn off the AVC and listen with manually operated RF gain control.

2. When you are troubled by severe selective fading.

Here you have a signal with more

or less "suppressed" carrier, and such a signal cannot be handled satisfactorily by an envelope detector. The result will be severe distortion and difficulty to read the signal. Because of the fact that the carrier is disappearing more or less, the AVC system cannot work properly and so you will have to turn it off, switch on the B.F.O., and operate the R.F. gain control manually in order to obtain acceptable reception.

For the sake of completeness, we want to add some words about listening to SSB transmissions. Here as a rule:

- a. the receiver is equipped with a product detector,
- b. the information in the passband controls the AVC, and
- c. the AVC system is designed with a time constant (fast attack, slow decay, etc.) different from that of AM reception.

When listening to SSB transmissions (with completely "suppressed" carrier), the manner of handling the receiver is to some extent depending on the price class of the set, and two different manners can be distinguished:

1. Low and medium priced receivers (with rather simple AVC systems):

AVC off  
 RF gain manually adjusted to desired volume  
 AF gain fixed to about 3/4 of control its range

2. High priced receivers (with elaborate AVC systems):

AVC on  
 RF gain fixed to its maximum control value  
 AF gain adjusted to desired control loudspeaker volume.

Thus, with regard to the manner of handling the receiver, case No 2 is the same as the normal AM case, described preceedingly."

Thanks to R Sweden and D Crystal!

Of the shortwave stations operating within the territory of Japan, one is owned by the United States. It is the Far East Network-Tokyo. FEN celebrated its 23rd anniversary on September 12, 1968 and for the past 23 years, it has been achieving its announced goal, "Serving American Forces Overseas - This is the Far East Network".

The first elements of the Armed Forces Radio Service Units, the Far East Network, landed with the earliest occupation forces from the southwestern Pacific by way of Saipan, Guam, and Okinawa. In the early days, the Network used the facilities of the government radio network, NHK, located in the principle cities covering all areas where American forces were stationed. A re-organization occurred in 1953 and FEN stations were relocated on military installations in areas of troop concentrations.

Now, 23 years after its arrival, with six broadcast and one relay station, running the length of the Japanese islands from Wakkanai to Sasebo and three television stations serving the US personnel in Wakkanai, Chitose, and Misawa, the network continues its mission as an integral part of the Armed Forces Information Program. This Program assists commanders through the medium of radio and television by helping to assure him that his military men and women are fully informed and that they comprehend the values of the American Government and the American heritage. By the programming of the FEN, the listener is aware of the dangers confronting the Free World.

Shortwave relay transmitters extend the coverage area to serve ships at sea and aircraft in flight. Frequencies used are 3910, 6155, 11750, and 12260 kc.

The Far East Network Headquarters is located at South Camp Drake on the outskirts of Tokyo. Supervision of the overall operations of

the station is done there. FEN Headquarters provides program and production guidance, engineering training, maintenance personnel and equipment.

The Network broadcasts command information as well as providing the standard radio fare - news, sports, and music in sufficient quantity and balance with broadcast quality to please the most critical audio-ophile. Music runs from Alcanese to Zaccaria, selected from an extensive library of transcriptions.

News broadcasts include news on the hour every hour and on the half hour during peak listening periods in the morning hours. Included in the news is the "up to the minute" news compiled from the principal US wire services, the Armed Forces News Bureau, and the Far East Network Newsroom. A direct broadcast audio cable connects the network "key" stations, FEN Tokyo, with the Armed Forces News Bureau in Washington thus bringing the voices of people who make the news and the commentaries done by leading radio and TV personalities.

Sports coverage extends from the broadcast of local sports to up-to-the-minute play by play broadcast of major league baseball, football, and championships boxing. Frequently, these events are beamed live to the FEN via AFRTS transmitters on the West Coast of the United States or via undersea cable.

To augment the production efforts of the network and individual stations, Stateside radio and television programs are provided on a weekly basis.

The overall operations of the Far East Network and its around the clock broadcasting is the responsibility of Lt. Col. Hal H. Harlan who heads a staff which reflects the principle of unification in action, a tri-service organization with soldiers, sailors, airmen

and marines working together with Department of the Air Force Civilians and Local Nationales bringing information, education, and entertainment to men and women away from home.

The Chief of the Far East Network Lt. Col. H.H. Harlan said: "As we begin our twenty-fourth year of broadcasting, we feel that we are advancing and keeping pace with the state of the broadcasting art. For example, we are presently using remote controlled computerized equipment. This allows the listener to hear programs automatically for much of the twenty-four hours of the day, permitting us to relieve a broadcast specialist from routine duties to perform other duties such as writing and production. We also plan bigger and better programs in the future for our military listeners."

The Far East Network welcomes reception reports and verifies by an attractive QSL card. Reports should be sent to: Hq. Far East Network, APO San Fransisco, California, 96267, USA. Return postage is not required, and written reports are preferred, not reports on tape.

The Far East Network operates the following stations:

Medium wave (in Japan)

FEN Wakkanai	1580	100 W
FEN Chitose	1570	250 W
FEN Misawa	1580	250 W
FEN Tokyo	810	10 kW
FEN Iwakuni	1580	1 kW
FEN Itazuke	1550	250 W
Sasebo Relay	1570	250 W

Short wave 2In Japan)

FEN Tokyo	3910	10 kW
	6155	10 kW
	11750	10 kW
	15260	10 kW

Television (in Japan)

FEN Misawa-TV	Ch. 73	600 W ERP
FEN Chitose-TV	73	1 kW ERP
FEN Wakkanai-TV	11	CCTV

I gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Lt. Col. Hal H. Harlan in the preparation of this article. The Far East Network is audible all over North America when Far East conditions are good and the FEN will be audible in Europe during the coming winter. Reports are desired, so tune in, send a report and tell them you heard about them in "Attention B".

FINLANDS DX-CLUB AND RADIO FINLAND

Schedule

This article about FEN - Tokyo replaces the planned story about the ten years we have been producing programmes for Radio Finland. As a matter of fact, we have now found out, we have been doing this job for eleven years, starting on December 3, 1957. The miscalculation has occurred because our records on reports received does date back only to December 1958. Anyway, we are still on the air, and from the monthly 20-minute-programme in 1957 we

today have 15 minutes daily, with the following schedule: Weekdays to Europe at 18.15 - 18.30 GMT, on Sundays at 16.15 - 16.30 GMT on 9550, 11805 and 15185 kc/s, to North America daily at 23.15 - 23.30 GMT, only on 15185 kc. The antenna is directed towards North America for the latter transmission.

All these transmissions are preceded by 15 minutes in English produced by Radio Finland.

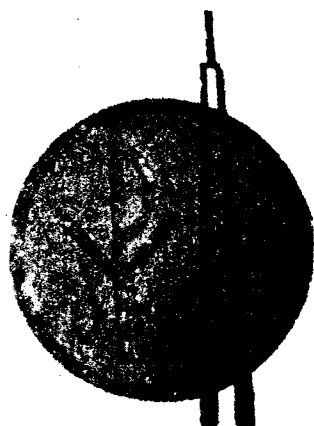
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WORLD RADIO TV HANDBOOK 1969

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rica US\$ 1.50 extra. Order today from FDXCI by sending us the money! The WRTH 1969 will come from the prints in a couple of weeks, so hurry up! See enclosed folder.

# RADIO VOICE OF THE GOSPEL



The Radio Voice of the Gospel, ETLF, has five purposes. Number one is to proclaim the Gospel of Jesus Christ as revealed in the scriptures as the only means of salvation to the widest possible audience.

The second purpose is to strengthen the life of the Christian churches within radio reach by providing programs that nurture believers in their Christian faith. A third purpose is to promote the education and culture of man through informational programs. To assist churches is ETLF's fourth goal. And the final purpose is to train radio workers.

ETLF is owned and operated by the Lutheran World Federation and is affiliated in broadcasting with the Coordinating Committee for Christian Broadcasting representing the All Africa Conference of Churches, the East Asia Christian Conference, and the Near East Council of Churches. The station is supported by contributions from Christian churches in various parts of the world.

The franchise to build and operate a Christian radio station in Addis Ababa was granted by the Imperial Ethiopian Government on November 27, 1959. The contract was signed on February 15, 1961, and the station officially opened on February 26, 1963.

The target areas of RVOG are Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. Fourteen area studios sponsored by the churches and missions of Christian councils in their respective areas produce the major portion of shortwave programming, sending the programs on tape to Addis Ababa where they are processed and transmitted back to the producing areas. Studios are located in Ceylon, India, Iran, Le-

banon, Jerusalem, Ethiopia, Tanzania, South Africa, Madagascar, Cameroon and Nigeria. The staff of ETLF is international with ten countries being represented in Addis Ababa alone. Approximately 170 are employed in Addis Ababa and at least 150 in various area studios. Program guidelines are that 30% be directly evangelistic and 70% educational or cultural in nature. World newscasts are broadcast 15 times daily in Amharic, English, French, Hindi and Swahili. ETLF news policy is to be as complete, balanced, objective, reliable and up-to-date as possible.

RVOG broadcasts presently 23 hours a day, 18 on SW and 5 on MW. The languages used are Amharic, English, French, Hindi, Sotho, Hausa, Malagasy, Persian, Sotho, Sinhalese, Swahili, Tamil, Telugu and Zulu.

Two simultaneous SW services are operated on two 100 kW transmitters. A 1 kW transmitter is used for medium wave. The medium wave service is operated by the station with the Ethiopian Evangelical Church-Mekani Yesus as advisor. This service carries a five hour daily service in Amharic, English and French.

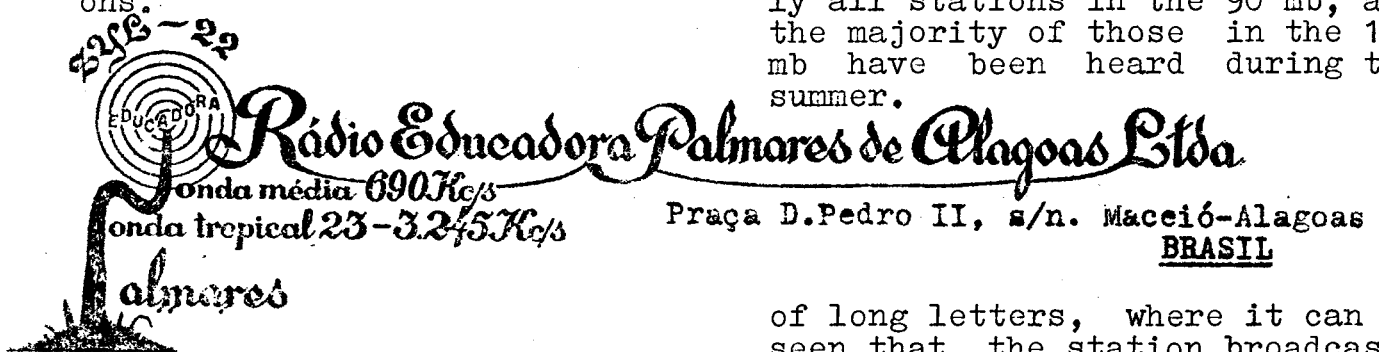
ETLF is a good QSLer, but if you want a fast reply IRCs are a must. Send reports to Station ETLF, P.O. Box 654, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Our thanks go to Tom Neely for this story, hope you'll continue with this, Tom. We of course hope to have similar features also from other members.

According to the July issue of ETLF news, the station has now started broadcasting in Mandarin the programs are produced in Hong Kong. There are also plans to open a studio in Siantar, Indonesia in which Indonesian programs should be produced, these would probably be broadcast both over ETLF and SEARV, Philippines. -mr

The shortwave bands 60 to 120 m are called the tropic bands, and these are mainly used by African and South American low-powered stations, intended for local programming. The 75 metre band forms an exception as we here have some European stations, too. Because there are no strong stations on these bands, neither much BC QRM, one can hear many weak stations from the other end of the world. From a DX-er's point of view the most useful bands are the 90 and 60 mb, and to a smaller extent also the 120 mb. However, the latter has relatively more QRM, this is due to the fact that this band is frequently used by ships communicating with each other, and also ship-to-shore communications.

When you listen to these bands at night you soon realize that two South American countries, Brazil and Venezuela, are very strong on 60 and 90 metres, while the 120 m usually does not give anything of interest. This time we will deal with Brazilian stations broadcasting in the 90 metre band; the stations on 120 metres are left out at this stage due to lack of material. The best time to listen to Brazilian stations in the 90 (and 120) mb is here in Europe in the summer, from Mid-June to Mid-August around 0030 - 0300 GMT. During other times of the year you usually cannot hear anything, of course, there are exceptions. The past season was very good, the best for many years, as practically all stations in the 90 mb, and the majority of those in the 120 mb have been heard during the summer.



**Rádio Educadora Palmares de Alagoas Ltda.**  
Onda média 690 Kc/s  
Onda tropical 23-3.245 Kc/s  
Praça D. Pedro II, s/n. Maceió-Alagoas  
**BRASIL**

The first station to be presented is Rádio Educadora Palmares de Alagoas Ltda, situated in Maceió, Alagoas. This station was heard for the first time in the spring 1967 being identified as "Rádio Difusora de Palmares" by many DX-ers, including me. I still have some recordings of the identifications and they really sound like this. The location, however, was not clear for a couple of months. Most listeners sent their reception reports to the town Palmares in the state of Pernambuco, where a station "Rádio Cultura de Palmares" was situated. This station had a very clever staff, which mailed at least the first letter to the right station in Maceió. I had luck and soon my report also came through to the correct hands. I also have a pen-pal in Maceió, who sent me some postcard showing that Maceió has many palmtrees! Well, the verifications have arrived consisting

of long letters, where it can be seen that the station broadcasts on 690 kc MW and 3245 kc SW (ZYL 22 and ZYL 23) with a power of 1 kW. The daily programs are between 0900 and 0330 (Sundays 1000-0200) although the station was noted many times until 0400 GMT.

This station was also heard during the past summer, being a very common guest in the loudspeaker with fine signals around 0300 GMT and it certainly will be also next summer. The address where to send your report is Praça D. Pedro II, s/n., Maceió, Alagoas, Brasil. The signer of my verification was M. Oliveira, Director Commercial.

3255. On this frequency Rádio Clube de Marília is working, this station has been heard in Northern Europe and also in Finland. Some reporters have also got a verification. I have also tried to log this station many times, but so far, no results. Usually a strong carrier is heard on this frequen-

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ONDA DE 91,8 MTS.  
4.000 WATTS

TRANSMISSORES:

== AVENIDA DOIS ==

(PARQUE RIBEIRÃO PRETO)

Estado de S. Paulo

cy, but some nights it may be away. However, I have logged a Venezuelan station, La Voz del Tigre, on this frequency in early spring, but as known, the Brazilians on the 90 mb are best around midsummer.

3265. This frequency is used by two Brazilian stations, both are verifying now-a-days. The first one is Rádio Ribeirão Preto, usually heard earlier in the night than the other one, Rádio Tamandaré. The latter is usually heard around 0300 GMT. Actually there is a difference of 2-3 kc between the stations, so sometimes they can be heard at the same time.

Starting with Rádio Ribeirão Preto, I noted the station last July at around 0030 GMT with a program "Atualidades em Desfile" including a special program "Boa Noite Excelencia" dedicated to Prof. Antonio Rodrigues da Silva, Director of Santa Casa de Misericórdia de Ribeirão Preto. As the station was heard with fine signals, I made a recording of the program, and sent it along with my letter. Three weeks later I got an answer which consisted of a long letter and a tape. This tape included a special program "Boa Noite Excelencia" dedicated to me and was transmitted on August 2, at 0045 GMT just like the program I reported on, which was dedicated to Prof. da Silva! Some Brazilian melodies were also recorded (naturally including "A Banda" with Roberto Carlos). The letter also included a special note written by Dr Ney Mattar, who produced the program. Another letter signed by Octavio de Silva Silveira, Diretor-Gerente, was also included, thanking for my report and interest.

The other station on this frequency, Rádio Tamandaré, from Recife, Pernambuco, has been known as one of the "blackest ones" before this fall, when it started to verify reports. It is also known that the greatest problems when talking about verifications from Brazilian stations, are situated in the town of Recife, let's just mention stations like Rádio Clube de Pernambuco, Jornal do Comercio etc. However, many of the stations have now begun to verify: Rádio Tamandaré, Rádio Continental do Recife (on MW), Rádio Olinda de Pernambuco and even Jornal do Comercio sometimes.

Along with the letter, reporters have received a nice "flamula", which is shown below, it invites





## EMISSORA DE EDUCAÇÃO RURAL LTDA.

ESTÚDIO SÉDE PRÓPRIA — Pça. PIO X, 335-2º. ANDAR  
ENDEREÇO TELEGRÁFICO — RURAL  
TELEFONE — 1106 NATAL — RN

ZYI-25  
5 KWS  
NA ANTENA

the listener to "listen to the new Tamandaré", and this also concerns us DX-ers, because it is very new to get an answer from this station. From the 1968 WRTVH one can note that this station has the same address as Rádio Clube de Pernambuco, however, this is not true anymore, as Rádio Tamandaré gives its address as Praça da Independência 12, Recife, Pernambuco. This address was given on the letter-head.

3275. Baurú Rádio Clube is quite a common Brazilian station here in Finland during the month of August, and it is also said that it verifies very well. Everyone does not, however, admit that, as e.g. I have not got my reply in spite of several reports. Bad luck, or just no good reports??

3285. Here we find a station which is not very common to hear, namely Emissora de Educação Rural de Natal, which may be heard sometimes during the summer months around 0300 GMT, in the autumn this year at was also noted in its mediumwave outlet of 1090 kc with fine signals. The QSL policy of the station is not very good, but some 2-3 reporters have got a verification. My QSL consisted of a long letter signed by Joao Batista Barboza, a boy of only 15 years, who in spite of his low age already was "Jefe de Escritorio", and told me he wanted to start to study medicine in the future (this was in 1965 so he may already be a MD by now, hi!). According to his letter the station worked in those days with 1 kW power in the antenna, but this was to be increased to 5 kW very soon, this has perhaps taken place by now. The MW outlet probably used 5 kW, as they have this power printed on their envelope, shown above.

We will continue this article with a second part, most likely also a third part, as there are quite a lot of Brazilian stations operating in the 60 meter band. And as Pertti writes at the beginning, if he'll get material he'll write about stations on 120 metres. However, there may also be readers who are not actually interested in Brazilian stations, and thus we have thought that the next part of this story will appear in AB No. 27. Next time, in January, we will again have a few articles of the old "Station Topics" type, I hope. — If you have any suggestions, or still better, any material, for this column, why not let the other members know about it. You may know something that you do not find special, but still it might be for those of the members, who did not know about.

As you will note, I am sure, the story about the English programs we promised you last time, is not included this time. This is due to lack of time for Eric, who was to write the story, as he has been with the programs for a longer time than I have. However, this will appear in our next issue, and this time we have instead put in an article about the Far East Network — Tokyo, written by William Matthews. Due to the hurry in which this matter has been carried out, we did not have time to look for any suitable picture material for the FEN story, I regret that. Even if we had looked for material, I doubt that we would have found anything else than a QSL card or the like. I therefore suggest, get your own QSL card directly from the station by reporting on their programs, I am sure that this will be much more appreciated by those who are working at FEN — Tokyo.

## NEW MEMBERS

121. Joachim Hahn, Reichenbach/Fils, West Germany,
122. David West, Kidderminster, Worcs., England,
123. Albert Kosnopfel, Böhmenkirch, West Germany, and
124. John Salmon, Exeter, Devon, England.

A hearty welcome to all of you, present number of members is approximately 105.

## IN THE MAIL

This time we have got quite a lot of letters for this column, and as "In the Mail" has been quite limited for the last few issues, we will have it a bit extended this time.

ALL BRITISH MEMBERS: Please, inform us about your new postcodes so that we can use the proper address, I understand that this will make delivery faster.

Mrs. MARGARET KELLY, Isle of Man, U.K.: I am sorry to hear that you are not yet fully recovered from your recent fall, I hope, however, that the troubles from this, as well as those caused by the bad winter weathers, will be but a memory as soon as possible. Thanks for the contributions for "On the Bands", they are most welcome. It is strange that you do not hear Finland in the 19 mb as many of our British members report that reception is better here than in the 31 mb, let's hope it will improve on both bands. Almost forgot, thank you very much for the acknowledgement card written in Manx language, I must admit I wouldn't have got a word out of it, if there had not been the English translation. Is this language very common on the Isle of Man, I mean, do many people use it as their only language in every-day life.

REG HOLWAY, England: "I would like to send all Members of FDXCI a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, in particular to my personal friends, Norman Pilgrim of Leicester, for his help

## RENEWALS RECEIVED

during the last two months from: Mithat Aydin, Geoffrey Chapman, Joe Cohen, Axel Kruse, Roy Lloyd, Giorgio Passerini, Dieter Skolaster, Edwin Sloan, Anton Weber, Volkert Veer, David White and Kurt D. Zscherp.

Thank you very much, we would also appreciate contributions from those of you who haven't done so recently.

by Martti Rinne

and assistance during the years, also to Glyn Morgan who has given me valuable practical help with my rx for which I am very grateful, he has visited my Wife and myself on two or three occasions, with members of his family, and we have enjoyed their company, as I'm sure they have ours. I must not forget Geoff Beckett and his Wife Peg, who we ourselves have paid a visit to in Axminster to see them, and finally pen-friends and fellow-members, Mrs. Margaret Kelly, (who we trust is now feeling better after her fall a few weeks ago) and Robert Ascoli in France who by now I trust has his antenna problems put right. Through the medium of FDXCI we have all kept in touch which I think is a wonderful bond of friendship, it would be interesting to know if there are such other members of the Club who are in constant touch with each other. Before closing I would like to thank the Editors of the Club, Eric, Martti and Daniel, who I think have done a good job of work, sometimes, as I know, under great pressure of work to enable the bulletin 'Attention B' to get out on time." - Well, Reg, on behalf of the editors I express our sincere thanks for these words in the last paragraph, and hope that we will be able to keep up the work in the future. However, without the members' contributions we would never get the bulletin out, so we should forward a large part of the thanks to your fellow members.

BILL THORPE, England: "Here goes with another load of nothing-at-all from WJT, who feels he must do something to keep Box 10214 occupied. So if you have plenty of mail to read, please drop this one into the waste-paper basket as it contains nothing of any use to AB or my good friends the members." - Thanks Bill, anyway, that's the right spirit, no matter what members write about, we appreciate all letters, and none of them will go into the basket. So, keep on writing. Also, give my thanks to your wife for the comments on Eric's and my voices, at least I feel quite flattered, Eric hasn't seen the letter, yet.

DAVID S. ABBOTT, Scotland: The note from CSWRG is included in this issue, I hope the poll will be a success, could we have a copy of the results, when it is all clear. Thanks.

NORMAN PILGRIM, England: Thanks for the articles, the new ones about antennas seem very interesting, I can assure you that we editors and most probably also the members enjoy reading them at least as much as you do writing them. Keep on with the good work, Norman!

JOACHIM HAHN, West Germany: is a new member, who introduces himself like this: "I am 15 years old and I am a grammar school boy. I am listening to the world since April this year. I have 90 QSL cards from 56 stations in 40 countries. My receiver is a 17 years old Telefunken T 500 (13.6 - 20 m, 20 - 32 m, 32 - 51 m). Next year I want to buy the Grundig Satellit. My antenna is a 50 metres outdoor wire. I am a member of many other DX-clubs. I have three tape recorders (Grundig TH 14 L, TK 41 and TK 125) I think that these words are enough for my introduction." - Well, welcome to the club, and I hope you'll enjoy being a member. As you will see from the League, we count only different stations, and, of course, countries. The Grundig Satellit seems to be a very popular receiver among our German members, perhaps some of those who already have one could

write an introduction to this receiver, and tell a little about its good and bad sides. Perhaps there are more German members who are interested in purchasing this receiver.

ALLEN DEAN, England: reports that he has had troubles in receiving replies from Radio Pakistan, Radio Damascus and Radio Habana. The former two can be a little difficult from time to time, while Radio Habana should reply quite regularly, it may, however take some time, I waited seven months for my QSL. For Radio Pakistan, try to send the report to Mr. Nasir Ahmed, Director of Listeners Research, Radio Pakistan, Ferozsons Building, Hardinge Road, Rawalpindi, Pakistan. This address has been given by Bill Matthews in connection with an article on RP in AB 11. For Syria I cannot give any advice, but to wait and see, or try with new reports, and hope for better results this time. - Allen also reports that according to a news in a local paper, Radio Caroline is due to return to the airwaves in the near future.

DAVID WEST, England: is another new-comer with FDXCI, I hope you will feel at home with us. By the way, never mind about any trouble you may cause us by sending letters, that's what we are for here in Hq, after all, so far it's the only way we can communicate in with our members. David goes on telling that he is an Radio and TV engineer (domestic service), and has a modest receiver connected to a half-wave 25 meter band antenna. Good to hear that you still get good results, this proves that it isn't always the cost of equipment that gives the best results.

VOLKERT VEER, Holland: Thanks a lot for the reception reports and the new stamps, of course also for your renewal. The acknowledgements are coming every now and then, I'm sorry they do not come regularly but sometimes I forget to buy the cards, sometimes to send them, and sometimes I just don't have the money available. But they will come, you can be sure of that.

ARNOLD PETRIC, Austria: Thank you for the contributions to "On the Bands". I have seen from DSWCI's Short Wave News that they would like you to list your loggings in the same way they print theirs. You can very well use that system for your log to AB also, so you can still use carbon paper, as long as they are listed by frequency it's OK.

ALBERT KOSNOPFEL, West Germany: Here we have another new member who is hereby wished welcome to the club. Well, Albert, I hope that reception is back to normal again, there have been some other members complaining about that then could not hear R Finland on the 31 metre band on Oct 31 to Nov 2. Thus your requests are again welcome, just let them pour in. - Never mind about the English, mistakes etc., we don't either. Actually it doesn't matter how you write, or about what the main thing is that we receive your letters, and thus are aware of the fact that you still want to stay in touch with us.

BILL KIDNEY, USA: "I noted some steady tones on Radio RSA between transmissions. Is this for testing purposes? What techniques or sounds are used in jamming (I do not imply that RSA's jamming)?" I think that the steady tone of R RSA between transmissions is the carrier which has been left on, however, perhaps we could let the question go to Norman Pilgrim, who, I am sure, can give you a much better answer to this, and the other, question. At present there are no plans to increase broadcasting times of R Finland to North America. I'm sorry, but we cannot do anything about it. - By the way, I suppose the sailing season has come to an end by now, did you have a successful time this summer?

DAVID CRYSTAL, Israel: Thank you very much for the article on AVC from Radio Sweden, if you send similar questions to radio stations in the future and get replies, we would gladly publish them in AB. However, as Attention A and B nowadays to a large extent consist of the same

material, it is not necessary to ask for Swedish translations. We have put the two papers together so, that AA readers get AB, except for the front page, instead they get another front page, and an additional 4 - 8 pages in Swedish. Thus e.g. the QSLs and "On the Bands - Europe" are now printed with contributions from both FDXC and FDXCI members. Thanks anyway. - By the way, have you had any luck with the reports that we have forwarded, at least there has not come any replies to Hq, I hope you have got them directly.

INGO MENNERICH, West Germany: I will continue where Eric stopped last time. You said you'll come to Finland during Easter, that's fine. We'll try to arrange lodging for you, free of charge, and will most probably also succeed. When you have your travelling plans made up, will you inform us about time of arrival (I suppose you will come by boat from Lübeck or Travemünde) and we'll stand onshore waving you welcome to Finland. I guess Eric will write you a letter with further information within the next few days.

DAVID MAWBY, England: has also announced his interest in coming to visit us, although next summer. The same answer as for Ingo concerns you, too. Lodging will be free of charge, in the summer it is easier to arrange this as there will be plenty of empty space due to vacations. It's you who decide upon time of visit, however, our meteorologist Daniel recommends sometimes between the end of June and beginning of August, as this time usually is the best from the weather point of view. Eric will probably be contacting you, too, by letter, but there is still one point I would like to mention. You wrote that you were going to check up the air connections to Finland. Why not come by boat, there are Russian liners going between Leningrad and Tilbury, and back at least twice a week, these ships include also Helsinki in their routes. The trip would thus be quite much cheaper, and wouldn't

take much longer, three or four days. - We are looking forward to have your first article about the BBC, thank you.

MANFRED V. BENTHEIM, West Germany: Thanks for the material for In the News, re the story about the Clandestine stations, I say the same as above, we look forward to receive it.

GEORG HÖG, West Germany: "I am 18 years old and a student. Next year I will make my final examinations at school. I have been a DX-er for about 18 months, and as receiver I use the 'Telefunken Bajazzo de Luxe 101' with a telescope antenna. I have verified 77 stations." - Thanks for this introduction, Georg, and we hope we'll get more letters from you in the future. Could you also state how many countries you have got verified, so that we could include your points in the League, OK? You write that you are glad to be a member of our DX-club. Well, from now on it is your club, too, and we are also glad to have you with us.

JACK BACON JR., USA: Thanks for the two letters with contributions for this issue, they actually arrived at the same time, the Xmas card was very nice, thank you. However, I must admit I've got no idea which of the two Jacks is you, you're quite alike as are all the others, thanks anyway. Re the tape, it should be mailed off in time for you to get it before Xmas. By the way, are you running for President in 1972 as you are already training to live up to being one, one of the envelopes from Jack was from Willard Hotel in Washington, DC, "Residence of Presidents"! Well, good luck!

JOHN SALMON, England: First of all I say Welcome, hope AB will give you the right help as you are about to re-start this hobby after a long absence. Thanks for the cheque, there were no problems clearing it, so it's OK. We hope to hear from you again, contributions to AB, etc. As you have been listening earlier, how about your score for the League, we count BC stations, both SW and MW, verified, and countries ve-

rified, each of both gives one point, you'll get the rules so these will give you a clearer picture of it.

GLYN MORGAN, South Wales, U.K: Glad to hear from you again, we have had reports from time to time about your activities from Reg, e.g. about your visits etc. "I have a suggestion, which I think would be useful information for all members. Could we have an equipment survey, all members giving a list of equipment in use, such as receivers, antennas, tape recorders, measuring instruments and anything else which helps in the hobby?" Well, how about it members, it all depends on you, if you support the idea, send in the above list by next stop-date, and I'll try to make up the survey. Glyn goes on telling that he has now an extra rx, the Eddystone EC 10 Transistor Communications Receiver which he is able to use in the car giving him DX wherever he goes.

PETER KRIESEL, West Germany: also has a suggestion, i.e. to list members' equipment in the next list of members. Well, Peter, we are actually planning to publish a new list of members at the beginning of next year, of course these items can be included, provided we get them.

CHRISTIAN HENKE, East Germany: Yes, you are still a member of FDXCI, I'm sorry that you have not got all bulletins, some of them have been returned by your post office, we hope to get this cleared up. Eric will write you a letter about this matter, then you will get to know for sure.

ROBERT W. FISHER, USA: Re your question about what advantages there are by arranging the loggings by frequency, I can only refer to Eric's comment on this matter in AB No 24, pages 13 and 14. We know that there are some members preferring time order, but as it seems like the majority prefers frequency order we'll use that. I must admit that my personal opinion is slightly different from the others', in my opinion stations should be arranged by frequency, but dif-

ferent columns for each continent. And then over to the QSLs. The reason for this new system is simply that it is easier to find a certain station to see if it has verified recently, another reason is that, with two columns it takes less space than to arrange them by contributor. You still have a question whether we cut apart the loggings and verifications to facilitate arranging them. My personal answer is No. This time I have gathered the QSLs as they have come in on different sheets of paper, one for each continent. For the loggings we usually list all frequencies with signatures, and when writing them down we'll just check with the list, and thus get the right logging in its own place. Thus you don't have to put your name after each logging or verification. Still regarding TV reception and QSLs, we aren't actually interested in them, but will of course list them as all other QSLs, however, they do not count in the League.

DENNIS PARKER, England: I am sorry that you did not receive any answer on your question last time, and you won't get any this time either, simply because I cannot answer to it. However, I think that Norman knows the answer to this question, so let's put it here: "How should I read the carrier level on my new Ed-dystone 940 receiver?" Re your musical requests, these will be played Sundays, starting on December 8th. I hope that reception will be good.

JOE COHEN, England: Thanks, Joe, for the long letters and the fee for another year of AB. Your fee hadn't expired yet, so we'll add this new year when the present expires. - Joe also tells that he has got a new receiver, the

Realtone Globepacer with 18 transistors and 9 diodes. It is a portable with 4ft. 6in. rod antenna, fine tuner, AFC switch, 11 bands FM and AM. - Joe also tells that his favourite stations are R Nederland, R Sweden AFN and R Canada, and that his favourite kinds of music are Country and Western music. - Well, Joe, congrats on the new receiver, hope it will work all right. Good luck, Joe!

JOHN TAYLOR, USA: Thank you very much for your much-appreciated letter, and for the fine birthday present. I will write you a letter next week.

TOM NEELY, USA: Re the letter you want us to translate, you must have forgotten to enclose a copy of it, but as soon as we get it, we'll do our best. - "Regarding Rhodesia, the letter I sent RBC was returned two weeks after I sent it marked "No service". I also sent a letter to R Peking and it was returned. The reason was that I had addressed the letter R Peking, Peking, China, instead of R Peking, Peking, Peoples Republic of China. According to Post Office, letters must read "Peoples Republic of China" or else the Chinese won't accept it." - Thanks, Tom.

HERBERT BAKER, England: is a new member, so fresh there was not even time to list him with the other new members. He lives at 5b, Princess Avenue, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey, and will get membership number 125, and will be listed with the other new members next time. Firstly, you are most welcome with us here at FDXCI. Re your question, you can well send all correspondence to the club Hq, we will forward to Radio Finland whatever concerns them, like e.g. your report of reception this time.

## THE LEAGUE

1. Sloan, Ireland	256+138=394
2. Bacon, USA	230+ 82=312
3. Matthews, USA	177+116=293
4. Orekar, USA	175+115=290
5. Holway, Eng	174+106=280
6. Seyfried, WG	170+ 95=265
7. Zscherp, WG	154+ 91=245

## THE LEAGUE

8. Petric, Austria	171+51=222
9. Waddelow, Eng	142+66=208
10. Mawby, Eng	126+73=199
11. Henke, EG	116+75=191
12. Singh, India	105+79=184
13. Kidney, USA	130+50=180
14. Kriesel, WG	99+68=167

15. Schäfer, WG	93+55=148	28. Mosner, WG	49+36=85
16. Kruse, WG	91+56=147	29. Thorpe, Eng	43+41=84
Weber, WG	91+56=147	30. Taylor, USA	44+39=83
18. Law, Eng	77+53=130	31. Chapman, Eng	46+33=79
19. Steffen, WG	81+49=130	32. Davies, USA	49+29=78
20. Parker, Eng	66+61=127	33. O'Neill, Ireland	47+26=73
21. Barfod, Denmark	73+53=126	34. Baker, Eng	36+36=72
22. Prior, Eng	61+57=118	35. Gray, Eng	37+35=72
23. Rahmlow, USA	68+48=116	36. Fischer, WG	40+25=65
24. Dean, Eng	62+43=105	37. Haun, WG	35+29=64
25. Bentheim, WG	57+44=101	38. Passerini, Italy	27+26=53
26. Hahn, WG	56+40= 96	39. Buijserd, Holland	31+23=54
27. Haigh, Eng	50+43= 93	40. Cohen, Eng	7+ 7=14

# QSLs RECEIVED

compiled by Martti Rinne

R Tirana	25 mb	cflag	4m	GH	R Angola	4820	c s	22d	KJ	TN
R Belgium	6010	c	2w	GG	-	4820	c s	2m rp		JB
R Sofia		cls	6w	DP	R Comercial	4795	l		MP	RH
R Prague	5930	bcs	10w	WJ	BBC Ascens.	15140	c s	33d		TN
-	7345	bcs	10w	WJ	RCl Mindelo	4715	c	18m		HU
R Denmark	9520	2c l	8d	BT DP	R Cairo	12005	c	7m		BJ
-	9520	c		GG KJ WJ	R Ghana	11800	cls	29d		TN
R Finland	9550	2c	10d	BT	-	15285	c s	15d		MV
-	15185	2c	10d	BT	R Abidjan	6015	c	3w rp		JB
DW	9605	bcs	6w	AD	ELWA	15155	c	27d rp		GG
NDR	520	c	5d	GG	Malawi BC	3380	l	3m		HU
Europe No 1	180	c	12d	CH GG	R Mauretania	4850	c l	11w rp		TN
Saarl. Rf.	1421	c	10d	AD	Vo Nigeria	3968	bls	3w		RF
SFB	566	l s	17d	AD GG	-	21455	c	5w	GH KJ	MV
SWF	1016	c	10d	AD	DW Kigali	15380	c s	22d		KJ
WDR	1586	c	7w	AD	R Rwanda	6055	c	4m		TE
RBI	6080	c	2w	WJ	R RSA	6075	b c	10w		TN
-	6115	cls	3w	DP	-	6135	c	60d		GG
-	7300	cls	3w	DP	-	11900	c s	9d		MV
Berl. Rf.	611	c	34d	GG						
R Nederland	15220	csp	8w	WJ	R Kabul	15265	c	7w		CH
R Budapest	9833	bcs	3w	AD	Cyprus BC	17785	l	16d		CH
-	11910	c	3w	CH GH	-	17875	l	3w		CH
RAI	9575	c	10w	CH	BBC Cyprus	41 mb	c			LB
IBF Turin	5000	c	15d	CH	R Japan	9700	c	9d		GG
R Luxembourg	6090	c	17d	AD	-	21535	cfs	11d	GH	MV
TWR	31 mb	c l	3m	GH	R Amman	9560	c	17d	CH	GG
R MonteCarlo	6035	c	2m	AD	R Lebanon	21610	c s	3m	DP GH	HL
R Norway	7240	c s	50d	CH	R Malaysia	4985	c			SL
Polskie R	9525	c	8w	GG	Maldiv IBS	4740	regc	2m	HL	HU
R Portugal	21495	c	2w	BJ	R Pakistan		l s	2w		DP
R Safari	6025	l	2w rp	RF	R Ashkabad	4825	c			KS
RCl Portugues	1034	c p	1w	AD	VoV Hanoi	15018	bcfs	9w	CH	MV
R Bucharest	9590	bcls	8w	CH GG	-	15044	l	54d		TE
-	11940	c l	11w	DP	R Lebanon	15280	regcs	3m		AD
RNE Barcelona	737	c l	53d	CH						
SBC	6165	c s	2m	CH	R Australia	17840	c	2m		JB
Red Cross	7210	c	6w	DP WJ	ABC Brisbane	4920	c	42d		TN
R Sweden r's	6065	c s	5w	WJ	ABC P Moresby	4890	b c	4w		RF
-	9625	c s	5d	AD						
Peace&Prgrs	17710	c	6w	MV	R Canada	17820	c s	4w	DP	WJ
-	15295	c	5w	AD	-	17820	c s	60d	CH	WJ
R Alma Ata	9250	c	2m	CH	CBC N Sce	15190	c	7w		CH
R Kiev	9560	c s	5w	CH	VOA Greenv.	15205	c	7w		BJ
-	11500	c s	11w	MV	AFRTS	15430	c s	12d		MV
R Vilnius	15220	c	1m	AD	UN Radio	15245	c s	2w		AD

WNYW	15215	c	4w	MV	Petropolis RD	4815	l		PA
-	21525	c	7w	MV	Em N Granada	6160	1 p	15w rp	DP MP
WSLR	1350	c	9w	JB	LV Pueblo	5995	1 p	6m	HU
					R Colosal	4945	1 p	10w	EK
Faro d Caribe	9645	c	6w	RF	R El Sol	6140	l	3m	HU
LV Victor	9615	clp	7w	KJ	R Santa Fé	4965	c s	7m	CH
LV Evangelica	4820	c	7m	HU	Transm Caldas	5027	clp	2m	HU
XETV channel 6		l	5w	RF	HCJB	6050	bcls	2m	CH
R Nederland	15220	c		SL	-	17895	bcls	9w	TN
					R Atlantida	5180	1 p	4m	HU
R Carve	6155	c p	1m	HU	R Barcelona	3385	c	3m	HU
R El Mundo	15290	l p		MP	R Barquisim	4990	c		RH
R Brasil C	4995	clp		HL	R Coro	4950	c l	2w	HU
R Globo	11800	c		RH	R Juventud	4900	c		MP
R Guarani	6175	c	5m	KJ TE	R Lara	4800	c	2m	CH HU MP
RNac Brasilia	9665	l	1m	RH	R Universo	4880	c		SL
RNac Rio	11795	c	15d rp	GG	Ecos Torbes	4980	c p	2w	PK RH SL

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; BJ - Bert Jacobsson, Finland; BT - Bill Thorpe, England; CH - Christian Henke, East Germany; DP - Dennis Parker, England; EK - Eero Kestilä, Finland; GG - Georg Hög, West Germany; GH - Geoffrey C Haigh, England; HL - Hans Lunkka, Finland; HU - Hannu Savijärvi, Finland; JB - Jack Bacon Jr, USA; KJ - Kaj Bredahl Jørgensen, Denmark; KS - Karl-H Stabén, Sweden; LB - Leif Blomqvist, Finland; MV - Manfred V Bentheim, West Germany; MP - Max Paetau, Finland; PK - Peter Kriesel, West Germany; PA - Pertti Ayräs, Finland; RF - Robert W Fisher, USA; RH - Reg Holway, England; SL - Sten Lundberg, Sweden; TE - Torre Ekblom, Denmark; TN - Tom Neely, USA; and WJ - Wim Jongen, Holland. Thanks to all of you!

# ON THE BANDS - North America

compiled by Martti Rinne

540	MEXICO: XEWA R Cadena Nacional	TN	S	Good	0300
600	CUBA: CMKV R Rebelde	TN	S	Fair	0330
640	CUBA: CMQ R CMQ - news	JB	S	44544	0430
655	EL SALVADOR: YSS R Nacional - s/off 0505	JB	S	44443	0430
670	COLOMBIA: HJNX R Tricolor, Medellin - past 0630	JB	S	32432	0530
670	CUBA: CMKP R Progreso	TN	S	Poor	0300
675	NICARAGUA: YND Union Radio	JB	S	33433	0400
690	CUBA: CMBC R Progreso with "La Voz de Cuba"	JB	S	43533	0530
730	MEXICO: XEX R Dif Mexico	JB	S	44434	0400
750	NICARAGUA: YNX R Equis	JB	S	32432	0415
760	MEXICO: XEABC R Fónica	JB	S	32532	0330
800	MEXICO: XELO R Dif Continental	JB	S	33433	0615
800	BONAIRE: Trans World Radio - under local CKLW	TN	E		0300
860	MEXICO: XEMO	JB	E	33433	0615
880	GUATEMALA: THG R Nuevo Mundo	JB	S	34432	0330
885	NICARAGUA: YNOX R Libertad	JB	S	44433	0330
900	MEXICO: XEW La Voz de America Latina	JB	S	44434	0100
900	MEXICO: XEW	TN	S	Fair	0300
940	MEXICO: XEQ R Dif XEQ	JB	S	32422	0130
1000	NICARAGUA: YNT R Mil, Managua - heard till 0400 under heavy QRM from WCFL	TN	S	Good	0230
1030	MEXICO: XEQR Corporación Mexicana de Radio	JB	S	34433	0600
1090	MEXICO: XERB Interamericana de Radio	JB	E	33433	0600
1160	USA: KSL, Salt Lake City - news	TN	E	Poor	0300
1570	MEXICO: XERF Cía R Dif de Coahuila	JB	E	44444	0400
1580	MEXICO: XEDM R Pacifico	JB	S	44533	0400
1580	CANADA: CBJ, Chiquotimi	TN	F	Fair	0200

All stations heard by JB - except for 670 - noted on November 12.

3235	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: HIDB R Libertad - 0345	JB	S	33433	0245
3245	VENEZUELA: YVKT R Libertador - past 0500	JB	S	43433	0245
3300	BRITISH HONDURAS: R Belize	JB	E	33433	0300
3315	MARTINIQUE: ORTF - till s/off 0240	JB	F	44444	0230
3325	VENEZUELA: R Monogas	JB	S	43433	0330
3360	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: HIRL R Exitos	JB	S	32432	0400
3968	NIGERIA: Vo Nigeria - home service	RF	E	23342	0500
4675	ECUADOR: HCWE1 R Nacional Espejo	JB	S	33433	0500
4820	ANGOLA: CR6RZ R Angola	JB	P	32332	2245
4820	ANGOLA: CR6RZ R Angola - sign on	JB	P	44433	0500
4880	VENEZUELA: YVMS R Universo	JB	S	44533	0315
4885	COLOMBIA: HJIG Ondas del Meta	JB	S	33433	0400
4885	BRAZIL: ZYG26 R Pioneira de Teresina	JB	P	44434	0825
4890	VENEZUELA: YVKB R diff Venezuela - s/off	JB	S	44544	-0400
4890	PAPUA: ABC Port Moresby	JB	E	44544	0820
4900	VENEZUELA: R Juventud - s/off 0400	JB	S	44544	0300
4910	ECUADOR: HCJM1 Em Gran Colombia	JB	S	33433	0300
4920	AUSTRALIA: ABC Brisbane	JB	E	34532	0820
4923	ECUADOR: HCRQ1 R Quito	JB	S	33433	0300
4935	PERU: OAX9E R Tropical	JB	S	32432	0230
4940	VENEZUELA: YVPA R Yaracuy - s/off 0400	JB	S	43433	0230
4945	COLOMBIA: HJDH R Colosal	JB	S	32322	0230
4950	VENEZUELA: YVMM R Coro - s/off 0400	JB	S	44434	0215
4955	COLOMBIA: HJCQ R Nacional	JB	S	44444	0200
4960	VENEZUELA: YVQA R Sucre - s/off 0400	JB	S	43533	0215
4965	COLOMBIA: HJAF R Santa Fé	JB	S	33433	0215
4970	VENEZUELA: YVLK R Rumbos	JB	S	32432	0200
4980	VENEZUELA: YVOC Ecos del Torbes	JB	S	44444	0650
4990	VENEZUELA: YVMQ R Barquisimeto	JB	S	43433	0200
4995	PERU: OAZ4C R Andina	JB	S	33432	0420
5015	GRENADA: WIBS - till 0000	TN	E	Good	2230
5020	COLOMBIA: HIFW Transmisora Caldas	JB	S	44433	0630
5047	TOGO: R Lomé	JB	F	44443	0530
5095	COLOMBIA: HJGG R Sutatenza	RF	S	32542	0130
6015	IVORY COAST: R Abidjan	JB	F	55545	0630
6025	PORTUGAL: Radio Portugal - R Safari	RF	E	34353	0400
6100	BIAFRA: Voice of Biafra - news	TN	E	Fair	2200
6160	COLOMBIA: HJKJ Em Nueva Granada	RF	S	44454	0130
7295	MONACO: Trans World Radio	TN	E	VGood	0630
9505	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: HISD RTV Dominicana	JB	E	44533	0200
9505	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: HISD RTV Dominicana	RF	E	44444	0336
9515	MEXICO: XEWW LV America Latina	JB	S	44534	0100
9520	PERU: OAX4J R La Cronica	JB	S	45434	0500
9590	CHILE: CE959 R Presidente Balmaceda	JB	S	44544	0140
9655	PERU: OAX9G R Nor Peruana	JB	S	44433	0400
9690	CHILE: CE969 LV Chile	JB	S	44544	0120
9705	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA news // 11875	BK	E	54454	0130
9750	CHILE+ CE975 R Sociedad Minería	JB	S	44444	0200
9710	PERU: OAX9D:R Tropical	JB	S	35433	1100
9912	INDIA: AIR Delhi - news	TN	E	VPoor	2200
10000	USA: WWH - time signal	BK		55555	0140
11740	MEXICO+ XEMP R diff XEMP	JB	S	43433	2300
11800	CANARY ISLANDS: R Nacional de Espana	JB	S	45544	0300
11835	HAITI: 4VEJ LV Evangelique - E at 0245	JB	F	43544	0230
11865	BRAZIL: PRA8 R Clube Pernambuco	JB	P	32432	0240
11880	MEXICO: XERH R diff Comerciales	JB	S	55555	0215
15110	MEXICO: XERR R diff Comerciales	JB	S	44544	2200
15110A	SENEGAL: R Senegal - variety prgr	TN	F	Good	2200
15220	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA - prgr for HAMs	BK	E	44444	0115
17945	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan - news	TN	E	Poor	1335

CREDITS: BK - Bill Kidney, Ohio; JB - Jack Bacon Jr, Minnesota, RF - Robert W Fisher, California; TN - Tom Neely, Michigan.

## ON THE BANDS - Europe

compiled by Hans Lunkka

3925	INDIA: AIR Delhi	EK	E	4	4	1530
3925	JAPAN: Nihon SWBC	EK		4	3	1340
3960	INDONESIA: RRI Padang	SJ		4	3	-1600
3975	INDONESIA: RRI Surabaya	SJ		3	3	-1600
4753	INDONESIA: UNID RRI, Makassar?	SJ		3	2	-1522
4680	ECUADOR: R Nac Espejo	HL	S	4	3	0515
4775	AFGHANISTAN: R Kabul	MR		4	3	1620
4800	VENEZUELA: R Lara	MR	S	3	3	0000
4845	BRAZIL: Rdif Teresina	MR	P	3	2	0035
4850	MAURITANIA: R Mauritanie	MR	A	4	3	2050
4860	USSR: R Moscow news	MR	E	4	3	0245
4865	AZORES: Em Regional	MR HL	P	3	3	2255
4865	BRAZIL: R Clube do Para	MR	P	3	3	0215
4870	CEYLON: R Ceylon	SL		3	3	1630
4875	BRAZIL: R Jornal do Brasil	MR	P	3	3	0120
4885	BRAZIL: R Pioneira de Teresina	HL	P	4	3	2110
4890	SENEGAL: R Senegal	MR		4	4	2345
4890	VENEZUELA: R Difusora	MR	S	4	3	0030
4895	BRAZIL: R Baré	MR	P	3	3	0015
4900	VENEZUELA: R Juventud	MR	S	3	3	0000
4904	CHAD: R Chad	CH MR	F	3	2	2045
4905	BRAZIL: R Relogio	MR	P	3	3	0000
4908	INDONESIA: RRI Bukittinggi	SJ		3	2	-1600
4908	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan news	MR	E	4	3	0210
4915	GHANA: R Ghana	MR	Ve	4	3	1900
4915	BRAZIL: R Cultura Araraquara	MR	P	3	3	0115
4920	INDIA: AIR Madras	MR		3	3	1440
4920	VENEZUELA: R Caracas	MR	S	3	3	0010
4925	MOCAMBIQUE: RCM	CH HL	P	34333		1800
4927	INDONESIA: RRI Djambi	SJ PA	MR	4	3	1545
4930	USSR: R Yerevan	MR		4	3	2045
4932	INDONESIA: RRI Surakarta cd Saturdays	SJ		3	2	-1630
4940	IVORY COAST: Abidjan	MR	F	4	3	2315
4940	VENEZUELA: R Yaracuy	SL MR	S	4	3	0250
4945	COLOMBIA: R Colosal	SL HL	S	3	3	0600
4950	SARAWAK: R Malaysia, Sarawak	SJ		3		-1600
4950	VENEZUELA: R Coro	SJ	S	3	3	0610
4955	COLOMBIA: R Nacional	EK	S	4	3	0400
4960	VENEZUELA: R Sucre	MR	S	3	3	0200
4970	VENEZUELA: R Rumbos	SL PK MR EK	HL	S	3	0455
4975	USSR: R Dushanbe	MR	R	4	4	0000
4980	GHANA: Accra news	MR HL	E	4	4	2100
4980	VENEZUELA: Ecos del Torbes	EK MR SL	HL	S	3	0600
4985	MALAYSIA: R Malaysia Penang	SL	SJ	3	3	1600
4990	VENEZUELA: R Barquisimeto	SL	S	3	3	0450
4994	SUDAN: R Omdurman	MR	A	4	4	2045
4995	BRAZIL: R Brasil Central	MR	P	4	3	0100
5010	SINGAPORE: BFBS "God Save The Queen"	PA	SJ	2		-1430
5046	INDONESIA: RRI Jogjakarta	SJ		3		-1700
5052	SINGAPORE: R Singapura	SL	E	3	3	1545
5950	USSR: R Moscow // 5980, 6050, 7250	DP	E	44444		1900
5965	MALAYSIA: R Malaysia	EK SJ		3		-1630
5985	TUNISIA: R Tunis	MR	A	4	4	2115
5995	POLAND: R Warszawa	AP		33443		0730
6000	BRAZIL: R Inconfidencia	MR	P	4	4	0000
6010	BELGIUM: Rdif Television Belge	DP	F	34333		1440
6025	PORTUGAL: Em Nacional	AP WJ	MR	E	44444	2050
6025	INDIA: AIR	AP	E	31332		1930
6030	IRAQ: R Bagdad	AP	G	33433		2020

6035	BRAZIL: R Globo	CH MR	P	44434	0000
6040	COLOMBIA: La Voz de Tolima	MR	S	4 3	0230
6045	INDONESIA: RRI Djakarta	SJ		3 3	1400
6065	BRAZIL: R Nacional Brasilia	MR	P	3 3	0230
6082	PERU: R Nacional, Lima	MR HL	S	3 3	0240
6095	IRAQ: R Bagdad	AP	G	43443	2020
6120	FINLAND: FBC	SL	Fi	3 3	1030
6130	ECUADOR: HCJB	AP	G	43443	0600
6135	POLAND: Polskie R	DP	E	34444	2030
6140	SPAIN: RNE	MR	S	5 4	2125
6160	COLOMBIA: Em Nueva Granada	MR HL	S	4 4	0530
6250	GUINEA EQUATORIAL: R Sta Isabel	MR	S	3 2	2055
6255	AUSTRIA: Schulungssender der Österreichischen Bundesheeres	MR	G	3 3	-1233
7215	INDIA: AIR // 9912	DP	E	34344	1945
7240	NORWAY: R Norway "Norway this week"	MK	E	43344	1200
9250	USSR: R Alma Ata on Saturdays	CH	G	33343	1130
9475	EGYPT: R Cairo // 12005	AP DP	E	33333	2000
9530	USA: UN Radio	AD	I	4 4	0515
9550	FINLAND: FBC FDXC prgr	MR SL	MK	E	42333 1600
9560	JORDAN: HJBS Top 10 on Sundays	AD AP	CH	E	44544 1630
9560	AUSTRALIA: ABC	AD	E	3 3	0750
9575	CHILE: R Portales	HL	S	4 4	2345
9590	ETHIOPIA: ETLF	AD	E	2 2	0400
9600	ASCENCION ISL: BBC Atlantic Relay Stn	AD	F	2 2	0430
9610	CANADA: R Canada news	MK	E	53344	2100
9610	AFGHANISTAN: R Kabul	AP	G	21231	1730
9610	AUSTRIA: ÖRF	AP	G	42442	1730
9615	INDIA: AIR	CH	E	44544	2245
9615	USA: WNYW	MR	S	4 4	0230
9625	CANADA: CBC	AD	E	4 4	0615
9625	ISRAEL: Kol Israel	AD	E	3 3	2115
9625	SWEDEN: R Sweden DX-prgr	MK	E	53344	1100
9645	BRAZIL: R Cultura Pocos Caldas	MR	P	3 3	2110
9645	ECUADOR: HCJB	AP	G	43433	0600
9665	SWITZERLAND: SBC News/Melody Train	MK	E	53444	1130
9690	CHILE: La Voz de Chile	CW MR HL	S	4 3	0135
9725	ISRAEL: Kol Israel news	MK GH	E	43344	2015
9750	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan	MK DP	CH	E	34444 1945
9760	GHANA: R Ghana	DP	E	23443	2000
9770	INDONESIA: RRI Djakarta	SJ		4	1400
9780	CHINA: R Peking	AD	E	4 4	0130
9833	HUNGARY: R Budapest	AP	G	35444	1730
9912	INDIA: AIR Delhi	MR	E	4 3	2105
11550	BELGIUM: R Omega	WJ		44444	1415
11710	ARGENTINA: R Nacional	AD	E	2 2	2305
11735	MOROCCO: R TV Marocaine	AP DP	E	34444	1830
11740	AUSTRALIA: ABC	AD AP	DP	E	22332 1600
11780	CANADA: CBC	EK	R	4 4	1430
11785	SOUTH AFRICA: RSA	DP	E	23333	1900
11790	AFGHANISTAN: R Kabul	AP	G	33233	1730
11795	USA: WINB	GH	E	43433	2016
11805	FINLAND: FBC	SL	Fi	3 3	1040
11835	ALGERIA: R Alger	GH	F	54544	2001
11865	BRAZIL: R Clube de Pernambuco	GH	P	54444	2007
11875	SOUTH AFRICA: RSA news/DX-prgr	MK	E	53344	1900
11880	AUSTRALIA: ABC	AD	E	4 4	0930
11885	CHINA: R Peking	AD	E	2 2	0850
11915	ECUADOR: HCJB	AD	E	3 3	0315
11940	KUWAIT: Kuwait Broadcasting Station	PK AD	E	54544	1615
11955	MALAYSIA: BBC FES	DP	E	33333	1818

11965	JAPAN: NHK	AP	G	23212	2000
11965	CANADA: CBC news	MK	E	54444	2100
15100	GRENADA: WIBS	GB PK SL	AD	E 4 4	2140
15105	BRAZIL: R Rural	SL	P	4 3	2235
15105	JAPAN: NHK news	MR	E	3 3	2100
15115	ECUADOR: HCJB	AD	E	3 3	0325
15135	JAPAN: NHK //17825	AP DP	E	22322	0800
15155	LIBERIA: ELWA	AD MK	E	43344	1900
15165	SYRIA: R Damascus	WJ SL	E	54554	2030
15185	FINLAND: FBC	MR SL	Fi	4 3	1035
15190	CONGO: R Brazzaville	AP	F	3433	1830
15190	CANADA: CBC news	MK	E	54444	2200
15220	SOUTH AFRICA: RSA	SL AD MK	E	4 4	0030
15240	AUSTRALIA: R Australia	AD	E	3 3	0755
15245	SOUTH AFRICA: RSA	AP	G	43443	2000
15265	AFGHANISTAN: R Kabul	AP	G	43333	1730
15275	WEST GERMANY: DW	DP WJ	E	44444	1045
15285	GHANA: Accra	AD DP SL	E	3 3	2105
15305	SWITZERLAND: SBC	DP	E	23222	1500
15310	CYPRUS: BBC East Mediterranean Relay	EK		4 4	1315
15325	ECUADOR: HCJB	MK	E	42344	0645
15325	CANADA: CBC	AD AP SL	E	4 4	1205
15335	BRAZIL: R Farroupilha	SL	P	3 3	2145
15340	N. ANTILLES: TWR "Music and You"	MK WJ SL	E	44333	2100
15365	NIGERIA: Voice of Nigeria	AP GH SL	E	32322	0600
15370	BRAZIL: R Tupi	SL	P	4 4	2145
15400	ETHIOPIA: ETLF	WJ EK	E	34343	2000
15430	USA: AFRTS	AD	E	4 4	1530
15440	USA: WNYW // 17760, 17840	DP	E	44444	1900
17705	CUBA: R Habana	AD SJ	E	2-4	-2133
17715	CUBA: R Habana	GB	S	4 4	1930
17720	USA: WINB	AD AP	E	3 3	1930
17730	MALAGASY: Rdif Malgache test prgr	MR	F	3 2	1425
17765	RWANDA: DW Kigali	AP		34323	1945
17795	SOUTH AFRICA: RSA	AP MK	G	54444	2000
17805	SOUTH AFRICA: RSA	MK	E	53344	1800
17820	CANADA: CBC	AD	E	4 4	1220
17825	JAPAN: NHK	AP	G	43433	0700
17845	SWITZERLAND: SBC	DP	E	22222	1315
17855	ECUADOR: HCJB	AP	G	24222	2000
17865	POLAND: Polskie R	DP	E	34444	1315
17910	GHANA: Accra news	MR	E	4 3	1510
17920	EGYPT: R Cairo	AD	E	2 2	1315
17945	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan	AD	E	2 2	1345
21455	NIGERIA: Voice of Nigeria	PK	E	34533	0700
21570	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan	EK		4 3	0835
21590	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan	AD	E	2 2	1340
21650	USA: AFRTS	AD	E	4 4	1400
21685	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan, Dacca	EK		3 3	0830
21700	PORTUGAL: Em Nacional	AP	P	23222	1715
25790	SOUTH AFRICA: RSA	GB PK	E	5 4	1430

CREDITS: AD - Allen Dean, England; AP - Arnold Petric, Austria; CH - Christian Henke, East Germany; CW - Christer Wilkman, Finland; DP - Dennis Parker, England; EK - Eero Kestilä, Finland; GB - Geoff N. Bocket, England; GH - Georg Hög, West Germany; HL - Hans Lunkka, Finland; MK - Margaret Kelly, England; MR - Martti Rinne, Finland; PK - Peter Kriesel, West Germany; PA - Pertti Ayräs, Finland; SJ - Sven Johansson, Sweden; SL - Sten Lundberg, Sweden; WJ - Wim Jongen, Holland.

AFGHANISTAN: R Kabul broadcasts in English to Europe daily at 1800-1830 on 11800 kc. SCDX

ALBANIA: R Tirana has English at 2030 on 9490 kc. SCDX

ANGOLA: R Angola on 4820, 9535 and 11955 kc are now operating with full power, 100 kW. SCDX

AUSTRIA: R Vienna broadcasts to Europe on even dates: on 6155 kc at 0500-1300 and 1700-2200, on 7245 kc at 0900-1200 and 2000-2200, on 9770 kc at 1300-1700 and on 11785 kc at 1500-1700. MV

GHANA: Broadcasts from Accra to Europe at 2045-2215 on 9545 and 15285 kc in English. MV

GUINEA ECUATORIAL: R Santa Isabel has English at 1900-1945 on 6250 kc, Spanish s/off 2300. SCDX

INDONESIA: The English programmes from RRI are now broadcast as follows: 0900-0930 on 11770 kc, 1000-1200 and 1430-1530 on 6105 and 9585 kc, 1900-2000 on 9585 and 11715 kc, and 2300-2400 on 6105 and 9585 kc. SCDX

IRAN: Tehran broadcasts to Europe at 2000-2030 in English on 11730 and 15135 kc. German broadcasts will start in the near future. MV

JAPAN: R Japan has dropped 21535 kc and replaced it by 15135 kc, for the transmission at 0700, still the old 17825 gives best reception at this time, especially around 0800. RH

NIGERIA: Scheduled transmissions to Europe in English: 15155 kc at 0545-0730, 15255 at 1500-1600 1700-1900 and 2100-2200, 11900 at 2100-2200. French at 1900-2100 on 11900 and 15255. MV

NORTH VIETNAM: English transmissions at 0500, 1000, 1300, 1530 and 2300 on 10224, 9840 and 1240 kc, at 2000 on 7416 and 15018. MV

PAKISTAN: The following has been taken from "Pakistan Calling": "The latest additions to transmitters have been a 10 kW mediumwave transmitter and two 1000 kW shortwave transmitters at Islamabad and one 100 kW shortwave transmitter at Dacca. Some of the major development projects in hand envisage installation of more high-power transmitters at Islamabad, one 1000 kW mediumwave transmitter each at Islamabad

and Dacca. We estimate that by the end of the third five-year plan, i.e. by 1970 we would have further added 2210 kW transmitting power on the mediumwaves and 500 kW power on the shortwaves. The number of radio stations increased to 11 in 1968 and we expect that by the end of 1970 three more stations would have been established, taking the total number of broadcasting houses to 14." DP

PERU: OAX9D R Tropical, Tarapoto, broadcasting on 9710 kc is requesting reception reports. SCDX

PHILIPPINES: The 50 kW transmitter of the South East Asian Radio Voice was inaugurated on Nov 17, in Bombang, north of Manila. The transmitter can operate on 5 SW bands, and has a log periodic antenna directed towards Burma and Thailand. The station has been testing since May. The address is: SEARV, Box 4148, Manila, Philippines. FDXC

SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA has dropped 15245 kc for the transmission at 1900, this frequency has been replaced by 11875 kc, however, best reception at this time is on 17795 kc. RH

SWITZERLAND: The test transmissions from the International Committee of the Red Cross will in 1969 take place on the following dates. Jan 20, 22 and 24; Mar 24 26 and 28; May 19, 21 and 23; July 21, 23 and 25; Sept 22, 24 and 26; and Nov 24, 26 and 28. All days at 0600-0700, 1130-1230 1700-1800 and 2300-2400 on the same frequency, 7210 kc. SCDX

THAILAND: R Thailand broadcasts in English at 0415-0515 on 6015, 7185 and 11910 kc, the General Overseas Sec is at 1025-1157 on 6160 and 7185 kc. SCDX

USA: The present schedule of WNYW reads: 1600-2140 on 11905, 15440 17730, 17760, 17840 21465, 21535 and 21580 kc. At 2200-2400 on 15105, 15440, 17760, 17825 and 21525 kc. SCDX

CREDITS: DP - Dennis Parker, MV - Manfred V Bentheim, RH - Reg Holway, SCDX - Sweden Calling DX-ers, FDXC - Finland's DX-Club.

The medium wave season 1956/ 1957 started quite modestly, but during the month of October things really began to happen. In No. 11/ 1956 of the Swedish DX-magazine Etersvep, the fantastic amount of 128 North American stations were reported. This corresponds to the number of stations heard from the same area during a normal winter. Medium wave editor Jan Erik Räf commented on the conditions in the following way: "A small start during the first 12 nights of October with occasional loggings of stations in Cuba, Venezuela, and Puerto Rico. On the 13th there was a sign of that something will happen, as ZNS on the Bahamas was heard. During the following week, about 10 stations situated in the state of Illinois and neighboring states were heard regularly. In addition to this, the Northern Atlantic areas, including Greenland, were heard on the 14th, 17th and 20th. The area including the states of Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Saskatchewan and Manitoba had its best period between October 14 and 17, while the Rocky Mountains area was heard on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 19th. The west coast stations were heard during the whole period October 13-20 without any noticeable peaks. During the last 10 days of the month, only Brazilian stations

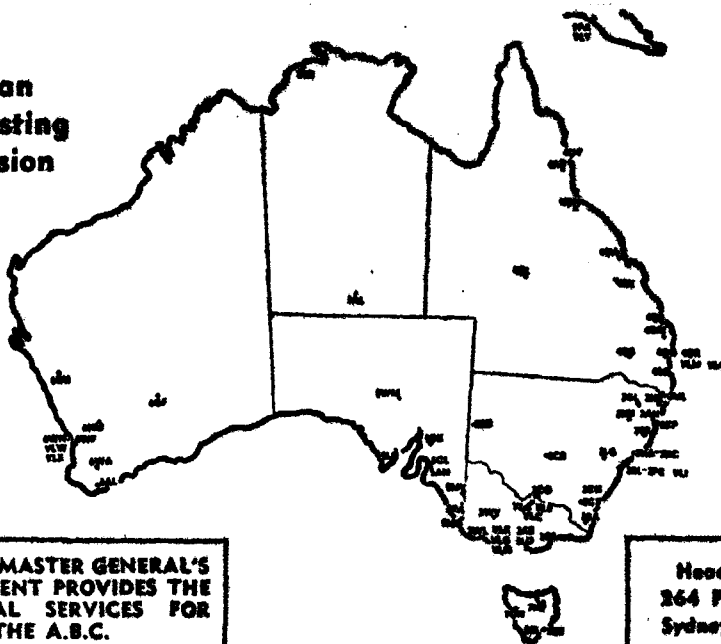
were heard, with very few exceptions."

There were also some interesting comments on a phenomenon that is wellknown to the experienced MW DX-er: the fact that during exceptional conditions, only stations from a more or less restricted area are heard: "It is not correct to say that only stations from a certain geographically restricted area have been heard during a certain night, while other stations were heard during the following night. It is, however, obvious that the conditions mostly have a tendency of favoring stations from a restricted area. The tendency is usually not the same during the whole night, and normally it is changed several times. It has even happened that Brazilian stations have been heard at a certain moment, and 15 minutes later there were only North American stations on the band." Jan Erik also points out that conditions can be very different in different parts of a country.

In the December issue of Etersvep only 17 North American stations were reported, but 16 of these were stations that had not been previously heard during the season. Some examples: KFOR Lincoln, Nebraska 1240, 1340 KROS Clinton, Iowa, and KLAM Cordova, Alaska, all 250 watts.

But the real sensation this month was Sven Elfving's logging of KGMB Honolulu, Hawaii on 590. The station was logged at 0030 GMT with a religious program. Sven Elfving, who lived in Northern Sweden later got a QSL from the station stating that his logging was OK.

**Australian  
Broadcasting  
Commission**



THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S  
DEPARTMENT PROVIDES THE  
TECHNICAL SERVICES FOR  
THE A.B.C.

Head Office,  
264 Pitt Street,  
Sydney, N.S.W.

The logging of KGMB was checked theoretically by the MW editor who stated that the radio waves came to Sweden over the North Pole, the distance between the transmitter and the receiver being only 9750 kilometers.



# KPMC

**Bakersfield, California**

**CLEAR CHANNEL**

**10,000 Watts - 1560 KC**

Affiliated with American Broadcasting Company

**THIS WILL CONFIRM YOUR RECEPTION**

**OF KPMC ON July 8, 1965 at 8:20-50pm PDT**  
**in San Francisco-Yosemite Park**  
**SIGNED *Leo J. Jarvis* Chief Engineer**

Sven Elfving continued his DX-ing on the same high level by reporting reception of the Australian Home Service station 6WN Perth operating on 810 kc/s with 10 kW. This logging was made at 1435 GMT, that is 1535 Swedish time and 2235 West Australian time. Thus the basic condition for long distance medium wave reception was fulfilled as the whole distance between Perth in Australia and Örnsköldsvik in Sweden belongs to the dark part of the globe during midwinter. Perth later verified this report 100%, although I am not sure that they did so by sending the card used as an illustration on the opposite page. This QSL card is, however, the one the Australian Broadcasting Commission used to verify reports concerning the home service stations on the short waves during the late fifties. Mine is for a report to station VLR6, Lyndhurst, Victoria, on 6150 kc/s. By the way, the illustration on this page is a QSL from radio station KPMC, Bakersfield, California. I got this one after reporting the station during a trip to California and Hawaii in 1965. It is, however, justified to present this QSL here, as KPMC is one of the 128 NA stations that were heard in Sweden and Finland during October, 1956.

Sven Elfving was accused of being a bluff by some envious DX-ers, but according to the information I have received from my Swedish friends, these accusations were not justified. The reason to his remarkable success was partly his extremely large interest in the hobby; he used to listen to his radio every night and thus de-

voted a large portion of his time to DX-ing, and partly the very favorable location in the Northern part of Sweden, where it is much easier to catch stations from the Pacific area than in other parts of the country.

A more dubious case was the one concerning another Swedish DX-er, Bengt Carlsson, who reported loggings of 4YC Dunedin, New Zealand on 900 kc/s and 1110 KIPO, Hilo, Hawaii. Especially the New Zealand logging was made at a time that from a theoretical point of view was totally impossible. A check of BC's earlier loggings revealed that he heard the Australian station 3CV, Maryborough, operating on 1440 kc/s with only 1 kW, on the theoretically impossible date of June 26, 1954.

At this stage it is perhaps appropriate to say a few words about the fact that some DX-ers without hesitation classify other DX-ers as bluffs. Always remember that it is impossible to be 100% sure of how the radio waves propagate, as we do not know everything about the atmosphere. Even if the DX-er makes an error, he should not be humiliated in front of all the DX-ers in the whole world. The matter should preferably be handled with the greatest delicacy.

This series will be concluded next month, and we will then deal with the years 1956-58. If you have any comments or perhaps even own memories from the late fifties, just drop me a line.

## ON THE MEDIUMWAVES

by Christer Wilkman &amp; Kjell Boman

548	SPAIN: RNE/Oviedo		4	(ak)	x)
584	SPAIN: RNE/Madrid		5	(ak)	x)
602	SAUDI ARABIA: Riyadh	5.11	4	(gm)	1930
620	CANARY ISLANDS: RNE/Teneriffa	31.10	3	(ak)	x)
638	SPAIN: RNE/La Coruña		4	(mr)	0033
640	USA: CBN St. John's	27.10	4	(gm)	0053
683	SPAIN: RNE/Sevilla		4	(ak)	x)
701	TURKEY: R Istanbul	Pepsi-Cola adv.	4	(lgw)	2040
710	USA: WOR New York	27.10	3	(gm)	0040
737	SPAIN: RNE/Barcelona		5	(ak)	x)
746	SYRIA: Syrian BS/Aleppo	27.10	4	(gm)	2215
755	PORTUGAL: Em. Nac.	German px	4	(ak)	0000
760	SAO TOME: R Cl. de Sao Tomé	5.11	3	(gm)	1925
760	IRAQ: Hurriyah		3	(ek)	1645
764	SENEGAL: Radiodiff. du Sénégal	5.11	4	(gm)	2000
773	UAR: Abu-Zaabal I		3	(ek)	1730
800	SPAIN: EAJ-7 R Madrid		4	(ak)	x)
800	JORDANIA: R Amman		4	(lgw)	2200
809	SPAIN: EAJ-5 R Sevilla		4	(ak)	x)
827	SPAIN: EAJ-1 R Barcelona		5	(ak)	x)
836	LEBANON: R Lebanon		4	(lgw)	2200
854	SPAIN: RNE/Murcia		4	(ak)	x)
872	SPAIN: EAJ-101 R Zaragoza		4	(ak)	x)
880	USA: WCBC New York	heterodynes 27.10	3	(gm)	0045
917	SPAIN: EAJ-2 R Esp. de Madrid		3	(mr)	0040
935	ALGERIA: Agadir	over AFN 5.11		(gm)	1905
940	CANADA: CBM Montreal	27.10	4	(gm)	0053
962	TUNISIA: Tunis II			(ek)	1845
980	IRAQ: Traurah		3	(ek)	1730
980	ALGERIA: Algiers		3	(lgw)	2311
1000	CANADA: CKBW Bridgewater	heterodynes 28.10	5	(gm)	2230
1007	SPAIN: RNE/Malaga		3	(ak)	x)
1010	USA: WINS New York	news and sporting news 29.10	3	(ak)	0310
1025	SPAIN: EAJ-8 R San Sebastian		5	(ak)	x)
1034	PORTUGAL: R Cl. Portugues		3	(mr)	0100
1040	USA: WHN ??	28.10	4	(gm)	0050
1043	MOROCCO: Sebaa-Ajoun		4	(ek)	2000
1070	USA: CBA Sackville	27.10	4	(gm)	0035
1070	INDIA: AIR/Rajkot	13.11	3	(mr)	0120
1088	USSR: Perm	27.10	3	(gm)	0105
1090	USA: WBAL Baltimore	heterodynes 27.10	4	(gm)	0046
1097	SPAIN: EFE-14 La Voz de Madrid		3	(mr)	0035
1097	CANARY ISLANDS: ECS-4 R Atlantico	15.11	2	(mr)	0110
1133	SPAIN: ECS-8 La Voz de Guadalquivir		3	(mr)	0101
1178	SPAIN: RNE/Barcelona		4	(mr)	0102
1178	RYUKYU ISLANDS: VOA/Okinawa	Horby-QRM 27.10	4	(gm)	1550
1313	SPAIN: RNE/Zaragoza		4	(mr)	0020
1345	KUWAIT: Kuwait BS	5.11	3	(gm)	1915
1385	GREECE: NHBI/Athens II		3	(mr)	0010
1403	GUINEA: Conakry	5.11	4	(gm)	2304
1430	SPAIN: EAK-18 R Pop. de Palma	29.10	5	(ak)	x)
1520	SPAIN: EAJ-31 R Alicante		3	(mr)	0145
1525	RED CHINA: Urunchi		?	(gm)	?

x) = 00.00 - 01.00 GMT

## Contributors:

ak= Albert Kosnopfel,  
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Helsinki

ek= Eero Kestilä, Savonlinna  
gm= Glyn Morgan, United Kingdom  
lgw= Lars Goran Winberg, Borga

## Mellanvågs-QSL

## Mellanvågs-QSL

AFN/Augsburg	k	1	m	1394	RAI/Milano I	k			899
RNE/Barcelona	k+b			1178	RNE/Cuenca	k	1	v	1187
RNE/Madrid	k	1	v	584	RNE/Zaragoza	k	1	v	1313
EAJ-17 R Murcia	b			1412	EAJ-32 R Santander	k			1475

## MV-RANKEN

## MV-RANKEN

Poängställningen den 28.11.1968:

	Eu	Ib	Af	As	Oc	NA	CA	SA	länd	stns	summa
1. Göran Eklund	62	33	7	10	<u>72</u>	17	5	7	61	+	213 = 274
2. Pauli J Vahtera	75	<u>67</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>20</u>	-	28	3	9	59	+	209 = 268
3. Sven-Erik Hjelt	60	<u>46</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>16</u>	-	20	4	5	58	+	158 = 216
4. Karl H Stabén	78	37	<u>7</u>	8	-	22	2	-	52	+	154 = 206
5. Kjell Norman	<u>49</u>	26	<u>3</u>	5	-	<u>54</u>	3	3	40	+	143 = 183
6. Christer Wilkman	57	43	5	3	-	<u>8</u>	3	5	42	+	124 = 166
7. Sven Kockberg	37	12	2	9	-	42	4	5	50	+	111 = 161
8. Leif Blomqvist	41	18	3	6	-	37	4	4	45	+	113 = 158
9. Kjell Boman	47	33	6	6	-	16	2	4	44	+	114 = 158
10. Eric Gagneur	34	47	3	6	-	16	2	2	39	+	110 = 149
11. Stig Björkas	54	25	5	11	-	2	1	1	47	+	99 = 146
12. Jan-E Österholm	34	31	1	12	-	16	7	3	32	+	104 = 136
13. Lars G Winberg	50	35	5	3	-	1	-	-	33	+	94 = 127
14. Hans Lunkka	14	28	3	2	-	47	2	2	19	+	98 = 117
15. Torre Ekblom	37	31	2	2	-	5	1	2	32	+	80 = 112
16. Dani Söderman	11	9	<u>7</u>	4	11	15	<u>20</u>	4	31	+	81 = 112
17. Martti Rinne	44	17	<u>2</u>	1	-	2	<u>1</u>	-	30	+	67 = 97
18. Anders Willför	37	18	2	1	-	1	2	3	32	+	64 = 96
19. Per-O Lönnberg	26	20	1	5	-	1	2	2	26	+	57 = 83
20. Håkan Sundman	1	6	4	8	-	34	4	4	20	+	61 = 81
21. Christer Herlin	16	25	1	3	-	7	1	3	20	+	56 = 76
22. Marianne Spjut	34	9	1	5	-	-	1	1	24	+	51 = 75
23. Pertti Äyräs	1	<u>33</u>	-	-	-	2	4	<u>20</u>	13	+	60 = 73
24. Staffan Crona	19	14	1	2	-	6	2	<u>1</u>	17	+	45 = 62
25. Sven Johansson	32	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	19	+	42 = 61
26. Harri Torppa	15	9	<u>7</u>	3	-	5	1	-	20	+	40 = 60
27. Jonny Sääf	30	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	16	+	34 = 50
28. Kaj Tallroth	23	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	11	+	36 = 47
29. Bob Hielm	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	+	24 = 42
30. Hannu Savijärvi	7	14	1	1	-	-	2	-	12	+	25 = 37
31. Kaj Bredahl	10	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	9	+	16 = 25
32. Tore Gustafsson	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	+	15 = 19
33. Lars-H Österholm	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	+	12 = 18
34. Raimo Vuojärvi	2	7	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	+	12 = 16
35. Christian Lindholm	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	+	7 = 14
36. Hasse Söderström	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	+	8 = 13
37. Karl-Johan Karén	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	+	9 = 13
38. Folke Stenman	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	+	2 = 4
39. Eero Kestilä	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	+	2 = 3
40. Niels J Jensen	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	+	1 = 2

Bidragsgivare till QSL-spalten: Kjell Boman, Christer Wilkman, Lars G Winberg.

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

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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.

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