

ATTENTION

**finlands dx-club r.f.
äldst och bäst**

DX-LYSSNARE

Ett av de käraste diskussionsämnen inom DX-ingrenen har alltid varit QSL-jägare contra lyssnare, eller DX-lyssnare och DX-lyssnare, som ledaren i DX-Kuuntelija 12/68 benämner dem. Men är en sådan uppdelning överhuvudtaget meningsfull, kan någon DX-are placera andra eller sig själv entydigt inom endera fällan? Borde han kunna det?

Visst finns det sådana, som enbart lyssnar på stationerna. Men de kan i allmänhet inte kallas DX-are, de söker sig inte just till DX-klubbar och har knappast behov av det heller. Visst kan det finnas renodlade QSL-jägare, som inte alls bryr sig om lyssnande - bluffare och andra. Men alla vi andra hamnar någonstans emellan - det är fråga om en löpande skala hur högt resp. företeelser värderas. DX-arnas fördelning på skalan följer sannolikt något slags Gausskurva, varför det är missvisande att indela DX-arna i enlighet med ytterligheterna.

Därtill kommer att den enskilda DX-arens placering på skalan växlar, den växlar som en funktion av åldern, både åldern som mänska och åldern som DX-are, den växlar som en funktion av humör, tidpunkt, programtyp osv. Ibland sätter man sig uttryckligen ner för att ta rapporter, ibland kan man sitta och lyssna på en station i timmar utan en tanke på QSL.

Diskussionen blir meningsfull om det är fråga om att försöka flytta hela fördelningskurvan, mot DX- eller -lyssnande, eller förändra dess form. Detta skulle ske närmast i hur man poängterar de olika avdelningarna i DX-tidningen, QSL, tips, stationspresentации, allmänna artiklar osv. Jag anser dock att det inte är motiverat att gå alltför långt häri. Innehållet borde så långt möjligt bestämmas demokratiskt, i enlighet med läsarnas önskemål. Varför försöka påverka människorna i någon riktning - inom en frivilligt utövad hobby?

009-01-01 SL

Nummer 1

Januari 1969

Årgång 16

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 15 993, i Sverige 54 71 34. Provexemplar av ATTENTION för 50 penni eller 1 IRC.

Redaktör: Staffan Lodenius

Redakitionssekreterare: Christer Herlin

Ansvarig utgivare: Daniel Söderman

KLUBBNYTT

GOD FORTSÄTTNING:

på det år som när detta skrivs rullade igång för ett tio-tal timmar sedan - ett faktum, som gör att texten kanske blir litet ansträngd...

DETTA NUMMER

är som synes numrerat 1/69. Var blev då 12/68 frågar sig kanske någon förgrymmad och känner sig lurad. Visserligen kommer ingen någonsin att få se det numret, men varen lugna. Det är fråga om en rent praktisk och nödvändig detalj i samordningen AA + A^T. Naturligtvis kunde vi kalla detta december 1968 men det vinner man knappast något på. Och då pressläggningen förskjutits framåt till månadsskiftet föredrar vi att föra numreringen enligt den inkommande månaden. Huvudsaken är ju, att medlemmarna har fått och får tidningen med en månads mellanrum. Och de som upphör att prenumerera får i alla fall sitt tolfte nummer - kanske nästa också.

MEDLEMSAVGIFTE

hoppas jag att vid det här laget redan finns på postgiro-konto 15993, om inte tycker jag Du kunde använda inbetalningskortet, som vi så finkänsligt bifogade i förra numret. För nu vore det ju tråkigt om våra vägar måste skiljas nu. Endast 6 mk (eller 10 Skr på konto 54 7134).

NYÅRSLÖFTEN

vill tidningen inte komma med, dem hoppas vi läsarna gör, det där ned aktivitet och bidrag, ni vet... Men jag tror och hoppas, att ni har att vänta en tidning, som är värd sitt pris. Svenskan som senast blev styvmoderligt behandlad, kommer inte att försvinna - det har fattats ett beslut, att Attention skall innehålla 6-8 sidor på svenska varje månad (hred var tyvärr inte med på mötet och kunde alltså inte reservera sig, så han gör det här...)

EN NY MEDLEM

har hittat hit - välkommen!
483 Christer Brunström, Apoteksg. 20, LYSEKIL, Sverige.

ÅRSMÖTE

Härmed kallas FDXC:s medlemmar till klubbens ordinarie årsmöte söndagen den 16 februari 1969 kl. 15.00 i klubblokalen Valborgsvägen 4. Härvid behandlas de i stadgarna nämnda ärendena, motioner skall vara inlämnade till styrelsen minst en vecka före mötet.

ÅRETS WRTH

har utkommit och slår en genast med häonad. Man har frångått den traditionella pårmdesignen och ersatt den med ett klatschigt färgfoto, en sympatisk reform. Texten är offset-tryckt och mycket liten, ingen lisa för trötta ögon i nattens mörker. Själva innehållet har red. ännu inte hunnit studera, men det följer det gamla mönstret. Har Du ännu inte beställt WRTHn, gör det med det snaraste. Prix endast 13 mk.

STOPDATE

till februarinumret är den 20 januari 1969

HJÄLP FÖR DX-ARE 11/68 hör till de tjockaste numren Frövi-WRU har åstadkommit, åtminstone under den tid red här varit med. Men det är ju julen som spökar, nästan alla tidningar denna månad är tjocka och innehållsrika. Det är vitsigt hur vissa stationer, ofta missionssändare, återkommer i presentationer i tidning efter tidning. En sådan är BCC, Taiwan, som åter får sig två sidor tillägnade. Två nya spalter, Afrika-DX och Asien-DX, redigerade av Kjell Norman, introduceras här enligt känt mönster från mången annan tidning.

ETERAKTUELLT 12/68 är hela 52 sidor och förmodligen det bästa DX-tidningsnummer red stött på. Riktigt och mångsidigt DX-material, goda allmänna artiklar, tervligt utseende med flera bilder. De allmänna artiklarna är en rapport från ANARC (=Association of North American Radio Clubs), 'Internationella teleunionen', och första

DX-KUUNTELIJA 12/68 är sig lik, vilket innefattar, att kvaliteten är rätt hög. Innehållet är Spalterna, '4VEH', 'Hurudan DX-klubb' och 'Radio Erevan'. I ledaren försvaras Spalterna, det påpekas att inom ramen för dem kan publiceras riktigt allmännyttigt material, och att de garanterar ett mångsidigt och välbalanserat innehåll. Det är i stort sett riktigt, men frågan är om det fungerat i praktiken. Jämför man med andra tid-

URKKIJA 12/68. I ledaren behandlas samma problem som vi nu tagit upp, QSL-jägare och framför allt souvenirjägare, vilkas berättande ifrågasätts. Deutschland-funk presenteras, med mycket statistik, t.ex. budgeten för 1968 Väinö Virtanen, landskampstvåan och gammal räv, intervjuas. - URK tycks liksom endel andra tidningar ha fått den uppfattningen att

TFAE, Teknik för allas Eterklubb, har aldrig varit uppe i denna spalt och nu lär det vara förent. Vid årsskiftet lades tidningen nämligen ner. Att klubben,

Läsvärd är den långa artikeln "Radium och den ideologiska mätkampan" även om den inte just kommer med något nytt. Lämpligt placerad efter denna finner man artikeln: 'dx-ing i Finland', vilken red. sett sig föranlänt att publicera på annan plats i denna tidning. Om Attention tycker Rodius att den "faktiskt är en mycket bra tidning, som är till stor hjälp för DX-are". För att besvara artigheten måste det konstateras att vårt omdöme att HfDX inte motsvarar sitt namn gällde det speciella numret, som faktiskt inte hade just något DX-material.

delen av "Cuba Si", en rapport av TEG och Ning, som bland andra arkitektstuderande deltog i en studieresa till Cuba i somras. Bland DX-materialet fäster man sig vid, att tipspalterna inte riktigt är vad man skulle vänta sig av en tidning med 1000 läsare - endast 40 lär dock i allmänhet bidra till tidningen - då har Attention lite bättre bidragarprocent...

ningar, t.ex. EA, finner man där en mängd ämr i, mest från DX-ingens utkanter, som aldrig haft någon motsvarighet i DXK. Här ska allt vara så strikt "DX-vetenskapligt". Risken för tråkighet är uppenbar, en banal men inte oviktig synpunkt. Det enda som i detta nummer går utanför området är 'R Erevan', den politiska humorn. Särskilt lyckad är inte den artikeln heller. 'Hurudan DX-klubb?' kommenteras på annan plats.

Attention småningom skall bli enbart engelskspråkig. Så är förvisso icke fallet - enligt styrelsesbeslut borde tidningen innehålla 3 sidor på svenska, vilket nog är mindre än den engelska textdelen men tillräckligt för att till sammans med tipsen och andra uppställningar ge acceptabel service även för totalt enspråkigt svenska DX-are.

vars verksamhet bestod av tidningsspalten och medlemservice, haft stor betydelse visas av medlemsantalet, 3 000, och även av Attentios gallup i höst.

Under ovanstående rubrik hittade vi i Hjälp för DX-are 11/1968 nedanstående artikel, som återges i sin helhet och fulla prakt:

"I nedanstående artikel ges en bild av DX-livet i Finland. Den har skrivits av Jukka Kivi, Suomen DX-Kuuntelijat r.y.

Finlands DX-ing domineras nu för tiden av Suomen DX-Kuuntelijat (75%) och Finlands Svenska DXförbund (14%) som alltså representerar nästan 90% av alla DX-are och också den årliga QSL-skörden i Finland. Samarbetet mellan dessa klubbar är gott och broderligt - klubbarna konkurrerar ju inte med varandra då SDXK är närmast finskspråkig och FSDXF svenskspråkig.

Förutom dessa dominerande klubbar finns det två andra "nu dvs. Uudenmaan Radioikerho och Finlands DX-Club. Dessa två är ungefär jämnnstora vad DX-aktiviteten beträffar.

Finlands DX-Club var i tiden den största och enda klubben i Finland, men den har gått bakåt jämnt under ca. 6 år. Detta har berott på personliga oenigheter i den klubben. De flesta dugliga klubbfunktionärer och sanna DX-are har flyttat över till de andra klubbarna, där de tyckt sig trivas bättre. Ordförande i FDXC är Daniel Söderman.

Då den verkliga DX-ingen på detta sätt torkat ut ur FDXC, som ändå har haft en stor del sina 6% har de beslutat framhäva sig genom sin tidning Attention, där kan varje klubb få läsa hur deras tidning skall redigeras osv. Ofta får t.ex. SDXK, DXA eller t.o.m. European DX-Council "order" från FDXC att avgöra vissa saker på ett sätt som FDXC vet bäst.

Detta framhävande i "Äldst och Bäst" har nu kulminerat i att man börjat hitta på "QSL-bidragare" i detta sätt via "törra sjuhönsantal, mera bidrag i tidningen och för att få en bättre kvalitet och komma i bättre sken i Finlands årliga QSL-statistik, som brukar publiceras i januari. En av dessa "personer" har just

avslöjats dvs. Anders Svensson

Sådant här är alldeles främmande för DXingen i Finland och vi skäms för att vi har en sådan klubb som FDXC här. FSDXF-lägret i Jakobstad i somras med en 42 man stark deltagarskara fördömde sådana här företeelser mycket starkt.

FDXC:s verksamhet och fallet Anders Svensson kan gärna ges publicitet i Sverige för att vi ska få stopp på det, men då vore det trevligt att detta inte skulle gälla generellt all DX-ing i Finland. Suomen DX-Kuuntelijat och Finlands Svenska DX-Förbund har inget att göra med dessa bluffar.

I övrigt är DXingen på väg framåt i Finland. En god bild av aktiviteten ger den årliga QSLstatistiken.

år	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
QSL	3933	5161	6986	8426	10069

QSL-fördelningen mellan klubbarna var år 1967

	SDXK	77.2%	FDXC	6.0%
	FSDXF	10.8%	URK	6.0%"

Som synes var rubriken (eller innehållet) inte det mest välvalda, om vår värde f.d. styrelsemedlem verkligen vill behandla DXingen i Finland borde han skriva en ny artikel, lämpligen under rubriken "Finlands DX-Club".

Hela artikeln är så absurd med sina många felaktigheter, illvilliga insinuationer, otroliga tolkningar och osakliga personangrepp att det är lönöst att börja bemöta och kommentera den dess närmare. Attentions läsare torde veta så mycket om bakgrunden att det tar storyn för vad den är värd. Men det är tråkigt att JK "beslutat framhäva sig" i tidningar som "Hjälpen", vars läsare förmodligen inte har samma kännedom om förhållandena. - Det bör påpekas att JK skrivit som privatperson - SDXK:s officiella ståndpunkt torde inte överensstämma med hans.

Men roligt var det att läsa storyn, sällan har man fått skratta så hjärtligt. Men trots det kunde artikeln lika bra ha blivit okriven. SL

Undertecknad är troligen FDXC:s "mest oroliga" medlem vad beträffar hemort f.n., men för att börja från början. Året var 1957 då jag vid 16 års ålder kom att få TFA i min hand. Vid samma tidpunkt råkade jag ha besök ifrån Canada av min moster och norbror och då man ju är en s.k. "Mellanskolkare" kunde man faktiskt någon engelska redan vid dessa unga år!

I vilket fall som helst pratades en del om hur många radiostationer det fanns där borta i Canada och vilka fina program dom hade sen! Troligen var det de som fick mig att visa TFA till min norbror ifråga och sålunda började han förklara att han visste vad det var fråga om...

Min första rapport gick till Voice of America, men min bästa har ännu inte blivit ivägskickad. Antalet QSL är numera uppe i halva tusentalet och länderna rör sig om närmare 140 st. Hur det nu än är måste jag nog omnämna HCJB i Ecuador som min mest genytliga radiokontakt även om stationer som R. Deportiva Handicap och R. , båda i Dominikanska Republiken även var en kul upplevelse. Vid den tiden hade man re-

dan kommit så långt att man fick beröm för den goda spanskan...

Nu har jag inte DIat regelbundet på mången år och dag, men intresset det sitter där! Tror t.o.m. det är samma intresse, som fick mig att uppge 8-5 jobb hemma i Finland/Sverige och personligen omkring. Bl.a. har jag nog haft en hel del radioupplevelser i Spanien samt nu på senare år i Australien och törs jag nog även lova att fortsätta min vistelse åt resande fot, i alla fall några år framöver. Alltså, vore inte våran katt i vägen för mig, skulle jag kunna skriva en hel bok, ty det regnar ute på sommarens tredje dag, vilket det inte gjort på flera månader, men i stället har det varit mycket vanligt med röklukt nere på Coogee Beach ifrån alla stora buskbränder här i Sydneytrakten.

Ja detta som en introduktion till min nya uppgift som "Pacific-korrespondent" för FDXC med hopp om ett trevligt och givande samarbete mellan oss alla.

Göran Eklund
136 Carrington Road
Randwick, NSW 2031
Australien

ÄR SMÅ KLUBBAR AV ONDO?

I senaste DX reflekterar Jyrki K. Talvitie i "Millainen DX-kerho" hurudan DX-klubben borde vara. Då detta ju intresserar oss alla, kan det vara skäl att föra in debatten även till Attentions spalter.

JKT utgår i sitt resonemang från DX-klubbarnas kvalitet (hyvyys) och bedömningsgrunderna för den. En av de få absoluta mättställkorna är mängden DX-nmaterial som klubben förmedlar och i andra rum övrig service. Ju större klubb, desto mera material. Subjektivare bedömningsgrunder leder inte fram till någon absolut kvalitetsbedömning utan tar sig uttryck i de olika klubbnas avvikande verksamhet och målsättning.

Tävlingsmomentet mellan klubbarna

Staffan Lodenius

anser JKT inte vara av så stor betydelse som aktiverande faktor. Tävlingens berättigande beror på om man med den eventuella aktivitetsökningen kan pumpa fram mera DX-material. Om konkurrensen inte fanns kunde allt material koncentreras till större och färre tidsdelningar, vilket trots den absolut taget mindre mängden skulle betjäna DX-arna bättre.

Tävlingen om värvande av nya medlemmar är i allmänhet en positiv företeelse, så länge den inte går ut på att värvva dem från konkurrerande klubbar, då man endast dast splittrar det existerande. Allmänt taget får tävlingen mellan klubbarna inte bli ett självändamål; den kan leda till aktivering men även till splittring. forts

Stor eller liten DX-klubb? frågar JKT. Fördelen med de små DX-klubbarna är framför allt den goda andan och förutsättningarna för specialisering. Den främsta fördelen med storklubben är koncentreringen av DX-materialet, likaså de bättre ekonomiska förutsättningarna (offset) och den stärre tryggheten. Enligt JKT är storklubben den eftersträvansvärda.

Monopolisering av DX-andet har kommit fram i diskussioner, fastän frågan måste anses teoretisk i dagens Finland. Som de största farorna med monopol har ansetts att den nödvändiga tävlingen försvinner och likaså alla avvikande åsikter. JKT tycker att dessa faror har överdrivits - tävlingsmomentet skulle flyttas till internationell nivå, och åsiktsutbytet skulle ha större möjligheter inom en och samma klubb. Däremot skulle monopoliseringen medföra storklubbens fördelar.

Om klubbsituationen i Finland nu sägs att fyra klubbar är alldeles för mycket för 700-1000 DX-are, att antalet kan försvaras som ett övergångstillstånd till flera med-

emmar eller större specialisering, att pga språkern åtmistone två klubbar behövs och att vi i-dag behöver intensivare information och debatt klubbarna emellan.

Detta var alltså JKT:s åsikter i komprimrad form som jag uppfatta-de dem. I de flesta frågorna kan vi väl vara överens. Men jag är inte lika övertygad om det allena saliggörande i storklubben. Visserligen ökar DX-materialet i en tidning med ökat medlemsantal men inte proportionellt - jag skulle inte säga att DXK är ca 7 gånger-bättre och innehållsrikare än At-

ention eller Urkkija t.ex. Till EA bidrar 4 % av läsarna. Varför är inte så lätt att avgöra. Dels är solidaritetskänslan större inom en liten klubb (den goda andan), dels är gallringen av materialet mindre både på redaktions- och bidragarnivå. Detta betyder alltså att storklubben samlar in DX-materialet mindre effektivt även om den distribuerar det effektivare.

När det gäller situationen i Finland torde som sagt minst två tidningar vara nödvändiga. Två svenska-språkiga är onekligen en för mycket, vilket FDXC försökt råda bot på genom fusionsinitiativet. Den egentliga flisan i SDXK:s ögon är tydligent URK. Men skulle man vinna något på att den införlivades i SDXK? Materialökningen skulle med säkerhet vara betydligt mindre kännbar än förlusten av en hel tidning. - Eller är detta endast sentimentalitet?

Uppskattningsvis kan en klubb med ca. 100 medlemmar redan upprätt-hålla en någorlunda högklassig DX-tidning med så pass allsidigt innehåll, att DX-aren klarar sig bra med bara den. Ökar medlemsantalet ökar naturligtvis förutsättningarna, men jag tror att vid ca 500 medlemmar följande gräns närmar sig, då tidningen är så omfattande, att läsarna inte kan smälta just mera material. Jag tror inte att det är önskvärt att åstadkomma mycket tjockare tidningar än DXKs eller EAs senaste nummer. En möjlighet vore förstås att gå till t.ex. varannan vecka utkommande tidningar. Detta betyder inte, att medlemsantalet inte fick öka - men motiveringen grundad på DX-materialet kan vara tet tvivelaktig.

Jag anser att tidningssituacionen i dagens Finland är ganska tillfredsställande, förutom att FQN och Attention kunde sammanslås. Det är bra, att det finns en stor och omfattande tidning av internationell standard, men det är även önskvärt, att det finns ett mindre gärna specialiserat finskt forum. Men därmed borde det räcka utöver den svenska.

En möjlighet som inte alls berördes i DXKs artikel är systemet med många små klubbar som samman-går i tidningsutgivningen (typexempel Sveriges DX-Förbund med EA, eller FSDXF - FQN). Visserligen skiljer det sig kanske i praktiken inte så mycket från SDXK med dess lokalorganisationer, men det kunde ändå vara skäl att ta upp även det till allmän diskussion.

0255G..

AKTIVITETSTÄVLINGEN

AKTIVITETSTÄVLINGEN

Härmed avslutas då aktivitetstävlingen av år 1968. Tyvärr en månad tidigare än jag trodde i senaste nummer, vilket betyder att kanske inte alla som hade siktat på fyrtio-poängsgränsen nådde dit. Tyvärr måste jag också säga då inte fler än nio stycken på tolv månader hunnit samla tillräckligt poäng för att få en nedsättning på WRH. Denna kostar alltså bara 7 mark för de aktiva medlemmarna.

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

1. (1) M Rinne	5 (4)	21(18)	1(1)	-	67(67)	94(90)
2. (8) P Äyräs	7 (6)	23(23)	3 (3)	7 (7)	30	70(39)
3. (2) C Herlin	14(14)	20(20)	12(12)	14(12)	3 (3)	63(61)
4. (4) K-H Staben	8 (8)	15(11)	15(12)	17(13)	-	54(44)
5. (3) E Kestilä	9 (9)	36(32)	-	9 (7)	1 (1)	51(49)
6. (6) L-G Winberg	5 (5)	19(16)	7 (6)	13(11)	-	47(41)
(11) C Wilkman	9 (5)	21(18)	5 (4)	12(10)	-	47(37)
8. (7) D Söderman	-	13 (9)	5 (5)	2	20(20)	46(40)
9. (5) H Lunkka	9 (9)	25(23)	2 (2)	8 (8)	-	44(42)
10. (8) E Gagneur	2 (2)	7 (7)	1 (1)	-	29(29)	39(39)
11. (10) T-H Ekblom	4 (4)	12(12)	6 (6)	2 (2)	14(14)	38(38)
12. (13) S Johansson	5 (4)	18(15)	3 (3)	8 (8)	-	34(30)
13. (12) K Boman	2 (2)	12(12)	6 (6)	9 (9)	3 (3)	32(32)
(21) G Eklund	1 (1)	6 (6)	4 (4)	-	21	32(11)
15. (14) K Norman	5 (5)	6 (6)	11(11)	5 (5)	-	26(26)
(15) S Lundberg	7 (6)	19(19)	-	-	-	26(25)
17. (16) K B Jørgensen	4 (4)	13(13)	1 (1)	-	-	19(19)
18. (17) L Blomqvist	4 (4)	4 (4)	4 (4)	-	6 (6)	18(18)
19. (18) S Lodenius	-	-	-	-	17(17)	17(17)
20. (19) H Sundman	1 (1)	14(13)	-	-	-	15(14)
21. (20) J-E Österholm	2 (2)	4 (4)	4 (4)	3 (3)	-	13(13)
22. (21) K J Karen	5 (5)	1 (1)	4 (4)	1 (1)	-	11(11)
23. (23) N J Jensen	-	8 (8)	-	-	-	8 (8)
(24) H Savijärvi	5 (4)	-	3 (3)	-	-	8 (7)
(--) T Niskaren	4	-	4	-	-	8
26. (24) C Lindholm	1 (1)	5 (5)	-	1 (1)	-	7 (7)
(24) M Petau	1 (1)	6 (6)	-	-	-	7 (7)
28. (27) P J Vahtera	2 (2)	-	3 (3)	-	-	5 (5)
29. (28) S Crona	-	3 (3)	-	1 (1)	-	4 (4)
(--) F Stenman	1	2	1	-	-	4
31. (29) U Hederfors	3 (3)	-	-	-	-	3 (3)
(29) H Ahlfors	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	-	-	3 (3)
(29) T Lehtio	-	-	2 (2)	1 (1)	-	3 (3)
(29) A Willföör	2 (2)	-	1 (1)	-	-	3 (3)
35. (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)
38. (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)
(36) B Jacobsson	1 (1)	-	-	-	-	1 (1)

Jag hoppas att jag lyckats räkna poängen rätt hela året så att ingen tycker sig ha fått för låg sluttsumma. En spalt som tyvärr inte har klaffat som den borde är spalt nr 6 (artiklar och notiser). Det beror huvudsakligen på hopslagningen av Attention A och B och på att sidor lånades från AB. Men hoppas det blir bättre nästa år.

Och så återstår väl bara att önska er ett trevligt nytt DX-år.....ch

WHICH ANTENNA? Part 2. Antennas for use in restricted space.

by Norman Pilgrim

The lot of a flat-dweller is not a happy one, at least as far as the erection of a SW antenna is concerned. The most obvious kind of antenna is a length of wire around the room, but this is almost certain to give very indifferent results. Nowadays, most blocks of flats are made of concrete, and during construction iron rods are set in the concrete to give it added strength. The walls therefore form a kind of metal cage, broken only by the doors and windows, so we must try to erect the antenna outside if it is to pick up a good signal.

One idea is to use a motor car radio antenna which can be extended to 2 metres or so and fixed outside the window. Another is to use a light babboo pole with a wire running down the center.

It often happens that some blocks of flats have a balcony for each flat, these balconies being arranged one above the other. If a hook can be fixed to the bottom of the balcony above, a wire can be attached and taken to another hook fixed to the floor of your own balcony. A vertical antenna about 3 metres high would result, and if a thin wire were used it would be almost invisible from the ground.

Another idea is to use a length of thin, strong wire and fasten a solid rubber ball to the end. The wire could be lowered from an upper window, the ball acting as a weight and also preventing any damage should it strike a window. The movement of such a wire in a strong wire would have to be watched carefully.

If the listener lives on the top floor of a block that has a flat roof, he may be able to fix a wire to the mast of a communal TV antenna or to the motor house for the lift. In this way he may be able to install an antenna 10 or more metres long.

Besides flat-dwellers, there are houses that have their space problems. One question that is often asked is whether or not the TV antenna can be used for SW work. The answer depends on where the TV feeder cable runs.

In many houses the TV antenna is mounted on the chimney and the feeder is taken down the outside to the TV receiver just inside. This is a good arrangement, as the TV antenna and feeder act as a vertical wire. The antenna plug should be removed from the TV receiver to minimize any mainsborne interference. If the feeder is coaxial, a wire should be joined to the outer braid of the feeder and taken to the antenna socket of the SW receiver. If a twin feeder is used for the TV down-lead the wire should be connected to either of the two wires. Should the TV feeder run for a long distance round a room or through the house then the results would not be so good since there would be a considerable capacity between the feeder and earth which would reduce SW signals.

If an antenna cannot be erected at the side of the house, the only thing to do is to go upwards. A length of wire thrown over the roof in the form of an inverted V makes quite an effective antenna, or perhaps a whip antenna could be mounted on the chimney.

Most of the antennas so far mentioned are fairly short, and in some cases may not represent a very good impedance match to the receiver. Details of an antenna matching unit will now be given, most of the components being easily obtainable.

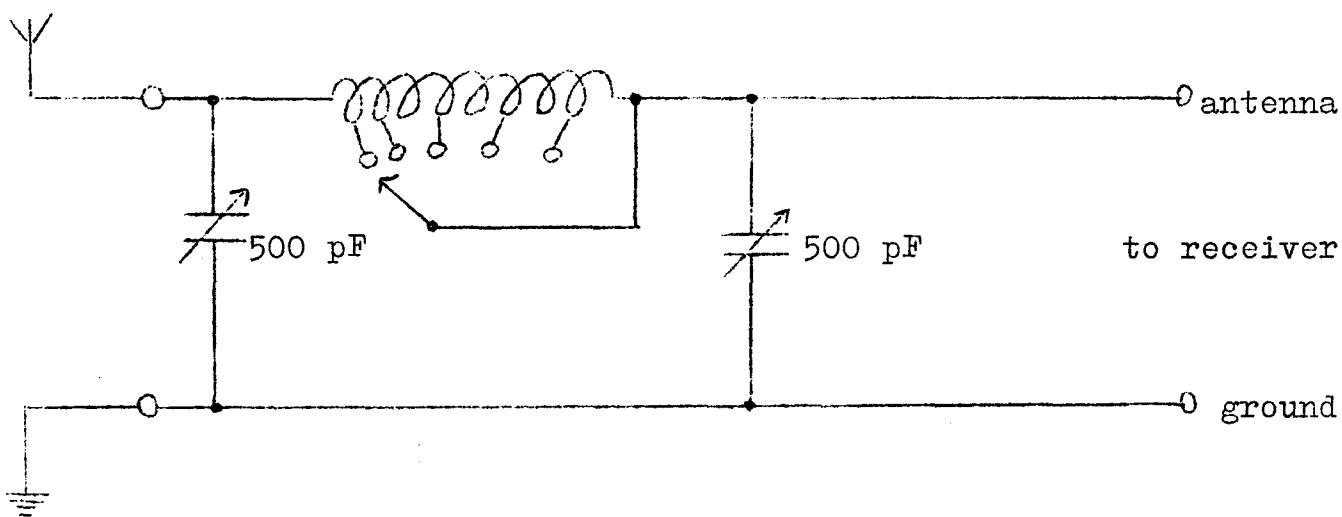
The parts required are two 500pF variable capacitors with knobs to suit, a 6 way selector switch, a few plugs and sockets and a home-made coil. The coil is made from 1mm diameter (about 18 SWG) enamelled wire and consists of 15

turns wound on a tube having a diameter of 25 mm (1 inch). After winding the tube can then be removed, leaving a self supporting coil, the ends of which can be soldered direct to the variable capacitors. Counting from one end, taps should be made at 4, 6, 7, 9 and 12 turns. To make a tap, scrape the enamel from the wire and tin with a soldering iron. The lengths of wire that go to the switch can then be readily soldered to the coil.

To prevent signal pickup the com-

ponents should be mounted in a small metal box and the connections to the receiver should be as short as possible. This unit should cover all the BC bands from 16 - 50 metres. In operation the switch and variable capacitors are adjusted until there is a peak in signal strength. The optimum settings for each band should be noted and can then be repeated at will.

Next month: Part 3, Medium sized antennas.



TECHNICAL MAILBAG

Dennis Parker of England has a new Eddystone 940 receiver and would like to know how to read the carrier level meter in it.

Congratulations on owning such a fine receiver, Dennis! It just so happens that I have the maker's specification sheet on this receiver, but it hardly mentions the carrier level meter. Since I have not yet had the pleasure of examining one of these receivers, I can only give a general answer that will apply to most receivers using such a meter.

The first thing to do is to switch on the receiver to check that the meter reads zero. To do this the RF gain should be at maximum, AVC on, and the antenna removed. Many receivers have a preset control at the rear which can be adjusted to zero the meter.

by Norman Pilgrim

Now connect up the antenna, leaving the RF gain at maximum, and tune in a station known to be strength 5. If a panel antenna trimmer is fitted, adjust for highest meter reading. This reading on the meter corresponds to S5. Next, tune in a very weak signal that can only just be heard above the receiver hiss. I suggest that you tune to a signal around 20-30 Mc where static is no problem. Now find a station that is judged to be S3 and again take the meter reading.

We now have reading for S1, S3, and S5, and it is a simple matter to estimate the readings for S2 and S4 in between. On some receivers it may be found that there is a large space between S1 and S2 and then a progressively smaller space to S5, it all depends on the circuitry and type of meter

used.

All this may sound a "hit or miss" procedure, but it can be quickly carried out by any experienced listener, in fact, even if the meter is calibrated in S units

it pays to carry out such a check. It is important to remember to set the RF gain to maximum, switch AVC on and adjust the antenna trimmer (if fitted) before a reading is taken.

I do hope that this has been of use to you, Dennis. How about an article on your receiver after you get used to it?

INTRODUCTION



I am 18 years old and am in my first year of college studying electronics, of which I had two years in High School. Now a little bit about how I came to a marvelous hobby.

It all started in April of 1967 with my purchase of a Hallicrafters SX110 general coverage receiver from a friend in Washington. I wasn't very good at DXing at the time, but my first report went out to HCJB in late April. I had even given them the wrong call letters - HJCB, but the QSL-card arrived in two months verifying my reception.

In late June I started my serious DXing using a '5 m longwire antenna which I strung up in the

by Jack Bacon, Jr.

attic. I started sending reports to all the major broadcasting stations on short wave and medium wave determined to get a large number of countries and states verified, which now stands at 85 out of 99 countries and 40 out of 41 states heard.

My best DX on medium wave is CFFB Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. in Canada. It was heard on August 17, 1967, at 0230 GMT. I was tuning thru the medium wave band when I chanced to stop on 1200 kc, where I heard a faint voice giving a regional weather forecast and station ID of CBC Radio. The station is the smallest of the six stations of the Northern Service. It receives its program by tape and short wave receivers tuned to the Northern Service of Radio Canada, and operates with a power of 40 watts! A verification letter and a pennant arrived week and a few weeks later a QSL-card arrived from the Northern Service Headquarters in Ottawa.

Latin America is now my main DX target area with my first LA QSL - R Santa Fé - received over a year ago. LA stations are interesting to me because they provide a challenge to receive and to get verified; also many stations send pennants along with verifications which are very nice to collect.

Besides FDXCI I am also a member of Radio Portugal DX Club trying to earn their Bronze certificate for having 10 stations in the Portuguese world verified of which I have 9.

I enjoy playing ice hockey, golf, tennis and billiards. I have been collecting U.S. stamps for about two years.

I have really enjoyed FDXCI, especially the friendly atmosphere which creates a bond of unity for a bigger and better club.

73's and best of DX

Jack Bacon Jr

Starting with a few startling stories from the Aussie's own radio scene, you may already know that here in Australia we have very much the same type of commercial radio that is very good business in USA. This free enterprise on the radio bands - that is not allowed by any of the Nordic governments - does not really seem to bother too much. If nothing else, one can always switch off the receiver or tune in to ABC's non-commercial, but many times entertaining programmes. Here a few items about the stations in Sydney, a city with a population of about 3 millions and a.o. the famous Harbour Bridge and nowadays maybe the still more famous A\$100 million Opera

2UW's 1110-men, Mr. DJ Ward Austin, 31. He is still going teenager-strong - he recently married a 17-year old Randwick model!

Slogans used by the stations are many times as simple as 2UW's "More music - more often" and 2SM's "More minutes of music", but even things like "Radio One Go Go", or as 2SM dares say, that SM stands for "Sock it to me Baby - Darling". This is no doubt taken from the very popular Rowan & Martin TV programme "Laugh in". 2SM is by the way still trying to find suitable hitting names for its six deejays or "Good Guys" as they are called down in Melbourne. Well, maybe the best idea so far is Melbournian, or what do you say about station 3AW's musical-chat at night called "Night Owl with Barbra". In any case, at least half of the Melbourne male population is trying hard to find her real name - so far without luck!

BROADCASTING STATION 2SM PTY. LIMITED
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Power 5000 Watts

Frequency 1270 K/c

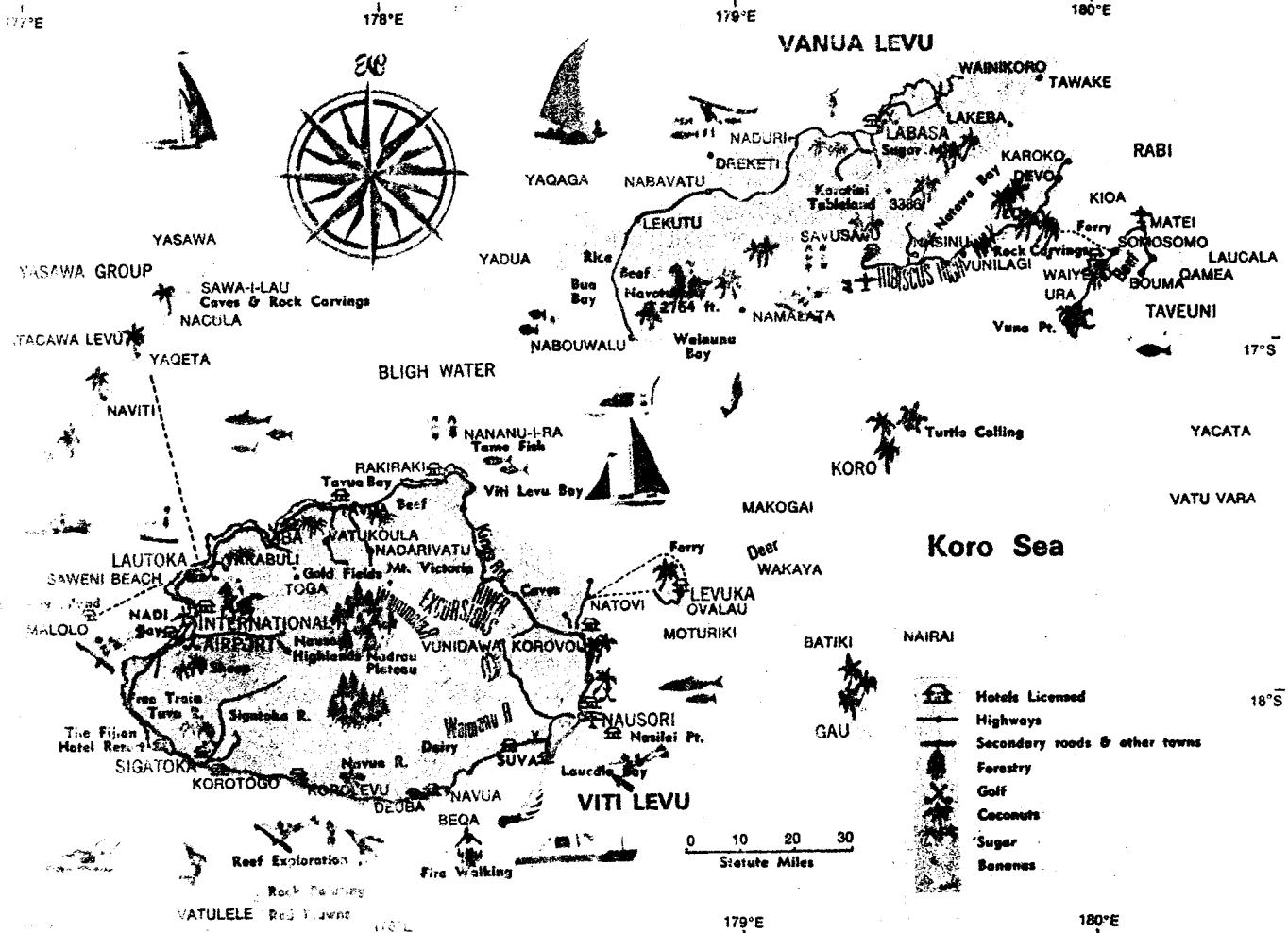
House.

First to be mentioned are the ABC-stations 2FC and 2BL; the only ones to be relayed on short-waves. In my opinion they are both needed, not only culturally, but also due to the fact that e.g. 2BL is the only one to play lots of jazz and sweet and soft, which in many ways is relaxing much more than all these hits with their funny words and sounds! Otherwise there is not very much of a difference in the informative part of the programmes, though the commercial stations have news every hour on the hour and with flashes as soon as they come to hand.

Regarding the musical part, it is of course completely in the hands of the music-to-100% commercial stations. The most popular ones are 2UW, 2UE and 2SM, with the last mentioned one entering the race very recently after trying e.g. so called Two-Way-Radio. The most famous disc jockey is one of

Before we cruise abroad, here is some information about possible Australian DX the world over. The ABC has now a relay station in operation at Darwin, Northern Territory, and since its frequencies are all in the SW bands, it will certainly be heard all over the globe soon.

A much more interesting station is probably never going to be heard by a DXer not visiting the location of the transmitter - the small island of Nauru. Nauru gained independence on January 31 1968 from the Commonwealth of Australia. The island is only 13 sq.km. in size, has a population of 5.000 and is very rich on phosphate. Radio Nauru had its very first test transmission on July 8 on 1320 kc, with a 50 m. vertical antenna and a power of only 130 W. I wish every MW-fan in the whole wide world 73 times 73 in becoming the first one to log this tropical island station. R Nauru is now relaying R Australia daily at 0000-0730 GMT! An-



other story from this island is that it may become the country to get the Australians a possibility of pooling their own football matches instead of using the English Vernons, Littlewoods a.s.o.

Up to date schedules of all Papua and New Guinea (TPNG) stations in operation have been received here from a good friend of mine, Miss Joan Crawford, now on a travelling/working holiday in the territory. They are as follows:

2410 VL9CG Goroka, P.O.Box 146, Goroka, Eastern Highlands, TPNG, operating with 250 W at 0700-1200 GMT.

2450 VL9CH Mt. Hagen, P.O.Box 162, Mt. Hagen, Western Highlands, TPNG, operating with 250 W at 0730-1200 GMT.

3235 VL8AS Samarai, R Milne Bay, P.O.Box 6, Milne Bay, Samarai, Milne Bay District, Papua, operates 250 W at 0700-1200.

3245 VL8BK Kerema, Gulf District, Papua has 250 W on at 0700-1200.

3305 VL8BD R Daru, Western Dist-

rict, Papua is scheduled 0645-1200 with 10 kW and so audible also elsewhere!

3322 VL9BA Kieta is Radio Bougainville (the flower tree!), Kieta, Bougainville Island, TPNG and operates 2 kW at 0700-1200.

3335 R Wewak, P.O.Box 65, Wewak, TPNG now 0615-1230 & 2000-2200 with 10 kW. Has already been logged many times and at many different places!

3385 VL9BR R Rabaul, P.O.Box 71, Rabaul, New Britain, TPNG is now on the air at 0600-1300 and 2000-2200 GMT with 10 kW.

As a final item, it is almost for certain that ABC will have a MW transmitter in operation at Lae toward the end of 1970.

Other news from the Pacific is that Fiji is going to make a changeover of the currency in January. The Fiji pound will become 2F\$ or about 10 Fmk, so if you wish to get "old Fiji stamps" and have not been able to tune in to the Fiji Broadcasting Commis-

sion, here is an address to write to: Fiji Visitors Bureau, P.O.Box 92, Suva, Fiji Islands.

The latest schedule of Radio Fiji is as follows:

3230 at 0345-1030 and 1800-2115 in English. Also on 6005 at 2115-0345. On MW the English programmes are carried at 1800-1030 over transmitters at Suva 560 kc and Lautoka 1320 kc. These programmes are extended to 1100 hours on Saturdays. On Sunday morning in Fiji (2000-2400 Saturday) a Sunday Supplement is broadcast over Suva on 840 kc in the MW and on 4756 kc on the SW.

Additional programmes in Fijian and Hindi are broadcast at similar hours over Suva on 710, 3284 and 5955 kc, Lautoka on 890 kc and Nadroga on 930 kc. Well, as they say in Fiji: "Ni Sa Moce"!

Another interesting Pacific station is operated by the Gilbert and Ellice Broadcasting Service at Tarawa. The station has been extending its transmissions as well as call signs lately. New call signs are VSZ-1 for 945 kc and VSZ-2 for 4912 kc. Daily programmes on both frequencies at 0700-0745 in Gilbertese, 0745-0830 in Ellice and English at 0830-0920. The English part includes news from Radio Australia at 0900 followed by local news, shipping and weather reports and close down with the National Anthem. An additional breakfast session, also in English, is on the air Mondays to Fridays at 1845-2000 (Tuesdays to Saturdays at Tarawa!).

As a final item, here is a piece of news that is of more importance to the people concerned than to us DXers, but as it for me seems to be of such a benefit, that it might even get a DXer interested, I suggest you read it! A voluntary aid-organisation with HQ in New York and called The Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific, has recently presented 595 wireless sets to the benefit of educational improve-

ments of the islanders of the Guadalcanal as well as other parts of the Solomons. These RXs will go to governmental and missionary schools, hospitals and village communities and are certainly going to boost the educational facilities a great deal, since up to date only about 2500 out of the island's 135000 inhabitants have been able to take part in the educational programmes.

"Fair dinkum" or on the level is also my wishes of hearing from all of you who have read my article and once you got started, here is the address to a student friend of mine: Mr. Semisi Latu, Box 244, Kolomotua, Nuku'alofa, Tonga Islands. He is not yet a DXer, but maybe we together will be able to persuade him to join this hobby of ours! Well, so far his main interests are swimming and films, but also stamps and this ought to give all of you something to gather up to, hi!

Göran Eklund will be FDCCI's Pacific correspondent until he returns up here to Northern Europe. Göran was born in Dagsmark in Finland 27 years ago. He is a DXer since 1957. Some years ago Göran left Finland for Sweden, and since then he has been touring the world - right now he is in Australia (as you can see from the above), but he has also been very much in Spain and the Canary Islands plus some other countries I believe. We don't know at this very moment how long Göran will be our Pacific correspondent, as he apparently will come home in a few months. However, let us hope that we will get some more reports from him before he comes. By the way, Göran's address is 136 Carrington Road, Randwick N.S.W. 2031, Australia.

NORTH AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE

Our NA representative is Robert W. Fisher, 4555 West First Street, Los Angeles, Cal.90004, USA. Send your renewals directly to him and make your cheques payable to Robert W. Fisher.

The Finnish Broadcasting Company has not been very keen on broadcasting in foreign languages thru the years. In the 50s there were daily news bulletins in English, German and French on shortwaves, but that was all. Then, on December 5th, 1957, Finlands DX-Club had its first DX-programme in English on the shortwaves. That was the start of a series of programmes that is still continuing.

To start with, FDXC had just one 20-minute programme a month. Later on we got half an hour a month still later half an hour a week. Soon we had two programmes a week, a half-hour and an hour-long one. This was again changed at the beginning of March 1968, when FDXC went on a 15-minute daily schedule.

Thus Finlands DX-Club is something of a pioneer in the field of shortwave broadcasting in English over Radio Finland. It is furthermore unique in the whole world that a DX-club produces all the foreign language shortwave programmes for a radio station. In fact, people at the stations in the other Nordic countries are surprised to know that this is the case, one of the FBC directors told me. Still it has gone on for all these 11 years, and we of course hope that we shall be able to be in contact with other DXers the world over through the programmes.

Personally I don't know how it all got started, as I wasn't in the business from the beginning. Anyway, I think that the guys went up to the station to ask for a special DX-programme on Radio Finland, and got a positive reply. Editors for the programmes during the first years were Torre Ekblom (now a producer of the DX-Window over Radio Denmark), Svein Kockberg (now living in the United States), Marc Ölander (now chief of the Swedish actualities at FBC), Bob Hielm (a Finnair pilot), Harri Torppa (a dentist), Stiga Fernström (now a clergyman)

and Jan Mosander (now a journalist at the Stockholm evening paper Expressen).

Through the years there have appeared also many other persons, but they generally stayed just a short time. Seven years ago Martti came in as an editor, and one year earlier I took over the job as DX-editor. Martti and me are now the only ones to produce the FDXC portion of the programmes. This portion is not small - exactly half of all the English programmes produced, in all 105 minutes a week.

We have spent a great many hours making these programmes, exciting hours as we are all the time in contact with listeners. This contact actually is two-way in many cases, as the support from listeners has been great. Radio Finland does not of course get as much listeners' letters as the big stations, but I think that we get enough - although we could use much more letters. In earlier years between 3000 and 4000 letters arrived each year, and I think that the number is still the same.

One difficulty with the production of the programmes is, that we actually do not know to whom we are speaking. There are lots of listeners that never write us, and this in fact is the majority of all listeners. BBC counts 125 listeners per letter they receive but we cannot of course use such figures. However, last summer I made an experiment. I promised to send a copy of AB or a copy of a publication called "Look at Finland" to all those who reported one specific programme. Nearly 40 letters were received, which would indicate that we have about 10 listeners per letter. The number is, however, much bigger, as I believe that we still did not get a letter from every listener. Anyway, it is good to know that there is always quite a big number of listeners tuning in to Radio Finland when one is on the

air.

At the moment FDXC has two DX-programmes a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. I have often thought about this thing: Are there too many DX-programmes broadcast on shortwaves? I do think this is the case. And I do not mean our programmes in particular, but all the DX-programmes broadcast by different stations. You see, a DXer often writes to a station just once, in order to get a new station verified. That means that SW stations do not have very much "use" of a DXer. The average SW listener does not bother too much about DX-programmes, unless they are made in a way that affects also a non-DXer. The real DXer is generally not very interested in common "news" from the bands, he needs more specific material, which the DX-bulletins published by the DX-clubs can offer better than any radio station. (Perhaps I should mention that not more than 1 out of 100 is a DXer, which should make my words above more clear). On the other hand, it should be clear that a station must also think about a minority of listeners, and thus DX-programmes are of course needed in some cases. But in that case, the DX-programmes should also be produced by persons who know what DX is, and who are able to give DXers what they want. I have a feeling that there are stations that do not realise this. Anyway, it would be nice to have members' opinion on this matter, so do drop me a line and tell me if you listen regularly to DX-programmes and what you expect from a good DX-programme.

Some time ago I promised a special programme for FDXCI members on Radio Finland. Such a programme could be made regularly, say once a month or so. In this programme members could have request records played - for yourselves or for fellow members - there could be special features and of course DX-notes as usual. The idea is, that members would basically make this programme them-

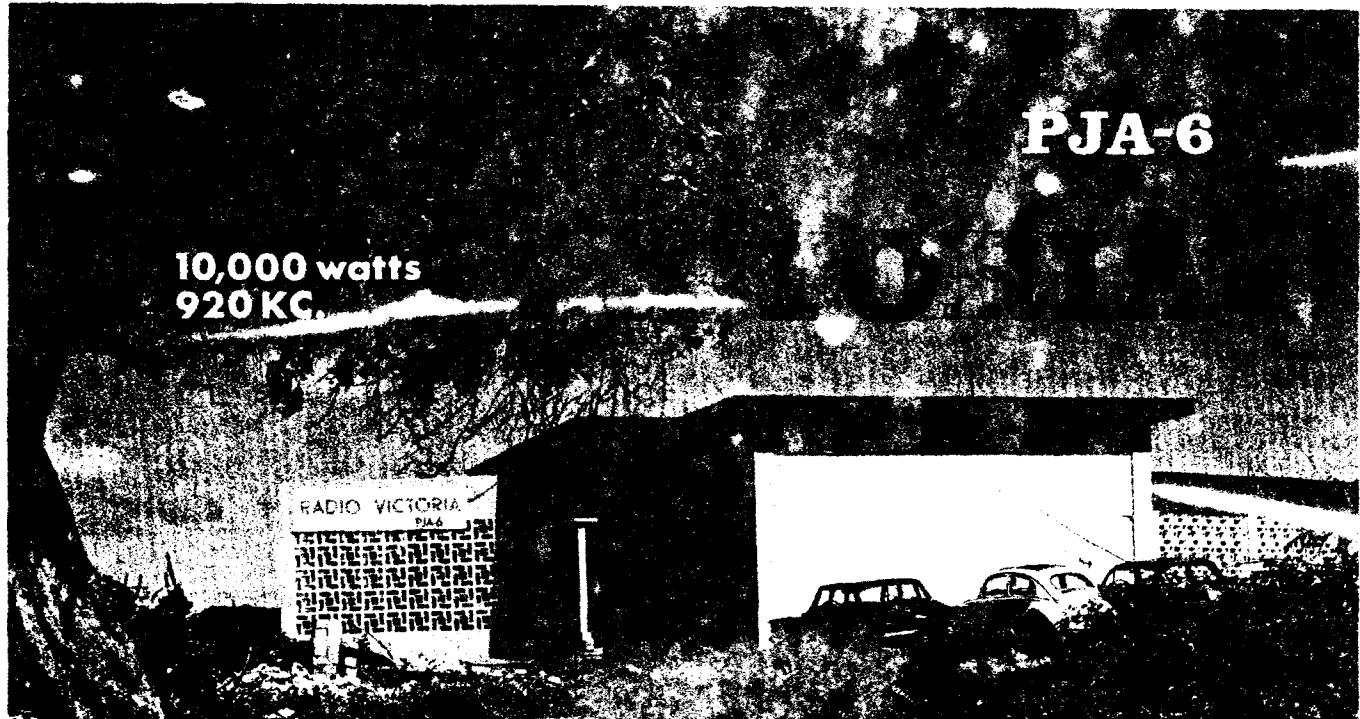
selves, by sending us suggestions and ideas and even ready written manuscripts. In this way everybody could take part in the production of the programme, and perhaps we could be able to do it a programme that differs from the other programmes made by other stations. So, why not sit down and think a while on this and put down some thoughts about it.

Before I give you the present schedule of Radio Finland, I'd like to mention another thing. Reception nowadays is not very good, partly because our biggest transmitter the 100 kW one is out of order. The transmitter had several breakdowns last year, and I don't know if it ever will work well again. This means that European listeners in general have only the 15 kW transmitter on 31 meters to tune in to. That transmitter has been badly disturbed from time to time recently, so reception hasn't been very good. In North America our programmes haven't been heard during the past few months, as night transmissions in the 19 mb seldom go through. Anyway, we shall hope for the best, so that we can stay in contact with each other also on the air in the future.

And here now is the schedule. On weekdays Radio Finland broadcasts to Europe at 1800-1830 GMT and on Sundays at 1600-1630 GMT on 9550, 11805 and 15185 kc/s. On Finnish holidays as well as general holidays as X-mas and Easter, the programmes are always at 1600 GMT. For North America there is a repeat programme at 2300-2330 GMT on 15185 kc/s, if the transmitter works. The FDXC portion is the last quarter. On Sundays we now have a half-hour Letterbox, which I produce together with Liisa Horrelli or Donald Fields of FBC. It is possible that the transmission to Europe will change so that we broadcast at 1800 also on Sundays but we will inform you about that when it happens. This is due to some new arrangements in the domestic programmes, that are relayed on shortwaves.

PJA-6

**10,000 watts
920 KC.**



Radio Victoria was one of the stations I heard during my cruise to the Caribbean waters last winter. As this station was not included in the series dealing with that cruise. PJA-6 Radio Victoria will be presented here.

The picture above forms a part of the station's attractive QSL folder which is accompanied by a personal letter. I quote from the folder the following information: "Radio Victoria is the only station in the area offering large segments of classical and semi-classical music which attracts high-caliber, well-educated people who are the prospective listeners to the message of the Gospel. It reaches out as far north as Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico, and south to the South American mainland to the populous areas of Venezuela and Colombia. The Associated Press News Service comes from New York (in less than 1/10 of a second) directly into the Radio Victoria newsroom where it is edited and translated for newscasts into Papiamento, Dutch, Spanish, and English. These newscasts have captured the interest of businessmen, government officials, and the general public throughout the entire listening area."

Radio Victoria is situated on the island of Aruba in the Netherlands Antilles. It is owned and sponsored by the Evangelical Alliance Mission, P. O. Box 969, Wheaton, Ill. 60187, USA, and transmits on a frequency of 920 kc/s with a power of 10 kW. Programs are mostly in English but also in Dutch, Spanish and Papiamento. The local language of Papiamento is a quite interesting mixture of many languages, with the Spanish influence dominating.

My logging of this station on board m/s Prins Hanlet was made while cruising between the two other main islands of the Netherlands Antilles, Bonaire and Curaçao. The program included advice on educational problems given by dr. Clyde Norrimore of 'Living', Box 206, Pasadena, California, an advertisement for 'the astronaut watch Omega', and a religious program 'God So Loved You'.

Radio Victoria has been heard earlier in Northern Europe, and during the years 1961-1964 more than 30 verifications were received by Finnish and Swedish DX-ers.

During the last years, no loggings of this station have been reported to the Scandinavian DX-papers.

NEW MEMBERS

We are happy to announce four new members of Finlands DX-Club International - The Friendly DX-Club:

125. Herbert Baker, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey, England
126. William Mackey, Dublin, Ireland
127. Theodosios Vaharis, Thessaloniki, Greece
128. Clayton Woodward, Palmer, Alaska, USA

RENEWALS RECEIVED

This month we have received renewals from the following old members: Peter Kriesel, West Germany; Fernando Manuel Costa, Portugal; Arend J. Kleine, Holland; and B.M.E. Smith, England.

THE FDXCI SUMMER MEETING 1969

The interest among our members to come to Finland has been somewhat larger than expected. We have therefore decided to arrange a special FDXCI summer meeting this year. This meeting will be held from June 29 to July 6 in Helsinki. So, if you are planning a visit next summer, try to arrange the visit then. Of course you can come earlier and leave later if you wish, but we are hoping that at least some members will have the opportunity of meeting each other - and the editors of AB - during the period mentioned above.

The programme of the FDXCI summer meeting will according to the preliminary considerations include the publishing and distribution of Attention B No. 31 (on July 3) sightseeing in Helsinki and some other places in southern Finland, a visit to a Finnish sauna and of course DX-ing. If you have any suggestions or personal wishes, just let us know.

Regarding costs, you will be living in the homes and/or summer places of FDXC members in the Helsinki area, and therefore there will be no costs for accommodation. In addition to this, FDXCI

NEW MEMBERS

Remember that we are hoping to get contributions regularly from all members. Therefore, if you would like to write an article dealing with your local radio stations, or anything in the world of DX, just do so and send us the material for publication. Naturally the editors of the regular sections "On the Bands", "QSLs Received" and "On the Mediumwaves" are eagerly waiting for your contributions, too.

RENEWALS RECEIVED

To all present members: if you want to avoid the increased fees, you can make your renewals before June 30th for one or two years, and the previous rates (\$2.50/\$4.-) will be applied.

Daniel Söderman

will arrange all transports in southern Finland without charge, and also food and drinks during special meetings. You will have to pay for the journey from your home town to Helsinki - which might be quite expensive - and for your normal daily expenses, which probably will be about the same as at home. Regarding travel expenses, it might be wise to discuss the details of your trip with us, as we might have some suggestions about the cheapest alternative. Perhaps we could even arrange a common trip by car from some area. This would probably be rather advantageous and enjoyable for those traveling together.

For US members, the only practical way of coming to Helsinki is to fly, and the normal IATA fares are very high. There might be a possibility of taking part in a charter flight, which could mean a reduction of some 60% in comparison with the normal fares. I have as an example picked the following details from the charter flight program of the Finnish-American Society: there is a flight starting from New York on June 17 and returning to New York on July 16, which costs only \$241. In this

case you would fly with the new Finnair DC-8-62's. Unfortunately it is quite probable that this flight is sold out already, but if you are interested you should write Mr Paul Oksman, 1232 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10028, phone YU-8-0573, as soon as possible. He might have some suggestions even if it is not possible to get you on this flight. Remember that you according to the charter flight regulations have to be a member of the society arranging the trip for a period

of at least six months, so hurry!

Finally I want to express our sincere hopes that we will have the pleasure of meeting at least five FDXCI members here in Helsinki next summer. If you are interested, send in your preliminary application before February 15 if possible. If you would like to take your family or a friend with you, this could be arranged in a similar way, but in this case you should inform us about your plans at once.

IN THE MAIL

This time we have almost three pages reserved for this section, and we will deal with approximately ten letters from our members around the world.

BILL THORPE, England: "Thank you for the very attractive cover on the last issue of AB, it gave me the Christmas spirit as soon as I opened the envelope. And twenty-eight pages. Boys, I just don't know how you do it all. We are very lucky indeed to have you as editors.-At this time of the year the thoughts of the wanderer turn to home. Similarly, the thoughts of those at home turn to absent friends. The last 'In the Mail' section contained a touch of sadness. One of our fellow members is out there in the cold, wondering if we've left him out of our happy party. I refer to Christian Henke, who apparently has not heard from us for quite some time. I remember that, about last June, R. Nederland announced that all the correspondence-course lessons they had posted to East Germany had been returned to them as the GDR is no longer accepting printed matter posted from abroad. This restriction seems to have also been affecting our club members in East Germany in such a way that they feel we are ignoring them. -I hope you don't mind, but I took a liberty of writing to Christian a few days ago assuring him that he was certainly not forgotten by FDXCI and explained to him what I had heard on R. Nederland. I also sent him a word-for-word copy of all the 'In the Mail' items under his name since

IN THE MAIL

AB 18." -The cover was designed by the editor-in-chief of the Swedish language edition of Attention, Staffan Lodenius, who is a student of architecture at the Technical University in Helsinki and thus gets all jobs like this. We are very grateful for your actions in the Christian Henke affair. We have also noted that the German Democratic Republic no longer accepts printed matter from foreign countries as most of Henke's recent copies of Attention have been returned to us by the East German authorities. It is possible that they go through if they are sent as ordinary letters, which of course is a more expensive solution. We are very sorry for this change in policy, as we have always tried to avoid political material in order to make it possible for any DX'er in any country to be a member of our friendly club.

MANFRED v. BENTHEIM, West Germany: "If you are interested I could write a story about the Voice of Germany, Deutsche Welle. Or would you prefer a story about political clandestine stations? Or both? Please, tell me and I'll be happy to write more for AB!-When do you think is the best time to come and see you? In March I'll go to Prague, CSSR and in April or June I could come to visit the friendly DX-Club!!" -I think that both the suggested stories would be of interest to the readers of AB. Perhaps you could start with the story about the Voice of Germany and if some of the members have any material on clandestine stations, they could

help you by sending this material to you (via club headquarters). What about it members? Remember that a good picture material is a substantial part of a story of this type. Regarding your visit, I suggest that you will be here during the FDXCI summer meeting, or during the Easter holidays when another West German member of our club, Ingo Mennerich, probably will be visiting us. Naturally the first alternative is the better one, as we then will have special arrangements for our guests, but you are welcome at any time if you just inform us in advance.

THEODOSIOS VAHARIS, Greece: "I have also a question for you: What are the precise addresses of Radio Habana, Radio Pakistan and Radio Australia? I sent reports to them and no answer reached me yet. I know that some stations delay in answering - as Radio Bucharest and Radio Ankara - but this time I think that I didn't send my reports to the proper addresses." - All addresses can be found in the World Radio and Television Handbook. But in this case, I really think that the addresses are good enough, as it is quite sufficient to send your report to Radio Habana, Cuba or Radio Australia, Melbourne, Australia. Both these stations answer rather well, but it may take some time if the report or/and the reply go by surface mail. Radio Pakistan is a more difficult station when it comes to verifying, but you might try the address given by Bill Matthews in AB 11: nr. Nasir Ahmed, Director of Listeners Research, Radio Pakistan, Ferozsons Building, Hardinge Road, Rawalpindi, Pakistan. Keep in mind that many radio stations have a very restrictive QSL policy, so that you have to report them many times or send many reports at one time in order to get their QSL.

TOM NEELY, USA: "I received a letter from a worker in Ghana who said that he worked at the Post Office and that he saw my letter going to GBC and that his lucky star told him I would be a good pen friend. For the past few

months I have been writing to him and he is sending me a carved elephant for Christmas. This is one of the friends I have made thru DX-ing and this is the main value for me."

FERNANDO MANUEL LOPEZ DE ALBUQUERQUE COSTA, Portugal: "Would you like me to send you a small course of 'Language Lessons for the DX-er' in Portuguese? I will gladly send it. So please ask all members in order to know if they are interested in it." - I think there is an interest for lessons in Portuguese, particularly because the numerous Brazilian stations use this language and normally want the reports in Portuguese, too. You could plan the lessons in the same way as the earlier language lesson series, but in addition to this I think that some Portuguese phrases that could be used when reporting the stations would be useful.

LOTHAR FISCHER, West Germany: "I received number 24 of Attention B and it is again very interesting, especially the contribution about Brazil because I have never got one single QSL from there. This may be because I only wrote one reception report to Brazil. Of course I should have sent more reports to Brazil and the other countries of South America. But I find it very difficult to report programmes in Portuguese or Spanish, and besides, from 2300 o'clock on, when the best time for reception from these countries begins, I always fall asleep in front of the radio..... I was surprised to read that German broadcasts from Radio Teheran will 'start in the near future'. I heard Radio Teheran myself on August 15th with a programme in German from 1900 to 1930 GMT. I sent off a report that is not yet verified, but I am 100% sure to have heard Teheran." - I think you mentioned the main difficulties for the DX-er in that commentary: you must report stations transmitting in different languages, and you must listen to the radio at many uncomfortable hours in order to report interesting stations. Regarding Teheran, I have heard

this station in German myself, so agree with you in this matter.

BERNARD LAW, England: "Thank you editors for another bumper XMAS Attention B. It really is a first rate edition, I am sorry that I had no contributions in it, but I doubt if I would have made the last deadline date. -By the way I have been toying with the 'Come to Finland' idea and have written to David Mawby with the possibility of teaming up with him, but have had no reply as yet, probably he is waiting for information about it from Eric." -I hope that David and you find the information you need about the FDXCI summer meeting on the previous pages. I am afraid that Eric has been very busy lately, and has not had time to write too many letters. Therefore Martti has taken over some of the paper work within FDXCI.

ALLEN DEAN, England: "You mentioned in the reply to my last letter that Radio Habana does reply quite regularly. Well since my last letter I have received a reply from them, in answer to my third report. My two previous reports have gone unanswered. But I suppose that's all part of the enjoyment of DX-ing, waiting for that certain QSL to arrive. While on the subject of QSLs, I would be interested to know if other members like myself have found that the QSL card from Cairo is just a colour post card, giving no information at all." -It seems that Radio Habana is not so very reliable after all. Strange, as stations of this type usually are very eager to spread information about their country to all the addresses they get. When I got my Cairo verification - in 1955 - it was a normal QSL card. I don't know if they nowadays just send post cards, but I don't think so. What are the experiences of the other members?

JACK BACON, JR., USA: "Hi everyone! I don't know whether I made it in time so here is my introduction. Today I received a verification letter from Radio Atenea in Costa Rica and also a very nice mini-pennant. I would

like to do an article on this station which I could present fairly well. I will send it in a few days as soon as I have my dad photocopy the attractive letterhead and pennant. - I have a friend that lives a few houses away that I have been trying to convince to join the club. He said he would send you a letter any day now." -The story has arrived already. We will very gladly publish it in one of the coming issues, but unfortunately the photocopies are not good enough for reproduction by the method we use. Could you therefore kindly send us the original letter and pennant. Of course they will be returned to you as soon as we have used them. If you are having trouble with your friend who doesn't want to join the club voluntarily, why don't you collect the money from him and send in his application or better still: give him a XMAS or New Year's or birthday gift in the form of a one year membership in FDXCI. This should of course only be done if he is interested in DX-ing and in joining our club.

ROBERT ASCOLI, France: "Dear Eric, Although being a new member of FDXCI, I am calling you by your first name, thus following the advice of Reg Holway. In one of my last letters to him, when writing about you I mentioned Mr. Gagneur. In his answer Reg gave me the devil stating that amongst the members of the club the only proper way of addressing each other was to use only the Christian names: I am obedient." - Reg is of course right in this matter: the only correct way of addressing each other in our friendly DX-Club is naturally to use the Christian names. Regarding your contribution to 'On the Bands', they are of course welcome even if they mostly deal with French speaking stations.

Finally I would like to mention for the new members reading this column that the following system is used: the first part - within quotation marks - is taken from the member's letter, while the rest is written by the editor. DS

QSLs RECEIVED

compiled by Martti Rinne

Here we are with the first QSL list of 1969, although all QSLs were received last year. Not very much this time, but still some quite uncommon ones, like Radio San Rafael, Bolivia and Radio Atenéa in Costa Rica.

I am sure that you have noticed that the credits do not any more follow the old rule, first letters of your names. This is due to the fact that we have several combinations which could be used by two or more members and thus we have had to chose some other combination. The general rule here is still that the first letter should be the first letter of your

Christian name, and the latter, if possible, the first of your Surname, or the last of your Christian name.

As to the League, I would like to point out that we expect all members to do their counting themselves, as there still are some who do not do so. The principles for this is quite easy, each verified station gives one point, regardless how many QSLs you have from it, no matter if it is on SW or MW or on both, and each verified country gives another point. For country counting we so far use the World Radio TV Handbook 1969. So please, do like this.

R Belgium	9615	cps	25d		DP	R Kashmir	3277	a	KS
R Sofia	6070	c p	12d	AK	DP	RDN Lao	6130	c 2w	TI
R Finland	9550	2c s	7w		AD	R Lebanon	21610	regc 3m	BN
DW		cal			DP	RP Dacca	13 mb	c l 2m	TI
SWF	7265	c	2w		TI	BBCFES	11750	cls 9w	DP
NHBI	7290		3w		TI	R Thailand	11910	c 15w	TI
IBF Turin	5000	c	2w		FS	R Australia	11710	2c 5m	AK BN
R M-Carlo	7140	cps	3m rp		JB	-	11740	cps 5m	AK
Norea R/Fin	9530	c			BJ	-	17840	c 4m	JB
R Norway	7210	c cal	10d		DP	-		c 93d	TN
R Harcerska	6850	l	15w		TI	ABC Lyndhurst	9680	c 9m	MR
R Portugal	6025	4c	4m		DP	ABC Melbourne	11880	c	CW
	21495	c	3m		BN				
R Renascenca	6155		1m	CW	TI	R Canada	15325	c 6w	AK
R Bucharest	15250	cls	5w		AD	-	17820	c s 5w	DP
RNE	9370	cflps	8d		DP	KGEI	15425	c p 4m	CW
R Liberty	15225	c	3w		TI	KNX	1070	c 6d	TN
Red Cross	7210	c	3w rp		DP	KSO	1460	c 6d	JB
UN Geneva	7443	c	3w		TI	KCRG	1600	c 6d	JB
R Kiev	9610	c s	7w		AD	KKHI	1550	c 5d	JB
	11710	2c	60d		DP	KKIN	930	l 5d	JB
Vatican R	21690	c s	12d		AD	KLIF	1190	c 8d	JB
R Yaoundé	4972	c	20m		TI	KMBZ	980	l	JB
R Buea	3970	2c	6m		TI	KPMC	1560	c 11d	JB
RNE Canaria	11800	cp	11w rp		JB	KTRH	740	l 3d	JB
R Moroni	3331	c	5m		TI	KTWO	1030	c 5d	RF
R Morocco	11735	b f	12m rp		PK	KVBR	1340	1map 8d	JB
R Nigeria	15155	c	5w		BN	WHK	1420	c l 10d	JB
-	15255	c	5w		BN	WAAY	1550	c 8d	JB
-	21455	c	5w		BN	WCWC	1600	l 11d	JB
NBC Kaduna					TI	WKBH	1410	l 4d	JB
NBC Ibadan	3204		5m		TI	WKOW	1070	l 3d	JB
Rhodesia BC	3306	c	2m ms	JB	TI	R Atenéa	6150	l p 15d ms	JB
R Senegal	4890	c	1m		CW	LV Victor	9615	c p 2m	CW
R Lomé	5047	c	1m ms	JB	TI	R Habana	11760	c 3m	AD
R Peking	15060	cbl	10w		TN	TWR Bonaire	15340	ccal 11d rp	DP
AIR Kohima		persl	7m		TI	-	15435	c s 3m	AK
AIR Madras	4920	l	3w		TI				
R Japan	17825	2cfs	21w		DP	R San Rafael	5055	l p rp	PÄ
R Amman	9560	2c		rp	DP	R Universo	5017	l p rp	PÄ

LC del Sur	4985	c	21	8m	rp	TI	RN Colombia	4955	1	2m	AD	
RC Araraquara	4915	perslc		6w	rp	CW	R Nor Peruana	9655	1	p	3w ms	JB
Em Rural	5025			15w		TI	R Tropical	9710	c	2w	ms	JB
R Guaiba	5965	a	2m			TI	R Carve	6155		2w		TI
LV Chile	9690	c	3w			CW	R Barquisimeto	4990	c	7w		AD
Em N Granada	6160	l	p			CW	Ecos d Torbes	4980	p	3w	rp	DP
LV Pueblo	5995	perslp	2m			CW	R Nacional	6170	prsl	2m		CW
RN Colombia	9635	l	2w			WK						

v/s Sr. German Pinzon M., Director. R Euzkadi 15080 c 3m CW

ABBREVIATIONS: a - aerogram, b - books, c - card, cal - calendar, 4d - 4 days, f - folder, l - letter, 1m - 1 month, ms - mont set, p - pennant, pers - personal, reg - registered mail, rp - IRCs sent, s - schedules, 3w - 3 weeks.

CREDITS: AD - Allen Dean, England; AK - Albert Kosnopfel, West Germany; BJ - Björn Lundberg, Finland; BN - Bernard Nottage, England; CW - Christopher Wilkman, Finland; DP - Dennis Parker, England; FS - Folke Stenman, Finland; JB - Jack Bacon Jr, USA; KS - Karl-H Stabén, Sweden; MR - Martti Rinne, Finland; PK - Peter Kriesel, West Germany; PÄ - Pertti Åyräs, Finland; RF - Robert W. Fisher, USA; TI - Tapani Niskanen, Finland; TN - Tom Neely, USA; WK - William L. Kidney, USA.

THE LEAGUE				THE LEAGUE			
1. Sloan, Ireland	256+138=394	22.	Barfod, Denmark	73+53=126			
2. Bacon, USA	252+ 85=337	23.	Hahn, WG	70+51=121			
3. Matthews, USA	177+116=293	24.	Prior, Eng	61+57=118			
4. Orekar, USA	175+115=290	25.	Dean, Eng	68+48=116			
5. Holway, Eng	174+106=280		Rahmlow, USA	68+48=116			
6. Seyfried, WG	170+ 95=265	27.	Bentheim, WG	57+44=101			
7. Zscherp, WG	154+ 91=245	28.	Kelly, Isle of Man	51+46= 97			
8. Petric, Austria	171+ 51=222	29.	Haigh, Eng	50+43= 93			
9. Waddelow, Eng	142+ 66=208	30.	Mosner, WG	49+36= 85			
10. Mawby, Eng	126+ 73=199	31.	Thorpe, Eng	43+41= 84			
11. Henke, EG	116+ 75=191	32.	Taylor, USA	44+39= 83			
12. Singh, India	105+ 79=184	33.	Chapman, Eng	46+33= 79			
13. Kidney, USA	131+ 50=181	34.	Davies, USA	49+29= 78			
14. Kriesel, WG	100+ 68=168	35.	O'Neill, Ireland	47+26= 73			
15. Schäfer, WG	93+ 55=148	36.	Baker, Eng	36+36= 72			
16. Kruse, WG Weber, WG	91+ 56=147	37.	Fischer, WG	40+25= 65			
18. Jongen, Holland	91+ 56=147	38.	Haun, WG	35+29= 64			
19. Parker, Eng	110+ 31=141	39.	Buijserd, Holland	31+23= 54			
20. Law, Eng	68+ 62=130	40.	Passerini, Italy	+26= 53			
21. Steffen, WG	77+ 53=130	41.	Nottage, Eng	20+18= 38			
	81+ 49=130	42.	Cohen, Eng	8+ 8= 16			

ON THE BANDS - North America compiled by Martti Rinne

For medium wave loggings - see "On the Medium Waves"

3285	SOUTH AFRICA: Radio RSA - sports	TN	E	0400
3315	MARTINIQUE: ORTF	TN	F	fair 0200
3995	NIGERIA: NBC	TN	E	good 2230
4765	CONGO-FAC: Rdif Congolaise	JB	F	34533 0535
4770	LIBERIA: ELWA	TN	E	good 2230
4820	ANGOLA: R Angola	TN	P	fair 2200
4870	GUATEMALA: R Santa Cruz	JA	S	45343 1230
4990	NIGERIA: NBC	TN	E	good 2130
5047	TOGO: Radio Lomé	TN	F	fair 2030
6095	IRAQ: R Baghdad - news	TN	E	fair 1945
6145	BIAFRA: R Biafra - Nov 23	JA	E	32332 2220
6150	COSTA RICA: Radio Atenéa	JB	S	44544 0530
6175	ALGERIA: R Alger - Arabic music	TN	A	fair 2200

9770	PERU: Radio Amazonas	JA	S	25342	1100
15445	JAPAN: Radio Japan - NHK	TN	E	good	0000
16330A	NORTH KOREA: Radio Pyongyang - news	TN	S	fair	0100
17945	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan - news	TN	E	poor	1335
25730	NORWAY: Radio Norway	JA	E	35443	1400

Somehow it seems like the words of Jack Bacon would fit all our NA-members, he writes: that his activities on short waves have been quite limited due to the good conditions on MW for Latin America. However, it is good to hear that the conditions are good there, as they have, been, one could say, extremely bad here in Finland for the past months, both

for LA and NA. We of course, very much hope that there should be a improvement as soon as possible, but the sunspots are not giving us much hope at the moment.

Then another point of interest, all contributors this time have put their loggings in the order we had them last time, thank you very much!

CREDITS: JA - Jack K. Adams, Missouri, USA; JB - Jack Bacon Jr, Minnesota, USA; TN - Tom Neely, Michigan, USA.

ON THE BANDS - Europe		compiled by Hans Lunkka			
3270	NIGERIA: R Nigeria	WJ	E	23443	2245
3331	MALDIVE ISLANDS: MIBS	EK		4	3 1330
3915	MALAYSIA: BBC Far Eastern Station	SJ	E	3	2 2215
3925	INDIA: AIR Delhi	EK		4	3 1325
4680	ECUADOR: R Nacional Espejo	DP	HL	S	35343 0515
4720	CAP VERDE ISLANDS: R Clube de Mindelo	SJ	P	3	2 2110
4740	MALDIVE ISLANDS: MIBS	EK		3	3 1400
4745	ECUADOR: R El Mundo	HL	S	3	3 0500
4750	COLOMBIA: La Voz de Rio Cauca	HL	S	3	3 0505
4760	INDIA: AIR	DS	E	4	4 1700
4765	CONGO: R TV Congolaise	CW	LW	F	3 3 2050
4770	VENEZUELA: R Bolivar	HL	S	4	3 0410
4775	AFGHANISTAN: R Kabul	DS		4	4 1630
4775	BRAZIL: R Dragao Mar	HS	P	3	3 2335
4790	MALAYSIA: R Malaysia	DS	Ma	4	4 2230-
4790	VENEZUELA: Ondas Porteñas	DP	S	34344	-0600
4795	ANGOLA: R Comercial	CW	LW	P	3 3 2055
4800	INDIA: AIR Hyderabad	DS	E	3	3 1530
4800	VENEZUELA: R Lara	HL	S	3	3 0315
4820	INDIA: AIR Calcutta	DS		4	4 1710
4840	INDIA: AIR Bombay	DS		3	3 1710
4850	MAURITANIA: R Mauritania	DS	A	3	3 2100
4865	CHINA: R Peking // 4650	DS	Ch	3	3 2040
4865	BRUNEI: R Brunei	EK		4	4 1320
4865	AZORES: Em Reginal	CW	LW	P	4 3 2045
4875	SOUTH AFRICA: SABC Afrikaans Sce	DS		3	3 1745
4880	VENEZUELA: R Universo	PK	S	34443	0600
4885	COLOMBIA: Ondas del Meta	HL	S	4	4 0735
4890	VENEZUELA: R Difusora	MR	S	3	3 0155
4890	PAPUA: ABC Port Moresby	DS	E	2	2 2040
4900	VENEZUELA: R Juventud	PK	HL	S	34443 0700
4915	GHANA: R Ghana news	BN	CW	LW	E 23222 1800
4915	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan news	DS	MR	E	3 3 0210
4920	INDIA: AIR Madras	EK		3	2 1550
4920	VENEZUELA: R Caracas	MR	S	3	3 0220
4925	MOZAMBIQUE: R Clube de Mocambique	DS	P	4	4 1655
4932	NIGERIA: NBC Benin City news	CW	LW	E	3 3 2113
1940	VENEZUELA: R Yaracuy	CW	LW	MR	S 3 3 0200
4945	SOUTH AFRICA: SABC Commercial Sce	CW	DS	LW	E 4 4 2345
4945	COLOMBIA: R Colosal	DP	PK	S	45334 0615

4950	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan		DS	E	4	4	0210				
4955	COLOMBIA: R Nacional		PK	S	24	542	0500				
4960	COLOMBIA: R Santa Fé		KS	S	3	3	0345				
4965	SOUTH AFRICA: SABC		DS	E	4	3	1715				
4970	VENEZUELA: R Rumbos		DP	KS	S	45444	0500				
4980	VENEZUELA: Ecos del Torbes	CW	EK	FS	DP	DS	LW	S	3	3	0745
4980	GHANA: R Ghana		CW	KS	DS	LW	MR	E	3	3	1800
4985	MALAYSIA: R Malaysia news		DS	MR	E	4	3	2330			
4990	VENEZUELA: R Barquisimeto		CW	LW	S	4	4	2320			
4994	SUDAN: R Omdurman		CW	LW	A	4	3	2135			
4995	BRAZIL: R Brasil Central		MR	P		3	3	2330			
5000	ITALY: IBF		DP						0845		
5010	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan news		DS	MR	E	4	3	0210			
5030	VENEZUELA: R Continente		MR	S		3	2	0205			
5040	VENEZUELA: R Maturin		MR	S		3	2	2330			
5040	BURMA: BBS news		KS	E		3	3	1505			
5047	TOGO: R Lomé		PK	F		34543		0530			
5047	INDONESIA: RRI Jogjakarta news		SJ			2		1400			
5930	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: R Prague		BN	E		34433		1830			
5970	CANADA: CBC		AD	E		3	3	0830			
5990	SWEDEN: R Sweden		AD	E		4	4	0200			
5990	CANADA: R Canada		BN	E		45544		0745			
6000	BRAZIL: R Inconfidencia	CW	LW	P		4	4	0040			
6005	WEST GERMANY: RIAS news		KS	G		4	4	1330			
6020	HOLLAND: R Nederland Happy Station Pgr		KS	E		5	4	1430			
6025	INDIA: AIR		AK	E		42443		1945			
6025	PORTUGAL: Emisora Nacional		AD	E		3	3	0215			
6035	MONACO: R Monte-Carlo		AD	F		4	4	1800			
6035	BRAZIL: R Globo	CW	DS	LW	P	4	4	0215			
6050	ECUADOR: HCJB		DS	E		4	4	0840			
6055	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: R Prague		FS			5	4	1200			
6055	KUWAIT: KBS		EK			4	4	1340			
6065	ETHIOPIA: ETLF news		SJ	E		4	2	1710			
6075	WEST GERMANY: DW		KS			4	3	-1330			
6080	ALGERIA: R Alger		AK	F		44444		1930			
6085	WEST GERMANY: BRF		KS	G		3	3	1400			
6095	BRAZIL: Rdif de Sao Paulo	CW	LW	P		3	3	0045			
6115	EAST GERMANY: RBI	MV	KS	E		43333		1900			
6120	FINLAND: FBC		KS			4	4	1325			
6130	SPAIN: RNE		AD	E		3	3	0200			
6130	CANADA: CHNX		DS	E		3	3	0900			
6155	AUSTRIA: ÖRF ids in G, E & F		DP	G		55444		1030			
6165	SWITZERLAND: SBC		KS			5	3	1320			
6190	WEST GERMANY: R Bremen "Hansawelle"		KS	G		3	3	1530			
6234	HUNGARY: R Budapest		AD	E		4	4	0315			
6255	AUSTRIA: Schulungssender der Österreichischen Bundesheeres 1630-1900 Mon - Fri		SJ	G		3	3	1630			
6540	NORTH KOREA: R Pyongyang		AK	E		45444		1900			
6560	CHINA: R Peking		AK	FS		4	3	2255			
7215	NORWAY: R Norway		EK			4	4	1340			
7300	EAST GERMANY: RBI		AD	E		3	3	0230			
9370	SPAIN: RNE	DP	WJ			54444		1800			
9500	EAST GERMANY: RBI		AD	E		3	3	0230			
9505	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: R Prague // 9575		BN	E		44444		0730			
9520	NEW ZEALAND: R New Zealand	DS	SJ	E		2	2	1000			
9535	SWITZERLAND: SBC		AD	E		4	4	0730			
9545	CHINA: R Peking		AK			22443		1800			
9560	AUSTRALIA: R Australia		BN	E		34333		0645			
9570	SPAIN: RNE		MR	S		4	4	0215			
9580	AUSTRALIA: ABC // 11810		DP			44444		1000			
9605	WEST GERMANY: DW		AD	E		4	4	1045			
9610	CANADA: R Canada // 11720 & 15320		BN	E		44444		2115			
9625	CANADA: CBC		AD	E		4	4	0740			

9625	SWEDEN: R Sweden	AD	E	4	4	1105		
9645	NORWAY: R Norway	AD	E	3	3	1405		
9675	POLAND: Polskie R	AD	E	3	3	1100		
9690	USA: WNYW	AK	E	32433	2000			
9705	ETHIOPIA: RVOG news	BN	E	23332	1800			
9730	CONGO: R Brazzaville news	DP	E	43333	1915			
11655	EGYPT: R Cairo	FS		5	4	2220		
11705	SWEDEN: R Sweden	BN	E	44434	2300			
11710	ARGENTINA: RAE news	MV	BN	SJ	E	23333	2300	
11710	AUSTRALIA: ABC	BN	WJ	E	32443	0710		
11720	CANADA: R Canada // 15320 & 17820	BN	E	44444	1835			
11735	MOROCCO: R Rabat	AK	WJ	E	35444	1830		
11740	AUSTRALIA: R Australia	BN	SJ	5	4	1130		
11810	SWEDEN: R Sweden	MV	E	35333	2300			
11855	PHILIPPINES: FEBC	DS		3	2	1230		
11855	SAUDI ARABIA: Jeddah	KS		2	2	2125		
11860	ALBANIA: R Tirana	AD	DP	E	3	3	1115	
11865	CONGO DEM REP: R Lubumbashi	KS		3	3	1945		
11875	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA	BN	EK	AK	FS	E	45444	1900
11880	ARGENTINA: R Splendid	MR	S	3	3	0100		
11880	MEXICO: XERH	DS	MR	S	4	4	0035	
11905	ETHIOPIA: RVOG	SJ	E	4	3	1930		
11915	ECUADOR: HCJB	AD	E	3	3	1030		
11920	IVORY COAST: R Abidjan	KS	SJ	F	3	3	1900	
11935	MONACO: TWR	WJ	E	45433	1500			
11947	PARAGUAY: R Encarnacion	MR	S	2	2	0130		
11950	BRAZIL: R Ministerio Educacao e Cultura	MR	P	4	4	2355		
11960	MONACO: Norea R	EK	Fi	4	4	1630		
11965	BRAZIL: R Record	MR	P	3	3	2350		
11975	USA: WNYW	AK	MV	E	45344	1945		
12005	EGYPT: R Cairo	AD	E	4	4	2250		
14670	SWITZERLAND: CHU	FS		3	2	1410		
15025	CLANDESTINE: Voice of the Basque Under-ground with English id	BN		34333	2130			
15044	NORTH VIETNAM: R Hanoi	WJ	E	25222	1315			
15100	GRENADE: WIBS	BN	E	44434	2020			
15105	BRAZIL: R Rural	BN	P	34433	2030			
15110	MEXICO: XERR	BN	DS	MR	S	23332	2040	
15115	ECUADOR: HCJB	DS		4	4	0225		
15135	JAPAN: R Japan // 17825	DP	E	33333	0800			
15150	SAUDI ARABIA: Jeddah	EK		4	3	1300		
15165	DENMARK: R Denmark	EK	AD	E	2	2	1250	
15170	WEST GERMANY: R Free Europe	WJ		54444	1600			
15190	CANADA: R Canada	BN	E	24332	2312			
15205	USA: VOA Greenville	FS		4	3	2210		
15215	USA: WNYW	WJ	E	33333	2200			
15230	CEYLON: Commercial Sce of R Ceylon	DS	E	4	4	1430		
15245	FRANCE: ORTF	AD	E	3	3	1915		
15250	USA: VOA Greenville	EK		4	3	1245		
15255	WEST GERMANY: R Free Europe	AD		4	4	0845		
15275	WEST GERMANY: DW	AD	E	3	3	0930		
15285	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: R Prague	AD	E	4	3	1200		
15285	GHANA: Ghana Broadcasting Corp	MV	YS	E	55444	2045		
15295	USSR: R Stn Peace & Progress	AD	E	4	4	1130		
15300	JAPAN: R Japan	AD	E	3	3	0800		
15305	SWITZERLAND: SBC DX Merry Go Round	BN	E	33433	1846			
15320	CANADA: R Canada	EK	AK	BN	KS	F	45544	1941
15325	ECUADOR: HCJB Calvary Church Hour	AK	BN	E	44444		1935	
15360	NIGERIA: NBC	EK	E	4	4	1635		
15390	EAST GERMANY: RBI	DP	E	32333	1815			
15400	ETHIOPIA: RVOG	EK	A	4	4	0530		
15410	USA: UN Radio	MV	SJ	E	45433	1945		
15430	USA: AFRTS	MV	E	44433	1915			

15440	USA: WNYW	AK	E	24333	1935
15540	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan, Dacca	AK		55544	1400
17760	USA: WNYW news	BN	E	44444	1900
17765	RWANDA: DW Kigali news	KS	F	3	3 1940
17765	AUSTRIA: ÖRF	DP	G	34333	1400
17795	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA news	AK	BN	E	34333 1900
17805	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA // 21535 news	AK	BN	E	34333 2100
17820	TURKEY: R Ankara	WJ	E	44444	1830
17820	CANADA: R Canada	AK	G	44444	1745
17840	VATICAN STATE: Vatican R	AD	E	3	3 1010
17840	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: R Prague	AD	E	4	4 1815
17850	RUMANIA: R Bucarest	AD	WJ	E	4 4 1300
17855	AUSTRIA: ÖRF	FS		5	4 0900
17880	ECUADOR: HCJB	BN	E	33333	2000
17885	USA: VOA	MV	E	25422	1940
21485	VATICAN STATE: Vatican R	AD	E	3	3 1000
21540	EAST GERMANY: RBI	AD	E	2	2 1200
21585	EAST GERMANY: RBI	AD	E	3	3 1245
21595	CANADA: CBC	AD	E	4	4 1130
21685	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan, Dacca	EK		4	3 0800
25790	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA "Sports Round Up"	BN	KS	E	34333 1448
25900	NORWAY: R Norway	KS		2	2 1820

CREDITS: AD - Allen Dean, England; AK - Albert Kosnopfel, West Germany
 BN - Bernard Nottage, England; CW - Christer Wilkman, Finland; DP - Dennis Parker, England; DS - Daniel Söderman, Finland; EK - Eero Kestilä, Finland; FS - Folke Stenman, Finland; HL - Hans Lunkka, Finland; HS - Håkan Sundman, Finland; KS - Karl H. Stabén, Sweden; LW - Lars G. Winberg, Finland; MR - Martti Rinne, Finland; MV - Manfred v. Bentheim, West Germany; PK - Peter Kriesel, West Germany; SJ - Sven Johansson, Sweden and WJ - Wim Jongen, Holland.

IN THE NEWS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Radio Mil on 4940 answers letters and reception reports from foreign listeners daily at 0300-0330. JA

FRANCE: In addition to ORTF broadcasts in the 13 mb, another similar broadcast has been heard also in the 13 mb, identifying itself as "Office de Coopération Radiophonique" at 1545. Program format very similar to ORTF in French at that time. No other details were given. JA

Probably an OCORA program which was relayed from ORTF to some of the OCORA members, these are mainly in Africa, in former colonies of France. ed

GREECE: Ten 250 kW transmitters will be built in Greece for the Voice of America. MV

GREAT BRITAIN: EBC North American Service daily 1500-1545 on 21610 and 1530-1545 on 15260. "World Radio Club" Mondays 1515. JA

SPAIN/MALTA: Radio Santa Cruz heard at 1230 announcing fq as 4870, WRTVH gives sign on as 1500 and fq 4872. JA

compiled by Martti Rinne

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES: Radio Nederland is constructing two 300 kW transmitters on Bonaire with 21 antennas. WJ

NORTH KOREA: Some American DX-ers may not know that there is now a postal service between the U.S. and North Korea. According to the Postal Manual, service is limited to unregistered letters, post cards, and printed matter, and mail to North Korea is dispatched via Hong Kong. JA

POLAND: The program "Heute Abend" for the younger audience in German daily at 1900 on 14502, 15995, 7125, 9540 and 11955, and at 23.03 on 737, 818, 1259 and 1367. MV

VENEZUELA: Radio Barquisimeto announces power of 85,000 watts. JA Radiodifusora Venezuela, 4890, often acknowledges receipt of letters and reception reports from foreign listeners during musical program "Taberna del Arrabal" 0300-0400 except weekends and on occasions musical selections are dedicated to DX-ers who have sent in reports. JA

MEDIUM WAVE DX-ING IN THE LATE FIFTIES, Part 3 by Daniel Söderman

The discussion on the reliability of the loggings of Sven Elfving and Bengt Carlsson was continued in the following issues of the Swedish DX-magazine, Etersvep. I think the following answers from two very distant medium wave stations to Sven Elfving show that he must be considered quite reliable.

From Radio New Zealand, Wellington: "...thanks very much for your letter of March 8, clarifying your reception report on 660 kc/s. As we stated in our letter of May 1, station 2YC which operates on 660 kc, was not on the air at the time you mentioned. As you will understand, broadcast organisations must, in the interest of DX enthusiasts, confirm only those reports, which are correct in every detail. Therefore we are unable to confirm that particular report on 660 kc. However, we much appreciated to have your letter in which you asked if it could be 2YC. By the way, your report on 2YA's transmission 570 kc on April 29 is quite correct and we confirm this with the appropriate card. Many thanks indeed. We regret that we are not in a position to supply full details of the number of reports received here on home service stations, but we can advise that the number of listeners who have managed to hear these local stations in overseas countries is very small indeed. You are to be congratulated on receiving these broadcasts..."

And from the Australian Broadcasting Commission, Adelaide: ".since I started typing QSL's this year, you are to my knowledge the only Swede to receive a medium wave station here in Adelaide. Many thanks indeed for that fine report, which has been showed all engineers here at the station. However, we have received a few reports earlier from Sweden also about reception of Adelaide stations on medium wave but they were of insufficient details all of them, so I couldn't type any QSL. With your letter I also received a mail from Finland, in

which a reception report on one of our stations was enclosed, although I did not send a QSL card because of insufficient details and I couldn't figure out his name and address..."

Thus it was proved that it is possible to log medium wave stations in Australia and New Zealand here in Scandinavia, bearing in mind that darkness should prevail on the whole distance between the transmitter and the receiver, which restricts the logging of Pacific medium wave stations to mid-winter. Unfortunately very few loggings of these stations have been reported during the last ten years.

During the medium wave season 1957/1958, which theoretically was a relatively bad season because of the sunspot number maximum, many other interesting stations were logged by the Finnish and Swedish members of the club publishing 'Etersvep'. Some examples: 585 Port Stanley, Falkland Islands; 660 ZFY Denerara, British Guyana; 1035 AVROS Surinam plus lots of North American and Brazilian stations.

Finally we quote Jan Erik Räf, who earlier was the medium wave editor of Etersvep: "A person who has followed the loggings on the medium wave band only occasionally, easily thinks that nothing nowadays is unpossible for us who have specialized in this band. Many shortwave listeners are no doubt quite sceptical about our fancy loggings: the Far East, the Pacific, New Zealand, Australia, also, and waves that have passed hundreds of miles through broad daylight. Earlier all authorities believed in darkness as the basic condition for medium wave propagation, and the only continents to be heard earlier were North and South America with the exception of some Indian stations." - The editors of Etersvep made a good job for the development of medium wave DX-ing, but unfortunately internal conflicts and bad conditions led to the break up of the fantastic MW gang in 1958/59.

Part I - loggings made in Norden

Europe

566	IRELAND: Athlone	news	3	(khs)	2115
1394	ALBANIA: Shkoder	in English	4	(ek)	2140

Iberia

638	RNE/La Coruña	cd	4-5	(cw, lw)	0034
809	EAJ-5 R Sevilla		3	(khs)	2340
836	ECS-5 Voz de Granada		3	(khs)	0030
917	EAJ-2 R Esp. de Madrid		4	(ch, cw)	0115
1025	EAJ-8 R San Sebastian		3	(khs)	2340
1079	RNE/Valencia		3	(ch)	2335
1097	EFE-14 La Voz de Madrid		4	(ch,khs)	0110
1124	EAJ-15 R Esp. de Barcelona		4-5	(cw)	0000
1133	ECS-8 La Voz de Guadalquivir		3	(ch)	0040
1133	EFJ-56 R Juv. La Voz de Malaga		3	(ch)	0050
1169	PORTUGAL: CSB-30 R Renascenca		2	(cw)	0100
1178	RNE/Barcelona	Lady Jane	4	(ch, cw)	0005
1187	RNE/Sevilla	cd	3	(ch)	0035
1223	RNE/Madrid		4	(ch)	0000
1259	EAJ-3 R Valencia		3	(khs)	2300
1313	RNE/Zaragoza		3	(cw, lw)	0020
1385	ECS-11 R Centro		4	(ch)	0120
1430	EAK-5 R Pop. de Valencia		3	(cw, ch)	0015

Africa

773	UAR: Abu-Zaabah I		?	(ek)	1645
962	TUNISIA: Tunis II		3	(khs)	2315
1097	CANARY ISLANDS: ECS-4 R Atlantico	29.12	3	(cw, lw)	0010

Asia

630	PAKISTAN: Lahore I	in Urdu	3	(khs)	1530	
760	IRAQ: Hurriyah		3	(ek)	2020	
777	IRAN: Zachedan		4	(ek)	2100	
800	JORDANIA: R Amman	news in Arabic	3	(khs)	1600	
1025	ISRAEL: Tel-Aviv	in French	4	(ek)	1830	
1070	INDIA: AIR/Rajkot		2-4	(cw, ds)	0110	
1178	RYUKYU ISLANDS: VOA/Okinawa	in Chinese	2-3	(ek,khs)	1000	
1230	INDIA: AIR/Bombay		28.12	1-3	(ds)	0135
1240	INDIA: AIR/Varanasi		26, 28.12	1-3	(ds)	0110
1250	INDIA: AIR/Sangli		28.12	1-3	(ds)	0110
1290	INDIA: AIR/Bhuj		26, 28.12	1-3	(ds)	0110
1330	INDIA: AIR/Bikaner		26.12	1-3	(ds)	0130
1345	KUWAIT: Kuwait BS		3	(khs)	1820	
1390	IRAN: R Ahwaz	Ramadan	4	(ek)	1630	

North America

640	CBN St. John's // 860	news	19.12	2-4	(cw)	0200
650	R Greenland Godhavn	cd	19.12	3	(cw)	0240
950	CHER Sydney		18.12	3-4	(cw, lw)	0250
1130	WNEW New York	QRM from LA-station	18.12	2-4	(cw, lw)	0100
1170	WWVA Wheeling		19.12	3	(cw)	0055

Central America

1310	MARTINIQUE:	R Martinique	18.12	3-4	{ cw, lw }	0150
1480	PUERTO RICO:	WMDD Fajardo	18.12	2-5	{ cw, lw }	0125

South America

1200	VENEZUELA:	YVOZ R Tiempo	18, 19.12	2-4	{ ch, cw }	0200
1280	BRAZIL:	PRG-3 R Tupi	19.12	4	{ ch }	0200

Credits:

ch - Christer Herlin, Helsingfors
 ds - Daniel Söderman, Helsingfors
 khs - Karl H Stabén, Sweden cw - Christer Wilkman, Dickursby
 ek - Eero Kestilä, Savonlinna
 lw - Lars Göran Winberg, Borgå

Part II - loggings made in other parts of Europe

529	ALGERIA:	Ain Beida	Beromünster-QRM	2	{ ak }	1700	
548	ALGERIA:	Oran I	Deutschlandfunk-QRM	2	{ ak }	1710	
593	MOROCCO:	Oujda I		3	{ ak }	0045	
602	SAUDI ARABIA:	Jeddah		22.11	4-5	{ gm }	2340
620	CANARY ISLANDS:	RNE/Teneriffa		23.11	4	{ gm }	0000
630	LIBERIA:	ELBC	news	22.11	3	{ gm }	2350
647	SAUDI ARABIA:	Riyadh		22.11	4	{ gm }	2345
656	SPANISH SAHARA:	EAJ-103 R Sahara		2.12	3	{ gm }	2323
665	SYRIA:	Damascus		2.12	3	{ gm }	2325
683	SPAIN:	RNE/Sevilla			4	{ ak }	1815
737	SPAIN:	RNE/Barcelona			4-5	{ ak }	1715
746	SYRIA:	Aleppo		22.11	3	{ gm }	2330
764	SENEGAL:	Radiodiff. du Sénégal		22.11	3	{ gm }	2335
773	SPAIN:	RNE/San Sebastian			3	{ ak }	1900
773	UAR:	Cairo I	QRM from RNE	4.12	4	{ ak, gm }	2300
791	GREECE:	VOA/Thessaloniki	in Rumanian		4	{ ak }	1830
800	SPAIN:	EAJ-7 R Madrid			3	{ ak }	1900
818	ANDORRA:	Sud-Radio	QRM from Warsaw		3	{ ak }	1600
818	UAR:	Batra I		23.11	4	{ ak, gm }	2330
860	BRAZIL:	PRA-3 R Mundial		2.12	3	{ gm }	2340
908	IRAQ:	Thourah		30.11	3-4	{ ak, gm }	2340
950	CANADA:	CHER Sydney		1.12	3	{ gm }	0002
956	SYRIA:	Dayr as Sawr		1.12	3	{ gm }	0000
980	ALGERIA:	Algiers I			4	{ ak }	1830
1010	USA:	WINS New York		30.11	3	{ gm }	2350
1070	CANADA:	CBA Sackville		1.12	4	{ gm }	0040
1124	SPAIN:	EAJ-15 R Esp. de Barcelona			5	{ ak }	1620
1133	SPAIN:	EFJ-43 R Juv. de Vizcaya			2	{ ak }	1630
1259	SPAIN:	EAJ-3 R Valencia			5	{ ak }	1835
1345	KUWAIT:	Kuwait BS		2.12	4-5	{ gm }	2335
1385	SPAIN:	ECS-11 R Centro?			4-5	{ ak }	1710
1403	GUINEA:	Conakry		30.11	2	{ gm }	2347
1525	RED CHINA:	Urunchi		1.12	4-5	{ gm }	1800

Credits:

ak - Albert Kosnopfel, Germany gm - Glyn Morgan, United Kingdom

Part III - loggings made in North America

590	CUBA:	CMW R Rebelde	9.12	3	{ jb }	0700
640	USA:	KFI Los Angeles		3	{ tn }	0400
640	CUBA:	CMQ R CMQ	9.12	4	{ jb }	0800
670	CUBA:	CMKP R Progreso	9.12	4	{ jb }	0800

690	CUBA: CMBC R Progreso	9.12	4	(jb)	0800
730	MEXICO: XEX R Dif. México	9.12	3	(jb)	0400
750	COLOMBIA: HJDK La Voz de Antioquia	9.12	4	(jb)	0820
800	NETHERLANS ANTILLES: PJB Trans World Radio Bonaire		3	(jb)	0350
850	NICARAGUA: YNAV R Continental	cd 9.12	3	(jb)	0758
850	COLOMBIA: HJKC R Nuevo Mundo	9.12	3	(jb)	0758
885	NICARAGUA: YND R Libertad	9.12	4	(jb)	0445
1000	MEXICO: XEOY R Mil	9.12	3	(jb)	0230
1060	GUATEMALA: TGXA R Centro	Christmas mx	9.12	3	(jb) 0210
1070	USA: KNX Los Angeles			3	(tn) 0530
1100	COLOMBIA: HJCN R Reloj	9.12	3	(jb)	0900
1150	MEXICO: XEJP	9.12	3	(jb)	0900

Credits:

jb - Jack Bacon Jr, Minnesota, USA tn - Tom Neely, Michigan, USA

News

BELGIUM: The station in Marche on 1124 kc belonging to the French network has moved to 1043 kc. EBU
BRAZIL: According to the Revista Brasileira de Radiodifusão, the following MW-stations have been authorized in Brazil:
R Barretos, Barretos (SP) 1530 kc
R Jauense, Jaú (SP) 1010 kc
R Dif de Fernandópolis, Fernandópolis (SP) 1390 kc
R Juriti de Paracatu, Paracatu (MG) 1390 kc
R Educadora de Surubim, Surubim (PE) 1520 kc
All these stations are 250 Watts
The following stations use only 100 Watts:
R Luz, Araçatuba (SP) 1110 kc
R Oceanica, Caraguatatuba 1340 kc
R Osório, Osório (RS) 1540 kc
R Marabá, Mogi das Cruzes 1520 kc
R Transmissora de Valparaíso, Valparaíso (SP) 1560 kc JKP

EAST GERMANY: The following stations have been taken out of use
Warnemuende/Diedrickshagen 1016 kc and, Puttbus Rugen 1052 kc. EBU

GREECE: A new station has been heard on 1061 kc.
FBS/Orestias has moved from 1301 kc to 1079 kc.
FBS/Thessaloniki has changed to the new fq of 1178 kc from 1169 kc. EBU

LIBYA: A new station has started on 1454 kc. EBU
MOROCCO: A new station in Azilal has opened on 209 kc. 400 kW AK
Another new station is Agadir on 1196 kc, using 20 kW. EBU

News

The station in Oujda on 827 kc, has increased its power from 1 to 100 kW.
The station in Tetuan has moved to 1052 kc. EBU
NICARAGUA: "eun 320 epa 380 1741 :radio:
managua, nicaragua, dec 6, reuter - a fire today destroyed half a block of the commercial radio station, radio managua, causing an estimated 8,000,000 cordobas (nearly 500,000 sterling) damage
reuter_mka/cm"

UNITED KINGDOM: BBC/Bournemouth & Dundee have both moved from 1546 to 1594 kc. EBU

USA: There is a new station KTWO in Casper Wyoming operating with a power of 10 kW on 1030 kc. In Los Angeles it has been heard around 1230 GMT with pretty good signals. RWF

USSR: An unidentified Russian on 1308 has been noted lately. EBU

SYRIA: A new Syrian Bc&TV outlet has begun its transmissions on 944 kc. EBU

TURKEY: 957 is the frequency of a new Turkish station. EBU

YUGOSLAVIA: The station in Skopje has dropped 1454 in favour for 1462 kc. EBU

CREDITS:

AK - Albert Kosnopfel, Germany
EBU - EBU-Bulletin number 21
JKP - Jack K Adams, Missouri USA
reuter - Reuter Telegraphic Agency
RWF - Robert W Fisher, Calif. USA

Mellanvägs-QSL

Mellanvägs-QSL

BRT/RTB			tn	R Praha		tn
R DDR	kort	1052	khs, tn	DeutschlandSender	kort	185 khs
Berliner Rf	kort	611	khs	YLE/Kuopio		tn
NRU			tn	R Budapest		tn
R Eireann			tn	RAI		tn
R Luxembourg			tn	R Monte Carlo		tn
NRK			tn	Polskie R		tn
R Bucarest			tn	Sveriges R		tn
R Vilnius			tn	R Moscow		tn
R Riga			tn	R Tallinn		tn
RIAS-Berlin	brev		khs, tn	SFB		tn
Europe No.1	kort	180	chw, lw	Deutschlandfunk	755&1268	fs, tn
SWF			tn	NDR		tn
WDR			tn	BRF		tn
SRF			tn	HRf		tn
ÖRF			tn	R London		tn
R Scotland			tn	Britain R		tn
R Caroline North			tn	R Caroline South		tn
R 270			tn	R Veronica		tn
R Cl. Portugues			tn	RNE/Sevilla		tn
RNE/Murcia			tn	RNE/Madrid		tn
RNE/Barcelona			tn	RNE/La Coruña		tn
EAJ-1 R Barcelona			tn	EAJ-5 R Sevilla		tn
EAJ-7 R Madrid			tn	EAJ-8 R San Sebastian		tn
EAJ-15 R Esp. de Barcelona			tn	EAJ-17 R Castellón		tn
EAJ-24 R Córdoba			tn	EAJ-28 R Bilbao		tn
EAJ-32 R Santander			tn	EAJ-41 R Coruña		tn
EAJ-101 R Zaragoza			tn	EAJ-13 R Mallorca		tn
EAK-5 R Pop. de Valencia			tn	EFJ-19 R Juv. de Murcia		tn
EFE-14 La Voz de Madrid			tn			
UARBC			tn	R Tunis		tn
R Peking			tn	VOA/Poro		tn
AIR/Vijayawada	brev	840	khs	AIR/Nagpur	vykorts-QSL	590 khs
AIR/Gulbarga	brev	1110	khs	AIR/Dharwar	kort	1360 khs
AIR/Poona pers.	brev	780	khs	AIR/Bhuj	pers.brev	1290 khs
AIR/Shillong pers	brev	1200	khs	AIR/Bikaner	brev	1330 khs
AIR/Patna	brev	620	khs	AIR/Lucknow	kort	760 khs
AIR/Gwalior aerogram	1390		khs	AIR/Pondicherry	brev	750 khs
R Baghdad			tn	Kol Yisrael		tn

Bidragsgivare:

chw - Christer Wilkman, Dickursby
 khs - Karl-H Stabén, Nynäshamn S
 tn - Tapani Niskanen Säynätsalo

fs - Folke Stenman, Helsingfors 92
 lw - Lars G Winberg, Borgå

Ett senkommet tips av Sven Johansson:

1133 EFE-6 La Voz de Extremadura QSA 3 0102 GMT.

Man kan inte annat än beundra Karl-H Stabéns digra samling av exklusiva indier. Bäst i den gångna månadens skörd torde AIR/Pondicherry, 750 kc vara. Enligt QSLet var Karls rapport den första från Sverige.

Ett framgångsrikt och givande nytt mellanvägsår 1969 ö Christer&Kjell