

ATTENTION

finlands dx-club r.f.

äldst och bäst

DX-TIDNINGEN -UPPGIFTER OCH MÖJLIGHETER

Inspirerad av att jag suttit exakt två år på hreds föga avundsvärda post, av att jag just läst en större packe DX-tidningar och av några kommentarer i DXK, började jag fundera vilka uppgifter en DXtidning har, vilket innehåll den bör eller kan ha - och kom på rak arm fram till följande, säkerligen ofullständiga lista:

1. Klubbinformation, kontakten med medlemmarna
 - klubbnytt, brevlåda, medlemspresentationer, medlemsservice...
2. Aktuell DX-information (med sikte på DX under den närmaste tiden)
 - tips, sändningsschemor, kondsöversikter...
 - QSL-, vimpelupalter...
3. Allmän DX-information
 - stationspresentationer
 - info om DX-organisationer o.dyl.
 - översikter, statistiker...
4. Hjälpinformation
 - teknikupalter, mottagartest
 - språkkurser
 - reklam-, musiklistor...
5. DX-upplysning, DX-ingens utövande
 - 'nybörjarspalter'
 - artiklar om rapportering, QSL osv.
6. Bakgrundsinformation
 - olika länder: geografi, historia, politik, musik...
 - diverse artiklar
7. Opinionsbildning, 'DX-politik'
 - ledare
 - debatter
8. Förströelse
 - tävlingar
 - kåserier o.dyl.

På grund av utrymmesbrist får en komplettering och närmare analys i ämnet, de olika punkternas inbördes rangordning, situationen nu och möjligheterna till förbättring, stå över till nästa gång. 6.3.69 SL

Nummer 3

Mars 1969

Årgång 16

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

Redaktör: Staffan Lodenius

Redaktionssekreterare: Christer Herlin

Ansvarig utgivare: Daniel Söderman

Detta nummer kommer som synes ut en vecka senare än lovat. Men denna gång kan vi faktiskt skylla på - er! Ty orsaken till dröjsmålet ligger märmast i att årsmötet på grund av den otillräckliga uppslutningen måste uppskjutas till den 27 februari. Att dessutom både ordför. och h-red befunnit sig utan rikets gränser har inte underlättat läget.

Årsmötesförhandlingarna kunde sålunda hållas inom stadgad månad, och resultatet av dem kan beundras inne i tidningen, varför de inte behöver behandlas här. Men det faktum att endast 6 medlemmar hörsammatt kallelsen till mötet den 16.2 kan tarva kommentarer, mig veterligen har motsvarande inte inträffat tidigare. Visserligen var tidpunkten inte den bästa möjliga med andra evenemang på gång, men så mycketintresse för klubbens angelägenheter kunde man ändå vänta sig, att de erfordeliga 10 uppenbarar sig. Den stora likgiltigheten kan tolkas å flera sätt: a) följd av olyckliga sammanträffanden, b) passivitet och inaktivitet i största allmänhet, c) alienation inför ledareliten, d) tillfredsställelse med FDXC och Attention, ingen önskan att förändra verksamheten. Därmed må vara hur som helst - men vi kan konstatera, att om t.ex. de nya medlemmarna som anmäls i detta nummer skuile ha ställt upp, skulle de ha kunnat ta makten, sätta in sig själv som styrelse och redaktion - om de velat.

De nya medlemmarna är alltså:

- 485. Anders Lindqvist, LAPPFJÄRD
- 486. Johan Hagman, PÖRTOM
- 487. Ilmo J Suurnäkki, HELSINGFORS
- 488. Veli-Matti Kuparinen, TAVASTBERGA
- 489. Rolf Löckman, BORGÅ
- 490. Markku Manninen, HELSINGFORS
- 491. Antero Kianmaa, HELSINGFORS
- 492. Arne Nilsson, HEDE, Sverige

Det var värst vilken rusning, så många har det knappast varit samtidigt sedan red. blev medlem, då det också var 8 st. (2/65). Medlemsnumrorna börjar hotande närrna sig 500-strecket, som borde överskridas lämpligt till 15-årsjubileet. VÄLKÖMNA - TERVETULOA

Nästa nummer bord fås ut i god tid till påskens, vilket skulle innebära approx. 27 mars. STOPDATE DEN 20.3.

ELFTE RONDEN

Ronderna har nu hållit på i ett års tid och faran är överhängande att de blir alltför institutionalisade. Risken är särskilt stor då alla de berörda DX-tidningarna är m.l.m institutionalisade i sig - från nummer till nummer ser de likadana ut, innehåller samma saker, håller ungefär samma kvantitet och kvalitet. Det förefaller ganska onödigt att i varje ronda rada upp i stort sett samma adjektiv för varje tidning - det torde vara ungefär lika enformigt för er att läsa det som för red.

att skriva det.

Därför tämkte jag denna gång ändra systemet litet. Materialet består huvudsakligen av citat och notiser tagna ur månaden tidningar, vid behov försedda med redaktionella kommentarer och tillägg. Tidningarna är denna gång: DX-KUUNTELJA 2/69 (56 sid), URKIKIJA 2/69 (53 sid), ETERAKTUELLT 2/69 (44 sid), DX-NEWS 3/69 (24 sid), BENELUX DX-CLUB 3/69 (16 s) och ALLIANSNYTT 129 + NEWSLETTER, 1/69 (16 sid).

Hur det ser ut kan beskådas på motstående sida. Kommentarer?

RADIO PRAHA MONITOR KLUB kan man bli medlem i om man skickar in 15 rapporter på R. Prag i året. Stationens DXdiplom erhåller en medlem som fått 15 världszoner verifierade. Zonkarta och vidare upplysningar får från Radio Prague Monitors' Club, Prag, CSSR. (EA)

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RADIO TALLINN DX-CLUB har grundsats inom Eestin Radio. Medlem kan var och en bli som skickat in 10 rapporter. Som "medlemsavgift" skall därefter 1 rapport insändas i månaden. Varje medlem får ett medlemskort, efter ett halft års regelbundet lyssnande ett Vava-Toomas-märke och efter ett år DX-klubbens vimpel, samt kontinuerligt material om Radio Eesti och andra stationer i Sovjet. På hösten anordnas en frågesport, i vilken endast klubbens medlemmar kan delta. (DXK & URK)

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RADIO PÅ CUBA. "Nästan samtliga stationer som listats i WRTH under Cuba gick att ta in under vår rundresa, och det verkar som om Frost hållit sig väl framme och fått de senaste listorna från ICR Instituto Cubano de Radiodifusión. Efter revolutionen sammanfördes samtliga radiostationers verksamhet under detta institut, kommer siella såväl som icke-kommersiella. Den kommersiella finansieringen slopades, och programutformningen ändrades så, att lyssnarna skulle få ett stort antal alternativ. De gamla stationerna levde i stort sett kvar. De indelades nu i riks-, provins- och lokalkstationer. Provins- och lokalstationerna tar hand om nyheter och features inom respektive täckningsområde. De nationella riks-omspänrande stationerna har artikulerats mer för att tillgodose olika smakriktningar. Dessa är R. Rebelde (bild), R Progreso, R Liberació, R Musical Nacional, som sänder klassiskt och R. Reloj Nacional som är den stora nyhetsstationen. - All radioverksamhet i detta revolutionära land är naturligtvis ägnad att fördjupa revolutionen, att öka det revolutionära medvetandet, att satsa hårt på utbildningsprogram osv." (EA)

VISSA STATIONSREPRESENTANTER borde hållas utanför DX-Parlamentet, för "det är väl ingen, som är så enkelspårig, att han inbillar sig att någon anställd vid angriparnas stationer inte är av samma ull som deras kompisar, som invaderade Tjeckoslovakien?" - "Nyborjarna måtte väl någon gång växa till sig och inte efter flera års lyssnande fortfarande ägna sig åt RBI, Moskva och Polen???" - "Den röda pesten är samma andas barn, med samma vålds- och mordarmetoder (som den bruna pesten från 2a världskriget, red.)" - detta är åsikter lanserade i GDX-aren. EA (och Attention för den delen) är inte riktigt inne på samma linje: "Den tuss TO-vadd för våra öron som vi rekommenderas lär inte öka förståelsen av en bister väeld. Jag tror att DX-arna kan fortsätta att vara en relativt välinformerad grupp människor genom sin öppenhet vis-à-vis världen - inte genom finurligt utvalda skygglappar." (EA)

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ÅRETS DX-KLUBB KORAS. "Radio New York Worldwide håller på med en omröstning där det gäller att kora årets bästa DX-klubb. Alla DX-are kan rösta genom att skicka in sin röst. Man får skicka in huru många röster som helst, om de bara skickas på olika kort. Alla röster måste vara poststämplade senast den 15 mars för att bli giltiga. Vinnande klubben kommer att erhålla en speciell plakett från WNYW. Adressen är: DX-Poll, WNYW, N.Y., 10022, USA!" (EA)

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"JESUITFADERN OSKAR SIMMEL meddelar, att han redan i flera månaders tid arbetat för att få med program på finska inom ramen för Vatikanradions skandinaviska sändningar. P.g.a. bristen på lämplig arbetskraft har planen ännu inte relisrats, men det finns hopp. Veterligen har förhandlingar förts med MIRAMO-medlemmen nr 27." (URK)

Är detta nu riktigt motiverat. Då det i Finland finns allt som allt ca 3000 katoliker. Desto fler att omvända till den enda riktiga och salliggörande tron förstås....

HCJBs nordiska avdelning fick under år 1968 1552 brev från Sverige, 266 från Finland, 217 från Norge och 82 från Danmark. R MOSKVA fick alldeles motsvarande mängd: 1826 lyssnare på den svenska avdelningen. (EA)

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DEBATTEN om DX-klubbarnas önskvärda storlek (se Att 2/69) fortsätter i DXK. "Här kommer vi till kärnan i hela frågan - och i min artikel: enligt min åsikt är det inte i Finlands DX-ares och DX-klubbars intresse att fortsätta den ytterst nedrivande inre konkurrensen från de senast åren, eller under några omständigheter utöka antalet DX-klubbar (eller snarare DX-tidningar). Om tävlingen blir ett självändamål, för vilket vi offrar vad som helst än da till klubbens hela existens, är man med tanke på DX-verksamhetens framtid inne på en mycket tvivelaktig väg. Utgående från vad jag diskuterat med ledarna i FSDXF och FDXC om denna sak, har jag fått den uppfattningen, att man i dessa principfrågor är av samma åsikt. Det är mindre viktigt om man har exakt samma åsikt om för- och nackdelarna med stora och små DX-klubbar, men det är verkligt viktigt, att vi erkänner behovet av en viss grundläggande samarbetsverksamhet, som de facto betjänar alla klubbars mål bäst. - Jag konstaterade redan i min artikel, att det inte är en realistisk målsättning att decimera antalet klubbar i Finland. Däremot kan vi konstatera att de nu existerande finländska DX-klubbarnas kapacitet utnyttjas helt utan onödig parallelverksamhet; mao. befrämjas specialisering." (JKT - DXK). Här, liksom i hela den två sidor långa artikeln framkommer, att vi i de flesta frågor är överens - skillnaderna består närmast i olika poängtering och prioritering av delfaktorerna - samt beror på debattekniken med missuppfattningar, förenklingar osv. Detta att man kommer till samma resultat betyder dock inte, att debatterna på något sätt är onödiga - tvärtom renser de luften och kan läggas till grund för vidare samarbete.

I OVAN BEHANDLADE INLÄGG talades även om SDXK och dess lokalverksamhet: "En av de centrala orsakerna till utökandet av SDXKs medlemsantal har varit att skapa lokala medlemsförtäningar för att sålunda skapa förutsättningar för lokalverksamhet, varigenom man strävar till att förena vissa av småklubbens fördelar med storklubbens bästa sidor." (DXK). I samma nummer finner vi en karta över medlemmernas fördelning i landet. Endast 4 orter har över 10 medlemmar (Hfrs, Tfrs, T-hus, J-kylä) vartill kommer 22 förtäningar, med minst 5 medlemmar. Dessa kan kanske utgöra tillräcklig bas för lokalverksamhet, men de representerar endast ca 55 % av alla medlemmar (enligt reds kalkyler). Resten är helt beroende av klubbtidningen, varför den måste anses vara den ojämförligt viktigaste verksamhetsformen.

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EN ANNAN DEBATT, som pågått i DXK - Frekvensnytt gäller bluffarna - "Vi torde alla vara av samma åsikt att bluff-fenomenet inte kan förbigås enbart med en axelryckning, men säkerligen även att det ingalunda är någon lätt uppgift, att välja de effektivaste åtgärderna. En tänkvärd metod vore att ge bluff-fallen större publicitet, för att de otrevliga anklagelserna och viskningarna bakom ryggen skall upphöra. Fallen tycks ju i vilket fall som helst komma till allmän kännedom! Å andra sidan skall man inte med överdrivna skrivelser skapa någon bluffpsykos, ty detta kan åter visa sig skadligt till slut." (DXK)

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"RADIO PORTUGAL DX-CLUB kan varmt rekommenderas för alla som är intresserade av stationerna i Portugal och dess transoceanica områden!" (DXK). Red skulle för sin del rekommendera Tricont-duplikat nr 8.

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NYBÖRJARMÄSTERSKAPET för DX-are i Norden med mindre än 50 verifierade länder anordnas av Burträsk DX-Club den 4-7 april 1969. (EA) Se annan plats i denna tidning!

PROTOKOLL

fört vid FDXC ordinarie årsmöte den 16.2.1969, (fortsättning den 27.2.1969). Närvarande var D Söderman, M Rinne, T Vuojärvi, R Vuojärvi, C Lindholm, A Kianmaa, S Lundberg, B Lundberg, K Bonan, M Paetau, H Sundman, L Blomqvist, C Herlin, S Lodenius och H Lunkka (de två sistnämnda närvarer endast vid det förra mötet).

§ 1.

I brist på ordförande och viceordförande öppnade kassör Martti Rinne mötet kl. 1530.

§ 2.

Mötet förklarades stadgeenligt sammankallat och icke beslutfört då endast 6 medlemmar var närvarande, varför det ajournerades till torsdagen den 27.2.1969.

Fortsättningen den 27.2.1969

§ 3.

Mötet förklarades beslutfört och öppnat kl. 2115 av ordförande Daniel Söderman. Närvarande var 13 medlemmar.

§ 4.

Val av årsmötesfunktionärer: ordförande Daniel Söderman, sekreterare Christer Herlin, protokolljusterare Teuvo och Raimo Vuojärvi, rösträknare Teuvo och Raimo Vuojärvi.

§ 5.

Föredragningslistan upplästes och godkändes.

§ 6.

Årsberättelsen över verksamhetsåret 1968 upplästes.

§ 7.

Revisionsberättelsen upplästes.

§ 8.

Bokslutet fastställdes.

§ 9.

Den avgående styrelsen beviljades ansvarsfrihet, på villkor att den andra revisorn infriar sitt löfte om att underteckna revisionsberättelsen.

§ 10.

Budgeten för verksamhetsåret 1969 behandlades:

- Styrelsens budgetförslag godkändes
- Medlemsavgiften fastställdes till 6 mk för inhemska och till 10 Skr för skandinaviska medlemmar.

§ 11.

Val av styrelse för inkommande verksamhetsår:

Ordförande: Daniel Söderman

Viceordförande: Eric Gagneur
Sekreterare: Christer Herlin
Kassör: Martti Rinne
Huvudredaktör: Staffan Lodenius
Materialförvaltare: Christian Lindholm
Suppleanter: Hans Lunkka
Raimo Vuojärvi

§ 12.

Val av övriga stadgeenliga funktionärer:

Redaktionssekr.: Christer Herlin
QSL-redaktör: Martti Rinne
Tipsredaktör: Hans Lunkka
Klubbmästare: Christian Lindholm
Revisorer: Leif Blomqvist (suppleant Håkan Sundman)
Max Paetau (suppleant Arno Bärlund)
Radiokommitten: Eric Gagneur
Martti Rinne

§ 13.

Val av övriga funktionärer:

MV-redaktör: Christer Wilkman
Programchef: Raimo Vuojärvi

§ 14.

Den officella delen av årsmötet förklarades avslutad kl. 2200.

Justerat: (Teuvo Vuojärvi)
(Raimo Vuojärvi)

Helsingfors,
den 27 februari 1969

Christer Herlin

ÅRSBERÄTTELSEN

Finlands DX-Club r.f.

Årsberättelse över det femtonde verksamhetsåret avgiven av styrelsen inför årsmötet den 16.2.1969.

Finlands DX-Club's styrelse, som vid årsmötet den 18.februari 1968 fick följande sammansättning, har under det gångna året långtgående utnyttjt sin arbetsförmåga för en utveckling av aktiviteten inom klubben och för DX-ingens bästa:

Ordförande: Daniel Söderman
Viceordförande: Eric Gagneur
Sekreterare: Leif Lehtonen
Kassör: Martti Rinne
Huvudredaktör: Staffan Lodenius
Mat.förvaltare: Christian Lindholm
Suppleanter: Hans Lunkka
Kjell Boman

Vid samma tillfälle valdes följande stadgeenliga funktionärer:

Redaktionssekr.: Christer Herlin
QSL-redaktör: Martti Rinne
Tipsredaktör: Hans Lunkka
Klubbmästare: Christian Lindholm
Revisorer: Sven-Erik Hjelt
Leif Blomqvist
Revisorssuppl.: Arno Bärlund
Jakob Söderman

Dessutom valdes följande extra funktionärer:

MV-redaktörer: Christer Wilkman
Kjell Boman
Distributionschef: Hans Lunk

Vid FDXC's extra ordinarie årsmöte, som hölls den 19 september 1968 i Helsingfors, övertog Christer Herlin sekreterarposten efter Leif Lehtonen. Förutom detta har styrelsens sammansättning förblivit oförändrad fram till dags dato.

Medlemsavgiften för 1968 var 6 mk för alla medlemmar. Dessas antal var vid utgången av året 87. Under året kunde 12 nya medlemmar hälsas välkomna.

Klubblokalen Valborgsvägen 4 har under det gångna året varit i flitig användning. Varje torsdag har här hållits ordinarie klubbmöten och tack vare den mottagare klubben anskaffade september 67 har lokalen även flera andra dagar och nätter utnyttjats av medlemmarna. – I augusti 68 fick lokalen en ny funktion, nämligen att tjäna som klubblokal även för Uudenmaan Radiokerho, som vid den na tidpunkt flyttade in som underhyresgäst.

Till nyanskaffningar inom klubben kan vi i år räkna en utomordentlig skrivmaskin.

Styrelsen har detta verksamhetsår flitigt representerat klubben utåt i olika sammanhang. Bl.a. kan nämnas att vid DX-Parlamentet i Norrköping i juni närvar Daniel Söderman, Eric Gagneur, Martti Rinne och Christer Herlin och vid DX-lägret i Pörkenäs i juli Daniel Söderman, Martti Rinne, Hans Lunkka och Christer Herlin.

För redigeringen av klubbens kort vågsprogram har som tidigare Eric Gagneur och Martti Rinne svarat.

Klubbens tidning Attention A har utkommit med 12 nummer under årets lopp. Av dessa har 2 stycken varit tipsbulletiner. Tidningens utseende har förändrats en hel del. Fr.o.m. nummer 3 togs de nya pärmarna i bruk och under året har ännu flera av Attention B:s sidor ingått i AA. För att det engelska inslaget inte skall bli för övervägande beslöts för en

tid sedan att ett minimum på 6-8 sidor på svenska bör ingå i varje nummer. Tidningen är fortfarande stencilerad och, glädjande kan konstateras att hälften av årets tidningar har haft över 30 sidor.

FDXCI's tidning Attention B med Eric Gagneur, Martti Rinne och Daniel Söderman som editorer har ut kommit med 10 nummer. Klubben har för närvarande något över 100 medlemmar.

Tidningsutbyte med ett antal inhemska och utländska DX-klubbar och -organisationer har även under detta verksamhetsår förekommit.

En opinionsundersökning som har varit till mycket stor nytta både för klubben och för utformandet av tidningen anordnades i slutet av året.

Det Nordiska Mästerskapet i DX-ing, anordnat av Malmö Kortvågs-klubb, var en positiv överraskning för klubben. Tävlingen vanns nämligen av Eric Gagneur och FDXC lag, bestående av Eric Gagneur, Leif Blomqvist och Hans Lunkka lade beslag på en fjärde placering i klubbtävlingen. Landskampen vanns av Finland. – Under året har inget FM anordnats.

Det gångna året har varit relativt positivt i många olika bemärkelser, men FDXC och DX-ingen i Finland har ändå varit utsatta för endel mindre treviga överraskningar, så det är med glädje man ser den nya epok som inom finländsk DX-ing kan sägas ha börjat i och med ingången av detta år. Den visar att DX-ingen i Finland går en ljusare framtid till mötes och detta kommersäkert att återspeglas även inom FDXC.

NYBÖRJARMÄSTERSKAPET, det femte i ordningen, arrangeras detta år mellan den 4 och 7 april. Arrangör är Burträsk DX-Club i Sverige men DX-are från hela Norden får delta. En förutsättning är dock att högst 50 verifierade länder erhållits. Ett 15-tal stationer

från hela världen med specialprogram på engelska och svenska ska avlyssnas. Fina priser! Startavgiften är 5 IRC, som skall skickas till: Redaktör W Mellqvist, Box 222, S 930-20 BURTRÄSK, Sverige. Anmälan skall vara inne senast den 25 mars.



Nägra nya QSL kommer inte här att redovisas för, ty som de flesta väl märkt är alla QSL numera införda under rubriken "QSLs Received" i den engelskspråkiga delen av Attention. På detta sätt får vi QSL-en koncentrerade, och läsaren behöver intese på två ställen vilka stationer som nyligen svarat.

Det stora problemet i detta sammanhang tycks Ranken ha utgjort. Det har på senare tider kommit en del förfrågningar om Ranken, varför är inte alla FDXC-medlemmar med där, och varför finns det inte en Rank för enbart inhemska medlemmar, mm.

Saken är dock den att i "The League", som hittills ingått varje månad, endast medtagits medlemmar i FDXCI, vilka alla, med 1 undantag när, är icke- "nordbor". Hädanefter kommer som regel att ha att "The League" införs varannan månad, i den form den har i detta nummer. I Ranken, vilken dessvärre inte ingått sedan julnumret, kommer som förut att medtas alla FDXC-medlemmar, oberoende av var de är bosatta, även om

alla, igen med ett undantag, är "nordbor". Förslagsvis kan ju Ranken då också ingå varannan månad, närmast de månader då "The League" inte är med, och om intresse finns, kan den också uppgöras i samma form som "The League", alltså med respektive medlems mottagare och antenn, etc. Detta beror dock helt på er, om ni står till tjänst med nämnda uppgifter.

En fråga som kanske nu uppkommer är varför inte Ranken och "The League" kan slås ihop. Orsaken till detta är att i Ranken traditionellt räknas endast kortvågs-QSL, medan i "The League" räknas både SW och MW. Landlistorna avviker också tills vidare på några punkter. Detta är dock att hoppas en övergående olikhet, på diskussionsdagarna med de andra finländska klubbarna i slutet av denna månad, skall bland annat landlistefrågan tas upp, och inom FDXC lär det inte finnas några större motsättningar mot MLT-listan, i synnerhet som Alliansens lista i stort överensstämmer med MLTs, och avsikten är väl att i en nära framtid samordna dessa.

1. Äyräs	337+127=464	29. Norman	114+85=199
2. Eklund	286+133=419	30. Vahtera	122+74=196
3. Jensen	294+124=418	31. Hjelt	115+71=186
4. Ekblom	275+125=400	32. Bredahl Jørgensen	105+75=180
5. Lehtiö	233+138=371	33. Johansson	101+74=175
6. Gagneur	225+131=356	34. Manninen Ritva	99+68=167
7. Stabén	227+121=348	35. Lönnberg	87+65=152
8. Söderman	205+127=332	36. Herlin	76+61=137
9. Kestilä	230+102=332	37. Gustafsson	75+58=133
10. Lundberg Sten	198+109=307	38. Spjut Marianne	71+60=131
11. Wiik	191+110=301	39. Lodenius	59+55=114
12. Rinne	186+109=295	40. Söderström	67+44=111
13. Hielm	184+105=275	41. Ölander	62+48=110
14. Savijärvi	164+118=282	42. Lindén	62+47=109
15. Lunkka	171+108=279	43. Sääf	52+44= 96
16. Tallroth Kaj	170+105=275	44. Lang Ragnar	47+40= 87
17. Torppa	181+ 91=272	45. Bärlund	49+37= 86
18. Niskanen	168+101=269	46. Vuojärvi Raimo	44+41= 85
19. Kockberg	160+105=265	47. Jacobsson	39+35= 74
20. Blomqvist	162+100=262	48. Karén	36+33= 69
21. Wilkman	162+ 99=261	49. Lundberg Siv	34+30= 64
22. Sundman	155+ 94=249	50. Stenman	29+13= 52
23. Tallroth Heijke	156+ 93=249	51. Lindholm	23+21= 44
24. Paetau	157+ 91=248	52. Vuorinen	20+17= 37
25. Winberg	155+ 86=212	53. Lang Sune	16+16= 32
26. Lundberg Björn	131+ 81=212	54. Vuojärvi Terho	12+12= 24
27. Bonan	128+ 78=206	55. Särs	10+10= 20
28. Selroos	120+ 81=201	56. Ahlfors	5+ 5= 10

In my last article I dealt with various forms of dipole antennas and many readers may wonder why I have described these before the apparently more simple vertical and inverted L types.

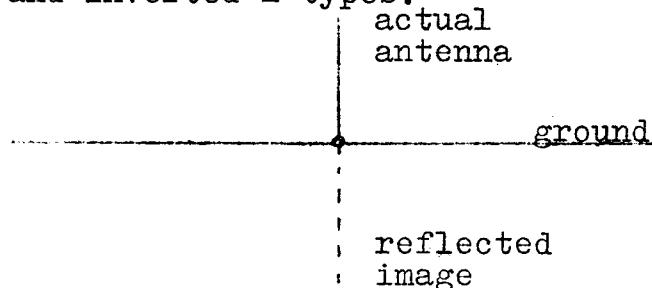


Fig. 1 showing similarity between Ground Plane and vertical dipole

If a vertical $\frac{1}{4}$ wave wire is used in conjunction with a good ground connection and the correct feeder, it will behave similar to the vertical $\frac{1}{2}$ wave dipole. This is because there is a mirror or reflected image in the ground, shown in Fig. 1. It will be noted therefore that the various vertical antennas are really only one half of a dipole.

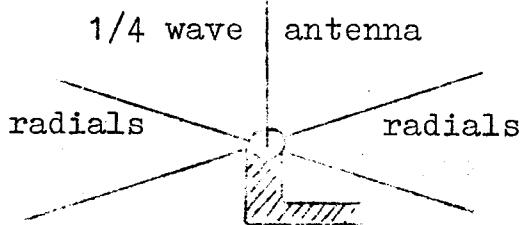


Fig. 2. 50 ohm coaxial feeder

The Ground Plane. (Fig. 2)

This antenna has an element cut to $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength which is exactly half the measurements given in Table 1. The element can be made from wire or rod, or a whip antenna of suitable length could be used. Four radial wires each $\frac{1}{4}$ of a wavelength long extend from the base of the antenna and can be laid on the ground or buried under the surface. This antenna has a very low impedance and 50 ohm coaxial cable should be used for a feeder, the inner conductor being connected to the vertical wire and the outer braid to the four radials. Some form of water-

proof termination for the coaxial cable must be made, one method is shown in Fig. 3. A metal box with a close-fitting lid is obtained and a lead-through insulator is mounted on the top. The coaxial cable enters through a rubber grommet in the bottom, an L shaped piece of iron is bolted to the box to act as support, and large terminals are mounted on each side of the box so that the radial wires can be connected.

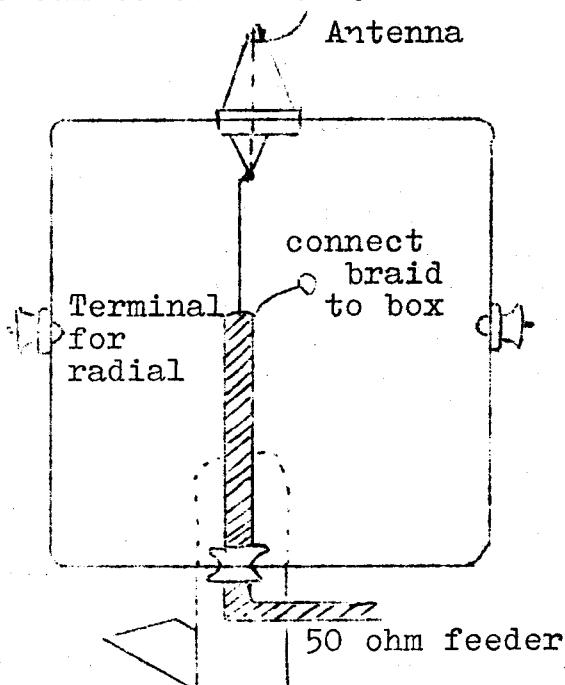
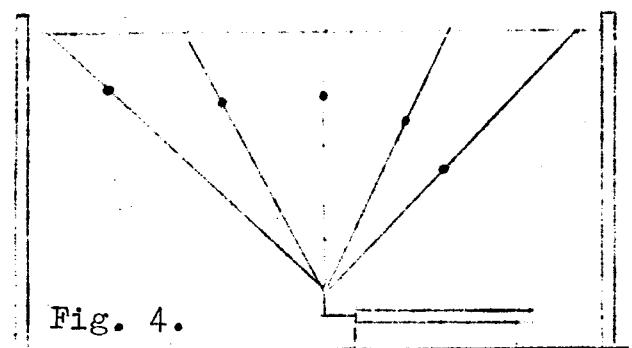


Fig. 3: Coaxial terminating box.

The Ground Plane antenna has the advantage of being a reasonable compact antenna with omnidirectional reception, although it only works well on, or near to the band for which it is cut.



The Fan Antenna. (Fig. 4)
This antenna was developed from

the Ground Plane and covers 5 to 30 Mc. It consists of five vertical antennas of different lengths all connected together. The lengths of the antennas are 10, 12 1/2, 15, 20 and 25 1/2 feet. The feeder and method of termination are just the same as for the Ground Plane, the five antennas being connected to the insulator terminal on top of the box shown in Fig. 3. The upper ends of the antennas should be supported by means of an insulating rope, and arranged so that the spacing between them is about equal. The Fan antenna has similar properties to the Ground Plane but the frequency coverage is much greater

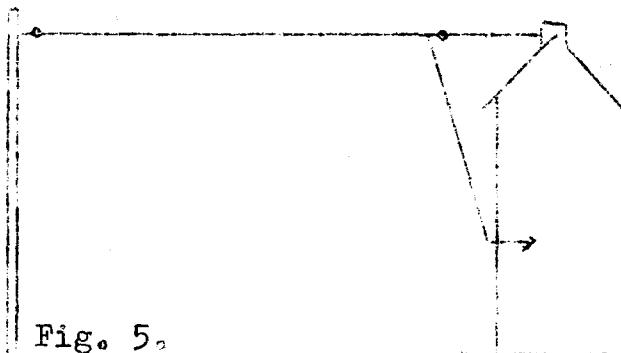


Fig. 5.

The Inverted L Antenna. (Fig. 5)
 This could be described as one of the best general purpose antennas. It is easy to erect, it provides omnidirectional reception and good results over the whole of the short waveband. It also provides a reasonable impedance match to most receivers, although in some cases the use of an antenna matching unit may improve results. This type of antenna can also help to reduce some forms of fading, since the span will pick up horizontally polarised waves and the lead-in will pick up any vertically polarised waves that may be received due to a change in polarisation as the waves pass through the ionosphere.

The antenna consists of a horizontal span of wire 12 to 25 metres long erected as high as possible. The downlead is taken from one end and should be kept away from the walls of the house. As mentioned above, the downlead picks up signals, but it will also reduce signals if it is run for a

long distance inside the house. It is therefore best if the downlead enters the building at a point near to the receiver.

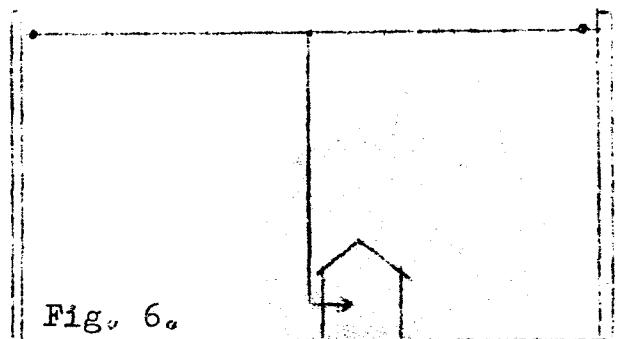


Fig. 6.

The T Antenna. (Fig. 6)
 This is a variant of the Inverted L, the downlead being taken from the centre of the horizontal span which may be more convenient in some cases. The performance of this antenna is also similar to the Inverted L.

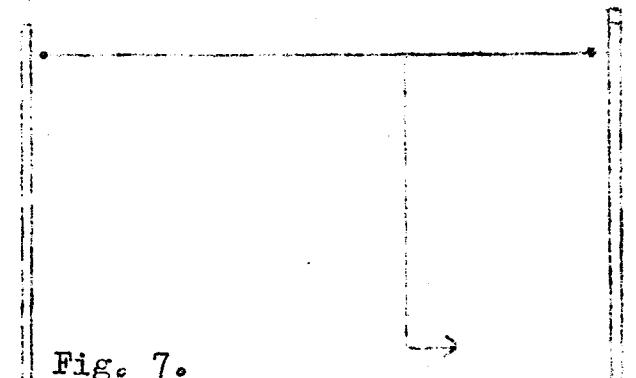


Fig. 7.

The Windom Antenna. (Fig. 7)
 Being a directional antenna, best reception is obtained from stations broadside-on to the wire. It consists of a horizontal wire half a wavelength long with the downlead connected at a point one third of the total length from one end. The downlead should drop vertically for as far as possible before being bent. If a wide frequency coverage is required, the antenna should be cut to a length suitable for the lowest frequency band required. The lengths for the various bands were given in Table 1.

With the Inverted L, T Antenna and Windom it is important to provide a good ground connection.

Next month: "Which Antenna? Part 4, Large Antennas."

LETTER FROM BÖHMBERKIRCH

by Albert Kosnopfel



Having been a member of FDXCI for a quarter of a year, I think it is now the right time to introduce myself.

I am 16 years old and attending a "Gymnasium", i.e. Grammar School. There I have to learn three foreign languages, Latin, French and English.

Some two years ago I began listening to some English speaking stations in order to improve my knowledge of the English language. First there was only a rather old tube receiver at my disposal with which I could not listen to short-wave stations. The only antenna was a VHF-Dipol, which I had to use also for long- and medium-waves.

At that time I did not know anything at all about DX-ing and short-wave listening. But then I received some distant medium-wave stations, and my interest in radio began to grow. Some time later I bought a transistor receiver which was rather cheap. This receiver covers the short-wave range from 4.55 to 18.5 Mc. Listening to short-wave stations, I soon noticed that there are so called DX-programs, in which frequencies and times of short-wave broadcasts are given. Step by step I learned something about short-wave propagation and about antennas. I came to know that stations are interested in getting reception re-

ports from their listeners, and I learned how to write such a report. My first report went out to All India Radio in June 1968. The QSL arrived after 3 weeks. On 4th July I wrote my first letter to Radio Finland.

Now I am a member of FDXCI and the Radio Canada Short Wave Club, and I am trying to become a member of Radio Australia's Listeners' Club. My receivers are still the same: the old tube receiver and the transistor set.

I am using one 80 metre long wire antenna, which gives me good results on long- and medium-waves. For short-wave reception I use - besides the telescope antenna - one 10 metre vertical antenna and one 10 metre horizontal antenna which is strung under the ridge of the roof.

The only thing that often prevents me from listening is the school. Therefore my main activities are during the holidays.

As there are no other DXers in my neighbourhood, I am interested in getting letters from other members. Please, write!

To conclude my introduction, I must not forget to mention this: If there are many sentences you do not understand, never mind! - It's not you who don't know how to speak English, it's me!

Wishing you 73's and good DX,

Albert Kosnopfel
7926 BÖHMBERKIRCH
Breiter Weg 2
West Germany

LANGUAGE LESSON. Portuguese, Lessor 2

by Fernando Costa

Notes

de+o	-	do	em+o	-	no
de+a	-	da	em+a	-	na
de+os	-	dos	em+os	-	nos
de+as	-	das	em+as	-	nas
de+um	-	dum	em+um	-	num

de+uma - duma em+uma - num
de+uns - duns em+uns - nur
de+umas - dumas em+umas - numas

em - in on

A antena do radio - the antenna

of the radio set.

Eu tenho - I have (Eu tenho uma antena no radio).

Adjectivos possessivos - Possessive adjectives:

	masc	fem
my	o meu	a minha
your	o seu	a tua
his, her	o seu	a sua
our	o nosso	a nossa
your	o vosso	a vossa
their	o dele	a dela

To form the plural, add an -s to both words: As antenas dos nossos radios.

A minha antena - my antenna.

Verbs

Portuguese verbs are quite difficult, as there are three kinds of verbs.

1. those ending in -ar,
2. those ending in -er, and
3. those ending in -ir.

All these have about ten tenses, but we will deal with the main ones:

-ar verbs

	Present	Past	Future
eu	-o	-ei	-aréi
tu	-as	-aste	-arás
ele, ela	-a	-ou	-ará

CANTA, AMÉRICA!



In this series of articles we have last month dealt with Argentina and Uruguay, we will now continue with the countries mentioned below. The articles will still appear in some five issues of AB. They are published by

the courtesy of Sveriges DX-Förbund, and translated from their club-magazine, "Eteraktuell", the pictures have been taken from the same magazine.

nós	-amos	-ámos	-aremos
vós	-ais	-ástes	-areis
eles, elas	-am	-áram	-araõ

-er verbs

eu	-o	-i	-iréi
tu	-es	-est	-irás
ele, ela	-e	-eu	-irá
nós	-emos	-emos	-irémos
vós	-eis	-estes	-iréis
eles, elas	-em	-eram	-irão

-ir verbs

eu	-o	-i	-iréi
tu	-es	-iste	-irás
ele, ela	-e	-iu	-irá
nós	-imos	-imos	-irémo
vós	-is	-iste	-iréi
eles, elas	-em	-iram	-irão

Some verbs:

falar - to speak, escutar - to listen, enviar - to send, gostar - to like, precisar - to need, receber - to accept, to receive, agradecer - to thank, sufrer - to suffer, ter - to have.

ser - denotes the inherited nature or permanent state of being a person or a thing (to be).

estar - denotes position, permanent or changeable (to be).

Next time: Lesson 3

by Henrik Klemetz

Chile.

Popular music in Chile is all depending on the la cueca, a dance of all-Spanish origin. It is really nice to both watch and listen to. It is said that there is nothing one could not celebrate with a cueca. There are cuecas on the history of Chile, on everyday happenings, and thus it was no surprise that special songs were composed for the Football World Championships held in Chile a few years back. The cueca is gay, and the view on life shown in it is only optimistic. Judge for yourself from the following excerpt from the cueca "Viva Chile" (the translation is quite free): "Mi

pueblo será muy pobre, / ¿Pero de alegría qué tal? / Pues en vinos y amores, / ¡Nadie nos puedes ganar! / ¡Viva Chile, mi hermosa patria! / ("My people is very poor, / but who are happier than we are? / Because in drinking wine and in love affairs, / nobody beats us! / Long live Chile, my beautiful home-land!"

Paraguay.

Paraguay was originally inhabited by Indians belonging to the Guaraní-tribe. At the beginning of the 17th century they got in contact with Europeans, here mainly Spanish Jesuit-monks. The Indians were very adopting and very soon picked up not only the Catholic belief, but also the European music - and this so well that the original music was totally pushed away, and soon forgotten. Today, the most popular dance is the polka (danced also in Finland mainly in older times), and the mainly used instruments are the harp, violin and the guitar.

The fact that Paraguay lacks a musical culture of its own, made some years back a composer to create a type of music which is typical for his country - or was it just a name for the already existing music? - namely la guaranía. The ones who have made the Paraguayan music known abroad are of course Luis Alberto del Paraná and his Trio Los Paraguayos, who actually are four, if the harpist Digne García is counted. Besides the lightly sentimental songs belonging to most South American countries, they have introduced a number of songs from their own country, with great success.

Bolivia.

We are met by an entirely different kind of music in the country of tin ore and the chinchilla. Bolivia, which has got its name after the liberation hero Simón Bolívar. According to experts the country can be divided into two entirely different musical regions; the lowlands where the Spanish heritage is dominating, and the highlands, the music of which has been formed by the Aymara- and Quechua-Indians, and in general is characterized by a me-

lancholic sound. El taquirari belongs without doubt to the former gaier category, while el bailecito and el huaino carry mainly Indian features. Where the border should be drawn is sometimes vague. The bailecito is a so-called "baile de pañuelo", handkerchief dance, like the cueca, zamba and pericone, but where the dancers move in a ring around the orchestra, the most typical instrument of which is la zampona, a special flute much liked by the Indians. The huaino was originally an Indian funeral dance, but was changed under Spanish influence and is also now a "baile de pañuelo". It is mainly danced during the Indian carnivals, where the musicians wear richly ornamented clothes and the dancers - especially in the Oruro district - according to old customs wear devil's masks to do la diablada.

Ecuador.

The most popular dance in Ecuador is la sanjuanito - almost identi-



Bailando el sanjuanito. (Carlos A. Rodriguez)

cal to the Bolivian huaino. Here we also find variants from the European waltz, called pasillo. This is also very popular in Colombia under this name. The Ecuadorian music is very fascinating, but usually sad - a typical Indian feature. If you happen to be "in the mood for blues", it is OK to listen to some danzante or albazo. The albazo is a kind of carnival music which can be heard early in the morning (= alba), when the fiesta is taking place.

Next month: Peru and Colombia.

EDDYSTONE, Model EC10

by Norman Pilgrim

"Old soldiers never die, they only fade away" - words from an old song.

The above quotation almost applies to my Eddystone 358 receiver which is 20 years old this year. In my case it has not yet died and may well be starting to fade away, but in view of its sheer size and the inconvenience of having to change coils, I decided to purchase a smaller, more modern receiver.

The first decision to make was whether to get a valve or a transistorised receiver. Valve receivers are able to give considerable volume, but suffer from that annoying wait for them to warm up, coupled with tuning drift which is often experienced for the first 15 minutes or so. Then there is the fact that as valves get older the emmission tends to fall off.

Although transistorised receivers usually only have about one watt of audio power available, they burst into life as soon as they are switched on and there is virtually no tuning drift. The power requirements are modest, consequently the receiver is very cool running, and since they only require a few volts, insulation and component breakdowns are comparatively rare.

With these considerations in mind, it was thought that a transistorised receiver offered certain advantages and the EC10 was obtained. This receiver has a total of ten transistors and five diodes. The transistors are used as RF amplifier, mixer, oscillator, two IF stages, BFO, AF amplifier, AF driver and push-pull output. Frequency coverage is 500 kc to 30 Mc in five ranges. Tuning is by Eddystone's famous drive which uses spring loaded gears and incorporates a flywheel, giving a reduction ratio of 110:1. The tuning scales are 9 inches long and are directly calibrated in terms of frequency, an accuracy of 1% being claimed. The other controls

are AF and RF gain, BFO pitch and Wavechange. There is a row of four push button switches, AF Filter, which can be switched in for CW reception and is tuned to 100 cps, BFO on/off, AGC on/off, and a button for switching the dial lights on, since these consume as much current as the receiver does.

As supplied, the receiver obtains power from six standard 1.5 volt cells contained in a battery box that is screwed into the back. This battery box is well made, the batteries being firmly clamped into position giving absolutely no chance of bad contacts. A zener diode is used to regulate the voltage to the first three transistors to maintain consistent performance with falling battery voltage. A mains power unit is available which is exactly the same size as the battery box and fits into the rear of the receiver in the same manner. An internal loudspeaker is fitted which is disconnected when phones are plugged in to the panel socket.

Through the years, Eddystone receivers have been noted for good mechanical finish and this one is no exception. The EC10 is housed in a strong metal cabinet with chromium plated handles. Inside there are two printed circuit boards, one being for the RF, mixer and oscillator circuits including the coils and switching, the other containing the rest of the circuitry. Adequate heat sinks are fitted to the output transistors.

Performance.

This receiver has a most efficient AGC circuit and because of this most stations appear to have the same strength. An S meter is absolutely essential, so I have obtained the maker's instructions on how to fit one and this modification has been carried out.

The sensitivity is about adequate although on the odd occasion I have felt the need for a little more. There is absolutely no fal-

ling off in performance on the higher frequencies and the 10 mb, when open, is very lively. The selectivity is reasonable, but at times one feels the need of having a little more. There is plenty of audio output, in fact it sounds more like a valve receiver than a transistorised one. It is impossible to tell that the receiver is working off the mains since no hum is audible when the mains unit is being used. A slight hiss can be heard with the AF Gain at minimum due to the high degree of AF amplification after the AF Gain control but this is of no consequence.

Image interference is quite noticeable on the highest frequency range, and there is evidence that strong signals give a form of interference, probably cross modulation. In this latter instance, I have found that switching to a different antenna can almost eliminate this effect and I intend to conduct experiments w/various

MY LISTENING POST

I am using a Marconi CP300 (15 kc to 25 Mc) for most of my listening. Stand-by set is a Scott SLR 12B (5.6 to 15.6 Mc plus MW). I also have a transistor Standard SR-L555F (520 kc to 24 Mc plus LW and FM), but this is strictly for DX-ing in bed! Tape recorder is a Simon SP5. Antennas are 3 inverted L's of different lengths and switchable. My listening post is a 2 metre by 2.5 metre shack in the garden (average temperature about 4 degrees Celsius).

In the confined space the antenna system is designed this way because it looks pretty. Two masts, 6 metres high and 17 metres apart form two of the corners, and an-

shorter antennas in the near future.

Although the makers state that the EC10 is not specifically intended for SSB reception, the BFO gives quite good results. Even on 10 metres it can hold SSB and the oscillator stability is such that it is rarely necessary to retune. The AF filter is most useful for CW reception and if the BFO is adjusted to give a note that resonates with the filter, other noises present will be greatly reduced.

To sum up, it can be said that the EC10 is a well made, compact receiver suitable for general purpose use. It should be noted that it is one of the lower priced Eddystone receivers, and as such, represents good value. After all if it were perfect there would be no need for the more expensive ones!

(Sorry for this last line -mr)

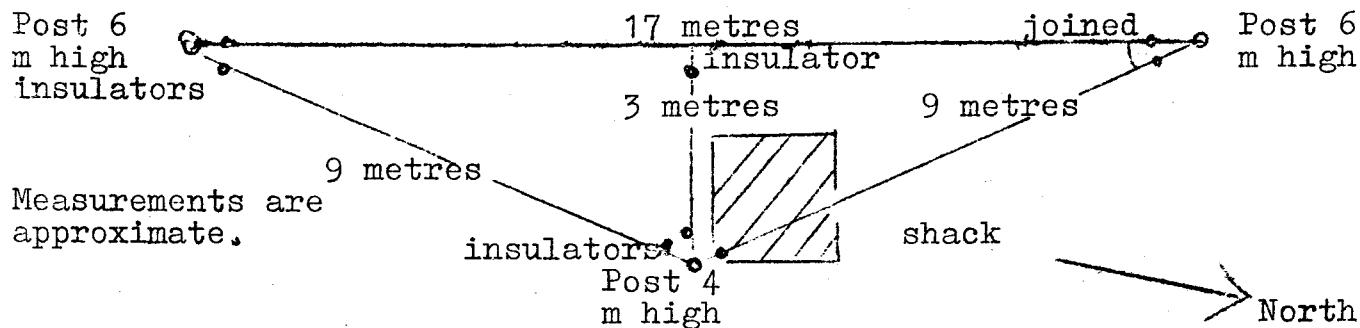
by Bill Thorpe

other mast, 4 metres high, forms the third corner, from which the three feeders enter the shack.

Antenna 1 is 9 metres long between the short mast and one of the longer ones, antenna 2 is the other 9 metre length plus the 17 metre length between the taller masts, and antenna 3 is 3 metres long, from the short mast to the centre of the 17 metre wire.

Inside the shack the three feeders go to a switch, allowing a quick change of antenna, useful in cases of bad fading.

(If this gets into AB I'd welcome Norman's criticism and advice.)



FREE RADIO IN LONDON

by Roger Taylor

Following the closure of the last English-speaking off-shore radio station last year, a group of young supporters of Free Radio decided to keep the "pirate-spirit" alive by the setting up of a network of stations on land which exist as a protest against the UK August 1967 legislation.

Their transmissions may be heard on Sundays only from 1115 to 1515 GMT, on a nominal wave-length of 197 metres. The locations of the transmitters are all around the London area, whilst the names of the individual stations are as follows: Radio Free Helen, Helen

RADIO FREE HELEN SUNDAYS 12.15

197 MW BAND

3, Freedom, Telstar, Spectrum and Adventure. Each station may be heard for half an hour, usually in the order listed above - the shortness of the transmissions are due to the need to avoid giving the Post Office detector vans a chance to trace the signals accurately.

The programmes are mostly pop records and "jingles" from the pirate stations, with requests and dedications also being made by

RADIO CORO

the DJs. Radio Free Helen even has its own club which issues membership cards, DJ photos and car stickers, and is intending to issue a monthly newsheet in the near future.

The transmitting equipment in use is not known, although probably mostly home built, feeding (in Radio Freedom's case) a 150 foot aerial. Power input varies from station to station, as does signal quality, with those of Radio Freedom and Radio Telstar being approximately 15 and 12 watts respectively - the latter station intends to use 60 watts by early March. At present, however, the station with the most potent signal is Radio Free Helen heard at 1115, its voice quality also being excellent.

Reception reports are eagerly required, especially from listeners outside the London area, and a speedy reply will usually be forthcoming in the form of a personal letter.

Finally, the addresses to which reports may be sent for the two stations that I have mentioned in some detail: Radio Free Helen, c/o 51, The Chase, Norbury, London, S.W. 16, and Radio Freedom, c/o 14, Percy Road, South Norwood, London S.E. 25.

by Rolf Larsson

R A D I O C O R O

"LA MENSAJERA ESPIRITUAL DEL PUEBLO FALCONIANO"

- FUNDADA EL 15 DE MARZO DE 1937 -

Y. V. M. M. 4.950 KC.
Y. V. M. N. 1.210 KC.

APARTADO No. 7424
CORO - VENEZUELA

For many years, the usual station on the very interesting frequency of 4950 kc has been Radio Coro in Venezuela. However, from time to time, other stations have also been noted here, e.g. Radio Madre de Dios (AB 22) and Radioemisoras Juan XXIII (AB 24). Radio Coro is a quite old station, it was founded on May 15, 1937. Besides the

SW outlet, Radio Coro broadcasts on MW on 1210 kc, both outlets are 1 kW, and both have been noted in Finland recently. Radio Coro is a quite good replier, correct reports are answered to with a letter and a view-card showing the transmitter building. The letter is usually signed by the Director Roger Leyba.

Lx. Portte Ayrae

Although I last month promised to talk about some new Colombian stations in the 60 metre band, I won't. Instead we will continue on the summary of Bolivian short wave stations, which was presented some months ago. Since that time, three of the Bolivian stations have sent verifications to DX-ers, and I have also been lucky to receive these, thus I can now give you a little more information about them. Next time we will deal with the Colombian stations, OK? The three Bolivians are: Radio Universe, Radic San Rafael, and Emisora Los Andes; the pennants of all the three of them can be seen on these two pages.

Radio Universe was a more common guest some years ago on 5017 kc, but was heard also last year at around 0300 GMT on that frequency with pretty good signals. It was also exciting that the station asked for reports, and promised to send a pennant to all writers. Naturally a report went off, but nothing was heard. Some weeks later the station was noted again with strong signals and with the same requests for reports and the same promises. A second report went off. And now the promised answer and pennant (right) was received. The verie-signer was Antonio

Berthin M.,
Director Tech-
nico, who said
that my first report was also ve-
rified, but for some reasons it
had not come through. He also said
that they are very interested in
reports from foreign listeners
for adjustment purposes. The fre-
quencies of the station are as
follows: CP46 780 kc, CP48 5015
(actually 5017 kc), CP64 9505, CP
81 6195, and CP8 92 Mc VHF. The
postal address is Casilla Correo
3994, La Paz - Bolivia.



fication letter was received at the end of 1969 by almost all reporters. The signer of the letter was Lee J. Sommer, who according to the WRTH is the director of the station, and he gave many in-



Onda Media

780 kc

Ondas Cortas

5015 kc (60 m.)

6195 kc (49 m.)

9505 kc (31 m.)

Frecuencia Modulada

92 Mc

La Paz - Bolivia

teresting notes in his letter. First something about the town of Cochabamba, where Radio San Rafael is situated. It is a town of 6 000 inhabitants and situated at the centre of Bolivia in a valley 2 570 metres above the sea level. The mountains around the valley reach 4 000 metres. The main source of living is agriculture and minor industries. The inhabitants of the valley, mainly Quechua Indians, a race common to Bolivia, Perú, Ecuador and Colombia, are 300 000 and they are mostly illiterate and thus there is much to do for a cultural-educative radio station like Radio San Rafael.

Radio San Rafael was founded in 1960 and has now three transmitters, MW, SW and VHF. The SW transmitter is a Gates model BC-5P of 5 kW, but only uses 2 kW at the moment. The transmitting time is 1000-1300, 1500-1700 and 2200-0130 GMT. There are 37 employees at the station.

Now that spring seems to be coming again, there are also possibilities to log Radio San Rafael on 5055 kc. The best time to try is just after midnight (here in Europe), and if the Brazilian station on this fq (Rádio Vitoria) is silent, you may hear Radio San Rafael. The pennant of the station is shown on the opposite page and that would make a nice increase, in your collection, wouldn't it?

Radiodifusora Los Andes is the most uncommon of the three stations. It was logged at the beginning of July 1968 on its frequency of 4775 kc around 0130 GMT. Usually this frequency is occupied by the very common Brazilian station Rádio Dragao do Mar of Fortaleza, but some nights in July Radio Los Andes from the small town of Tarija was dominat-



ing the frequency, and Rádio Dragao do Mar was weak in the background. When I was listening to this Emisora, it was heard with very fine signals and nice programs like "Antena Deportiva" and a radioplay "Odio en la sangre" ("Hate in the Blood"), and naturally with that fascinating Bolivian folk music, too. A report was sent off and later a follow-up, too. At the beginning of January the answer was received. It consisted of a long letter signed by Sr Jamie Rollano Monje, Director-Gerente. He told that he has been away from Tarija for a long time and that this is the reason why reports have not been verified earlier. He is also the owner of the station, and the technical department is managed by Sr Carlos Metfeseel, to whom questions about technical data should be directed. The power of the transmitter is 1.5 kW and the MW frequency is 1250 kc. The station operates at 1000-0400 GMT. Finally, take a look at the nice pennant of this station (has been included in all answers), and then the only thing that remains for you is to give it a try. The address of the station is Casilla 34, Tarija, Bolivia.

Well we didn't quite fill up this page with Pertti's information on Bolivian stations, so why not go with some information on Pertti himself. Being born in Turku on 1 July, 1941, and he is now finishing his studies there. He has been DX-ing for the past 15 years or so and has got quite a lot of interesting catches, with more than a hundred verifications from South America. He has recently also begun DX-ing on the mediumwaves and so far got some 25-30 Central and South American QSLs. Much has been said about Turku being the ideal spot for DX-ing in Finland, but my personal opinion is that skill is more determining. Pertti's receiver is a PCR-3.

martti

NEW MEMBERS

The following new members are hereby heartily welcomed to our club:

134. L.E. Collop, London, England
135. Ronald G.H. Rhodes, Windsor, Ontario, Canada
136. H. Robert Bundy, Truk District, Eastern Caroline Islands, USA.
137. Sherwin P. Simmons, Tampa, Florida, USA

We have already received letters from Ron and Robert and I will try to answer their questions regarding the club in the following: The League is a 'competition' between the members of the club. You can take part by sending us the number of stations and the number of countries (counted according to the latest edition of the World Radio and Television Handbook) you have verified, and your total score will be the sum of these two numbers. The club services - besides the publishing of Attention B -

NEW MEMBERS

are rather limited due to limited staff at the FDXCI headquarters. We do, however, sell the WRTH to members at a low price, and a membership certificate and/or card is being planned. Possibly there will also be a reception report form and special FDXCI note-papers for members' correspondence within this year. - Contributions to the different sections can be sent to the club on ordinary paper, but preferably on one side only and if possible listed in the same way as in Attention B.

Finally: we are preparing a special introductory letter covering all the club services and what is expected from the members, but this is being delayed as the final decision regarding the country list has not been made yet because of the slowness of the European DX-Council committee dealing with this matter. Perhaps this material can be sent to all members with the May issue.

THE FDXCI SUMMER MEETING, Progress

Last month I asked for replies on six questions from those members who were planning a visit to Helsinki this summer. I have not yet received the replies from members Bernard Law, Ingo Mennerich and Manfred v. Benthein, and ask them to send me a card soon. The questions can be found in AB 27, page 5. Bill Kidney has informed us that he will not be able to travel to Helsinki this summer as he will take an 11 day schooner cruise through Windward Islands Aug. 12-22, 1969. Lucky fellow! Perhaps you will come to Europe next summer instead, Bill! On the other hand our new member Ron Rhodes of Canada will be visiting Europe during the summer for 8 weeks. Ron informs us that his 'Eurrail' pass does not seem to go into Finland, and asks for the possibilities and rates for transportation from Stockholm to Helsinki. If you want to fly, the fare will be about \$ 50 for a return trip. This is a special price including ground transportation and airport taxes, and is valid only if you stay at least 5 days in Hel-

Report no 2 by Daniel Söderman

sinki. Personally I would like to recommend a trip by boat, as the archipelagoes are very beautiful in the summer time. The cheapest alternative - which is a quite acceptable one - would cost you about \$ 15 and the most expensive - by boat directly from Stockholm to Helsinki in first class - approximatively the same as the flight fare. If you want more exact details regarding time tables etc., just ask. And remember that you are welcome at any time during the summer, if you just inform us in advance and accept that we can't take care of you all the time as we have our jobs to take care of, too.

Finally a few words to David Mawby: of course we can provide you with food for the week, David, and you will have to pay very little for it if your taste isn't too exclusive. To Bernard Nottage: when you are in a position to let us know - in late April - just do so and your visit can certainly be arranged if you are interested. - More info next month!

APPEAL TO ALL FDXCI MEMBERS

by Christian Henke

On Febr. 1/2, 1969 the last Saturday Show from Radio Sweden was aired from 22.45 - 01.25 GMT on 1178 kHz. This bright and popular show will be discontinued in the future! The reason is a decrease in the budget of Radio Sweden. This results in decreases in the programme costs and the first programme concerned is the Saturday Show. But if enough listeners and friends complain against this measure, it can happen that the Saturday Show will very soon be on the air again! So, my dear fellow-members follow the call of DJ Roger Wallis and send a protest-note or simply a few words of sympathy for the Saturday Show Staff to: The Programme Director, Radio Sweden, Box 955, S- 105 10 Stockholm, Sweden. Remember: only united we are strong!

Christian Henke has also sent us a transcript of his own protest letter. I think that most members do not know that this matter has

been discussed in the Swedish press lately. The reason for the discontinuation of the Saturday Show was that it was a 'marginal' programme financed outside the ordinary budget, and thus the first one to go when the budget was not increased from the level of 1968 although salaries and other costs had went up. On the other hand Radio Sweden spent 1,200,000 Swedish crowns (\$240,000) outside the normal budget to buy the radio and TV rights of six World Championship icehockey matches, so anything is possible if just the pressure is strong enough.

Recently it has been reported that there are still some more plans that concern the listeners of Radio Sweden: the very popular DX-programme 'Sweden Calling DX-ers' or at least the bulletin published as a complement to this programme will probably be discontinued in a near future! Tragical indeed, but very difficult to stop. daniel

LIST OF LATIN AMERICAN ADVERTISEMENTS

by Nicolai Barfod

Some of our members may be interested in knowing that the Danish Club 'The Cinbrer DX-Club' has printed an up-to-date list of advertisements in LA radio. The list, which is based on information received from personal contacts in the countries concerned includes about 750 advertisements, and it is obtainable for 2 IRC's from the club president, mr. Ivan

Stensgaard, 8320 Maarslet, Denmark

We have received a copy of this list from the Cinbrer DX-Club, and although it naturally is rather limited in scope, we can recommend it for all members interested in LA DX-ing. Especially it should be noted that the spelling has been thoroughly checked by people living in Latin America. daniel

IN THE MAIL

edited by Daniel Söderman

GEOFFREY CHAPMAN, England: "AB 27 has just arrived and seems to be getting better with each number. The recent system of presenting the DX tips is vast improvement on the old way for it is the most logical as one tunes the receiver by frequency and not by countries. One thing, I would like to mention is the 'On the mediumwaves' column contributions ought to include the date as this can be useful in predicting good DX conditions later on. As you know DX propagation is related to the sunspot activity and it has been

noted that good openings towards a particular area can occur 28 days later this being the time taken for the sun to complete one revolution. A few issues ago Daniel kindly offered to make available copies of the tape he made on his Xmas cruise; does this still hold good for I would be very pleased to obtain one?". -The better medium wave loggings in AB 27 have, indeed, the date included. Perhaps you have been confused by the MW editors' system of giving the dates, 13.1 being January 13 aso. Regarding

the Caribbean cruise tape recording, we are having some technical difficulties with the copying of the tape. We'll keep you in mind when we are ready. Because of the delay there will be no charge for the tapes.

BILL KIDNEY, USA: "Will you relay a message to Norman Pilgrim for me please? - Thank you for the information contained in Technical Mailbag (AB 27). Yes, Norman, I received the fine packet of stamps and they were much appreciated. - Is WRTVH out yet? Mailed a check to them on 12/15/68 which was returned after being cashed. To this day I have not received the Handbook. - The 1969 edition of the World Radio and Television Handbook was published before Christmas. Better check with the agent once more if the book hasn't arrived yet.

HERBERT BAKER, England: "First, on the subject of International Short Wave Radio, 100 Adams Gardens Estate, London SE 16. I have had unsolicited literature from this body, addressed to '5B Princess Avenue', hence I wonder whether they obtained my address (before I corrected it) from FInlands DX-Club. Their main burden seems to me that they are at odds with clubs run by radio stations. This seems somewhat like the proverbial 'storm in a teacup'. Surely, 'Club' or 'No Club' the SWL's reception report is no more than equitable reciprocation for programs received! Second, (and more important to me) is the subject of radio relays. It has occurred to me that if any country were to relay programs through a short-wave outlet and the fact was not brought to his notice, a listener might erroneously believe that he was receiving from an originating transmitter at a considerable distance when, in fact, he might be receiving from the relay outlet at, possibly, a relatively short distance. I have given this some thought in the past and wonder whether there are any publications (apart from the WRTVH, Denmark) which list relay stations and their users or alternatively list Broadcasting Authorities which do not use re-

lay stations. I should be grateful if anyone is in a position to advise me on this point." - I believe that the ISWR got your address from our club, as the erroneous version of your address was published inside the text of the 'In the mail' section some months ago. Surely they read our magazine very closely. The ISWR is a rather strange organization publishing a 4-page bulletin once a month. They have other dislikes, too, in addition to the one you mention: they do not report stations in countries having jammers (although they naturally cannot give a complete list of such countries), and they have often returned QSL's to stations demanding that some 'missing' information must be added on them in order to make the QSL acceptable for the DX'er!!

ALLEN DEAN, England: "Regarding my query on the QSL from Cairo, I see I should think myself lucky to receive just a card, as Barry O'Neill states he has not received any reply to his reports. He might be interested to know that my first two reports went unanswered. - I hope this reaches you before the deadline of the 20th, as this country's at a bit of a stand due to very bad weather conditions." - Your letter was postmarked on February 15, and arrived at Helsinki on the morning of the 17th. Nice going!

Once again I am running out of space. My apologies to David Mawby for not being able to publish his comments on jamming. I have two messages to relay. The first is from Albert Kosncpfel of West Germany, who wants to thank Bernard Law for requesting a record for him. He heard the program and reception was excellent. The second message comes from our new member Ron Rhodes, who will visit Europe this summer and would like to meet some members in various countries. His route will include England (arriving in London on July 2), France, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland and Belgium. If you are interested, write to: Mr. Ronald G.H. Rhodes, 2740 Everts Avenue, Windsor 21, Ontario, Canada.

QSLs RECEIVED

compiled by Martti Rinne

R Tirana	7300	c	6w	AK	R Kuwait	11920	c	4w	AP	BL
R Austria	many	c	2w	AD	FS	-	11940	c s	19d BN	JM KJ
Austrian Army	6255	c	9m	rp	AK	SJ	Rdif Lao	c	2w rp	WS
R Sofia	6070	c s	4w		AK	R Malaysia	9660	c	3w rp	RB
R Brussels	many	cps	2m	AD	JM	Maldives IBS	4740	c		ES
RTB	620	c	2w		AD	R Qatar	9570	l		PÄ
R Prag	many	bcs	5w	rp	AP	VoV Hanoi	15020	c l	11w	WJ
CR	1286	cps	2m		AK					
R Denmark	9520	c	3w	AD	AP	R Australia	9560	c	6w	AK AP
ORTF	9730	cls	4w		DLM	-	11710	4cps	6w	AK AP
Bayer. Rf	1602	bcs	6w		BL	-	11740	3c	2m	AK
D-funk	1268	l p	2w	JM	WJ	ABC Perth	9610	17d		DLM
Saarl. Rf	1421	c	4d		AK	KCCN Hawaii	1420	c	9d rp	RB
SDR	6030	c	1w	AK	FS	ABC P Moresby	4890	c	2w rp	WS
AFN F-furt	872	c s	10d		JM	R Wewak	3335	f	2w rp	RB
BFBS	93000	c			KS	SIBS	3995	bcs	2w rp	RB
RBI	many	c l	5w	AD	AP	WJ				
D-sender	782	bcl	6w		BL	JM	R Canada	5970	c	9w
BBC	9580	l c	2w		WJ	-	17820	c	6w	AK
Manx R	1295	c	1w	rp	NP	-	21595	c	6w	AP
R Nederland	many	c	2w		FS	CFUN	1410	persl	2w rp	RB
NRU	746	f	2w		AD	CHER	950	l	2w rp	WS
R Budapest	6234	c	2w		FS	CHNX	6130	c	5w	ES PÄ
-	1250	c	11d		AK	CHQM	1320	persl	2w rp	RB
R Luxembourg	1439	c	3w		PS	AFRTS	21600	c s	5w	AD
TWR	many	cflps	5w	AK	JM	WJ	KEX	1190	c 11d rp	RB
R Norway	7210	c	3w		AD	KING	1090	l	3w rp	RB
Polskie R	many	c l	5w	AD	AP	WJ	KSL	1160	c 2w	RB
R Portugal	many	cls	3w	AP	KS	WJ	KNX	1070	c 9d rp	RB
R Bucharest	17850	cls	10w		AD	WINB	11795	c 3m		DLM
-	755	c l	2m		AP	WOAI	1200	c 2w rp		RB
RNE	6140	p s	4m		JM	WWV	25000	c s	5w	RB
RNE Barcelona	737	c	2w		AD					
R Sweden	many	bcs	3w	rp	AD	AP	WIBS	15105	c s	7w
					TE	KS	RB	4VEH	cls	7w
SBC	many	bcs	5w	rp	AK	RB	4VEJ	11835	cls	7w
ICRC	7210	c	7w		AP	TGNA	5950	cls	15d	DLM
R Moscow	many	c l	40d		AD	AP	R Nederland	15220	c	2w
R Vaticana	15120	c l	3w		WJ	TWR	11820	bcl	9w	AD
							-	15340	clps	5w
R Ghana	11850	c s	4w		AK					JM WJ
RCM	11820	c	3w		AP	Em N Mundo	4750	c		
-	11845	c	2w		AP	HCJB	11765	bcs	3w rp	RB
Vo Nigeria	15365	c	2w	AD	AK	PS	Rdif Cenit	4770	l 28m	ES
-	21455	bcls	3w		RB	R Carve		c p		ES
DW Kigali	15380	c s	2w		AK	R Rumbos	4970	c	2m	AD
R Sahara	647	c	10d	rp	WS					
R Senegal	4890	c s	2w		AP	CREDITS:				
R RSA	15220	c	2m		AD	AD - Allen Dean,				
						AK - Albert Kosnopfel, West				England
R Kabul	4775	c			KS	AP - Arnold Petric,				Austria
BBC Cyprus	15420	c s	5w	rp	RB	BL - Bernard Law,				England
-	21610	c s	11d		AD	BN - Bernard Nottage,				England
AIR Kurseong	3355	l			KS	DLM - Donald L Mahler,				Mass., USA
R Japan	15220	bcs	5w		RB	ES - Edwin Sloan,				Ireland
-	15445	c s	24d		DLM	FS - Folke Stenman,				Finland
-	17825	c	1m		AP	JM - Jo Metsemakers,				Holland
FEN Tokyo	3910	cs	3w		SJ	KJ - Kaj Bredahl Jørgensen,				Denmark
FEN Itazuke	1550	c	2w		RB	KS - Karl-H Stabén,				Sweden
R Amman	9560	c	2w	AD	AK	NP - Norman Pilgrim,				England
				TE	PÄ	PS - Per-Ole Särs,				Finland

PÄ - Pertti Äyräs, Finland TE - Tor-Henrik Ekblom, Denmark
 RB - Robert Bundy, Truk, ECI, USA WJ - Wim Jongen, Holland
 SJ - Sven Johansson, Sweden WS - Wolfgang Seyfried W. Germany

THE LEAGUE

1. Sloan, Ireland		330+139=469
2. Bacon, USA	Hallicrafters SX110	264+ 88=352
3. Orekar, USA		178+116=294
4. Matthews, USA	Knight R-100A + 23 m Lw	177+116=293
5. Seyfried, WG	Lafayette HA-230 + 15 m Inv V	184+105=289
6. Holway, England	Marconi CR100 a.o.	179+106=285
7. Zscherp, WG		154+ 91=245
8. Petric, Austria	Schaub-Lorenz & Grundig + 12m	171+ 51=222
9. Mawby, England	Eddystone EC10 + 60ft Inv L	126+ 73=199
10. Henke, EG		116+ 75=191
11. Singh, India		105+ 79=184
12. Kidney, USA	GE World Monitor + whip	131+ 50=181
13. Kriesel, WG	Lafayette HA-700 + indoor ant	103+ 71=174
14. Rahmlow, USA		91+ 70=161
15. Schäfer, WG		93+ 55=148
16. Kruse, WG		91+ 56=147
Weber, WG		91+ 56=147
18. Hög, WG	Telefunken Bajazzo + telesc.	88+ 58=146
19. Jongen, Holland		110+ 31=141
20. Law, England	Russian 10 transistor set	83+ 55=138
21. Parker, England	Eddystone EC 940	70+ 63=133
22. Dean, England	GEC Starfinder + longwire	77+ 55=132
23. Barfod, Denmark	Radione + 10 m Lw + tuner	76+ 55=131
24. Steffen, WG	Stern 8R61 + 15 m inv. L	81+ 49=130
25. Hahn, WG	Telefunken T 500 + 50 m Lw	70+ 51=121
26. Mahler, USA		55+ 47=102
27. v. Bentheim, WG		57+ 44=101
28. Kelly, Isle of Man		52+ 47= 99
29. Metsemakers, Holland	Philips BX410A + outdoor ant	50+ 39= 89
30. Thorpe, England	Marconi CR300 + 3 Lw ant	45+ 42= 87
31. Mosner, WG	Grundig Satellit 6000	49+ 36= 85
32. Haun, WG		47+ 37= 84
33. Taylor, USA	Hallicrafters HQ180A + 3 ant	44+ 39= 83
34. Vaharis, Greece	Koerting-Honoris + longwire	43+ 36= 79
35. Chapman, England		46+ 33= 79
36. Davies, USA		49+ 29= 78
37. Brockway, USA		38+ 36= 74
38. O'Neill, Ireland	Philips domestic + 15 m L	47+ 26= 73
39. Fischer, WG		40+ 25= 65
40. Buijserd, Holland		31+ 23= 54
41. Passerini, Italy		27+ 26= 53
42. Nottage, England	Eddystone EC940 + joystick	22+ 20= 42
43. Bundy, Truk, ECI, USA	Realistic DX-150 + 70ft inv L	21+ 14= 35
44. Cohen, England	Realtone Globepacer	8+ 8= 16

Here, finally, are the equipments of some of those not taking part in the League:

David Crystal
 James C. Smith
 Fred Garrison
 Curt R. Webber
 Norman Pilgrim
 Glyn H. Morgan
 Tom Neely
 John Wheller

Trio 9R-59 & Siemens	Israel
Hallicrafters S-120 + 10ft vert	USA
Zenith Trans-Oceanic	South Vietnam/USA
Hallicrafters SX122 + Hertz ant	USA
Eddystone 358X & EC10	England
Lafayette HA-230 + 3 antennas	U.K.
Grundig 4570 + 90 ft inv L	USA
Eddystone EC10	England

ON THE BANDS - Europe

compiled by Hans Lunkka

EUROPE

2316	INTERNATIONAL WATER: Hospital Kerk-schip "De Hoop"	WS	D	45444	-1831
3980	WEST GERMANY: VOA Munich	AD	E	3	3 0600
4825	USSR: R Ashkabad	KS		4	4 1745
4865	AZORES: Ponta Delgada	GM	P	33433	2050
4940	USSR: R Kiev	AD		4	4 0515
6000	AUSTRIA: R Tirol + R Voralberg with Avalanche Warning Service	WS	G	43553	1215
6015	BELGIUM: RTB	WJ	E	44544	2045
6020	NEDERLAND: R Holland	MV	E	55555	1050
6025	PORTUGAL: EM Nacional	AD	F	4	4 1830
6030	WEST GERMANY: SDR	GM	G	44433	1125
6035	MONACO: R Monte-Carlo	GN	F	34333	1120
6055	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: R Prague	GM	F	43533	1150
6075	ITALY: RAI	AD	I	4	3 0415
6095	ALBANIA: R Tirana	AD	E	3	3 1830
6100	YUGOSLAVIA: R Belgrade	AD	E	4	4 2000
6120	SWITZERLAND: SBC	AD	E	2	2 0445
6125	BELGIUM: RTB	AD	E	2	2 0050
6130	SPAIN: RNE	AD	E	3	3 0205
6130	ALBANIA: R Tirana	WS		54544	1330
6155	AUSTRIA: ÖRF	AD	G	3	3 0945
6234	HUNGARY: R Budapest	AD	E	4	4 2330
7110	ENGLAND: BBC	WJ	E	45444	2040
7145	POLAND: Polskie R	AD	E	4	3 1830
7210	SWITZERLAND: ICRC (Red Cross) test prgr	KS		4	4 1730
7275	ITALY: RAI	AD	I	3	3 0430
7290	ITALY: RAI	AD	F	4	4 1430
9505	ALBANIA: R Tirana	AD	E	4	4 0700
9510	RUMANIA: R Bucarest	AD	F	4	4 1830
9520	DENMARK: R Denmark "DX-Window"	GM	KJ	E	54454 1030
9525	POLAND: Polskie R	MV	G	44444	1500
9535	SWITZERLAND: SBC	MV	G	55544	1330
9545	WEST GERMANY: DW	AD	E	2	2 0515
9550	POLAND: Polskie R	AD	E	4	4 0700
9550	FINLAND: FBC	GM		54544	1810
9560	BULGARIA: R Sofia	MV	G	44433	2300
9570	SPAIN: RNE	CH	S	4	4 2110
9575	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: R Prague	AD	E	4	4 0710
9590	RUMANIA: R Bucarest	AD	E	4	4 0430
9600	USSR: R Tashkent	CH	KJ	TO	E 4 3 1400
9610	VATICAN STATE: Vatican R	MV	G	55555	1445
9620	YUGOSLAVIA: R Belgrade	AD	E	2	2 1845
9625	SWEDEN: R Sweden	AD	S	4	4 0900
9630	MONACO: TWR	MV	G	45444	1430
9645	VATICAN STATE: Vatican R	MV	E	4	3 1820
9700	BULGARIA: R Sofia	AD	E	5	4 0400
9710	ITALY: RAI	MV	E	44444	2200
9730	EAST GERMANY: RBI	MV	G	54444	1400
11710	USSR: R Kiev	WJ	E	33333	1950
11740	VATICAN STATE: Vatican R	WJ	E	43543	2030
11860	ALBANIA: R Tirana	TO	E	3	3 1100
11865	SWITZERLAND: SBC	TO	WJ	E	4 4 1130
11925	USSR: R Tashkent	KS	E	5	4 1400
11945	BELGIUM: RTB	RV		5	4 1800
11945	ENGLAND: BBC	RV	F	4	4 2000-
11955	POLAND: Polskie R	TO	Sw	5	4 1110
15125	PORTUGAL: Em Nacional	RV		4	4 2035
15150	EAST GERMANY: RBI	AD	E	2	2 1430
15165	DENMARK: R Denmark	AD	TO	Da	3 3 1445

15185	FINLAND: FBC	AD	GM	Fi	4	3	1000
15240	SWEDEN: R Sweden	AD	E	4	4	1400	
15250	RUMANIA: R Bucarest	TO	E	4	4	1300	
15275	WEST GERMANY: DW	AD	E	3	2	0845	
15305	SWITZERLAND: SBC	TO	E	4	4	1530	
17845	SWITZERLAND: SBC	TO	E	4	4	1315	
17850	FRANCE: ORTF	AD	F	4	4	1900	
17850	RUMANIA: R Bucarest	MV	G	44433		1200	
17895	PORTUGAL: Em Nacional	AP	F	34333		1730	

AFRICA

4720	CAPE VERDE ISLANDS: R Clube Mindelo	SJ	P	33333		2055			
4765	CONGO: Rdif TV Congolaise	AK	F	44444		2030			
4770	LIBERIA: ELWA	AD	GM	E	3	0630			
4795	ANGOLA: R Comercial	KS	P	3	3	2230			
4828	RHODESIA: RBC "Hitparade"	SJ	SJ	F	2	2000			
4835	MALI: R Mali	SL	SJ	2	2	2000			
4839	CONGO: R Bukavu	SL	F	3	3	2000			
4850	MAURITANIA: R Mauritania	SL	F	2	2	1930			
4870	DAHOMEY: Cotonou	KS	F	3	3	2200			
4875	SOUTH AFRICA: SABC	SL	F	2	2	2045			
4880	CONGO (DEM REP): Kinshasa	AK	F	44444		2015			
4890	SENEGAL: Dakar	KS	E	4	3	2245			
4900	GUINEA: Conacry	KS	E	4	3	2200			
4915	GHANA: Accra	AD	KS	KJ	SL	E	3	3	0600
4925	MOCAMBIQUE: RCM	CH	SL	AK	4	3	1715		
4940	IVORY COAST: Abidjan	KS	E	4	3	2220			
4945	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA	KS	E	4	3	2230			
4980	GHANA: Accra	GM		33443		2235			
4990	NIGERIA: R Nigeria	KS	E	4	2	2000			
5035	CAR: Bangui	KS	F	3	2	2130			
5041	GUINEA PORT: Bissau	SL	P	3	3	2150			
5047	TOGO: Lome	KJ	SL	GM	F	3	3	2145	
5050	TANZANIA: R Tanzania Swahili com's	KJ	KS	43443		1615			
6080	ALGERIA: R Algier	AK	F	55444		1700			
9475	UAR: R Cairo	MV	G	54344		2115			
9545	GHANA: GBC	AK	E	34343		2045			
9615	MOROCCO: R TV Marocaine	KJ	F	43533		2220			
9690	NIGERIA: R Nigeria	AD	E	3	3	2100			
9705	ETHIOPIA: ETLF	WJ	E	42442		1800			
9730	CONGO: R Brazzaville	KJ	E	43333		1915			
9760	GHANA: GBC	AK	E	35344		2000			
11685	UAR: R Cairo	WJ	E	33333		2210			
11735	MOROCCO: R TV Marocaine	CH	E	4	3	1800			
11770	NIGERIA: Lagos	AK	F	43444		2000			
11800	CANARY ISLANDS: RNE Islas Canarias	CH	SJ	S	3	2	2040		
11810	ALGERIA: R Algier	AK	A	32433		1500			
11810	GHANA: Accra	CH	E	4	4	2020			
11845	MOCAMBIQUE: RCM	AP		33222		1730			
11850	GHANA: GBC	AK	E	45444		2000			
11875	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA	AD	MV	AK	E	54444	1900		
11910	ETHIOPIA: ETLF	KJ	AK	E	43534	1945			
11920	IVORY COAST: Abidjan	AK	F	54444		2100			
11930	CONGO: R Brazzaville	AP	F	22222		1730			
12005	UAR: R Cairo	KS	TO	4	3	2200			
15190	CONGO: R Brazzaville	AK	F	45444		1900			
15205	MOROCCO: VOA Tangier	AD	E	3	3	1400			
15245	CONGO: Kinshasa	RV	E	3	2	2015			
15285	GHANA: GBS	AK	E	45444		1820			
15360	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA	AK	P	55444		2000			
15365	NIGERIA: NBC	AK	E	35444		1815			
15380	RWANDA: DW Kigali	AK	G	45444		2030			
15400	ETHIOPIA: ETLF	AK		44323		1600			
17765	RWANDA: DW Kigali	RV		4	4	1745			

17795	SOUTH AFRICA: R RSA	WJ	E	43533	1900
17920	UAR: R Cairo	AD	E	3 3	1400
21455	NIGERIA: Voice of Nigeria	MV	E	34333	0710

ASIA

4775	AFGHANISTAN: R Kabul	KS	E	4 3	1400	
4820	INDIA: AIR Calcutta	SL	E	3 3	1745	
4790	MALAYSIA: R Malaysia, Penang	SL	R	2 2	2345	
4895	USSR: Tyumen	WS	R	32332	1925	
4920	INDIA: AIR Madras	KJ	SL	2 2	1705	
4931	INDONESIA: RRI	SL	SL	2 2	1500	
4945	INDONESIA: RRI Bandung	SL	SL	3 3	1600	
4985	MALAYSIA: R Malaysia, Penang	CW	SL	3 3	1600	
5010	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan news	WS	E	33322	0210	
5054	SINGAPORE: R Singapura news	WS	KJ	3 3	1530	
6025	INDIA: AIR	AP	E	44444	2020	
6030	IRAQ: R Bagdad	AP	KS	4 3	2030	
6040	TRUCIAL OMAN: The Voice of the Coast	PÄ	A	4	1450	
6130	LAOS: Rdif Nat Lao pop music	SJ		33422	1400	
6155	IRAQ: R Bagdad	AK	A	43433	1830	
6520	CHINA: R Peking // 6860, 7005 & 7350	AK	G	4 4	1800	
6540	NORTH KOREA: R Pyongyang	TO	E	3 3	1900	
7250	SINGAPORE: R Singapura	SJ		4	1515	
9555	IRAQ: R Bagdad	KJ	A	43443	1410	
9675	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan	CH	E	3 3	2000	
9700	JAPAN: NHK news	CH	E	4 3	2200	
9720	SAUDI ARABIA: Riyadh	KJ	A	43543	2050	
9755	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan	AD		2 2	1845	
9865	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan, Dacca	GM	ES	E good	1630	
9912	INDIA: AIR Delhi	WJ	E	33433	2040	
11690	IRAN: R Iran	AP	AK	22222	2000	
11725	INDIA: AIR Delhi	AD	GM	3 3	1030	
11750	MALAYSIA: BBC FES	TO	E	2 2	1305	
11775	AFGHANISTAN: R Kabul	AK	G	24333	1730	
11785	LEBANON: R Lebanon	AD	E	3 3	0230	
11810	INDIA: AIR Delhi	TO	AK	3 3	1330	
11850	INDIA: AIR Delhi	CH	E	3 3	2050	
11885	CHINA: R Peking	AK		22432	1900	
11920	KUWAIT: R Kuwait "Arabic by R"	KJ	AK	TO	WS E 54444	1625
11965	JAPAN: NHK news	SL	CH	E	4 3	2030
15155	SOUTH KOREA: KBS	CH	E	3 2	0600	
15230	CEYLON: Ceylon Broadcasting Corp.	CH	E	3 2	1330	
15350	LEBANON: R Lebanon	KJ	E	44332	1830	
17820	TURKEY: R Ankara news	CH	E	3 3	1415	
17825	JAPAN: NHK	GM	TO	E	35543	0800

PACIFIC

3335	PAPUA: R Wewak	TE		3 2	2000
4920	AUSTRALIA: VIM4 Brisbane	WS	E	33322	-1403
6150	AUSTRALIA: VLR6 Melbourne	CH	E	4 3	1300
9520	NEW ZEALAND: RNZ	DS	E	3 2	1055
9570	AUSTRALIA: ABC	GM	AD	WS KJ E 2 2	1400
9580	AUSTRALIA: ABC	GM	SL	J 34433	1005
9610	AUSTRALIA: ABC Perth	SJ		4 2	1300
11710	AUSTRALIA: ABC	AK	AP	A 54544	0800
11780	AUSTRALIA: ABC	KJ	E	34433	2230
15220	AUSTRALIA: ABC	TO	E	3 3	2100

NORTH AMERICA

6130	CANADA: CHNX	GM	E	35433	0905
9610	CANADA: CBC	AD	GM	E 3 3	2130
9625	CANADA: CBC	KJ	E	44554	2215
9635	USA: VOA Greenville	AD	E	4 4	0530

9690	USA: WNYW news	KJ	E	43544	2100
11710	CANADA: CBC	AD	E	4	4
11920	USA: AFRTS	AD	E	3	3
11970	USA: WNYW	AP	E	34333	2125
15320	CANADA: CBC	SL	F	4	4
15330	USA: AFRTS	MV	E	35333	2000
17720	USA: WINB	CH	GM	E	3
17820	CANADA: CBC	WJ	AD	TO	3
21525	USA: WNYW			GM	E
21595	CANADA: CBC			AP	GM
21725	USA: WNYW			AP	GM

CENTRAL AMERICA

5015	GRENADA: WIBS		GM	33433	2337
6090	DOM REP: HISD		AD	E	2
6150	COSTA RICA: R Atenea		ES	S	weak
11815	NETH. ANTILLES: TWR	AD	AK	TO	4
15100	GRENADA: WIBS	AD	CH	GM	E
15245	NETH. ANTILLES: TWR		WJ	E	44433
15300	CUBA: R Habana			SL	S
15330	NETH. ANTILLES: TWR			AK	SL
17890	CUBA: R Habana			AP	S

SOUTH AMERICA

3245	VENEZUELA: R Libertador		ES	S	good
3265	GUIADIA: R Demerara R Australia relay		ES	S	good
3295	BRAZIL: R Cultura de Sergipe		ES	P	fair
3995	ECUADOR: La Voz del Rio Tarqui		ES	S	fair
4780	VENEZUELA: La Voz de Carabobo		PA	S	0100
4790	VENEZUELA: Ondas Porteñas		AD	S	3
4800	VENEZUELA: R Lara		CH	S	3
4825	BRAZIL: R Cl de Varginha		PA	P	3-4
4865	BRAZIL: R Cl do Para		CH	P	4
4900	VENEZUELA: R Juventud		CH	S	4
4905	COLOMBIA: R Guatapuri		ES	S	exc
4920	VENEZUELA: R Caracas		CH	S	4
4940	VENEZUELA: R Yaracuy	SL	AK	CH	4
4945	COLOMBIA: R Colosal		AP	SL	3
4965	COLOMBIA: R Santa Fé		SL	AD	KJ
4960	VENEZUELA: R Sucre		SL	S	2
4970	VENEZUELA: R Rumbos	AP	CH	AD	AK
4975	BRAZIL: R Timbira		CH	SL	P
4980	VENEZUELA: Ecos del Torbes	AD	CH	GM	AK
4990	VENEZUELA: R Barquisimeto		SL	KS	S
5030	VENEZUELA: R Continente		AD	S	3
5095	COLOMBIA: R Sutatensa		SL	S	2
6035	BRAZIL: R Globo		GM	S	33433
6130	ECUADOR: HCJB		CH	P	2
9665	BRAZIL: R Nacional Brasilia		AK	TO	Sw
9720	BRAZIL: R Nacional Rio		GM	P	44533
9770	BRAZIL: R Ministerio Educacao		KJ	P	43444
11710	ARGENTINA: RAE		KJ	P	33433
11765	BRAZIL: R Dif Sao Paulo		CH	AK	E
11865	BRAZIL: R Cl Pernambuco		AK	SL	P
11875	BRAZIL: R Soc de Bahia		SL	P	2
11885	BRAZIL: R Maua		SL	P	3
11915	ECUADOR: HCJB	AK	CH	AD	3
11915	BRAZIL: R TV Gaucha		SL	P	3
11925	BRAZIL: R Bandeirantes	AK	CH	TO	3
11935	BRAZIL: R Cl Paranaense		CH	TO	P
11950	BRAZIL: R Ministerio Educacao		TO	P	4
15105	BRAZIL: R Rural		AK	P	3

15135	BRAZIL: R Panamericana		SL	P	2	2	1940	
15145	BRAZIL: R Jornal do Comercio	AK	RV	SL	P	4	4	1915
15155	BRAZIL: R Dif Sao Paulo		RV	SL	P	3	3	1855
15225	UNID BRAZIL: probably R Cult da Bahia		RV	P	3	3	1800	
15245	BRAZIL: R Marajoara		SL	P	2	2	1945	
15325	ECUADOR: HCJB		AD	E	4	4	1915	
			SL	Sw	3	2	2030	
			WJ	P	33222		2200	
15335	BRAZIL: R Farroupilha	AK	AP	SL	P	3	3	1915
15370	BRAZIL: R Tupi		AK	SL	P	44444		1920
17855	ECUADOR: HCJB // 15325			KJ	Sw	45434		1800
17880	ECUADOR: HCJB			AD	E	3	3	1900

CREDITS: AD - Allen Dean, England; AK - Albert Kosnopfel, West Germany; AP - Arnold Petric, Austria; CH - Christer Herlin, Finland; ES - Edwin Sloan, Ireland; GM - Glyn Morgan, S. Wales, UK; KJ - Kaj Bre-dahl Jørgensen, Denmark; KS - Karl-H. Stabén, Sweden; MV - Michael v. Bentheim, West Germany; PÄ - Pertti Ayräs, Finland; RV - Raino Vuojärvi, Finland; SJ - Sven Johansson, Sweden; SL - Sten Lundberg, Sweden; TE - Tor-Henrik Ekblom, Denmark; TO - Terho Vuojärvi, Finland; WJ - Wim Jongen, Holland; WS - Wolfgang Seyfried, West Germany

ON THE BANDS - North America

compiled by Martti Rinne

4900	VENEZUELA: R Juventud		JMB	S	43333	0245
4910	DOM REP: HIBE R Mil		JMB	S	43333	0345
5075	COLOMBIA: R Sutatenza // 5095		JMB	S	33333	2150
5955	GUATEMALA: TGNA		DLM	E	33343	0300
6082	PERU: R Nacional		JMB	S	33333	0320
6165	MEXICO: XEWW La Voz America Latina		JMB	S	23333	0330
7150	USSR: R Kiev		DLM	E	34554	0430
9475	EGYPT: R Cairo		JMB	E	33333	2250
9600	USSR: R Tashkent		DLM	E	45443	1200
9600	ETHIOPIA: RVOG		DLM	E	33543	0415
9610	AUSTRALIA: ABC Perth	JMB	DLM	E	35554	1045
9620	YUGOSLAVIA: R Belgrade		DLM	E	54554	2200
9730	FRANCE: ORTF		DLM	E	33553	1915
9770	AUSTRIA: R Vienna		JMB	G, E	43333	0330
11810	INDIA: AIR		DLM	E	13442	1400
11870	POLAND: R Warsaw		DLM	E	54554	0330
11920	IVORY COAST: R Abidjan		JMB	E	33333	2000
15085	CLANDESTINE: R Euzkadi		JMB	S	33333	2150
15100	GRENADA: WIBS		JMB	E	33333	2150
15125	TAIWAN: BCC // 17720		JMB	E	44444	0235
21700A	PAKISTAN: R Pakistan		DLM	E	13542	1330
25730	NORWAY: R Norway		JMB	N	44454	1730

CREDITS: DLM - Donald L. Mahler, Mass., USA; JMB - John M. Barth, New Jersey, USA.

ABBREVIATIONS: for languages A - Arabic, D - Dutch, Da - Danish, E - English, F - French, Fi - Finnish, G - German, I - Italian, J - Japanese, N - Norwegian, P - Portuguese, R - Russian, S - Spanish, Sw - Swedish.

In his article on the Eddystone EC10, Norman Pilgrim starts by quoting an old song, and I would like to finish this column in a bit the same way: "Where have all the flowers gone?" (flowers here meaning of course contributions from our NA members). After all, we have all together some 30 members in the United States and Canada. How about if all of you would send, say 10 loggings for next AB, then we would have at least 4 pages of On the Bands - North America.

ON THE MEDIUMWAVES

by Christer Wilkman & Lars G Winberg

Part I - loggings made in Norden

Europe

953	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Brno music by Mozart.	5	(khs)	1215
1125	NORWAY: NRK "Nattopp"	2	(khs)	2355
1259	GREECE: VOA/Rhodes	4	(tv)	1530
1277	FRANCE: ORTF/Strasbourg II German news	4	(khs)	1845
1385	GREECE: Athens II	4	(chw,lgw)	0002

Iberia

548	RNE/Oviedo	3	(khs)	2025
584	RNE/Madrid	3-4	(ch,tv)	0030
638	RNE/La Coruña	4	(khs,tv)	0000
683	RNE/Sevilla	4	(chw,lgw)	0050
737	RNE/Barcelona	3-4	(chw,lgw,tv)	0030
773	RNE/San Sebastian	4	(ak,ch)	0110
800	EAJ-7 R Madrid	4	(ak,chlwg)	0100
827	EAJ-1 R Barcelona	3	(tv)	0030
854	RNE/Murcia	2	(tv)	0010
917	EAJ-2 R Esp. de Barcelona	4	(tv)	0045
1034	PORTUGAL: CSB-2 R Cl. Portugues	3	(sh,tv)	1730
1079	RNE/Valencia	3	(ch,chlwg)	0105
1097	EFE-14 La Voz de Madrid	3	(ch,tv)	0045
1124	EAJ-15 R Esp. de Barcelona	4	(khs,tv)	0020
1133	EFE-31 La Voz de Vigo; QRM from ECS-8	2-3	(chw,lgw)	2340
1133	ECS-8 La Voz del Guadalquivir Exodus Last Walz+pop	4	(ch,chw)	2350
1133	EFJ-19 RJ La Voz de Murcia cd	3	(chw,lgw)	0102
1178	RNE/Barcelona	4-5	(ak,ch,tv)	0020
1259	EAJ-3 R Valencia	4	(chw,lgw)	0045
1286	PORTUGAL: CSB-3 R Renascenca cw-QRM	4	(khs)	2350
1313	RNE/Zaragoza	3	(ch,tv)	0007
1385	ECS-11 R Centro	3-5	(lgw,tv)	2358
1430	EAK-5 R Pop. de Valencia	4	(ch)	2350
1475	EAJ-11 R Reus	3	(ch)	0100

Africa

620	UAR: Batra I	4-5	(chw,lgw)	0030
620	CANARY ISLANDS: RNE/Tenerife news	4	(khs)	0100
764	SENEGAL: Radiodiff. du Sénégal	4	(khs)	2320
773	UAR: Abu Zaabal I Stockholm-QRM	2	(chw,lgw)	1925
953	CANARY ISLANDS: EAJ-50 R Las Palmas	3	(khs)	0058
1088	ANGOLA: CR6-RZ R Angola pop mx	4	(khs)	2345
1097	CANARY ISLANDS: ECS-4 R Atlantico	3	(ch,khs)	2330
1155	UAR: Beni Suef II	4	(chw,lgw)	1910
1178	UAR: Asyut II	4	(khs)	2220
1268	CANARY ISLANDS: EAK-92 R Pop. de Gran Canaria R ECCA cd	2	(khs)	0000
1475	ETHIOPIA: KANU AFRTS Kagnew Station Asmara AFRS-nx + pop	2-3	(sj)	0100

Asia

600	SAUDI ARABIA: Riyadh	4	(chw,lgw)	2030
677	ISRAEL: Jerusalem	3-4	(chw,lgw)	1905
760	IRAQ: Hurriyah	4-5	(chw,lgw)	2055

840	REP. OF KOREA: HLKY	Christian Bc..			
860	INDIA: AIR/Sambalpur	System Seoul	22.2	1-4	(sh) 1335
1010	JAPAN: JONR Osaka	13,17,24.2	2-4		(sh) 1520
1010	PAKISTAN: Hyderabad	pop mx	3		(khs) 1200
1010	NORTH VIETNAM: R Hanoi	1,21.2	1-4		(sh) 1500
1020	INDIA: AIR station	18,21-23.2	3-5		(hl, sh) 1500
1025	ISRAEL: Haifa	17.2	3-5		(sh) 1530
1030	INDIA: AIR station	1.2	2-4		(sh) 0450
1070	INDIA: AIR/Rajkot	22.2	2-3		(sh) 1530
1100	TAIWAN: BCC	21.2	3		(ch, sh) 1520
1130	INDIA: AIR station	21.2	2-3		(sh) 1430
1140	PHILIPPINES: VOA/Poro	21,22.2	2		(sh) 1530
1160	INDIA: AIR/Dharwar	24.2	1-4		(sh) 1450
1178	RYUKYU ISLANDS: VOA/Okinawa	18.2	2		(hl) 1500
1180	INDIA: AIR/Jabalpur	13,17,22.2	2-5		(sh) 1515
1210	JAPAN: JOOR Osaka	"Crazy Arms"	3		(khs) 1410
1250	INDIA: AIR/Sangli	17.2	2-3		(sh) 1500
1270	JAPAN: JOFR Fukuoka	"Passing By"			(khs) 1510
1280	AFGHANISTAN: R Kabul	21.2	4-5		(sh) 1540
1290	INDIA: AIR/Bhuj	21.2	2-3		(sh) 1525
1310	JAPAN: JOLF Tokyo	90% id	22.2	1-3	(sh) 1333
1320	INDIA: AIR/Rampur		21.2	2	(sh) 1600
1390	INDIA: AIR/Gwalior		24.2.	1-4	(sh) 1520
1390	IRAN: R Ahwaz		3.3	4	(chw, lgw) 1920
1410	JAPAN: JOIF Fukuoka "Massachusetts"			3	(khs) 1145
1421	CYPRUS: BBC/Cyprus news in English			4	(khs) 2200
1580	THAILAND: VOA/Bangkok		24.2	1-3	(sh) 1400

Unidentified Asian stations

820	???	21.2	2-3	(sh) 1540
955	Probably BURMA		2	(khs) 1510
1470	???	17.2	2-4	(sh) 1545

Credits:

ak - Antero Kianmaa,	Helsinki	ch - Christer Herlin,	Helsinki
chw- Christer Wilkman,	Dickursby	hl - Hans Lunkka,	Helsinki
khs- Karl-H Stabén,	Sweden	lgw- Lars G Winberg,	Borgå
sh - Seppo Halinen,	Säynätsalo	sj - Sven Johansson,	Sweden
tv - Terho Vuojärvi,	Lovisa		

Part II - loggings made in other parts of Europe

Europe

656	USSR: Murmansk	22.1	3	{gm} 0030
1385	GREECE: Athens II news in English	6.2	4	{gm} 0030

Iberia

692	PORTUGAL: Em. Nacional	Viseu	26.1	2	{gm} 2355
701	ANDORRA: R Andorra		3.2	5	{gm} 0130
1196	PORTUGAL: Portalegre		2.2	3	{gm} 0030
1331	PORTUGAL: Em. Nacional	Elvas	2.2	3	{gm} 0040
1448	PORTUGAL: Em. Nacional	Coimbra	27.2	3	{gm} 2310

Africa

620	CANARY ISLANDS: RNE/Tenerife		3-4	{gm} 0000
620	UAR: Batra I //773 & 818		4-5	{gm} 0012

630	LIBERIA: ELBC		4.2	3	(gm)	0035
656	SPANISH SAHARA: EAJ-103 R Sahara		28.1	3	(gm)	2315
764	SENEGAL: Radiodiff. du Sénégal		2-4		(gm)	2320
773	UAR: Abu Zaabal I //620 & 818		6.2	4	(gm)	0005
818	UAR: Batra II //620 & 773		6.2	4	(gm)	0010
935	MOROCCO: Agadir I under AFN		21.1	4	(gm)	0105
1016	MOROCCO: Tangier II in Spanish		10.2	3	(gm)	2355
1153	SPANISH MOROCCO: EAJ-46 R Ceuta cd			3	(gm)	2300
1403	GUINEA: Conakry		6.2	3	(gm)	2335

Asia

746	SYRIA: Aleppo		6.2	3	(gm)	2310
1070	INDIA: AIR/Rajkot mixed with USSR		9.2	3	(gm)	0100
1345	KUWAIT: Kuwait BS		24.1	3	(gm)	1830
1421	CYPRUS: BBC/Cyprus		30.1	3	(gc)	0300

North America

640	CBN St. John's Nfld.		6.1	3	(gc)	0200
710	CJOX Grand Bank Nfld.		22.1	2	(gm)	0023
880	WCBS New York N.Y.		6.1	2	(gc)	0210
930	CJDN St. John's Nfld.		6.1	3	(gc)	0150
950	CHER Sydney N.S.		9,21.1	2	(gc, gm)	0100
1000	CKBW Bridgewater N.S.		6.1	2	(gc)	0215
1010	WINS New York N.Y.		9.1	3	(gc)	0100
1010	CFRB Toronto Ont.		6.1	3	(gc)	0220
1050	WHN New York N.Y.		20.1	3	(gc)	0225
1070	CBA Moncton N.B.		6,27.1	4	(gc, gm)	0200
1210	WCAU Philadelphia Pa.		20.1	3	(gc)	0220
1220	WGAR Cleveland O.		20.1	3	(gc)	0235
1430	WENE Endicott N.Y.		30.1	2	(gc)	0315
1470	CFOX Pointe Claire Que.		6.1	2	(gc)	0245

South America

860	BRAZIL: PRA-3 R Mundial		9.2	4-5	(gm)	0125
940	BRAZIL: PRF-4 R Journal do Brasil		4.2	3	(gm)	0032
980	BRAZIL: PRE-8 R Nacional Rio		21.1	4	(gm)	0105
1000	VENEZUELA: YVNM R Mil Morón		13.2	2	(gc)	0200
1020	VENEZUELA: YVRS R Margarita		12.2	3	(gc)	0105
1040	BRAZIL: PRG-2 R Tupan de São Paulo		22.1	4	(gm)	0040
1280	BRAZIL: PRG-3 R Tupi		7.2	4	(gm)	0000

Credits:

gc - Geoffrey Chapman, England gm - Glyn Morgan, South Wales UK

News

BRAZIL: Infos about Brazilian mw-stations taken from the latest issue of the Revista Brasileira de Radiodifusão:
R Cultura de Foz do Iguaçu has been authorized to broadcast from 1000 to 0200 GMT
A new station authorized is R Progresso, Volta Redonda (RJ) on 1490 kc, using 250 Watts. JKA
GERMANY: Bayerischer Rf intends to replace the 5 low powered transmitters on 1602 kc by a new 400 kW

transmitter. AK

HUNGARY: According to a note in the German DX-program of R Budapest, the station intends to increase the power of the transmitter on 539 kc to 300 kW. AK

TURKEY: According to a letter from Ankara R Istanbul does not verify reception reports. LGW

CREDITS:

AK - Albert Kosnopfel, Germany
JKA - Jack K Adams, Missouri USA
LGW - Lars G Winberg, Borgå Finland

Mellanvågs-QSL

R Budapest 539
RIAS-Berlin 683
R Tallinn 1034

Em. Nacional kort 1331
R Cl Port. kort+vimpel 1034
RNE/Cuenca kort 1187
EFE-14 LV de Madrid
kort,vimpel+frimärken 1097

ECS-4 R Atlantico kort 1097

AIR/Panaji(Goa) aerogram 880
AIR/Rajkot aerogram 1070
AIR/Agartala kort 1270
AIR/Ranchi brev 560
JOFR Fukuoka kort 1270

2TM Tamworth brev 1290 26d
2LF Young brev 1340 21d

CBH Halifax kort 860 40d
CKBW Bridgewater kort 1000 chw, mr
WGAR Cleveland kort 1220

Caribbean Bc. Corpo.
R Barbados aerogram 785

kk Westdeutscher Rf 1586
kk Sender Freies Berlin
kk kort 566 11d sj

khs Em. Nac./Lisboa II kort 755 khs
khs RNE/La Coruna kort 638 8d sj
pä RNE/Málaga kort 1007 2v chw
EFJ-45 R Juv. LV de Ba-
leares kort 1385 chw

khs

khs AIR/Parbhani aerogram 1300 khs
khs AIR/Ahmedabad kort 850 khs
khs AIR/Indore aerogram 650 khs
khs JOFO Kitakuushu kort 1200 khs
khs JOOR Osaka två kort 1210 khs

brev 1500 16d ge
brev 1370 1v chw

PJD-2 The Voice of Sint
Maarten kort 1295 pä

Bidragsgivare:

ch - Christer Wilkman,	Dickursby	ge	- Göran Eklund,	Australien
khs - Karl-H Stabén,	Nynäshamn	kk	- Karl-J Karén,	Kimito
lgw - Lars G Winberg,	Borgå	mr	- Martti Rinne,	Helsingfors
sj - Sven Johansson,	Gräsmark	pä	- Pertti Äyräs,	Turku/Åbo

MV-RANKEN's 10-i-topp och förändringarna i poängställningen (3.3.1969)

	Eu	Ib	Af	As	Oc	NA	CA	SA	länd	stns	summa
1. Göran Eklund	62	33	7	10	75	17	5	7	61	+ 216	= 277
2. Pauli J Vahtera	75	67	7	20	-	28	3	9	59	+ 209	= 268
3. Karl-H Stabén	78	37	8	35	-	23	5	-	56	+ 186	= 242
4. Sven-Erik Hjelt	60	46	7	16	-	20	4	5	58	+ 158	= 216
5. Kjell Norman	49	26	3	5	-	54	3	3	40	+ 143	= 183
6. Christer Wilkman	58	45	5	3	-	14	4	5	43	+ 134	= 177
7. Sven Kockberg	37	12	2	9	-	42	4	5	50	+ 111	= 161
8. Leif Blomqvist	41	18	3	6	-	37	4	4	45	+ 113	= 158
9. Kjell Boman	47	33	6	6	-	16	2	4	44	+ 114	= 158
10. Eric Gagneur	34	47	3	6	-	16	2	2	39	+ 110	= 149
13. Lars G Winberg	51	35	5	3	-	3	1	-	36	+ 98	= 134
17. Martti Rinne	44	17	2	1	-	8	1	-	32	+ 73	= 105
22. Pertti Äyräs	1	35	-	-	-	3	5	20	14	+ 64	= 78
25. Sven Johansson	34	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	+ 46	= 65
34. Karl-J Karén	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	+ 12	= 18

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

Postgiro 15 993
Sverige 54 71 34

Ordförande	Daniel Söderman Vargvägen 25, H 80	783 281
Viceordförande	Eric Gagneur Högbergsgatan 22 A 1, H 13	646 576
Sekreterare	Christer Herlin Malmgatan 36 B 43, H 10	602 259
Kassör	Martti Rinne Maskuvägen 9 A 9, H 28	416 116
Huvudredaktör	Staffan Lodenius Ärtholmsgatan 3 A 5, H 15	660 566
Materialförvaltare	Christian Lindholm Valborgsvägen 6 A 11, H 27	419 671
Suppleanter	Hans Lunkka Nåldamsvägen 8 II A 2, H 92 Raimo Vuojärvi Stormyrvägen 26 A 11	337 087
KLUBBLOKALEN	Valborgsvägen 4, H 27	
ATTENTION Organ för FDXC	Utkommer omkring varje månadsskifte Bidraget bör vara i Box 10214 senast den 20. varje månad.	
Ansvarig utgivare	Daniel Söderman	
Huvudredaktör	Staffan Lodenius	
Redaktionssekreterare	Christer Herlin	
Tipsredaktör	Hans Lunkka	
QSL-redaktör	Martti Rinne	
Mellanvägsredaktör	Christer Wilkman S & H 52 E 19, Dickursby	831 358
ATTENTION	Eftertryck förbjudes. Undantagstillstånd kan beviljas enligt särskild överenskommelse.	
Övriga funktionärer Klubbmästare	Christian Lindholm	
KORTVÅGSPROGRAM		
Finlands DX-Clubs kortvägsprogram över Finlands Rundradios kortvägs- sändare i Björneborg sänds enligt följande (alla program på engelska)		
Europa: dagligen 18.15 - 18.30 GMT på 9550, 11805 och 15185 kc/s.		
Nordamerika: dagligen 23.15 - 23.30 GMT på 15185 kc/s.		
Söndagar och torsdagar: Mailbag, måndagar: Finnish Music, tisdagar och fredagar: Topics on Finland, onsdagar och lördagar: DX-Corner.		
Rapporter välkomna till: Finlands Rundradio, DX-Editor, Helsingfors 26.		