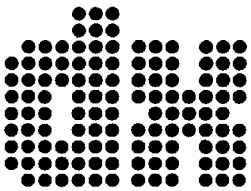


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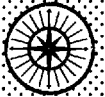
ISSN 0175-6877



magazine



WORLD WIDE DX CLUB



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THE SHORTWAVE GUIDE

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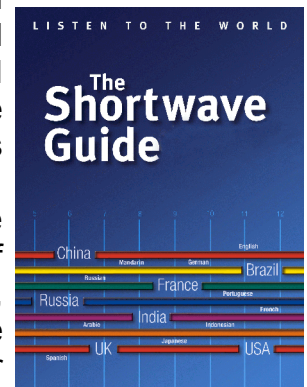
DX MAGAZINE No. 8/9 · Vol. XXXVII · August/September 2002

Hello again,

Welcome to the annual summer double issue of our DX MAGAZINE. Like in the past years you will find our normal monthly sections, several articles and in addition our annual "List of Members".

WRTH Publications Ltd. has published a new title in July: "**The Shortwave Guide**". This guide uses colour bar-graphs to show broadcasts in different languages from around the world, as the attached PDF file shows. It provides a colourful, simple and effective way for the listener to see at a glance the broadcasts being beamed to their area of the world in a particular language at a particular time. The languages are clearly shown by different colour bars, so scanning the pages for broadcasts is easy.

The Shortwave Guide contains: the summer international shortwave schedules which are in use from the beginning of April to the beginning of November (in many cases the frequencies are the same throughout the year), a simple guide to shortwave listening, domestic shortwave broadcasts (in use all year round), contact details for the main international broadcasters, colour maps showing transmitter sites, and other useful reference material.



This new book of 224 pages is available to our members at a special price of € 16.00 (official sales price in Germany: € 19.95). Please find a more detailed review of this book by the well-known Australian DXer Bob Padula later in this DX MAGAZINE on page 29. A PDF file with some sample pages can be found on our Web site at: <<http://www.wwdx.de/archive/swguide.pdf>>

Im Juli ist im Siebel Verlag, Auf dem Steinbüchel 6, D-53340 Meckenheim, die 9., völlig überarbeitete Ausgabe von Band 2 des Handbuchs **BOS-Funk** erschienen. Während Band 1 (zuletzt in 4. Auflage im Jahre 1998 erschienen) die Grundlagen des BOS-Funks, Geräte, Betriebstechnik und den Funkverkehr behandelt, befasst sich Band 2 mit den Funkrufnamen, Kanälen und Karten, die durch Neuorganisationen ständigen Veränderungen unterworfen sind. Auf 416 Seiten enthält der Band 2 die aktuellen und detaillierten Frequenz und Kanallisten sowie Funkrufnamen der Behörden und Organisationen mit Sicherheitsaufgaben (BOS), geordnet nach Diensten (Feuerwehr, Rettungsdienst, Katastrophenschutz, Polizei, Zoll, Bundesgrenzschutz, Autobahnpolizei) und nach Bundesländern, Regierungsbezirken, Landkreisen und kreisfreien Städten. Im Kartenteil wird die gesamte Bundesrepublik Deutschland mit Verwaltungsgrenzen auf 26 überlappenden Karten dargestellt. In den Karten eingedruckt sind neben dem Bundesautobahnnetz die wichtigsten Einsatzkanäle und Funkrufnamen der Polizei sowie die Kanäle der Leitstellen für Feuerwehr, Rettungsdienst und Katastrophenschutz für jedes Gebiet. Band 2 von "BOS-Funk" ist für € 16,90 direkt vom Verlag oder im Buchhandel erhältlich, Band 1 mit 226 Seiten für € 15,90.

Die Ursache von Funkstörungen beim Radio- und Fernsehempfang sind nicht immer für jedermann leicht zu erkennen. Zur Behebung der Störung wird fundiertes Fachwissen benötigt. Ein

Anruf bei der Rufnummer 0180 3 - 23 23 23 hilft hier weiter. Der Prüf- und Messdienst der Regulierungsbehörde für Telekommunikation und Post (Reg TP) wird aktiv; die Suche nach der Störquelle beginnt.

Doch bevor zum Hörer gegriffen wird, sollte sicher sein, dass das eigene Radio- oder Fernsehgerät und die eigene Kabel- oder Antennenanlage in Ordnung sind. Bei Fehlern in der eigenen Empfangsanlage sind der Fachhändler, die Antennen-Wartungsfirma beziehungsweise der Hauseigentümer die richtigen Ansprechpartner. Bei Störungen des Empfangs "von außen" kann die Störungssuche durch den Prüf- und Messdienst der Reg TP manchmal recht aufwändig sein, doch die erforderlichen Messungen und Peilungen zur Aufklärung der Störung sind für denjenigen, der eine Störung meldet, kostenlos. Der Verursacher der Störung hingegen wird in bestimmten Fällen zur Kasse gebeten, z. B. bei einem Betrieb von illegalen oder manipulierten Sendefunkgeräten.

Auch dann, wenn der Empfang von anderen Funkdiensten oder der Betrieb von elektrischen/elektronischen Geräten, "von außen" durch andere Funkeinwirkungen gestört wird, ist die Reg TP der richtige Ansprechpartner. Darum gilt: Bei Funkstörungen hilft: 0180 3 - 23 23 23.
(Regulierungsbehörde für Telekommunikation und Post, 14. August 2002)

And with this best wishes and good DX until next month from



NEWS ABOUT BROADCASTING (+other) STATIONS

Dr. Juergen Kubiak · Goltzstr. 19 · D-10781 Berlin · GERMANY

AFGHANISTAN: London based *Voice of Afghanistan* has finished its short wave broadcasts to the country after nine months. The station broadcast news and comment during the transitional phase of the Taliban regime to the new Interim Government. Manned by a ten-strong editorial team of well-known broadcasters and journalists who had left Afghanistan to become refugees in London, the station was originally intended to be on air for just three months. (Mike Terry via DXLD #2-118, 2002 July 25)

ALASKA: *KNLS*, Anchor Point, Alaska - change of season schedule A02. Address: *KNLS*, P.O. Box 473, Anchor Point, Alaska 99556 U.S.A., fax: +615-371-8791 and email: <KNLS@aol.com> (for reception reports subject should be "reception report" without quotes). *KNLS* will provide only ONE QSL for each report, regardless the number of entries and doesn't NOT provide QSL's for other transmitter operators who may air World Christian Broadcasting programs. To qualify, a report must include: The date and time (UTC only) of the transmission, the frequency and as many program details as you can supply. At the web you will find *KNLS* at the URL <www.knls.org>.

March 24, 2002 to August 24, 2002

UTC	kHz	Language	
1300	11870	English	(<i>KNLS</i> Webpage Last-Modified: 16 May 2002; via JKB)

AUSTRALIA: As from 5th August 2002 you can hear the *Voice International* at the following times in Hindi to India, currently being transmitted on 13635 kHz shortwave frequency.

Monday to Friday

Dharkhan with Raj Masih 1100-1400

Chahat with Harry Dass 1400-1700

Saturday and Sunday

Jawani 1400-1700

Aaina with Reema Braich 1400-1700 (Swopan Chakroborty via DXLD #2-118, 2002 July 25)

CAMBODIA: Here is a report about *Cambodian SW radio*. The Cambodian Radio no longer has a specific external schedule. Twice each day, a 75 min sked in English, French, Thai, Lao and Vietnamese (15 mins for each lang) is from 0000-0115 and 1200-1315, using the single frequency of 11940. No MW channel could be found for either transmission, even though 1260 is lost in some sources. Commencemeny time varies, and some days the morning sked is the air as early as 2350 (6.50 am local time) These skeds are intended for foreigners in Cambodia (there is no Cambodian segment) and consist mainly of vocal and instrumental contemporary mx, generally old Western songs, and modern Thai/Lao/Vietnamese pieces. There are very few announcements. Some transmissions do not have any announcement at all! Modulation quality is terrible, with bad audio distortion, and there is severe frequency drift down to 11937 at times. Signal level is very weak, even in the Phnom Penh area. The morning schedule experiences severe interference from CRI on 11945. The sked is audible in Laos and Thailand, subject to the above constraints, but it is questionable whether an audience actually exists! It would appear that the sked was originally only on MW and then extended to SW. There was a frequency of 9695/9693 used many years ago, believed to be from the same technically unstable tx. The transmitting site for this sce is adjacent to the unsealed bumpy road leading to the Genocidal Memorial and Killing Fields, about 2 km from the centre of Phnom Penh. The site also contains the 200 kW MW tx on 918, which is a vertical radiator. The site also has several curtain arrays, one of which appears to be used for 11940. It is not known what the other arrays are used for, if they are used at all. The 918 mast actually rises from a swamp, and the HF installation is surrounded by a high stone wall, much of it crumbling. The site buildings looked very old and under-maintained. (BP - EDXP via BC-DX #585, 2002 Jul 31)

CANADA: Changes of *Radio Canada International - RCI* A02 short wave broadcast schedule, effective 17.07.02 (0300 UTC) to 27.10.02 (0300 UTC). Changes in time and frequencies according to prior published A02 schedule in DXM are underlined.

1100-1159:30 (MON-FRI)		5990	100	268	N.E. USA	French
	<u>DEL</u>	<u>9515</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>ADD Antilles</u>	
		11910	250	212		
	<u>ADD</u>	<u>15305</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>189</u>		
1100-1259:30 (SAT-SUN)		5990	100	268	N.E. USA	French
	<u>DEL</u>	<u>9515</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>ADD Antilles</u>	
		11910	250	212		
	<u>ADD</u>	<u>15305</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>189</u>		
1200-1459:30 (MON-FRI)		9515	250	240	USA/Caribb.	MON-THU: English
	<u>DEL</u>	<u>15305</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>240</u>		FRI: French *)
		17820	250	189		
	<u>ADD</u>	<u>13655</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>240</u>		
1300-1559:30 (SAT&SUN)		9515	250	240	USA/Caribb.	English
	<u>DEL</u>	<u>15305</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>240</u>		
		17800	250	189		
	<u>ADD</u>	<u>15190</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>235</u>		
1900-1959	SKN	5995	300	150	Europe/	French
	SKN	7235	300	150	N.W. Africa	
	<u>DEL</u>	<u>FLE</u>	<u>15245</u>	<u>500</u>		
		FLE	15325	500		
	SKN	17570	300	<u>60</u>		
		17870	250	60		
<u>2115-2144</u>	WER	11920	500	180	North Africa	Arabic
		17820	250	92		
2200-2229:30		11920	100	240	USA/Caribb./	English
	<u>DEL</u>	<u>15305</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>176</u>	Lat.Am.	
		17880	250	176		

	<u>ADD</u>	<u>15170</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>176</u>		
2230-2259		11920	100	240	Caribb./	Spanish
	<u>DEL</u>	<u>15305</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>Lat. Am.</u>	
		17880	250	189		
	<u>ADD</u>	<u>15170</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>176</u>		
2300-2359		5960	250	240	USA/Caribb.	French
	<u>DEL</u>	<u>15305</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>189</u>		
		17880	250	176		
	<u>ADD</u>	<u>15170</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>189</u>		

(RCI website. Last-Modified: 17 Jun 2002, via JKB)

CHINA (Peoples Rep.): *China Radio International - CRI* English program can be heard on Radio Luxemburg from 2100 - 2200 UTC time at MW 1440 KHz. The one-hour program will include news, features and learn to speak Chinese lessons. Original cited from CRI webpage: "Interested in the ancient and modern central kingdom in the east?". [Isn't it funny, that a communist government declaring themselves as a kingdom - Ed.?!] (CRI website via JKB, summer 2002)

Broadcasts to Taiwan.

V.O. STRAIT 2225-1700 (except W 2230-1000)

Literary living channel 7280

News and current affairs channel 6115

Minnan/Amoy channel 4940 11590

China Huayi BC. 2225-1700 (except W 2225-1000) 6185

V.O.PUJIANG 1055-1500 3280 4950 5075 9705

Voice of Jinling 0155-0400 7215 (unconfirmed). 1155-1500 5860

Domestic Broadcasts:

3900 Hulunbeier PBS 2150-0010, 0330-0500, 0920-1400

3950 Xinjiang PBS 0000-0300, 1200-1800

3990 Gannan PBS 2220-0030, 0950-1330 (+Tibetan)

4000 Inner Mongolia PBS 2150-0115, 0905-1605

4620 Inner Mongolia PBS 2150-0115, 0905-1605

4750 Qinghai PBS 2220-0030, 0400-0630, 0925-1505

4820 Tibet PBS 2000-1730 (except Tu 0600-0930)

4840 Heilongjiang PBS 2055-0600, 0855-1400

4865 Gansu PBS (1st pr) 2150-1600 (except Tu 0600-0855)

4930 Honghe PBS 2225-0030, 0855-1400 (+Hani/Yi)

4990 Hunan PBS 2130-1600 (except Tu 0500-0900)

5060 Xinjiang PBS 0000-0300, 1200-1800

5935 Tibet PBS 2000-1730 (except Tu 0600-0930)

5960 Yunnan PBS 0030-0400, 1045-1200

5970 Gannan PBS 2220-0830, 0950-1400 (+Tibetan)

6025 Alxa PBS 2220-0030, 0350-0600, 1000-1320

(:Alasan Renmin Guangbo Diantai)

6035 Yunnan PBS 2230-0130, 1000-1300 (+Vietnamese)

6045 Inner Mongolia PBS 2150-0115, 0905-1605

6050 Tibet PBS 2000-1730 (except Tu 0600-0930)

6060 Sichuan PBS (2d pr)2230-1600 (+Tibetan/Yi) (also in Tibetan/Yi)

6145 Qinghai PBS 2220-0030, 0925-1505

6176 Shaanxi PBS 2150-0700, 0950-1610 (satellite bc)

6260 Qinghai PBS 2220-0030, 0925-1505

6937 Yunnan PBS 2225-0045, 0355-0545, 1100-1500 (in minority langs)

7105 Inner Mongolia PBS 0120-0900

7155 Xinjiang PBS 0300-1200

7165 Inner Mongolia PBS 0120-0900

7170 Tibet PBS 2000-1730 (except Tu 0600-0930)

7225 Sichuan PBS (1st p)2150-1605 (This is the satellite progr)

7310 Xinjiang PBS 0000-0300, 1200-1800

7350 Heilongjiang PBS 2055-0600, 0855-1400

7550 Tibet PBS 2000-1730 (except Tu 0600-0930)
 9520 Inner Mongolia PBS 0120-0900
 9600 Xinjiang PBS 0300-1200
 11695 Tibet PBS 2000-1730 (except Tu 0600-0930)
 11770 Xinjiang PBS 0300-1200
 11860 Tibet PBS 2000-1730 (except Tu 0600-0930)
 11950 Tibet PBS 2000-1730 (except Tu 0600-0930)
 (Courtesy of Miller Liu-TWN, updated as of 9 May 2002, translation by Lam-SNG, Cumbre
 2002 Jul 20, via BC-DX #584)

CIS: Foreign relays on SW through facilities in the CIS, compiled by Nagoya DXers
 Circle, last updated August 15, 2002.

kHz	Tx	PWR	Azi	UTC	Px
21790	PK	250	247	2300-2345	DW English //17560
21780	TAC	200	131	0800-0830	BBC Bengali, Hindi, Urdu
21650	AA	100	132	1430-1515	Voice of Tibet, Tibetan and Chinese
21585	TAC	100	117	1215-1259	Voice of Tibet, Tibetan and Chinese//15635 15670
17765	KDR	250	130	0300-0600	
				1300-1630	WUN The University Network Presents Dr. Gene Scott.
17765	SAM	100	130	0600-1300	WUN The University Network Presents Dr. Gene Scott.
17735	PK	100	68	0500-0530(Su.)	Radio Ezra English, May 26 to June 29
17715	KOM	250	178	0900-0945	DW English //15470
17690	TAC	100	131	1200-1225	R.Vlaanderen International, Dutch//9865
17675	SAM	250	128	0900-0930	DW Persian
17670	KDR	200	284	1100-1130,1300-1600	R.Vlaanderen Int.Dutch
17655	IRK	250	224	0230-0300,0810-0820	BBC Hindi
17590	KHB	100	218	2330-0025	RNW Dutch
17580	SP	400	147	1600-1657	CRI Arabic
17570	KOM	120	178	0500-0600(Su.)	Voice of Mediterranean, Japanese
17560	KOM	250	213	2300-2345	DW English //21790
17545	SAM	250	175	1230-1300	DW Persian
17525	MDA	500	116	1630-1830	Radio Sedaye Iran, Persian-MP
15675	TAC	100	256	0400-1200	Dengi Mesopotamia Kurdish(=11530)
15670	AA	100	132	1215-1259	Voice of Tibet, Tibetan and Chinese//21570 15635
15660	VLD	250	230	1400-1500(Tu.)	Voice of Khmer Krom, Cambodian
15650	MOS	500	068	1200-1600	DW German
15635	DB	100	115	1215-1259	Voice of Tibet, //21570 15670
15605	NVS	500	240	0200-0400	DW Russian
15605	IRK	250	180	2300-2350	DW Chinese //11870
15595	SP	400	147	1800-1827	CRI Persian
15595	VLD	500	228	2300-2400	RFI French//15535
15580	IRK	250	225	0030-0145	TWR-Sri Lanka, Indian lang.
15535	IRK	500	180	2300-0100	RFI French//15595 to 2400
15525	SAM	250	140	0800-0830	DW Dari, Pashto
15490	NVS	500	145	1000-1400	DW German//9900 7420
15480	KCH	500	100	1330-1430	Radio Saday-e Afghanistan [Radio Voice of Afghanistan]
15470	IRK	250	110	0900-0945	DW English//17715
15470	KDR	300	188	2000-2100	RCI English(//17870 15325 5850HBY 12015DHA 11690SKN 5995SKN 11965WER)
15470	PK	250	244	2130-2200	VOA Korean
15455	KDR	250	290	0500-0715(M-Sa),0600-0800(Su)	R.Maryja Polish
15235	TAC	200	131	1400-1430(M-F)	Radio Free Vietnam
15195	KDR	100	284	1700-1800	R.Vlaanderen Int.Dutch
13820	KHB	100	218	1030-1125	RNW Dutch
13745	TAC	200	131	0100-0130	BBC Hindi
13710	IRK	250	152	0930-1125	RNW English//12065
13695	KHB	100	218	1330-1425	RNW Dutch//12075 9890

13690 VLD 200 320 0000-0100 DW Russian//12045 5925
 13590 NOV 100 111 1100-1500 High Adventure Ministries, English/Vietnamese/Chinese
 12125 KDR 200 235 1900-1930 M.W.F.Jakada Radio International English May 1-
 12125 KDR 200 235 1900-2000 Sa.only Voice of Biafra International Igbo
 12115 SAM 250 190 1500-1530 Sout Al Watan(Voice of Homeland)//12085
 12115 SAM 250 190 1700-1800(Su.W.) Netsanet Le Ethiopia Radio Amharic
 12115 SAM 250 190 1700-1800(Sa.) Dejen Radio Tigrigna
 12115 SAM 250 190 1730-1800(M.Th.F.) Voice of Oromo Liberation (Radio Sagalee Oromia), Oromo
 12105 VLD 500 228 1100-1530 BBC Chinese
 12075 NVS 500 125 1200-1300 RFI Chinese
 12075 TAC 100 131 1430-1625 RNW English
 12070 IRK 250 110 2200-2400 DW German//11795
 12065 PK 250 244 0930-1125 RNW English//13710
 12065 TAC 100 131 1330-1425 RNW Dutch//13695 9890
 12065 TAC 100 131 1450-1620 Vatican R.1450Hindi,1510Tamil,1520 Mlayalam,1540 Eng.
 12065 MOS 250 117 1700-1800 BBC Hidi,Urdu
 12060 MOS 250 245 1900-2000 Voice of Mediterranean, English
 12060 MOS 250 245 2000-2100 Voice of Mediterranean, Arabic, Su.German/French
 12055 IRK 500 194 1315-1400 Vatican Radio Vietnamese
 12045 NVS 200 111 2200-2300 RFI Chinese//12005
 12045 PK 250 263 0000-0100 DW Russian//13690 5925
 12045 IRK 500 152 1030-1055 DW Chinese//9760
 12045 MOS 250 117 1700-1800 BBC Uzbek,/1730-1800(Sa.Su. Russian)
 12035 MOS 200 190 1830-1927 CRI Arabic
 12035 IRK 500 152 2300-2350 DW Chinese//15605
 12025 IRK 500 152 0930-1030 RFI Chinese
 12025 IRK 500 180 1100-1200 RFI Lao, 1200-1300 RFI Khmer
 12010 KDR 250 290 1500-1830 R.Maryja Polish
 12010 SAM 250 285 2030-2127 CRI French
 12005 VLD 500 228 2200-2300 RFI Chinese//12045
 11990 NVS 200 111 1300-1500 VOA Chinese
 11975 ERV 100 100 1400-1500 VOA Tibetan
 11795 IRK 500 152 2200-2400 DW German//12070
 11715 TAC 200 131 Democratic Voice of Burma//9490 via JUL Germany
 11570 NVS 100 178 0000-0100 IBC Tamil
 11530 KCH 500 116 1200-1600 Dengi Mesopotamia Kurdish
 9945 KDR 200 297 2100-2200 Fang Guang Ming Radio, Chinese//5925
 9940 IRK 250 224 1300-1400 WSHB English
 9940 KCH 500 115 1630-1715 Radio International,Persian/Radio Anternational
 9925 KDR 200 280 1630-2000 R.Vlaanderen Int.1730/1930Eng.1630/1915Fre.1645/1900Ger
 9920 NOS 250 84 1500-1530 RCI Russian
 9900 IRK 250 152 1000-1400 DW German//15490 7420
 9900 SAM 250 140 1830-1900 DW Dari, Pashto
 9890 PK 250 244 1330-1425 RNW Dutch//13695 12075
 9880 MOS 250 275 2200-2257 CRI English
 9875 VLD 250 228 1200-1300 WSHB English//9585
 9865 PK 250 244 1130-1225 R.Vlaanderen Int. English Dutch//17690
 9835 SAM 250 175 1700-1800 DW Persian
 9835 SAM 250 190 2000-2130 IBRA Arabic (Call of Hope)
 9825 SAM 100 130 1730-0200 WUN The University Network(=17765)
 9800 IRK 100 263 1400-1800 DW Russian
 9760 PK 200 263 1030-1055 DW Chinese//12045
 9585 KOM 250 213 1200-1300 WSHB English//9875
 9460 IRK 500 152 1300-1350 DW Chinese
 9450 PK 200 263 1200-1330 Zhenguang Diantai, Chinese
 9435 IRK 250 225 1115-1630 TWR-Sri Lanka, Indian

9430 TAC 200 130 2245-0030 TWR Assamese, Sa.Su.Tribal, Da
 9355 AA 1530-1600 Tu/Fr Golos Pravoslavia/Voice of Orthodox in Russian
 7590 SIT 100 285 2000-2030 M-F.Tomorrow's News Tonight English
 7590 SIT 100 285 2000-2100 Sa. Eurosonor Radio German
 7480 SIT 100 230 1700-1730 M.W.F.Su.Radio Barabari Persian
 http://www.radiobarabari.net via Lithuanian
 7480 KCH 500 115 1800-1830 M.W.F.Sa.Su. Radio Sedoye Payem e Doost, Persian
 7430 TAC 200 131 1330-1445 BBC Bengali, 1400 Hindi
 7430 TAC 200 131 1500-1530 BBC Nepali
 7420 PK 250 241 1000-1400 DW German//15490 9900
 7420 SP 250 215 1900-2130 Radio Gardarika, Russian, Radio Studio ID's in English
 7380 SAM 250 290 1830-2200 R.Maryja Polish
 7350 ERV 100 78 1200-1215 TWR-Asia. Korean
 7305 IRK 250 152 2200-2245 Vatican Radio Chinese
 7260 NOV 500 195 1800-1830 DW Urdu
 7150 IRK 250 152 2200-2300 VOA Chinese
 6225 KDR 500 188 2000-2130 DW Arabic
 6210 SAM 100 0 1610-1640 Vatican Radio Russian
 5945 TAC 200 132 1430-1530 Democratic Voice of Burma
 5925 SAM 200 117 0000-0100 DW Russian//13690 12045
 5925 SIT 100 297 2100-2200 Fang Guang Ming Radio, Chinese//9945
 5860 DB 100 45 1400-1600 RFE Kyrgyz
 5860 DB 100 264 1900-2000 RFE Persian
 5855 ERV 100 78 1555-1740 TWR-Asia, 1555 Korean, 1610 English, 1625 Russian,
 1640 Turkmen (M-Th)/Kyrgyz (F-Su), 1655 Uzbek, 1710 (Su) Tajik
 5835 KLG 200 270 2030-2125 RNW Dutch
 5005 DB 100 45 1400-1600 RFE Kazakh
 4810 ERV 100 1315-1530 VOA Arm, Azer, Turk. etc
 4760 DB 100 45 0100-0200, 1630-1700 RFE Tatar (NDXC website via JKB, 15 Aug
 2002)

ECUADOR: A02 broadcast schedule (Last-Modified at the Web: 19 Jun 2002), 31 March 2002 - 26 October 2002 of *The Voice of the Andes - HCJB*, shows new Ukrainian transmission from Ecuador. Address: Radio Station HCJB, Casilla 17-17-691, Quito, Ecuador. Fax: +593-2-267263. Frequency Manager: Douglas Weber, E-Mail: <dweber@hcjb.org.ec>.

Language	UTC Begin:	UTC End:	Freq. (Khz.)	TX Power (KW)	Ant.Az (Deg)	Target Region	Days: SMTWTFS
UKRAINIAN	0415	0430	11865	250	30	Ukraine	0000010

(HCJB Website via JKB, Jul 2002)

ETHIOPIA: 2110 *Radio Sagalee Oromia* noted July 8th 1730-1800 with commentaries and Horn of Africa music, scheduled Monday and Thursdays. *Dejen Radio* heard on 12110 July 13th 1715 tune in to 1802 off, scheduled 1700-1800 Saturdays. However Netsanet Le Ethiopia which used this frequency Wednesdays and Sundays has not been heard recently. (Mike Barraclough in WDXC August DX News via WB; July 31, 2002)

GEORGIA: There are different points of view about the location of mysterious transmitter operating now on 9489.8 kHz. Around 10 years ago during the battles between Georgia and Abkhazia in 41 mb, later on changed to 9365 and 9510 etc. until now finally on 9489.8 kHz. Here are now some conclusions:

- 1 - The tx is not officially registered neither in Russia, nor in Georgia/Abkhazia.
- 2 - It is strange the tx carried out the programmes of four stations (feat Sochi, Kuban, Rossii, Abkhazia).
- 3 - In the local evening on 9490 kHz there are often two txs, - one officially registered by Russia (on 9490) with R Rossii px and another on 9489.8 also with R. Rossii px, both with rumbled sound.

4 - The two txs are owned by two different administrations, on by official, and another clandestine, secrets etc.

5 - The 50s-80s Soviet jammers were operated on non-exact frequencies, usually ± 0.2 kHz off nominal freq.

6 - Who is supporting Abkhazia (already almost for a decade) to be separate from Georgia?

I remember at the end of November 2001, when I heard about typhoon in the area of Sochi-Krasnodar, and I tuned to 9490 & 1350 kHz. At 2045-2100 on 1350 there was a transmission from Sukhumi on 1350, but no signal on 9490, as usually latter on air at 1400-1800. On the next morning there was a broadcast on 9490, but only from studio in Krasnodar (not from Abkhazia or Sochi). After live phone interviews on the air, the speaker of R. Kuban said, that in Sochi there is no electricity, but they located in Krasnodar are waiting to get such of from Abkhazia. I guess that means the transmitter is located near Krasnodar and not Sukhum or Sochi. (Rumen Pankov via BC-DX #582, 2002 Jul 4)

GERMANY: German Telecom - Relay stations transmissions, schedule A02 transmitter Juelich, valid from 13 Aug 2002 (1=Sun ... 7=Sat):

frq	start	stop	ciraf	ant	azi	type	day	from	to	broad	remarks
5975	1305	1455	27	406	290	106	1234567	050702	050902	DRM	
9855	0000	0100	8,9	118	295	216	1234567	310302	271002	LRT	Backup
6110	0900	1700	28	406	60	106	1234567	310302	271002	DRM	
13820	0600	0700	18	308	20	216	1234567	010602	310802	RNW	
9850	2330	0030	41,49	208	80	218	1234567	080702	271002	DVB	
6045	0858	1000	27,28	401	ND	926	1	310302	271002	EVR	
6015	1730	1759	27,28	401	ND	926	4	310302	271002	EVR	
15670	1700	1759	38,39,48	103	125	217	146	100502	271002	SBO	
15530	1600	1629	48	103	125	217	47	310302	271002	TIS	
15580	1600	1630	48	304	145	217	3	060802	130802	TIS	*
5985	0900	0959	27,28	104	115	206	1	310302	271002	CHW	
9405	2230	2330	37,38	406	190	106	1234567	310302	271002	IBR	
13590	1645	1715	39,40	208	80	218	1234567	220502	271002	IBR	
15495	1730	1745	47,48	304	130	217	1234567	150802	271002	IBR	*
13710	1900	1930	37,38,46	305	190	217	1234567	310302	271002	IBR	
15750	1830	1859	52,53	106	145	217	5	310302	271002	RRP	
15670	1600	1629	37,38,46,47	406	175	106	1	300602	271002	UNL	
9435	0100	0129	41	110	90	217	1	310302	271002	UNL	
6015	1630	1659	27,28	401	ND	926	345	310302	271002	UNL	
15750	1800	1829	46,47,48	106	145	217	1	310302	271002	UNL	
15565	1900	1915	39	106	115	217	1	310302	271002	UNL	
15565	1900	1930	39,40	106	115	217	1	070702	271002	UNL	
5975	1200	1300	27,29	406	290	106	1234567	240502	271002	TOM	
13810	1300	1400	38,39	111	120	216	1234567	240502	271002	TOM	
6015	1500	1555	27,28	406	290	106	7	310302	271002	TOM	
6015	1555	1756	27,28	401	ND	926	7	100402	271002	TOM	
9495	0257	0459	47,48,52,53	306	160	216	23456	310302	271002	RTB	
9495	0427	0459	47,48,52,53	306	160	216	17	310302	271002	RTB	
17580	0500	0712	47,48,52,53	303	160	216	23456	310302	271002	RTB	
17580	0500	0959	47,48,52,53	303	160	216	7	310302	271002	RTB	
17580	0500	0806	47,48,52,53	303	160	216	1	310302	271002	RTB	
21565	0957	1206	47,48,52,53	301	160	216	23456	310302	271002	RTB	
21565	1000	1117	47,48,52,53	301	160	216	7	310302	271002	RTB	
21565	1057	1117	47,48,52,53	301	160	216	1	310302	271002	RTB	
17570	1457	1716	47,48,52,53	301	160	216	123456	310302	271002	RTB	
17570	1557	1716	47,48,52,53	301	160	216	7	310302	271002	RTB	
21590	0700	0900	38,39	101	115	217	1234567	010702	271002	VOH	
15715	0430	0600	38,39	101	115	217	1234567	020702	271002	VOH	
15715	1500	1700	39,40	107	115	217	1234567	060502	271002	VOH	
15715	1700	2000	38,39	107	115	217	1234567	010702	271002	VOH	
17550	1330	1555	40,41	106	85	217	1234567	080402	310702	VOH	*
17550	1330	1535	40,41	106	85	217	1234567	010802	271002	VOH	*
17550	1555	1635	40,41	207	90	218	1234567	080402	310702	VOH	*
5975	0700	0800	27,28	406	290	106	1234567	310302	310702	VOH	*

6175	2000	2100	27,28	401	ND	926	1234567	310302	271002	VOH	
15775	1330	1430	49,50	202	70	218	1234567	310302	271002	VOH	
13810	1600	1700	38,47,48	105	130	216	1234567	310302	271002	VOH	
9495	1700	1900	29,30	110	80	217	1234567	310302	310702	VOH	* 100 KW from Biblis
9495	1700	1800	29,30	110	80	217	1234567	010802	271002	VOH	* 100 KW from Biblis
11645	0400	0559	38,48,53	105	145	216	1234567	310302	271002	UMC	
13810	0400	0559	46,47,52,53	302	160	216	1234567	310302	271002	UMC	
13820	1700	1859	38,48,53	105	145	206	1234567	310302	271002	UMC	
15265	1700	1859	46,47,52,53	302	160	216	1234567	310302	271002	UMC	
9925	2300	0059	11-16	202	230	218	1234567	310302	271002	HRT	
9925	0100	0259	6-10	112	300	216	1234567	310302	271002	HRT	
9925	0300	0459	2-10	119	325	216	1234567	310302	271002	HRT	
9470	0500	0659	55,59,60	202	230	218	1234567	310302	271002	HRT	
13820	0700	0859	58,59,60	208	270	218	1234567	310302	271002	HRT	
FMO											
11895	1800	1830	39		120	217	56	310302	271002	FEC	250 kW from Wertachtal
6140	0600	1900	27,28	405	175	141	1234567	240602	271002	DWL	
6045	1027	1225	18S,27,28NW	401	ND	926	1234567	310302	271002	DWL (RNW)	
5910	1757	1956	27,28	401	0	926	7	310302	271002	VRT	
5985	0657	0726	27,28	119	265	216	1234567	310302	271002	VRT	
13685	0457	0656	27,28,37-39	103	115	217	1234567	310302	271002	VRT	
13710	1729	1856	27,29,37-39	111	120	216	1234567	310302	271002	VRT	
12030	0100	0300	39,40	110	100	217	1234567	010402	271002	IBB	
12030	0400	0600	39,40	110	100	217	1234567	010402	271002	IBB	
11910	0300	0400	39,40	208	100	218	1234567	010402	271002	IBB	
9620	1600	1700	29,39	202	70	218	1234567	210402	271002	IBB	
9885	1800	2000	39,40	208	100	218	1234567	100402	271002	IBB	
9825	1600	1700	39,40	110	100	217	1234567	310302	271002	IBB	
9705	1800	1900	39,40	110	100	217	1234567	310302	271002	IBB	
9575	1700	1800	39,40	110	100	217	1234567	310302	271002	IBB	
13790	0300	0500	39,40	214	90	217	1234567	300502	030802	IBB	* 500 kW from Wertachtal
15345	0700	0800	39,40	111	90	217	1234567	300502	030802	IBB	* 500 kW from Wertachtal
15220	0900	1100	39,40	214	90	217	1234567	300502	030802	IBB	* 500 kW from Wertachtal
17740	1200	1300	39,40	105	90	217	1234567	300502	030802	IBB	* 500 kW from Wertachtal
15535	1300	1400	39,40	111	90	217	1234567	300502	030802	IBB	* 500 kW from Wertachtal
15340	1700	1830	39,40	105	90	217	1234567	300502	030802	IBB	* 500 kW from Wertachtal
15190	1930	2000	39,40	105	90	217	1234567	300502	030802	IBB	* 500 kW from Wertachtal
11990	2200	2300	39,40	111	90	217	1234567	300502	020802	IBB	* 500 kW from Wertachtal
12140	0230	0430	39,40	214	90	217	1234567	040802	271002	IBB	* 500 kW from Wertachtal
12140	2230	0030	39,40	111	90	217	1234567	030802	271002	IBB	* 500 kW from Wertachtal
15690	0630	1030	39,40	111	90	217	1234567	030802	271002	IBB	* 500 kW from Wertachtal
15690	1230	1430	39,40	105	90	217	1234567	030802	271002	IBB	* 500 kW from Wertachtal
15690	1630	1830	39,40	105	90	217	1234567	030802	271002	IBB	* 500 kW from Wertachtal
9570	0400	0500	28,29,38,39	104	115	206	1234567	310302	271002	AWR	
11610	0600	0730	37,38,46	308	200	216	1234567	010602	271002	AWR	from Wertachtal
11880	0900	1000	28,38	209	140	216	17	100402	271002	AWR	
15360	1600	1659	28,29,38,39	106	115	217	1234567	240602	271002	AWR	
15235	1700	1759	28,29,38,39	106	115	217	1234567	240602	271002	AWR	
15485	1900	2030	37,38,46	406	200	106	1234567	310302	271002	AWR	
17685	0555	0800	37S,38W,46	307	200	216	1234567	310302	271002	SRI	
15445	0555	0800	37S,38	306	160	216	1234567	310302	271002	SRI	
15220	1625	1815	28,38E,39	102	115	217	1234567	310302	271002	SRI	
17735	1625	1815	38,39	101	115	217	1234567	310302	271002	SRI	
17580	1825	2130	37S,38W,46	307	200	216	1234567	310302	271002	SRI	
15220	1825	2130	47,52,53,57	303	160	216	1234567	310302	271002	SRI	
21750	0555	0800	47,52,53,57	301	160	216	1234567	310302	271002	SRI	SOT
21770	0825	1030	47,52,53,57	301	160	216	1234567	310302	271002	SRI	SOT
21720	1625	1815	38,39,48	106	145	217	1234567	310302	271002	SRI	SOT
13645	1825	2130	38,48,53	211	140	216	1234567	310302	271002	SRI	SOT
9885	2155	2400	13-16	112	240	218	1234567	310302	271002	SRI	SOT
6045	0645	0820	27,28	401	ND	926	1	310302	271002	TWR	
6045	0645	0750	27,28	401	ND	926	7	310302	271002	TWR	
6045	0655	0820	27,28	401	ND	926	23456	310302	271002	TWR	
9490	1230	1245	28	211	125	216	1234567	100402	271002	TWR	
7135	1600	1645	28	104	115	206	7	310302	271002	TWR	from Wertachtal

9660 1600 1645 28 211 110 216 7 270402 271002 TWR
 * changes
 + active on demand
 # momentary not active

AWR	Adventist World Radio	RNW	Radio Netherlands World Service
CHW	Christliche Wissenschaft	RRP	Radio Reveil Paroles de Vie
DTK	Deutsche Telekom	RSU	Radio Sunshine
DVB	Democratic Voice of Burma	RTB	Radio Television Belge de la communaute Francaise
DWL	Deutsche Welle	SBO	Sagalee Bilisummaa Oromoo
DLF	Deutschlandfunk	SRI	Swiss Radio International
DLR	DeutschlandRadio	TBC	Tamil Broadcasting Corporation
ECC	Radio Ecclesia	TIS	Tigrean International Solidarity for Justice and Democracy
EVR	Evangeliums Radio Hamburg	TOM	The Overcomer Broadcast
FEB	Far East Broadcasting Company, Philippines	TWR	Trans World Radio
HRT	Hrvratska Radio Televizija	UMC	The United Methodist Church
HLR	Hamburger Lokalradio	UNL	Universelles Leben
IBB	International Broadcast Bureau	VOH	High Adventure Ministries - The Voice of Hope (ex HAM)
IBR	IBRA Radio Sweden	VRT	Vlaamse Radio en Televisie (ex RVI)
INF	Inforadio	YFR	WYFR Family Radio
LRT	Radio Vilnius Lithuania		
MWH	Missionswerk Heukelbach		
RHM	Remnants Hope Ministry		

(Ralf Weyl - German Telecom, via WDXC-HQ; Aug 13, 2002)

IRELAND: Website <<http://www.rte.ie/radio/worldwide.html#shortwave>> shows new 15315 channel of **Radio Telefis Eireann - RTE**. A half-hour information bulletin from RTE R1 is available daily on SW around the globe (Postal address: Radio Telefis Eireann, Broadcasting Developments, Dublin 4, Ireland. Ed.). Target areas, frequencies and times are as follows, reception should be available outside the immediate target areas:
 21630 kHz (Africa) 1830-1900 UT.
 15280 kHz (SE Asia, including Australia) 1000-1030 UT.
 6155 kHz (CeAmerica) 0130-0200 UT.
 13640 kHz (Ce and EaAmerica) 1830-1900 UT.
 15315 kHz (Middle East) 1800-1830 UT. [Rampisham 500 kW 105 degr., WB]
 (Martin Elbe at A-DX via BC-DX #584, 2002 Jul 25)

ISRAEL: KOL ISRAEL A02 changes of overseas service schedule (Network in brackets), valid March 31 to October 6, 2002. Postal address: KOL, Israel Radio International, PO Box 1082, Jerusalem 91010, Israel. Fax: +972-2-302327. KOL website: <<http://www.israelradio.org>> and for correspondence regarding reception problems send to: Raphael Kochanowski, Director of Engineering Liaison and Coordination (email to <raphaelk@iba.org.il>).

Hebrew (Reshet Bet - Second Network)

Includes TV news from Channel 1 at 1800-1850

1600-0330 11585 Europe + N. America

0330-0500 11590 Europe + N. America

English (Alef)

0400-0415 17600 Australasia / SAmerica

English (Hei)

DELETE:

~~1900-1925 — 9435 — Europe + N. America~~

(KOL Website Last-Modified: 22 Jun 2002; via JKB)

JAPAN: A new schedule is operating for **Radio Tampa**, NSB, Tokyo.
 First Network daily:

2000-1400 on 3925 6055 and 9595.

Second Network Sa and Su only (local Japanese days):

2300-0900 on 3945 6115 9760. (Koji in EDXP via BC-DX #582, 2002 Jul 11)

MISCELLANEOUS: Schemes of international *transmissions in Italian* (A-02) compiled by Roberto Scaglione, Saverio De Cian, Salvo Micciché and Dario Monferini for BCLNEWS.IT: ABBREVIAZIONI USATE: AF=Africa - AM=America - AS=Asia - EU=Europa - IT=Italia - LOC=Locale - MED=Medio Oriente.

Le trasmissioni contrassegnate dal simbolo # non cambiano orario UTC durante i mesi estivi. Le frequenze sottolineate sono state verificate:

0000-2400	RTSI R. Svizzera Italiana 1	LOC	558 Monte Ceneri
0000-2400	Canzoni e Sorrisi	IT	1494 Modena
0000-2400	Radio Studio X	IT	1584 Momigno (AM stereo)
0000-2400	Rete Italia	LOC	801 Gosford - 1539 Sidney - 1575 Wollongong - 1593 Melbourne - 1611 Griffith - 1620 Queanbeyan - 1629 Shepparton - 1629 Brisbane - 1629 Adelaide
0130-0230#	RAI International	AM	6110 - 11765 Ascensione
0130-0315#	RAI International	AM	9675 - 9840 - 11800 - 12030 Roma Prato Smeraldo
0300-0400#	Special Broad. Service	LOC	1413 - 1485
0400-2200	Radio Koper Capodistria	IT	1170 Beli Kriz
0400-2200	RAI Radiouno	IT	189 Caltanissetta - 567 - 657 - 819 - 873 - 900 - 990 - 1062 - 1296 - 1332 - 1575 - 1584 varie - 6060 - 9515 Caltanissetta
0400-2200	RAI Radiodue	IT	693 - 846 - 936 - 999 - 1035 - 1116 - 1143 - 1188 - 1314 - 1431 - 1449 - 1485 varie - 7175 Caltanissetta
0400-2200	RAI Radiotre	IT	1107 - 1305 - 1368 - 1512 - 1602 varie
0435-0445#	RAI International	MED	7235 - 9875 Roma Prato Smeraldo
0445-0458	R. Budapest	EU	6025 Szekesfehervar - 7165 Jaszbereny
0455-0530#	RAI International	AF	11900 Roma Prato Smeraldo
0520-0530	R. Vaticana	EU	585 - 4005 - 5890 Città del Vaticano - 1530 - 7250 S. Maria Galeria
0530-0545#	R. Giappone NHK	EU	11915 Moyabi
0600-0615	R. Vaticana	AF-EU	585 - 4005 - 5890 Città del Vaticano - 1530 - 7250 - 9645 - 11740 - 15595 S. Maria Galeria (da lunedì a sabato)
0630-0730#	VOIRI	EU	15084 Kamalabad - 17825 Sirjan
0630-1300#	RAI International	EU	9670 - 11800 Roma Prato Smeraldo
0700-0730#	R. Svizzera Internazionale	AF	15545 - 17685 Julich - 21750 Sottens
0700-0800	Voce del Mediterraneo	EU	9605 (solo la domenica) Roma Prato Smeraldo
0700-0800#	WYFR	EU	7520 - 11580 Okeechobee
0730-0800	R. Vaticana	EU	585 Città del Vaticano - 7250 (solo festivi) S. Maria Galeria
0800-0900	R. Santec / Vita Universale	EU	7120 Milano
0800-0900	R. Santec / Vita Universale	LOC	1584 Momigno (solo la domenica)
0830-0900	R. Vaticana	EU	585 - 5890 Città del Vaticano (solo mercoledì)
0900-0930#	R. Svizzera Internazionale	AF	21700 Sottens
0900-1000#	AWR Europe	EU	11880 Juelich (sabato e domenica)
1000-1015	R. Vaticana	EU	585 - 5890 Città del Vaticano - 1530 - 9645 - 11740 - 15595 - 21850 S. Maria Galeria (domenica e festivi)
1000-1100#	RAI International	AUS	11920 Singapore
1000-1100	R. Vaticana	EU	585 - 5890 Città del Vaticano
1015-1100	R. Vaticana	EU	585 - 5890 Città del Vaticano (domenica e festivi)
1030-1045#	R. Giappone NHK	EU	21730 Moyabi
1100-1126#	R. Romania Internazionale	EU	15180 Saftica
1200-1230	R. Vaticana	AF-EU	585 - 5890 Città del Vaticano - 1530 - 9645 - 11740 - 15595 - 21850 S. Maria Galeria
1200-1300#	VOIRI	EU	15084 - 15235 Kamalabad

1350-1630	RAI International	AM	9670 - 21520 - 21535 - 21710 (solo la domenica) Roma Prato Smeraldo (durante i campionati di calcio)
1400-1425#	RAI International	AM	17780 - 21520 (da lunedì a sabato) Roma Prato Smeraldo
1400-1426#	R. Romania Internazionale	EU	756 Lugoj - 11810 Saftica
1400-1600	Spectrum R.	LOC	558 Crystal Palace (solo la domenica)
1403-1500#	R. Tunisi	EU	963 Jedeïda
1430-1500	R. Vaticana	EU	5890 Città del Vaticano - 7250 - 9645 S. Maria Galeria
1440-1515	HR Chronos	EU	594 Francoforte & Hoher Meissner (solo il sabato)
1500-1525#	RAI International	MED	9670 - 11880 (da lunedì a sabato) Roma Prato Smeraldo
1530-1600	R. Vaticana	EU	585 - 5890 Città del Vaticano - 1530 - 7250 - 9645 S. Maria Galeria
1555-1625#	RAI International	EU	9670 - 11855 (da lunedì a sabato) Roma Prato Smeraldo
1600-1700	WYFR	EU	15770 Okeechobee
1600-1800	BBC Three Counties Radio	LOC	630 Luton - 1161 Kempston (solo la domenica)
1630-1700#	R. Svizzera Internazionale	AS	15220 - 17735 Juelich - 21720 Sottens
1700-1730	Voce del Mediterraneo	EU	9605 (da lunedì a sabato) Roma Prato Smeraldo
1700-1730	Bayerischer Rundfunk	EU	801 Ismaning - 801 Dillberg
1700-1730	SWR Content-radio	LOC	576 Mühlacker - 666 Rohrdord - 711 Dossenheim - 711 Heilbronn - 711 Ulm - 1017 Wolfsheim - 1485 Baden-Baden
1700-1730	Radio Colonia (HR, NDR)	EU	594 Francoforte & Hoher Meissner - 828 Hannover - 972 Amburgo
1700-1800	Spectrum R.	LOC	558 Crystal Palace (da lunedì a sabato)
1700-1800	Voce di Russia	EU	1548 Grigoriopol - 9450 (dal 1/9 9470) San Pietroburgo - 11920 Mosca - 17685 (dal 1/9 12040) Yekaterinburg
1700-1800#	RAI International	AF	9670 - 9730 - 11795 - 11910 - 17800 Roma Prato Smeraldo - 15320 Ascensione
1730-1800	R. Yugoslavia	EU	9620 Bijeljina (in attesa di riattivazione)
1800-1830	R. Tirana	EU	7240 Cerrik (da lunedì a sabato)
1800-1900#	R. Cairo	EU	9988 Abis
1800-1900#	WYFR	EU	15695 Okeechobee
1830-1900#	R. Svizzera Internazionale	AF	13645 Sottens - 15220 - 17580 Juelich - 17735 Montsinery
1830-1857#	R. Cina Internazionale	EU	9945 Pechino - 11850 Jinhua
1830-1905#	Rai International	AM	17780 - 21520 Roma Prato Smeraldo
1900-1930	R. Vaticana	EU	585 Città del Vaticano - 1530 - 4005 - 5890 - 9660 S. Maria Galeria (domenica e festivi - 1920)
1900-2000#	RAE Argentina	EU	9690 - 15345 General Pacheco
1920-1940	R. Vaticana	EU	1260 - 1611 Città del Vaticano - 9660 S. Maria Galeria (solo lunedì)
1930-2000#	VOIRI	EU	7295 Sirjan - 13650 Kamalabad
2000-2026#	R. Romania Internazionale	EU	756 Lugoj - 11765 Saftica
2030-2043	R. Budapest	EU	6025 Szekesfehervar - 11755 Jaszbereny
2030-2100#	R. Cina Internazionale	EU	9965 Pechino - 11810 Urumqi
2030-2100	R. Santec / Vita Universale	LOC	1584 Momigno (solo mercoledì e domenica)
2100-2130#	R. Cina Internazionale	EU	9610 Urumqi - 9965 - 11680 Pechino
2100-2130	R. Santec / Vita Universale	EU	1323 Wachenbrunn (solo mercoledì)
2100-2200	WYFR	EU	11565 Okeechobee
2100-2210	R. Vaticana	EU	585 - 4005 Città del Vaticano - 1530 - 5890 S. Maria Galeria
2130-2143	R. Budapest	EU	6025 Szekesfehervar - 11885 Jaszbereny
2200-0400	RAI Notturmo Italiano	EU	657 Napoli - 900 Milano - 1332 - 6060 Roma Prato Smeraldo
2240-0055#	RAI International	AM	9675 - 9840 - 11800 - 12030 Roma Prato Smeraldo
2300-2330#	R. Svizzera Internazionale	EU	9885 Sottens - 11905 Montsinery

(BCLNEWS.IT via JKB, 17 Aug 2002)

Schemes of international **transmissions in Spanish** compiled by CONEXION (A-02):

ALEMANIA:

Radio Santec:

0250-0300 7330, 9450, 9480, 9665, 9830, 9860,
9965, 11510, 11750, 12010, 12060 (Lun y Vie)

ARGENTINA:

RAE, Radiodifusion Argentina al Exterior:

Lunes a Viernes:

1200-1400 15345
2200-2300 6060, 11710, 15345
2300-2400 6060, 11710, 15345

ARMENIA:

La Voz de Armenia:

0230-0245 4810, 9965

AUSTRIA:

Radio Austria Internacional:

0030-0100 9870 America Latina
1930-2000 5945, 6155 Europa y Africa
2330-2400 13730 America Latina

BRASIL:

RadioBras, Radio Nacional de Brasil:

1000-1120 9745
1330-1450 15445

BULGARIA:

Radio Bulgaria:

0100-0200 9500, 11600 Sudamerica
0100-0200 9700 Centroamerica
1600-1700 15700, 17500 Europa (S)
2100-2200 11800, 13800 Europa (S)
2300-2400 9500, 11600 Sudamerica

CANADA:

Radio Canada Internacional:

2230-2300 11920, 15305, 17880
0030-0100 9590, 11895, 13670, 15170, 15305

CHINA, REP. POPULAR:

Radio Internacional de China:

2100-2157 Espana 9640, 11775
2200-2257 Espana 9640, 11690, 11775
2300-2357 America 11650, 11880
0000-0057 America 5990, 11880, 15120, 17720
0100-0157 America 9665, 17720
0200-0257 America 13685, 17720
0300-0357 America 9560, 9665

COREA, REP:

Radio Corea Internacional:

1000-1100 7550 Europa
1000-1100 9580, 11715 Sudamerica
1600-1700 6150 Europa
2000-2100 7275, 15575 Europa
2000-2100 9870 Medio Oriente, Africa
0100-0200 15575 Norteamerica
0700-0800 13670 Europa

COREA, REP. POPULAR DEMOCRATICA:

La Voz de Corea:

0000-0100 11735, 13760, 15180
1700-1800 3560, 9975, 11735
1800-1900 4405, 11710, 13760, 15245

2200-2300 4405, 13760, 15245

CUBA:

Radio Habana Cuba:

0000-0100	6049, 9820	Norteamerica
0000-0500	5965	Mexico
0000-0500	9600	Sudamerica [N]
0000-0500	11760	Sudamerica [N/C]
0000-0500	15230	Sudamerica [S]
1100-1400	6000	Caribe
1100-1500	11760	Sudamerica [N/C]
1200-1400	9550	Mexico
1200-1400	15230	Sudamerica [S]
2100-2300	13605, 15120	Europa
2100-2300	11705, 15230	Sudamerica
2300-0100	6000	Caribe (Lun a Vie)
2300-0100	11875	Centroamerica (Lun a Vie)

ECUADOR:

HCJB La Voz de los Andes:

0100-0500	15140	Mexico
0600-0630	11875	Europa
0600-0630	21455	Europa/Pacifico sur
1030-0500	690	Ecuador
1100-0500	6050	Sudamerica
1100-1300	11960	Cuba
1100-1500	15140	Sudamerica
1300-1500	17690	Mexico
1430-1530	21455	Europa/Pacifico sur
2030-2130	15205	Europa
2030-2130	17795	Europa
2100-2300	15140	Sudamerica
2200-0100	21455	Europa/Pacifico sur
2300-0100	15140	Norte y Sudamerica

EGIPTO:

Radio El Cairo:

0045-0200 9475, 9740, 11715

ESPANA:

Radio Exterior de Espana:

0000-0400	6020	Sudamerica [N]
0200-0500	6055	Norteamerica
0200-0600	3350	Centroamerica
0200-0600	6025	Norteamerica [S]
0500-0700	9710	Europa
0500-0700	17665	Medio Oriente
0500-0900	12035	Europa
0700-0900	17770	Australia
0700-0900	21610	Australia
0800-1700	21570	Sudamerica (Lun a Vie)
0900-1400	21540	Africa
0900-1700	15585	Europa
0900-1700	21610	Medio Oriente
1000-1200	9660	Japon
1000-1300	11815	Sudamerica [N] (Lun a Vie)
1000-1300	21700	Centro y Norteamerica (Lun a Vie)
1000-1700	21570	Sudamerica (Sab y Dom)
1100-1400	9765	Centroamerica (Lun a Vie)
1100-1400	15170	Norteamerica [S] (Lun a Vie)
1200-1400	11910	Filipinas

1200-1500	15170	Norteamerica [S] (Dom)
1200-2000	21700	Centro y Sudamerica (Dom)
1200-2100	21700	Centro y Sudamerica (Sab)
1200-2300	9765	Centroamerica (Dom)
1200-2300	11815	Sudamerica [N] (Dom)
1300-1500	17595	Norteamerica (Lun a Vie)
1400-1700	17755	Guinea Ecuatorial
1400-2000	17755	Africa (Dom)
1500-1700	15385	Guinea Ecuatorial (Lun a Sab)
1500-1800	21700	Centro y Sudamerica (Lun a Vie)
1500-2300	17850	Norteamerica [S] (Dom)
1600-2300	9765	Centroamerica (Sab)
1600-2300	11815	Sudamerica [N] (Sab)
1600-2300	17850	Norteamerica [S] (Sab)
1700-1900	17715	Sudamerica
1700-1900	17755	Africa (Lun a Vie)
1700-2000	9665	Europa (Dom)
1700-2100	9665	Europa (Sab)
1700-2300	7275	Europa
1900-2300	15110	Norteamerica
2200-2300	7270	Africa
2300-0200	11680	Africa [N], Is. Canarias
2300-0200	11780	Sudamerica
2300-0500	9540	Centro y Norteamerica
2300-0500	9620	Africa [N], Is. Canarias
2300-0500	9620	Sudamerica
2300-0500	15160	Centroamerica
2300-0500	15170	Sudamerica

ESTADOS UNIDOS:

La Voz de America:

1130-1200	13790
1200-1230	7370, 11890, 11925, 13770, 15360, 15390, 17875
2300-2400	9515, 9670, 13715, 15350, 17890

Radio Marti:

0000-0300	6030, 7365, 11775, 15330
0300-0400	6030, 7365, 7405, 11775
0400-0700	6030, 7405, 9805, 11775
0700-0900	5980, 6030, 7405, 9805
0900-1200	5980, 6030, 9565, 9805
1200-1300	9565, 9805, 13820
1300-1400	7405, 11845, 13630, 13820
1400-1700	11845, 11930, 13630, 13820
1700-2100	9565, 11930, 13630, 13820
2100-2200	9565, 11930, 13820, 21500
2200-2300	6030, 11930, 13820, 15330
2300-2400	6030, 7365, 13820, 15330

Nota: Fuera del aire Lunes UTC de 0400-1000

FRANCIA:

Radio Francia Internacional:

1000-1030	9830
1200-1230	15515, 17860
1800-1830	17630, 21645
2100-2130	17630, 21645
0100-0130	9800, 11665

GRAN BRETAGNA:

BBC (Servicio Latinoamericano):

1100-1130	Lun a Vie	6110, 6130, 9670, 15220
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1300-1330	Lun a Vie	6130, 9670, 15325
0000-0115	Diariamente	5875, 6110, 9525, 11765
0115-0130	Mar a Sab	5875, 6110, 9525, 11765
0300-0345	Diariamente	5995, 6110, 7325, 9515
0345-0400	Mar a Sab	5995, 6110, 7325, 9515

GRECIA:

La Voz de Grecia:

1430-1500 12105

HOLANDA:

Radio Nederland Wereldomroep:

1100-1125	15450	
1130-1157	6165, 9715	
1200-1225	6165, 9715	
2230-2325	9895, 11720, 15315	
2330-0025	9895, 11720, 15315	
0030-0125	9895, 15315	
0130-0225	6165, 9845	
0230-0325	6165, 9845	

HUNGRIA:

Radio Budapest:

2045-2100	6025, 6145	Europa y Sudamerica
2145-2200	6025, 11885	Europa y Sudamerica

IRAN:

La Voz de la Republica Islamica de Iran:

0030-0127	9515, 9655, 13755	
0130-0227	9560, 9655, 9810, 13755	
0230-0327	13730	
0530-0627	17590, 17785	
2030-2127	9750, 11765	

ISRAEL:

Kol Israel:

1635-1645	15640	
1945-2000	11605, 15615, 15640, 17545	

ITALIA:

RAI (Radiotelevisione Italiana):

2110-2130	6130, 7290	Europa
0055-0115	9840, 12030	Sudamerica
0315-0335	9840, 12030	Sudamerica
0315-0335	9675, 11800	Norteamerica

JAPON:

NKH Radio Japon:

0400-0430	9660	America del Sur (E)
0500-0530	11895	America Central
0500-0530	11915	Europa
1000-1030	9710, 15590	America del Sur
1000-1030	12030	America Central
1820-1840	11970	Europa

MEXICO:

Radio Mexico Internacional:

0400-0430	9705, 11770	Lunes
0430-0500	9705, 11770	Diario
0530-0600	9705, 11770	Mie y Vie
1300-1500	9705, 11770	Diario
1530-1600	9705, 11770	Diario
1630-1700	9705, 11770	Lun, Mar, Jue y Sab
1700-2200	9705, 11770	Diario
2230-2300	9705, 11770	Lun, Mar, Jue y Sab

2300-2330 9705, 11770 Dom y Lun
 2330-0400 9705, 11770 Diario

REPUBLICA CHECA:

Radio Praga:

0730-0757 9880, 11600 Espana
 1400-1427 11990, 13580 Espana
 1800-1827 5930, 11600 Espana
 1900-1927 5930, 11600 Espana
 2030-2057 5930, 11600 Espana
 2300-2327 11615, 13580 Sudamerica
 0030-0057 7345, 11615 Centroamerica
 0200-0227 6200, 7345 Centro y Sudamerica
 0200-0227 7385 Sudamerica (via WRMI, USA)

RUMANIA:

Radio Rumania Internacional:

1800-1900 15380, 17745 Espana
 2200-2300 11730, 15380 Espana
 0000-0100 15340, 17815 Sudamerica
 0000-0100 11730, 15270 Caribe
 0300-0400 9570, 11970 Centroamerica
 0300-0400 11725, 15255 Caribe

RUSIA:

La Voz de Rusia:

Para Espana:

2030-2100 7440, 9480a, 11630

Para America Central:

HORA UTC KHZ

0000-0100 7180a, 9665b, 9830, 11750

0100-0200 9830

Para America del Sur:

HORA UTC KHZ

0000-0100 7330, 9450b, 9470a, 9480, 9830, 9860,
 9890a, 9965, 11510, 12010b, 12060

0200-0300 7330, 9450, 9470a, 9830, 9860, 9890a, 9945, 9965, 11510, 12010

(a) Vigente desde el 01/09/02.

(b) Vigente hasta el 01/09/02.

SIRIA:

Servicio de Radiodifusion de la Republica Arabe Siria:

2315-0030 12085, 13610

TAIWAN:

CBS, Radio Taipei Internacional:

0200-0300 15215, 17845 Sudamerica (O)
 0400-0500 11740 Centroamerica
 0600-0700 5950 Norteamerica (O)
 2000-2100 18930 Europa
 2100-2200 9955 Europa
 2300-2400 15130, 17805 Sudamerica (E)

TERRITORIO ANTARTICO ARGENTINO:

LRA36 Radio Nacional Arcangel San Gabriel:

Lunes a Viernes

1800-2100 15476

TURQUIA:

TRT, La Voz de Turquía:

1630-1700 15150

VATICANO:

Radio Vaticana:

0100-0145 C/SAm. 7305, 9605, 11910

0145-0230 C/SAm. 7305, 9605, 11910
 0315-0400 C/SAm. 7305, 9605
 0800-0810 Europa 5890 (Lun a Vie)
 1130-1200 SAm. 21850 (Lun a Vie)
 1300-1315 Europa 9645, 11740
 1900-1930 Africa 9660, 11625 (Sab)
 2010-2030 Europa 4005, 5890, 7250, 9645

VIETNAM:

La Voz de Vietnam:

0300-0400 6175
 1100-1130 11640, 13740
 2000-2030 11640, 13740

YUGOSLAVIA:

Radio Yugoslavia:

1900-1930 7200 Europa
 2300-2330 9680 Sudamerica (0) (CONEXION #170 via WDXC-HQ; August 04, 2002)

Shortwave circumstance in Japan was saved! On July 31, PLC research committee of Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications of Japan denied to release shortwave (2-30 MHz) for faster **PLC communication**, proposed by power line companies. The main reason of the denial was that the radiation from the PLC lines will badly affect the existing shortwave communication used by aviation control, amateur radio, radio-astronomy etc. and cannot exist together with other shortwave services at the present. The committee has made hearings of who concerned and experiments (the result: shortwave broadcast was inaudible at 3m from power line, affected even at some hundreds meters away!). Shortwave users in Japan -- shortwave listeners, radio amateurs, astronomers, defense forces, shortwave broadcasters, police agency, maritime safety agency, aviation control agency, medical technologists -- were all against the PLC realization. Some power line companies planned to begin PLC service and sell PLC modems from autumn this year. The result of "public comment" requirement done by the government in May was: 109 objective views against PLC, instead of only 2 in favor. (Takahito Akabayashi - Tokyo, Japan -, via WB; 2002 Aug 1)

Because of the lack of hydroelectric power in Albania, **TWR** is considering to move all Russian SW broadcasting to Moosbrunn, Austria. (dx_bistro Vasily Gulyaev, Astrakhan - via BC-DX #585, 2002 Aug 6)

At Moosbrunn there is another backup 50 kW SW unit, put formerly to Innsbruck Aldrans Tyrol 6000 kHz site, but moved to Moosbrunn in 1984? (WB)

1 Aug, 1345, TWR Russian well heard on 11635 kHz, while nothing noted on 9745 kHz. (Sergei Alekseichik, Hrodna - BLR, DXsignal via 2002 Aug 6)

9745 has been replaced with 9735 kHz. Both 11635 and 9735 were audible on 3 August. It's possible that TWR replaces 11635 with 11645 kHz soon. (Vasily Gulyaev, Astrakhan-RUS, DXsignal via BC-DX #585, 2002 Aug 6)

1344-1359	7	Russian	25	11635	100	33	28/29/30
1344-1359	2	Ukrain.	25	11635	100	33	28/29/30
1344-1444	6	Russian	25	11635	100	33	28/29/30
1344-1459	345	Russian	25	11635	100	33	28/29/30
1359-1459	2	Russian	25	11635	100	33	28/29/30
1414-1459	1	Russian	25	11635	100	33	28/29/30 (TWR registration via WB)

For reading schedules of stations in various languages, here are translations of the **days of the week** in several languages. I got the translations by website <<http://babel.altavista.com>>, where you can get translations of your own text and web pages as a free service.

<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>German</u>	<u>Portugese</u>	<u>Spanish</u>	<u>Italian</u>
Monday	Lundi	Montag	Segunda-feira	Lunes	Lunedì
Tuesday	Mardi	Dienstag	Terca-feira	Martes	Martedì
Wednesday	Mercredi	Mittwoch	Quarta-feira	Miércoles	Mercoledì
Thursday	Jeudi	Donnerstag	Quinta-feira	Jueves	Giovedì

Friday	Vendredi	Freitag	Sexta-feira	Viernes	Venerdi
Saturday	Samedi	Sonnabend / Samstag	Sasbado	Sábados	Sabato
Sunday	Dimanche	Sonntag	Domingo	Domingo	Domenica
daily	quotidien	täglich	Diario	diaria	quotidiana
weekdays	jour de la semaine	werktags		dias laborables	giorno della settimana

(JKB)

NETHERLANDS: As of 9 July the Madagascar relay station has resumed its scheduled transmissions with the exception of the 1630-1725 Dutch to South Africa on 6020 kHz, which continues via Meyerton (South Africa) for the time being. Some transmissions from Flevo are being broadcast with 100 kW power instead of 500 kW until further notice, following a fire in one of the transmitters. (RN Update excerpt, 9 July 2002, via JKB)

Dutch broadcaster **Business Nieuws Radio (BNR)** may be forced off its mediumwave frequency of 1395 kHz. The Department of Public Works of the Province of Flevoland wants to close down the station, located at Trintelhaven on the dyke between Enkhuisen and Lelystad, as it allegedly causes problems to shipping communications. The mast was moved to Trintelhaven almost a year ago, following problems at its old location, Montfoort. There were reports of interference with telephone and fax communications, so the transmitter operator, Nozema, moved it to Trintelhaven because there is no housing in the vicinity. Nozema has made adjustments to the mast, which were completed at the end of April, in an attempt to reduce radiation towards the sea. A judge ruled that the licence should be suspended from today (12 August), but Nozema has asked for a definitive decision, and is remaining on the air for the time being. BNR Director Bicker Caarten says he is not too worried about the outcome. He says the request issued by the Department of Public Works mentions four anonymous complainants, of which two have not been verified. He describes the matter as a "storm in a teacup" and says BNR is confident it will not lead to any action. The Department of Public Works declined to comment. Whatever happens, BNR will continue broadcasting on FM and cable. (©RNMN via JKB, 13 August 2002)

NEW ZEALAND: **Radio New Zealand International - RNZI** valid schedule 01 September - 27 October 2002. Address: P.O.Box 123, Wellington, New Zealand. Fax: 00 64 4 474 1433 and e-mail address is <info@rnzi.com>. Reception reports by e-mail or post are welcome and at the web <<http://www.rnzi.com/pages/contact.htm>> RNZI has provided forms of reception reports for e-mail (Netscape users only) and postal mail. Please do not send cassettes. All DX reception reports must contain detailed programme information for verification purposes and be accompanied by two International Reply Coupons (IRC) or \$US2 if a QSL is sought. E-mail reports will be verified by e-mail only.

UTC	kHz	Primary Target	Azimuth	Days
1650 - 1750	11725	NE Pacific, Fiji, Samoa, Cook Islands	35'	Mon to Fri
1751 - 2050	15160	All Pacific, also audible in Europe	0'	Daily
2051 - 0458	17675	All Pacific, also west coast of the USA	0'	Daily
0459 - 0658	15340	All Pacific, also Europe, and mid-west USA	0'	Daily
0659 - 1105	11675	All Pacific, also mid-west USA	0'	Daily
1106 - 1305	15175	NW Pacific, Bougainville, East Timor, Asia	325'	Daily **
1306 - 1650	6095	All Pacific	0'	*

* Usual Closedown is 1305 UTC - this frequency is for occasional overnight broadcasts to the Pacific for Sports commentaries or Cyclone Warnings.

** Bougainville/Timor Transmission 1105 -1305 UTC directed to the North Western Pacific and Asia for NZ Forces serving overseas.

(RNZI website Last-Modified: Sat, 7 Aug 2002 via JKB)

RUSSIA: New station **Radio DAT** - independent radio of Kazakhstan at 9775 kHz heard 08/14/2002 at 0110 UTC in Russian. ID : "Vy slushaete Radio DAT - svobodnoe radio dlya svobodnogo Kazakhstana...". DAT in Kazak means a demand to have a right to speak. Schedule: 0100-0200 and 1500-1600 UTC on 31 m.b. and Internet <<http://datradio.com>>. (Mak, Ukraine - active_dx & Mikhaylov, Moscow // dx_bistro in RUS-DX # 109-C via Anatoly Klepov via WWDXC-HQ; August 15, 2002)

UKRAINE: Big stop of *Radio Ukraine International - RUI* transmissions. In addition to the transmitters in Nikilayev, which were switched off before, on August 8, the following changes took place:

- 1) All Kiev SW transmitters (Brovary) are switched off.
 - 2) MW transmitter in Kiev on 549 kHz is switched off.
 - 3) The power of LW transmitter on 207 kHz is reduced to 50%.
 - 4) Only three Kharkov transmitters are still working on SW - 6020, 7320, 7410, 11950, 12045, 13590 kHz.
 - 5) In Kiev on MW there is only the relay of BBC on 612 kHz.
- (Alexander Egorov in RUS-DX #109-B via Anatoly Klepov via WWDXC-HQ; August 10, 2002)
 Yesterday, August 12, two Txs in Kyiv resumed its work on 6020, 9950, 11840 and 15520 kHz. Temporary Tx in Kharkiv on 6020 and 15520 kHz now is off the air. Also 549 kHz in Kiev was available again. (Alexander Egorov via WWDXC-HQ; August 13, 2002)

UNITED KINGDOM: It has been a bad week for Long Wave broadcasters. Just two days after the abrupt closure of *TEAMtalk 252* came news of another delay in the project to build a Long Wave radio station on the Isle of Man. A local parish council in the island is objecting to the Isle of Man Government's decision to allow the station to be built on an offshore platform. The hearing could take three days, and the first opportunity for this would be January 2003. Until the legal process is completed, the transmission facility cannot be built. Paul Rusling, founder of the project, told journalists that the news comes as a bitter blow. "We are both astonished and bitterly disappointed that after so many delays due to circumstances beyond our control, the project should again be delayed by a simple request for a judicial review," said Rusling. "We hope that a more rapid solution can be found." he continued. "There is still considerable interest in the station and in Long Wave generally, with several established media operators keen to become involved." The *Isle of Man International Broadcasting Company* (IoMIBC) <<http://www.longwaveradio.com>> was formed in the mid 1990's to establish an international radio station on the island, covering the UK, Ireland and other European countries. It was awarded a provisional licence in 1999, conditional upon obtaining any necessary planning consents for its facilities. In September 2000 a Special Inquiry was held into the proposal to build a 27 metre high antenna at Cranstal near the Point of Ayre. The Planning Inspector rejected the proposals on the grounds that it breached the 1982 Structure Plan, which prohibits development near the coast, and that it could be visually intrusive. Last year IoMIBC obtained approval in principle from the Department of Transport for a transmission facility to be built several miles offshore, to avoid resident's concerns. Local objectors have turned their attention to the Department of Transport, and are seeking to have the planning approval for the platform overturned or referred to a Public Inquiry. (©RNMN via JKB, 6 August 2002)

USA: A02 frequencies for all *World Harvest Radio* transmitters. These frequencies are currently in effect.

WHRI - Angel 1	2200 - 0400	17510	
0000 - 1000	7315	0400 - 1000	17780
1000 - 1300	9495	1000 - 1630	9930
1300 - 1700	15105	KWHR - Angel 4	
1700 - 0000	9495	0700 - 1045 (Mo-Fr)	11565
WHRI - Angel 2		0700 - 1300 (Sa/Su)	11565
1000 - 1500	6040	WHRA - Angel 5	
1500 - 2000	13760	0500 - 1000	11730
2000 - 1000	5745	1500 - 2300	17650
KWHR - Angel 3		2300 - 0500	7580

(WHRI website via JKB, 16 Aug 2002)

Sources & Contributors:

BC-DX News Bulletin by Wolfgang W. Bueschel - Germany.
 BCLNEWS.IT BCLNEWS.IT - Palermo, Italy.
 BP Bob Padula - Australia.
 CONEXION CONEXION Digital - Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 DXLD Glenn Hauser's DX LISTENING DIGEST - USA.
 EDXP Electronic DX Press, Bob Padula - Australia.
 JKB Dr. Juergen Kubiak, Berlin - Germany.
 NDXC Nagoya DXers Circle
 RNMN R. Netherlands Media Network ©.
 RUS-DX Information bulletin of Russian DX League - Russia.
 WB Wolfgang W. Bueschel, Stuttgart - Germany.
 WWDXC-HQ WWDXC Headquarter, Michael Bethge - Germany.

Abbreviations:

<i>Target:</i>	<i>Target Prefix:</i>
ITU country code or	N North
Af Africa	E East
Am America	S South
As Asia	W West
Eu Europe	C Central
ME Middle East	
FSU Former Soviet Union	

<i>Languages:</i>	<i>Other common abbreviations:</i>
Ar Arabic	bc broadcast
Ch Chinese	lsb Lower Side Band Mode
Du Dutch	nd non-directional
E English	px program
F French	sce(d),
G German	sked schedule
Gr Greek	ssb Single Sideband Mode
I Italian	tx(er) transmitter
J Japanese	usb Upper Side Band Mode
K Korean	mm/dd/yy Date (month/day/year)
P Portuguese	ddmmyy (daymonthyear)
R Russian	dd.mm.yy (day.month.year)
Sp Spanish	
Turk Turkish	

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DX LOGBOOK

Logs around the clock

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LONG & MEDIUM WAVE BANDS

Frequ.	UTC	SIO	ITU	Radio Station	Language	Programme Details	Date	Rep.
153.0	2000	333	ROM	Radio Romania, Actualitati	Romanian	ID and Program	1906	HO
162.0	2310	333	TUR	TRT, Ankara	Turkish	Music	0607	HO
171.0	1930	443	RUS	Radio Chechnya Svobodnaya	Russian	ID Program	2607	HO
171.0	2000	333	TUN	Medi 1	Arabic	News and Advts.	1506	HO
180.0	2310	232	TUR	TRT,Ankara	Turkish	Music	1306	HO
198.0	2300	444	G	BBC Radio 4	English	Big Ben and ID	1306	HO
207.0	1930	333	UKR	Ukranian Radio Kiev	Ukranian	News	0307	HO
261.0	2200	333	BUL	Radio Bulgaria	Bulgarian	News	1906	HO
270.0	2005	333	POL	Polskie Radio	Polish	News	1906	HO
279.0	2140	333	BLR	Radio Belarus	Belarussian	ID and National Anthem	1906	HO
567.0	2130	333	RUS	Radio Rossii	Russian	Program	1506	HO
999.0	1845	444	MDA	Duetsche Welle via Moldova relay	Russian	Program	1906	HO
999.0	1859	444	MDA	TWR, Moldova relay	Russian	IS and ID	1906	HO
990.0	2000	444	MDA	Voice of Russia	Russian	Program	1906	HO
1053.0	2200	444	TUN	Radio Diff. TV Tunisienne	Arabic	Music and telephone talks	1406	HO
1089.0	1905	232	RUS	Voice of Russia, Tbilisskoe	Russian	Program	1906	HO
1188.0	2250	333	HUN	Radio Free Europe via Hungary	Serbian	News and Music	2607	HO
1260.0	1945	333	GRC	Radio Sawa via Rhodes	Arabic	Pop and Rock music	0307	HO
1467.0	2159	333	MDA	Voice of Russia via Moldova	Bulgarian	IS and opening Ann.	2607	HO
1467.0	2200	242	F	TWR, Monte Carlo		IS	2607	HO
1548.0	1945	444	MDA	TWR via Moldova relay	Romanian	IS and Program	1906	HO
1548.0	2250	443	KWT	Radio Sawa	Arabic	Music, ID in English	0607	HO

TROPICAL BANDS

Frequ.	UTC	SIO	ITU	Radio Station	Language	Programme Details	Date	Rep.
3220.0	0907	242	EQA	HCJB, Pifo	Quechua	Folk music and Commentary	2807	ALS
3223.0	1716	232	IND	All India Radio, Shimla	Hindi	Music	2507	HO
3235.0	0924	232	PRU	Radio Luz y Sonido, Huanuco	Spanish	Andean Music and ID	2807	ALS
3266.4	1150	443	INS	RRI, Garontalo	Indonesian	Pop & woman's talk	1907	GI
3279.6	0933	242	EQA	La Voz del Napo, Tena	Spanish	Music, Religious commentary	2807	ALS
3289.9	0914	242	EQA	Radio Centro, Ambato	Spanish	Tropical music and ID	2807	ALS
3300.0	0052	232	GTM	Radio Cultural	Spanish	Talks and ID	2807	ALS
3310.0	0017	232	BOL	Radio Mosoj Chaski, Cochabamba	Quechua	Comments, Music & ID	2107	NE
3315.0	1730	333	IND	All India Radio, Bhopal	English	News	2507	HO
3325.0	1407	333	INS	RRI, Plangkaraya	Indonesian	Local News and ID	2307	KH
3365.0	0025	222	B	Radio Cultura, Araraquara	Portugese	Comments and Music	2107	NE
3365.0	1730	232	IND	All India Radio, Delhi	English	News	2507	HO
3375.0	0029	222	B	Radio Educadora, Guajura Mirim	Portugese	Anncts. and Advts.	2107	NE

3976.0	1302	443	INS	RRI,Pontianak	Indonesian	Jakarta News relay	2107	KH
3955.0	2105	444	G	Radio Korea,Seoul via UK relay	English	News	1107	HO
4000.2	1159	222	INS	RRI,Kendari	Indonesian	IS,Lovcal News	1007	JY
4010.0	1655	232	KGZ	Kyrgyzskoe Radio	Kyrgyz	Program	2307	HO
4052.0	0102	242	GTM	Radio Amistad,Chiquimula	Spanish	Talk and ID	2807	ALS
4389.9	0916	232	PRU	Radio Imperio,Chiclayo	Spanish	Local songs,ID	2807	ALS
4421.6	0922	343	PRU	Radio Bambamarca	Spanish	Huaynos,Greetings,ID	2907	ALS
4461.6	0116	232	PRU	Radio Norandina,Celendin	Spanish	ID,Folk music	2807	ALS
4485.1	2356	222	PRU	Frecuencia VH,Celendin	Spanish	Music and Announcements	2707	ALS
4606.4	1130	322	INS	RRI,Serui	Indonesian	Local Pops,ID and News	1007	JY
4662.6	1157	343	LAO	Houa Phan B S	Laotian	Music, talk and News	1907	GI
4725.0	1128	141	BRM	Radio Myanmar,Yangon	Vernacular	Commenta and News	2807	NE
4746.9	0038	232	PRU	Radio Huanta 2000,Huanta	Spanish	Musical Program,ID	2907	NE
4775.0	0239	222	PRU	Radio Tarma,Tarma	Spanish	Musical Program	2807	NE
4781.4	1013	342	EQA	Radio Oriental,Tena	Spanish	Local folk music and ID	2807	ALS
4799.8	0148	232	GTM	Radio Buenas Neuvas,S Sebastian	Spanish	Christian Music,Commentary	2807	ALS
4800.0	2033	232	CHN	China National Radio,Beijing	Mandarin	Comments & Musical Px.	2807	NE
4825.0	2359	333	B	Radio Cancao Nova,Cach. Paulista	Portugese	Music Program and ID	2007	NE
4826.5	1036	343	PRU	Radio Sicuani	Spanish	Comunicados,ID	2907	NE
4856.2	0002	242	PRU	Radio La Hora,Cusco	Spanish	Local Advts. and ID	2807	ALS
4874.6	1048	444	INS	RRI, Sorong	Indonesian	Talk and pop music	2007	KH
4875.0	1024	242	B	Radio Caiari,Porto Velho	Portugese	Greetings,Music and ID	2807	ALS
4919.1	1050	232	EQA	Radio Quito,Quito	Spanish	Local music & Anncts.	2807	ALS
4925.0	1240	433	INS	RRI,Jambi	Indonesian	Talk and Pop music	2107	KH
4945.0	0933	232	B	Radiodifusora,Pocas da Caldas	Portugese	Ann,Greetings and Music	2207	ALS
4965.0	2000	333	ZAM	Christian Voice	English	News,ID	1707	KH
4970.0	1530	343	IND	All India Radio,Shillong	English	News	1307	IN
4990.0	1104	333	CHN	Huanyi BC,Fuchou	English	News	2807	NE
5005.1	1148	232	NPI	Radio Nepal , Kumaltar	Nepali	Local Folk Music	232	NE
5019.9	0958	232	SLM	Solomon Is.BC,Honiara	English	News,ID	2907	NE
5145.0	1010	242	CHN	China National Radio , Beijing	Russian	News,ID	2907	NE

SHORTWAVE BANDS

Frequ.	UTC	SIO	ITU	Radio Station	Language	Programme Details	Date	Rep.
5678.0	2342	333	PRU	Radio Ilucan,Cutervo	Spanish	Musical Program,ID	2707	NE
5940.1	2306	333	PRU	Radio Bethel, Arequipa	Spanish	Ann and ID	2707	NE
5970.0	0923	242	B	Radio Itatiaia,Belo Horizonte	Portugese	Local Music and ID	2306	ALS
5996.6	0910	343	PRU	Radio Melodia,Arequipa	Spanish	News Program,ID	2907	NE
6010.0	0856	343	CHL	Radio Parinacota,Putre	Spanish	Tropical music,ID	2807	ALS
6010.1	1545	454	URG	Emisora Ciudad de Montevideo	Spanish	Music and Anncts.	2707	ALS
6020.0	0054	333	B	Radio Gaucha,Porto Alegre	Portugese	Music,Comments,News & ID	2107	NE
6050.0	2306	242	CHN	Tibet Peoples BC,Lhasa	Mandarin	News,Anncts. And Music	2307	ALS
6090.0	1745	343	NIG	Radio Nigeria,Kaduna	Hausa	ID and News	1307	IN
6090.0	1830	343	LUX	Radio Luxembourg	German	Special Broadcast,News and ID	1007	HO
6100.0	1900	332	AFS	Radio Ecclesia via Meyerton	Portugese	IS,ID and Talk	1706	KH
6173.8	1117	333	PRU	Radio Tawantinsuyo,Cusco	Quechua	Comments,Music,ID	2807	NE
6265.0	1605	343	ZAM	Zambia National BC,Lusaka	Vernacular	Talk,Music and ID	1307	KH
6380.4	1125	343	VTN	Lai Chau BC,Lai Chau	Vietnamese	Musical Program	2807	NE
6536.1	0003	333	PRU	Radio difusoras Huancabamba	Spanish	Musical Program,ID	2807	NE
6797.5	0008	343	PRU	Radio Ondas del Rio Mayo	Spanish	Music Program	2907	NE
6942.7	1220	332	VTN	Cao Bang Radio	Vietnamese	Talks	1907	GI
6956.7	0135	232	PRU	Radio La Voz del Campesino	Spanish	Musical Program and Anncts.	2807	NE
7210.2	2018	332	BEN	Radio diffusion bu Benin	French	Music and ID	0307	IN
7420.0	1900	333	RUS	Radio Gardarika	Russian	ID,Pop Music	2007	KH
9435.0	1115	333	RUS	TWR	Hindi	IS,ID,Talk	2207	KH

9530.0	2310	333	VTN	Voice of Vietnam	Vietnamese	Talks	2207	HO
9585.0	1507	443	SWA	TWR,Swaziland	Malagasy	IS,ID,Ann. And Talks	0307	KH
9670.0	2010	333	ITA	RAI,Roma	Russian	Commentary and ID	0406	HO
9704.2	1525	343	ETH	Radio Ethiopia	Amharic	Talk and Pop Music	0307	KH
9720.4	0026	333	PRU	Radio Victoria,Lima	Spanish	ID and Program	2207	DC
9845.0	2330	444	NLA	Radio Nederland	English	News	3007	AKB
9980.0	1900	332	LTU	Radio Nord	Swedish	Chorus,ID	3006	IN
11690.0	0040	322	LTU	Radio Vilinius	English	Program	3007	AKB
11740.0	2310	433	USA	WYFR,Okeechobee	English	Asking for Sponsors	3007	AKB
11780.0	2338	444	B	Radio Nacional de Amazonia	Portugese	Talks with many Ids	3007	AKB
11880.0	1900	343	CLN	Radio Japan via Ekala relay	Japanese	Relay of domestic Radio Shin	1607	HO
11990.0	1830	444	KWT	Radio Kuwait	English	News	1907	HO
15120.0	2248	343	NIG	Voice of Nigeria	English	Talk,ID and Sign off	2706	KH
15250.0	1900	333	G	Salama Radio International	Hausa	ID,Local Music and Talk	0707	KH
15345.0	0908	333	ARG	Radio Nacional	Spanish	News and ID	0807	KH
15425.0	1500	332	CLN	Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corp	English	ID,News and Music	0807	IN
15475.5	1900	232	ATA	Radio Nacional Arcangel	Spanish	Music and ID	0807	KH
15565.0	2225	333	NLA	Radio Vlaanderen Intl.,	Flemish	Song followed by ID	3007	AKB
15820.0	1322	333	ARG	Radio Diez	Spanish	Talk and News	2107	KH
17570.0	1730	343	ASC	United Nations Radio via Merlin	English	UN Today	2207	IN
17590.0	0830	343	IRN	Voice of IRI	Indonesian	IS,opening Ann.	2707	HO
17595.0	1227	343	EGY	Radio Cairo	English	News	2007	KH
17735.0	1242	343	TUN	Radio Diff. TV Tunisienne	Arabic	Music,Talk,ID and News	2007	KH
18940.0	1427	343	NOR	Radio Afghanistan via Norway	Dari	Local music,News and ID	0307	KH
21550	1322	333	CHL	Voz Cristiana	Spanish	Music Talk and ID	2607	KH

Thanks a lot for your contributions:

AKB : Ashok Kumar Bose, Mississauga, Canada. Sony ICF SW7600G with 10 metres long wire
 ALS : Arnaldo L. Slaen, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Sony ICF 2010,RealisticDX-160 & GE Superradio with 15 metres long wire.
 DC : Daniele Canonica, Switzerland. JRC 535 with 30 metres long wire + MLB + ALA 1530
 GI : Gaku Iwata, Chiba, Japan. FRG 7700 / NRD 535D, AD30, 20 metres long wire
 HO : Hironao Oguma from Cairo, Egypt
 HY : Hiromitsu Yanagisawa, Saitama, Japan. Drake R8 with 10 metres long wire
 IN : Iwao Nagatani, Kobe, Japan. NRD 525, AD-370 with 20 metres long wire
 JY : Juichi Yamada, Japan. NRD-525, AR 7030 with Sony AN-1
 KH : Kouji Hashimoto, Yamanashi, Japan. NRD 525, FRG 7 & RD 9830 with 35 metres long wire
 NE : Nicolas Eramo, Buenos Aires, Argentina. ICOM IC R75 with Windom 30 metres T2FD.

Dear Friends,

Welcome to the August issue of the Logbook.

This month it seems that we do not have any of our regular Club members contributing except for myself. We thank our Japanese and Argentine DXers of our fraternity for their loggings which form a major chunk of the Logbook. Hope we get more loggings from our Club members for our October edition.

Till next issue it's 73's from your Editor,

Ashok Kumar Bose

BBG Signs Agreement for New Middle East Radio Network Transmitter in Cyprus

Washington, D.C., June 07, 2002--The Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) signed an agreement Thursday with the Government of Cyprus for a new, medium wave (AM) transmitter that will give the Middle East Radio Network (MERN) broad reach in the region.

"The transmitter will be a major component of MERN," Governor Norman J. Pattiz, chairman of the BBG's Mideast Committee, said after the agreement was signed in Nicosia, Cyprus by Averof Neophytu, Minister of Communications and Works, and Donald K. Bandler, the U.S. Ambassador.

MERN, known as Radio Sawa (www.radiosawa.com) in the region, will reach Egypt and areas of the Levant once the 600 kilowatt transmitter is operational. The transmitter, located in southeastern Cyprus near Cape Greco, is expected to start carrying MERN in August 2002 on a frequency of 981 kilohertz.

"The transmitter will help millions of people across the Middle East enjoy our network," said Governor Tom Korologos, who was involved in negotiations for the transmitter.

Medium wave transmitters in Kuwait (1540), and Rhodes, Greece (1260), already carry MERN, which went on the air March 23, 2002. An additional AM transmitter in Djibouti is expected to come on line within the next year.

MERN is also carried on FM transmitters in Amman, Jordan (98.1), Kuwait City, Kuwait (95.7) and Dubai (90.5) and Abu Dhabi (98.7), both in the United Arab Emirates, as well as on Nilesat, Arabsat and Eutelsat Hotbird and short wave. Streaming audio will be available on the Internet shortly. The U.S. Government has signed agreements for FM frequencies in Doha, Qatar and Manama, Bahrain, and is negotiating with other countries for frequencies.

MERN, a pilot project of the Voice of America, is a 24-hour, seven-day-a-week, Arabic-language service aimed at listeners under 30. Currently, the service broadcasts news, information, music and public service announcements. When it becomes fully operational later in 2002, MERN will add analysis, interviews, opinion pieces, sports, weather and features on a variety of political and social issues.

For more information, contact Joan Mower, e-mail <jmower@ibb.gov>.

(The Broadcasting Board of Governors press release, Washington, June 7th, 2002)

P.S.: Here is Radio Sawa's current shortwave schedule as of July 19th, 2002:

Time (UTC)	Frequency	0730-0830	9765	1800-2100	7105
0400-0600	5965	0730-0830	11820	1800-2100	9505
0400-0600	7255	0730-0830	11910	1800-2100	11825
0400-0600	9680	0730-0830	11995	1800-2100	15545
0400-0600	11670	0730-0830	15205	1800-2100	6160
0400-0600	15380	0730-0830	15355	1800-2100	9620
0730-0830	9660	1700-1800	7105	1800-2100	11895
0730-0830	9715	1700-2100	6040		



ADVENTIST WORLD RADIO - Wavescan 2002 DX Contest - September 2002



Already, many DXers, shortwave listeners and international radio monitors are asking us, "What are the details for your 2002 DX contest?" In answer to all of these enquiries from many different parts of the world, we present the full details for our "Wavescan 2002 DX Contest".

As with previous DX contests, our 2002 contest will run throughout the month of September 2002 and the main ingredient is a response to the question, "What is your first shortwave QSL?" Also, "What is your first QSL from Adventist World Radio?"

The world winner for the 2002 "Wavescan DX Contest" will receive the 2002 Bronze Medallion and also an autographed copy of Jerry Berg's highly acclaimed book, "On the Shortwaves". Additional continental winners will receive a copy of their choice, either "Passport to World Band Radio" 2003, or "World Radio TV Handbook" 2003. Several hundred additional awards are also available.

And now for the requirements in detail:

PART A: YOUR FIRST SHORTWAVE QSL

You should list all of the important QSL details for your very first shortwave QSL. Where possible, a color copy or a black and white copy should also be submitted.

PART B: YOUR FIRST QSL FROM ADVENTIST WORLD RADIO

You should list all of the important QSL details for your very first QSL from Adventist World Radio. Where possible, a color copy or a black and white copy should also be submitted.

PART C: THREE AWR RECEPTION REPORTS

1. You should send reception reports on three AWR shortwave transmissions as heard from an AWR owned shortwave station, or a leased shortwave facility, or a shortwave program relay.
2. You may send additional reception reports if desired. All accurate reports will be QSLed with the special 2002 contest endorsement and the 2002 QSL stamp, though additional reception reports will not gain additional points in your contest score.

PART D: THREE RADIO CARDS - Where Possible

1. You are invited to enclose 3 radio cards for the AWR Historic Collection.
2. These cards may be old or new or blank QSL cards; or
3. They may be old or new postcards that depict in some way the radio scene, such as radio buildings, radio antennas, city towers that contain radio/TV stations, radio advertising cards, etc.
4. Not valid for this contest are amateur nor CB QSL cards.

PART E: STATION RECORDING - Where Possible

1. You are invited to make a recording on cassette of the opening routine or the closing routine or the top of the hour announcements of a shortwave station near you. We would like to hear the distinctive sound of your local shortwave station for possible use on the air in Wavescan.
2. Not valid for this contest are recordings of distant DX stations.

CONTEST AWARDS:

1. The world winner for the "Wavescan 2002 DX Contest" will receive the 2002 Bronze Medallion and an autographed copy of Jerry Berg's highly acclaimed and very readable volume, "On the Short Waves".

2. Additional continental winners will receive a copy of their choice of either "Passport to World Band Radio" 2003, or "World Radio TV Handbook" 2003.
3. Several hundred other awards are available from AWR and other radio sources.
4. All reception reports will be verified with the 2002 QSL stamp and with new AWR QSL cards endorsed for the 2002 DX contest.
5. Three new QSL cards will be used to verify reception reports for the "Wavescan 2002 DX Contest":-
 - a. 100 copies only of a picture postcard, endorsed as a QSL card.
 - b. 24 copies only of a picture postcard of AWR Guam endorsed as a QSL card.

The reception report must be on a transmission from KSDA AWR Guam.

- c. Card number 5 in the AWR QSL series, "New Millenium QSL Cards".

THINGS TO REMEMBER

1. All entries must be postmarked during the month of September and received in Indianapolis before the end of October, though in special cases early entries will be accepted. Late entries will not be entered into the contest though the reception reports will be verified.
2. Where possible, please provide a self-addressed, business size, strong envelope.
3. Where possible, please provide return postage, preferably in an acceptable form of international currency, though mint postage stamps or IRCs will also be appreciated.
4. The "Wavescan 2002 DX Contest" is open to all radio listeners, old and young, in any country throughout the world. All listeners, experienced as well as new, have an equal opportunity of winning the contest, or of obtaining one of the awards. The 100 picture postcard QSLs will be divided equally to all major world areas, as will also the 24 picture postcard QSLs that depict the AWR station on the island of Guam.
5. Where needed, the purchase cost and postage for the cassette recording will be paid in the form of IRC coupons.
6. The only address for contest entries is: AWR, Anniversary DX Contest, Box 29235, Indianapolis, IN 46229, USA.

(AWR via Peter Boeck, Germany)



THE SHORTWAVE GUIDE (Volume 1) - An Infoview by Bob Padula

This new reference is promoted as "a simple and comprehensive guide to listening shortwave radio, perfect for the listener and the DXer alike, and its compact form makes it ideal for travelling."

The main features of the Guide are:

- colour bar charts, in frequency order, with 25 languages shown by different coloured bars, and languages shown under the bars for other languages, giving frequencies for the A-02 schedule period (March 31 2002 to October 27, 2002) (170 pages)
- contact details for the main international broadcasters (18 pages)
- a practical introduction to shortwave listening, including a discussion on propagation (nine pages)
- a comprehensive listing of DX organisations (six pages)
- world time table (one page)
- abbreviations for countries and target zones (one page)

In its opening discussions, the Guide emphasises the need for continuing feedback between listeners and the stations via reception reporting for QSLs, and also encourages listeners to join DXing organisation, especially those where information is exchanged over the Internet.

The actual bar-graph data is clearly laid out, showing languages and target areas. Transmitter sites are not shown, and the country column represents the studio country (not the transmitter country). Under this system, for example, all Radio Free Europe transmissions are shown, simply, as originating from the Czech Republic, and all BBC broadcasts are denoted as from Great Britain.

A most useful feature of the station contact listings is the inclusion of actual identification announcements and a description of tuning signals, as well as details showing QSL policies. The address information covers postal, E-mail, Web, FAX, telephone, and the names of key personnel, across engineering, technical or program production areas.

The data has been compiled by many contributors. I am listed as one of four Special contributors, along with Anker Peterson (Denmark), Dave Kenny (UK) and Tetsua Kondo (Japan). Bernd Trutyenau provided excellent editorial support with articles, illustrations, and maps.

The Guide went on a "field trip" on July 9 with Rob Wagner and myself on a mini-dx-pedition to the mountains near Melbourne. It provided accurate and topical information sufficient for our "mobile" spectrum-scanning needs, offering the capability to provide quick and ready solutions to spectrum observations, whether for national or International broadcasters.

Presentation of the Guide is top-class, on good quality stock, with coloured covers, and commercial content is limited to only two organisations - Merlin Communications and Universal Radio.

SWG is similar in some respects to the former "Mid Year Supplements" of the WRTH, published many years ago. Unlike those early editions, the 2002 version makes extensive use of a combination of the bargraph format and conventional editorial layout.

As a reference to travellers wanting to quickly check out shortwave broadcasts, this Guide would be ideal, as its size and weight allow it to be easily accommodated in cabin or stowed luggage.

EDITOR: Dean Gilbert, PUBLISHER: Nicholas Hardiman (WRTH Publications Ltd), ISBN: 0-9535864-4-8, SOFT-COVER, 208 pages, PUBLISHED: July 2002, CONTRIBUTING EDITOR: Mauno Ritola, RECOMMENDED COUNTER PRICE IN GERMANY: € 19.95, WEB: <<http://www.wrth.com>>



Scandinavian Weekend Radio – a radio enthusiasts' dream by DJ Tex Willer



Through the decades radio amateurs and DX-listeners have also been pioneers in broadcasting. In the beginning of the 20th century many broadcasting pioneers around the world were radio amateurs. In the 1970's there were again a huge amount of new radiostations on the air in many European countries. Now the enthusiasts were mostly DX-listeners. Through the years the enthusiastic pioneers have been broadcasting illegally without licences. How it's possible, that broadcasting has always been so close to the hearts of so many active radioenthusiasts?

Over a century of experience

In the end of the 1980's some active Finnish radioenthusiasts started to form a loose group. They were radio amateurs, DX-listeners, pirates, scannerlisteners and CB'ers. They were men from different parts of Finland. Men, who always wanted to reach out for something new and different. Men, who were eager to do something special first.

In 1999 the group was in a critical situation. They desperately wanted to break through and really have a ball. Go, where no man has gone before. Just for their own mental stability. Those 10 men had altogether almost 200 years of radio experience. That's why it would be quite difficult to find something totally new in the radio world.

Broadcasting. On shortwaves!

Most bands and modes were already heard and done. When the group continued to discuss about the possibilities, they found themselves again and again talking about the same subject: broadcasting. In Finland broadcasting is the most limited part of the radio as a hobby. FM was out of question, nothing new there. In mediumwaves there has been Finnish legal stations already on the air. TV sounded a bit too expensive for us poor enthusiasts. There were no legal equipment available for the long waves and we doubted if we can built it ourselves. But how about the shortwaves?

An idea about the legal shortwave station hit like zillion volts. Or watts. That hasn't been done in Finland before. Until now.

Quick connections to different parties proved, that in theory this could be done. The biggest problem was to find a legal transmitter. Also it would be nice, if the station could be founded with only a handful of dollars. Or without. But everything can be done. If there's a will, there's a way. And there was a will.

Victory

Many kinds of resources and talents emerged inside the group. The transmitters were built by ourselves, tested in own workplace and approved by the Finnish DTI/FCC. The association was founded. The stationbuilding was reconstructed. The studio was built. The licences were applied.

Scandinavian Weekend Radio

The results of the enthusiasts' work were heard on the dear airwaves already less than one year after the GO! -decision. In the town of Virrat, in the village of Liedenpohja operates the Scandinavian Weekend Radio. SWR started broadcasting in shortwaves 2. July 2000. SWR is the first and only independent, commercial, private shortwave station in the Nordic Countries (Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Iceland).

SWR broadcasts every first Saturday of the month at 00.00 - 24.00 Finnish time. In wintertime that is UTC + 2 hours and at summertime UTC + 3 hours. SWR is also on the air in some special occasions, for example at Christmas.

Until 5. May 2001 SWR was broadcasting only in 25 meters in 11690 and 11720 kHz. 2. June 2001 SWR started to use another transmitter. It operates in 48 mb, where the frequencies are 5980, 5990 and 6170 kHz.

In 25 mb the reception is best in Central-Europe and the British Isles, but SWR has also received several reports from USA. In 48 mb the reception is better in Finland and the areas close to Finland. The transmitter power in both bands has been around 50 watts. Upgrades will follow.

From enthusiasts to enthusiasts

An association called "The support group of alternative broadcasting" is responsible for the operation of SWR. The editors and DJ's of the station are mostly members of the association. All members have fulltime jobs elsewhere and no-one is a radio professional at the moment. All the members have sometimes been working on some other radio station, either as a editor or in maintenance. SWR also gives airtime to contributors and students. SWR also relays good quality shows from Radio Marabu and The Big Backyard.

The station has been built to an old farmhouse on the countryside. There are studio, kitchen, lobby, outside toilet, sauna and a room for sleeping. The antenna tower in the garden is about 20 meters tall.

The studio equipment are mostly inexpensive brand name home stereo level pieces. 2 MD-decks, 3 CD-decks, 2 turntables, 1 MC-deck, 1 mixer and 3 microphones. All programs are recorded with a VHS-home video recorder. The incoming calls are feeded into the mixer with the help of a laptop PC with Nokia GSM-card and a hands free set.

The antenna for 25 meters is a halfwave dipole antenna, which is hanging in around 20 meters of the ground. In 48 mb SWR uses a special dipole antenna, which is fixed 6 meters of the ground.

Freedom and power

SWR has no format and no playlists. There is a rule, that over half of the music should be from Finland. SWR aims to play mostly music, that is not played in other radiostations. The editors are couraged to use other languages than Finnish. English is most common language in programs. The editor makes the final decision. He plays whatever he wants and talks whatever he wants. Almost all programs are broadcasted live.

Luckily the music tastes of the SWR editors differ very much. That's why there is lots of different music in different shows. DJ Ville has a show called "Perkele" (= devil), where he plays heavyrock and other black and hard music. DJ Tex Willer loves rootsmusic and plays Rock'a'billy, country and '50's rock'n'roll in his "Rockin' Rhythm" -show. DJ Häkä takes it to the limit with techno and dance.

SWR has only limited record collection. The editors mostly bring their own records to SWR when they have a show to do. Some record companies have started to send promo copies to SWR. SWR loves to plays them. Especially small independent record companies like the possibility to reach listeners around the Europe.

Eventhough SWR is commercial station, there has been only few advertisers. SWR is not selling radio advertisements actively. The station mostly gets the needed money from the members. The biggest cost for the station are the music copyright fees.

Do you want to join?

SWR is operated by the volunteers. SWR is open for people who love the radio. SWR gives airtime to enthusiasts who want to be on the air. All of you are very wellcome to visit the station during the

broadcasts. If you happen to be in Finland around the first saturday of the month, come to see SWR.

You can find more information and great photos about SWR in the SWR-webpages <www.swradio.net>. You can send questions, reception reports and comments by e-mail to info@swradio.net. The mailing address is SWR, P.O.Box 35, FIN-40321 JYVÄSKYLÄ, Finland. SWR answers to all correct reception reports with a multicolor QSL-card. Just remember to enclose 2 IRC's or 2 USD with your report.

SWR has managed so well, because there has been so many people who have been working so hard to make the dreams come true.



HAM Radio in China

by Zhang Xiang

Preface

I am a HAM, BCLer and SWLer in China. I am a member of China Radio Sport Association. I love the broadcast, SWL and scanner. I begun to listen broadcast since I was 5 years old. Now I have more than 20 years history. I have collected more than 60 letter from international broadcast stations. including many program schedules and QSLs.

In China, there are five classes licenses for HAM. I am in class five that is lowest class. I passed the test by letter last year. The fee is 50 yuan. I don't need pass Morse code test.

I entered HAM world in the year of 2001 with the help of SONY-ICF-SW 7600G, which cost my 1350 yuan. I bought it as gift for my 30th birthday. I am only a SWLer. I have no callsign. I like to listen 7000-7100kHz LSB (many China and Japan HAM exchange the skill in here) and 8000-14000kHz USB(China coast station) by my SONY ICF-SW7600G. I am too lazy to build any antenna. The part of reason is bad condition. Sometimes I use a more than 20m electrical wide wire as longwire antenna link to the pole antenna on the radio directly.

I have two scanners which are a STANDARD UHF FM Transceiver C450 and a pair of STANDARD VHF FM Transceiver C112. I spent 400 yuan to buy them in a local flea market. I can hear the local taxi drivers' talking and local TV program (unclearly because of it is wide FM) by them. Because in the UHF 400-470MHz and VHF 130-170MHz, there are a few of voice signal. I begin to lose the interest in these band after one month practise.

Recently, I spent 200 yuan to buy an old China military station in the flea market, whose name is "little 81". You know, "81" means "August 1th", which is Chinese army's day. Its frequency range is 2.3-12MHz. It is my first HF station. Maybe it was made in 1975. The word on this station is very different from most modern station. There are no CW, SSB, LSB or USB on it. All of them are express by other way in Chinese radio word. It can't work now. I have no time to repair it. After I get my class 3 license, I will make it working. I like writing, so I made this article to introduce HAM in China. I wish you can enjoy it. Because of my poor English and limited time, it is impossible for me to produce a good article. It is only a rough way to help to HAMs to communicate between China and world.

Amateur License Classes

There are five kinds of amateur license classes in China, which are Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class 4 and Class 5. The Class 1 is the top class. The Class 5 is the bottom class, which only be permitted to listen. The people who have the class 5 license is a SWLer.

Frequency range

Band MHz	Band M	Class 1 MHz	Class 2 MHz	Class 3 MHz	Class 4 MHz
1.8	160	1.800-2.000	1.800-2.000		
3.5	80	3.500-3.750	3.500-3.750	3.570-3.590 3.700-3.750	
3.8	75	3.750-3.900	3.750-3.900	3.840-3.860	
7	40	7.000-7.100	7.000-7.100	7.050-7.075	
10	3	10.100-10.150	10.100-10.150		
14	20	14.000-14.350	14.000-14.350	14.250-14.350	
18	17	18.068-18.168	18.068-18.168		
20	15	21.000-21.450	21.000-21.450	21.100-21.200 21.300-21.450	
24	12	24.890-24.990	24.890-24.990		
28	10	28.000-29.700	28.000-29.700	28.100-28.500 29.200-29.300 29.550-29.700	
50	6	50--54	50-54	50-54	50-54
144	2	144-148	144-148	144-145.8	144-145.8
430	70mm	430-440	430-440	430-440	430-435 438-440

Requirements

All Classes

1. Chinese citizen .and. age > 18 (age for Class 5 > 15) .and. a member of CRSA;
2. License;
3. Communication devices must be according to Chinese laws and regulations.

Class 5 (SWL)

1. People must know international and Chinese radio's regulations and HAM's laws.

Class 4

1. People must know international and Chinese radio's regulations and HAM's laws.
2. People must know the call program with the mandarin and frequently used Q code.
3. People must know how to explain the English letter.

Class 3

1. People must have Class 4 Licence.
 2. People can record and understand 5 group (25 letters) MORSE code in one minute. or can record 5 call signs with standard explain method in two minutes. or can know the principle of telegraph and operate automatic radio telegraph.
 3. People must have 10 QSL cards from international or Chinese HAM.
- Remark: People must meet ((1) .and. (2)) .or. ((1) .and. (3))

Class 2

1. People must have Class 3 Licence for at least a half year and must have 10 QSL cards from international and 10 QSL cards from Chinese HAM.
2. People must know international and Chinese radio's regulations and HAM's laws.
3. People must know the contact program with the mandarin and Q code.
4. People can reply other HAM stations' call with simple English.
5. People must have the knowledge about radio communication, including:
 - a) The function and parameter(or attributes) of station, antenna and feedline;
 - b) Modulate mode;
 - c) Propagation;
 - d) DC & AC circuit, including Ohm Law and computing Power);
 - e) Safe rule in using electric power;
 - f) Preventing from the interfere.
6. People can record and understand 5 group (25 letters) MORSE code in one minute. or can record 10 call signs with standard explain method in two minutes. or can know the principle of telegraph and operate automatic radio telegraph.

Class 1

1. People must have Class 2 Licence for at least one year and must have 10 QSL cards from international and 10 QSL cards from Chinese HAM.
2. People must know international and Chinese radio's regulations and HAM's laws.
3. People must know the contact program with the mandarin & English and Q code.
4. People must be familiar with the Chinese and English words in radio.
5. People must have the knowledge about radio communication, including:
 - a) The principle of most frequently used station;
 - b) The amplifier of audio frequency and radio frequency ;
 - c) The circuit of surge, modulate, filter without power, digital circuit, matching of impedance, convert(change AC into DC), etc;
 - d) Digital communication
 - e) Theory of propagation;
 - f) The computing and measure of radio;
 - g) People can record and understand 5 group (25 letters) MORSE code in one minute.

Transmitting Power (Max. power)

Class	<30MHz	>30MHz
1	1000W	50W
2	100W	50W
3	25W	30W
4	15W	30W

 5 | --- | --- |

Remark: If the power above are different from the local regulations, the local regulations are priority.

Callsign

The callsign in China is made of four parts. The first part denotes the name of country--China, which is "B". The second part denotes the kind of station, which is a Latin letter. Now there are two letter. The one is "Y", which denotes club station. The other is "Z", which denotes individual station. The third part is the number of China radio zone, which is an Arabia number. The last part is the postfix, which is all HAM's callsign in China. SWL station's callsign is made of 4 to 5 Arabia numbers. transmitted station's callsign is made of 2 to 3 Latin letters.

The number of zone in China

Zone 1 : Beijing

Zone 2 : Helongjiang, Liaoning, Jiening

Zone 3 : Hebei, Neimonggu, Shanxi, Tianjin

Zone 4 : Shandong, Jiangsu, Shanghai

Zone 5 : Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Fujian

Zone 6 : Henan, Hubei, Anhui

Zone 7 : Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan

Zone 8 : Sichuan, Chongqi, Guizhou, Yunnan

Zone 9 : Shanxi, Ninxia, Gansu, Qinghai

Zone 0 : Xinjiang (Sinkiang), Xizang (Sitsang or Tibet)

BV0 to BV9: Taiwan

Remark: All the names above are the names of a municipality or province in China.

The postfix in Chinese callsign

Unit	Range of postfix	Number 16848	Range of SWL	Number 10998
Beijing	1AA-1XZZ	5616	1-1-001-9999	
Heilongjiang	2AA-2HZZ		2-1-001-9999	
Jiening	2IA-2PZZ		2-2-001-9999	
Liaoning	2QA-2XZZ	4212	2-3-001-9999	
Tianjing	3AA-3FZZ		3-1-001-9999	
Neimonggu	3GA-3LZZ		3-2-001-9999	
Hebei	3MA-3RZZ		3-3-001-9999	
Shanxi	3SA-3XZZ	5616	3-4-001-9999	
Shanghai	4AA-4HZZ		4-1-001-9999	
Shandong	4IA-4PZZ		4-2-001-9999	

Jiangsu	4QA-4XZZ		4-3-001-9999	
Zhejiang	5AA-5HZZ		5-1-001-9999	
Jiangxi	5IA-5PZZ		5-2-001-9999	
Fujian	5QA-5XZZ		5-3-001-9999	
Anhui	6AA-6HZZ		6-1-001-9999	
Henan	6IA-6PZZ		6-2-001-9999	
Hubei	6QA-6XZZ		6-3-001-9999	
Hunan	7AA-7HZZ		7-1-001-9999	
Guangdong	7IA-7PZZ		7-2-001-9999	
Guangxi	7QA-7XZZ		7-3-001-9999	
Hainan	7YA-7YZZ	701	7-4-001-9999	
Sichuan	8AA-8FZZ	4212	8-1-001-9999	
Chongqing	8GA-8LZZ		8-2-001-9999	
Guizhou	8MA-8RZZ		8-3-001-9999	
Yunnan	8SA-8XZZ		8-4-001-9999	
Shanxi	9AA-9FZZ		9-1-001-9999	
Gansu	9GA-9LZZ		9-2-001-9999	
Ningxia	9MA-9RZZ		9-3-001-9999	
Qinghai	9SA-9XZZ		9-4-001-9999	
Xinjiang	0AA-0FZZ		0-1-001-9999	
Xizang	0GA-0LZZ		0-2-001-9999	
Taiwan	BV0A-BV9ZZZ			

Remark: YA-ZZZ in Zone 1-9 and MA-ZZZ in Zone 0 are used in emergency.

Examples

Transmitting station BY4WNG:

Name: Liu Qiang, Address: P.O.Box 1827, Nanjing, Jiangsu, P.R.China

B--China

Y--club station

4--Jiangsu Province

WNG--postfix

SWL station 63-13834:

Name: Zhang Xiang, Address: Wuhan University of Technology, P.O.Box 150, Yujiatou, Wuchang, Wuhan City, Hubei Province, P.R. China, 430063.

63--Hubei Province

13834--postfix

Organizations

Although China has the most big population in the world, but there are only several organizations and clubs in China. They don't issue HAM magazine as most HAM clubs in the world. The number of HAM in China is very small considering China is a big country.

CRSA (CHINESE RADIO SPORTS ASSOCIATION) is most big organization in China, which is an official organization in China government. All people who want to become a HAM must enroll and pass the test in CRSA. CRSA provide the award for HAMs all round the world. at the same time, CRSA provide license for the foreign Hams. CRSA is only one Chinese organization who enrolled in the IARU.

CRSA organized many HAM teams to take part in world tournament and international radio game. the total of 5 people won 6 world champion and broke world record many times.

Nowadays, in the world 1 of 2,000 of people are HAM, but in China, only 1 of 2,000,000 people are HAM. The object of CRSA is enlarge the number of HAM in China to 50 times of now in 5 years. Fee of join CRSA (Unit:yuan)

	adult	student
fee of enroll and license	15	10
first year's club fee	10	5
fee for book	10	10
total	35	25

Fee for apply class 5 20 yuan

Fee for apply class 4 40 yuan

Website: <http://www.crsa.org.cn/> - E-mail: crsa@public.bta.net.cn

Address: P.O.BOX 6106, Beijing 100061, P.R.China

Tel: +86-10-67025488 67020165

Fax: +86-10-67016974

SHANGHAI RADIO SPORTS ASSOCIATION, Website: <http://www.shham.com/default.htm>

E-mail: ba4aa@online.sh.cn

Address: Shanghai HAM Radio communication Ltd Company

No.444, Road Guangzhong, Shanghai City, P.R.China 200083

Tel: +86-21-56770193

Fax: +86-21-56773080

JIANGSU RADIO SPORTS ASSOCIATION, Website: <http://202.102.21.59/~jrsra>

FUJIAN RADIO SPORTS ASSOCIATION

Remark: All organizations can enroll the people who want to join the CRSA.

Clubs

HIT Amateur Radio Club (HITARC) -- Harbin Institute of Technology Amateur Radio Club is one of the most active ham clubs in Chinese universities. It was founded in Dec 8th, 1995 by 4 students of HIT who enjoy this same special hobby, after they setting up a two days special station "BT75HIT" in June 1995 which was celebrated for the 75th anniversary of HIT. At last they came to the idea of setting up a own station of HIT. And it really came true with the warm donation of 4 Japanese ham friends: Kawashima Kentaro (JJ1HKS), Kawai Shinzaburo (JA1FUYY), Sekiguchi Akishige (JA1QCS), Hioki Takashi (JF1GUUQ).

"BY2HIT", this 6 letter expected for such a long time, finally "ON AIR" in Jan 14th, 1996!

Now, HITARC has been an active student organization in HIT campus. We have a wide range of interests and activities ranging from traditional (voice & Morse code communications) to more advanced (Slow Scan Television, RTTY, data communication, amateur satellite, meteor-scatter communication, electronics, and computer software, even Internet). All of us have the same goal of promoting the growth and development of Hamradio not only in our university but also in China, even in the world. We are trying our best to do that!

HITARC is open to all HIT students interested and enthusiastic in Hamradio. You don't need experience to be a member of HITARC, just a willingness to learn. Our emphasis is on technology as a fun hobby in addition to a valuable profession. You may also find your niche in one of several important administrative positions in HITARC. Consider also that with the growth of the Internet, and the increasing demand for technically trained "knowledge workers," the hands-on experience you gain within HITARC in electronics, computers, and communications while working within our friendly, team environment may prove to be invaluable long after you graduate.

Website: <http://www.qsl.net/by2hit/> - Email: by2hit@qsl.net

Address: Box 1207, 13 Court Street, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin city, 150001, P.R. of CHINA

Jiangsu DX Club Website: <http://www.qsl.net/jsdxc/> - www.jsdxc.org

Publications

There are a few of HAM publications in China:

Book "Amateur Radio Communication", Authors: Tong Xiao Yong (BA1AA) and Chen Fang (BA4RC)

"JARL Amateur Radio Handbook", Authors: Japanese HAM, translator: Xu Jian, etc

Magazine "Radio", <http://www.radio.com.cn/>

Tests

In China, both the class 4 and class 5 of HAM license are tested by letter. CRSA post their test paper (only one A4 paper) to the applicant, then the applicant finish the test paper with the help of the brochure which provide together with the test paper.

Shops and stations

There are a few of HAM shops in China, because the number of HAM in China is small and most device is too expensive for common people to buy them. Recently in some big China cities, like Wuhan, Chendu, Xi'an, etc. electronic flea market come into being, most of them is only open on Saturday and Sunday. If you often visit those place, you will find some old military station. Below I will introduce two internet HAM shop in China.

It is difficult for me to understand why nowadays there are no Chinese's commerce station in China radio market. China HAM have two choices while they are going to buy their station. The one is buying a foreign station, most of which is imported from Japan. They are very expensive. The other is buying a old China military station, most of which was made in 1970's or before 1970. Some rich experience HAM made station by theirselves.

Beijing Tianluda Radio Device Institute, <http://www.crsa.org.cn/tld.htm> (only chinese version)

Shanghai HAM radio communication device Ltd company, <http://www.shham.com/> (only chinese version)

(Mr. Zhang Xiang, Wuhan University of Technology, P.O.Box 150, Yujiatou, Wuchang, Wuhan City, Hubei Province, P.R. China, 430063. Member No. 13834 of CRSA [Chinese Radio Sports Association], Amateur Radio Operator's Licence of China [No.63-13834], E-mail: <cityhero2001@263.net>)



HISTORY OF RIAS BERLIN

History and Purpose:

Founded by the United States of America, DIAS (Wire Broadcasting in the American Sector), later to be known as RIAS (Radio in the American Sector), started broadcasting on February 7, 1946.

From the Blockade of 1948/49 to June 17, 1953, from the Khrushchev 9, 1989, when the Wall finally ca ultimatum to the erection of the Wall, from the Kennedy visit to the first Agreement on Permits, up to November me down: RIAS BERLIN was THE Berlin radio station reporting live from the scene.

RIAS BERLIN, as the radio station in the divided city, was always at the center of the East-West conflict. At no time, however, did it run the risk of turning into a propoganda station. RIAS remained committed to the tradition of rational, critical American journalism. Thus, it was credibility that distinguished this station. Reunification and the abolition of Berlin's special status made it necessary to incorporate the station, still under American administration, into the German radio landscape and to give it a new legal and financial basis.



This was implemented on June 17, 1993 with the signing of the "Radio Transformation Treaty" by the German states and the Federal Government. It was ratified by the "Broadcasting Restructuring Act" on Dec. 20, 1993. RIAS BERLIN, "Deutschlandfunk" and



"DS-Kultur" were charged with setting up a legally responsible public body as a joint institution of ARD and ZDF to create two nation-wide radio programs. This public broadcaster, known as "Deutschlandradio", has headquarters in Cologne and Berlin. Neither program carries commercials; their main emphasis is on information and culture. Since January 1, 1994, DeutschlandRadio Berlin broadcasts on the former RIAS--frequency FM 89,6.

On May 19, 1992, US Ambassador Robert M. Kimmitt and the German Minister of the Interior Rudolf Seiters signed an agreement for the "Promotion of German- American Understanding" in the field of broadcasting and for implementing exchange programs for broadcast professionals. Through this agreement the RIAS BERLIN COMMISSION was established

- in recognition of the accomplishments of RIAS BERLIN over the past forty-five years as a transatlantic bridge dedicated to truth and democracy and as an outstanding example of American-German co-operation,
- in order to maintain the journalistic heritage and transatlantic tradition of this respected, successful institution and to pass them on to new generations of journalists,
- to promote and deepen mutual understanding between the peoples of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America through a greater exchange of broadcast journalists and professionals.

Published on September 12, 1992, the agreement states, in Article III, the purposes of the Commission:

- to promote the exchange of persons and information in the field of broadcast journalism between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America,
- to support radio and television productions which contribute to mutual understanding between the people of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America,
- to provide financial support for the occasional transatlantic transmission of outstanding broadcast productions which further mutual understanding, pursuant to applicable laws and regulations,
- to award an annual prize to the radio production and to the television production which best contribute to mutual understanding between the peoples of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America and which have not been supported by Commission funds.

In carrying out its purposes, the Commission shall give special consideration to those productions and activities which, in the tradition of RIAS, address the unique circumstances and needs of the states which comprised the former German Democratic Republic.

On December 7, 1992, the Commission met for the first time in the historic City Hall of Schoeneberg. The Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Chief of the Diplomatic Mission of the United States of America are Honorary Chairmen of the Commission. On August 1, 1993, the Commission opened its offices in the RIAS Building at Hans-Rosenthal-Platz in Berlin. On October 24, 1993, eight young journalists from Leipzig, Halle, Dresden and Berlin left for the first exchange program of the RIAS BERLIN COMMISSION, with many more to follow. The RIAS BERLIN COMMISSION thus commenced its work as a transatlantic bridge in the field of broadcasting.

Conclusion:

The RIAS Berlin Commission represents the continuation of the transatlantic friendship exemplified by RIAS (Radio in the American Sector) for more than four and a half decades.

When RIAS was transformed into the national radio station Deutschlandradio three years after unification, The RIAS BERLIN COMMISSION was ready to preserve and deepen the ideals of German-American friendship.

Chronology of RIAS and the RIAS Berlin Commission

- **February 7, 1946** Founded by the United States of America, DIAS (Wire Broadcasting in the American Sector, later known as RIAS, Radio in the American Sector) begins broadcasting
- **October 1, 1950** FM transmission starts
- **November 1, 1953** Introduction of RIAS second program
- **August 22, 1988** RIAS TV starts operation on Channel 25
- **May 1, 1992** Merger of RIAS TV and Deutsche Welle, after which RIAS TV broadcasts as Deutsche Welle Auslandsfernsehen
- **May 19, 1992** German-American agreement to establish RIAS BERLIN COMMISSION at City Hall of Schoeneberg
- **June 1, 1992** RIAS 2 becomes the commercial radio station "r.s.2" on same frequency
- **December 7, 1992** First meeting of the RIAS BERLIN COMMISSION at City Hall Schoeneberg
- **June 17, 1993** Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German states sign the Radio Transformation Treaty
- **October/Nov. 1993** RIAS BERLIN COMMISSION starts its German-American journalists exchange program; eight young journalists visit the United States of America as participants of the first exchange program
- **January 1, 1994** The Berlin-program of DeutschlandRadio starts broadcasting with substantial parts of the former RIAS-program

(<http://www.scripps.ohiou.edu/rias/history.htm>)



Broadcasting in the Czechoslovak Crisis

Within a few hours of the movement of Soviet and other Warsaw Pact troops into Czechoslovakia on 21 August 1968, a Free Czechoslovakia radio network began to broadcast news of the occupation to home and international audiences. Some studios and transmitters were seized, but efforts to silence the network were unsuccessful. The Czechs improvised temporary studios and apparently continued to use some of the high-power transmitters of the regular network until Dubcek's return from Moscow. During this time, jamming efforts mounted by the Soviet Union against Free Czechoslovakia and Western broadcasts were unsuccessful in blocking out news of the occupation in either Czechoslovakia or the USSR. The failure of the Soviet Union to deal quickly and decisively with Free Czechoslovakia broadcasts suggests that Soviet planners were counting on prompt formation of a cooperative Czech government and had failed to work out detailed contingency plans.

Czechoslovak Radio and Television

1. Czechoslovakia has one of the most highly developed radio and television broadcasting systems in the Communist world. The Czechoslovak radio network transmits programs on all broadcast

bands to a reception base of at least four million radio sets - more than one set per household, which is comparable to that of Western European countries. Moreover, about 75 percent of the radio sets in Czechoslovakia are designed for multiple band reception which, together with Czechoslovakia's geographic location, enables its citizens to receive international broadcasts from all directions. At the same time, Czechoslovakia originates more than 200 hours per week of international broadcasts in nine languages. In the field of television, broadcasting is nationwide, and there are about 2.5 million television sets in use.

Emergence of Radio Free Czechoslovakia

2. Within a few hours of the movement of Soviet and other Warsaw Pact troops into their country, Czech radio workers began broadcasting news of the occupation both to their own countrymen and to foreign audiences. Prague TV showed Soviet troops occupying the city, and this program was carried into Western Europe by connection with Eurovision. At least three Radio Free Czechoslovakia programs were on the air in the early hours of the occupation, and an emergency radio network, apparently prearranged, began to take form shortly thereafter. By 23 August, Radio Free Czechoslovakia was transmitting regularly on long-wave (LW), medium-wave (MW), and short-wave (SW) to the Czech people and was beaming international broadcasts in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian. These broadcasts kept the Czech people and the world apprised of occupation developments, warned the populace against active resistance, and was a prime mover in organizing passive resistance, including several brief general strikes.

3. When regular program studios were seized by the occupation troops, the Czechs began originating radio programs in clandestine studios (probably private dwellings and mobile vans). Regional programs from at least 15 different locations in Czechoslovakia were broadcast over the national network. This network arrangement continued until 29 August, when Free Czechoslovakia stations began to go off the air following the Moscow agreement and Dubcek's address to the Czech people. At least some TV transmissions were continued throughout the 21-29 August period, but broadcasting arrangements are not clear.

4. The clandestine broadcasts were re-markable not only because of their volume and survival but also because they apparently emanated from high-powered transmitters, such as are found only in the regular national network. The main evidence that high-powered transmitters were employed is the fact that most of the broadcasts could be monitored on frequencies normally used by the Czechoslovaks and heard clearly at points quite remote from Czechoslovakia.

5. The principle means of feeding clandestine broadcasts into high-powered transmitters probably was over the mainline communications network (wire, cable, or the microwave radio relay lines). An alternative method could have been the use of low-powered transmitters for local broadcasts which were then retransmitted over the national network by the high-powered transmitters. This procedure may explain the press reports that clandestine radio broadcasts came from small transmitters that skipped from frequency to frequency.

The Soviet Response

6. After an initial period of confusion on their part, Soviet troops occupied regular Czechoslovak program studios and seized or destroyed several transmitters. But they were unable to stop the clandestine broadcasts. The failure to halt these broadcasts is an indication that the Soviets were counting on prompt formation of a cooperative Czechoslovak government and had failed to work out detailed contingency plans. The Soviet planners must have known the exact location of all

high-powered Czechoslovak transmitters and could not have failed to understand the importance of controlling them. Yet Soviet military commanders apparently were not provided with complete information on transmitter locations or with clear instructions to occupy them.

7. Poor Soviet planning is also apparent in the ineffectiveness of Soviet efforts to counter Free Czechoslovakia radio and TV broadcasts. The Soviets employed some of the transmitters they had seized to relay Radio Moscow programs in the Czech and Slovak languages. (As early as May 1968, Radio Moscow had more than doubled its direct broadcasts in Czech and Slovak.) In addition, the Soviets established several new broadcasts, probably from transmitters located in Poland and east Germany, to beam pro- Soviet programs to Czechoslovakia.

8. The Soviets initiated jamming against the Free Czechoslovakia broadcasts in the early days of the occupation. This effort consisted largely of broadcasting Radio Mayak on the same frequencies as those used by the Free Czechoslovakia transmitters. (Mayak, the USSR's second national program, is similar to a US music and news station.) This type of jamming, and to a lesser extent conventional noise jamming, also was employed within the USSR to overlay Czechoslovak broadcasts and those of the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and radio Liberty. The effectiveness of the Soviet jamming effort in Czechoslovakia and in the USSR was spotty. In both the USSR and Czechoslovakia, Western and Free Czechoslovakia broadcasts were effectively blocked, but others came through clearly. Listeners in Czechoslovakia and the USSR who wanted Free Czechoslovakia and Western news about the occupation were able to find it.

9. The Soviet jamming effort apparently suffered from the lack of prior planning and coordination. Jamming of Western broadcasts as a regular practice was discontinued by the USSR in 1963, and Eastern European countries, with the exception of Bulgaria, subsequently followed suit. The extensive Soviet network of noise jammers probably has been largely disbanded, and many of the transmitters probably have been converted to conventional broadcast use.

(CIA Intelligence Memorandum written in 1968 and approved for public release in 1997; via Alan Roe, UK)



Visit to Merlin Relay Station at Kranji, Singapore by Richard Buckby (G3VGW)

When I joined the BBC in 1962 at Daventry there were just the two overseas relay stations for BBC World Service transmissions, at Cyprus and at Tebrau on the southern tip of Malaya. At Daventry we had a special huge array, an HRRS 8/6, and two txs in \ on 17.79 MHz. that was used mainly for feeding Tebrau with progrme. For political reasons, after SNG split from the Malaysian Federation, the Tebrau station closed and a new station was built at Kranji on SNG Island.

In those days I never dreamed that I would one day visit the area at the other end of that beam! Even travel to Europe in those days seemed only for the rich! A few years ago I was able to visit my brother - in - law Robert (G4BWB) who was living in Hong Kong at that time and was able to visit the BBC relay station there not long before it closed.

Robert has now moved to SNG where he is a TV producer and he invited my wife and I to visit him and his family this autumn. We went out there, taking in Dubai and Hong Kong on the way to see if there had been any changes since our last visit.

We arrived in SNG in mid-November for a 2 week stay with Robert and his family. I had already contacted Kranji by e-mail and they had kindly offered to let me visit the station during our stay.

I must admit that before my first visit to Hong Kong I had assumed that it was totally covered with buildings, as this is the impression given by all the tourist photos. I was surprised to find how much countryside there is in the territory. I had the same impression about SNG and a casual visitor to the island would tend to agree, as there are large areas of high rise apartment blocks, apparently covering every inch of the island.

Once again, my impression was proved wrong. I telephoned Kranji to arrange a time for my visit and they warned me that I might have difficulty finding them and gave me detailed instructions, as they doubted that even a local taxi driver would know where they are! The address of the station is 51, Turut Track, which might give the impression that there are many other buildings along that road. However, consulting Robert's street directory, page 39 revealed that Turut Track was in the middle of a blank page, with only one other building shown.

There is an excellent Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) rail system in SNG and one of its stations is Kranji. Robert and I set off on the MRT and as the train approaches Kranji you can indeed spot the red and white towers of the radio station over to the West, looking as though it would be only a short walk to reach it. However, the map reveals that in the way is the large Kranji reservoir.

We eventually managed to hail a taxi and sure enough the driver had never heard of the place or even of Turut Track. With the aid of the map I was able to direct him, which involves driving north to the coast, with its views of Johore Baru across the strait, then crossing over the dam at the reservoir and then heading south down a lonely road surrounded by green countryside. In fact it could almost be an En country road were it not for the banana and palm trees!

Eventually a small sign on the left proclaims 'BBC Far Eastern Relay Station' and Turut Track turned out to be just that, a narrow track that winds past the radio station owned by the local SNG radio authority and then ends abruptly at the gate of the BBC station.

We were greeted by Mr. Yong Wui Pin, the operations manager who took us to his very pleasant air conditioned office and introduced us to the two charming ladies who look after the administration there. Cindy Yeo told us that she had been there almost since the station had opened and she invited us to sign the visitors book. They seemed genuinely pleased to see visitors and I was quite surprised to see that my name was the first entry in the book for 2001. Obviously, given their location, they do not get many people passing by! In fact, the previous signature in the book was that of Mark Byford, the World Service boss, so we were in illustrious company.

Mr. Yong then showed us first around the stores and workshop areas, all nice and cool and air-conditioned. It was quite a contrast when we went out into the tx hall. Here it was very hot, even though our visit coincided with the 90 min period when the station is shut down for maintenance. To me, apart from the heat, it was a moment of great nostalgia! Way back in 1963 I was transferred from Daventry to Woofferton, the station located near the Welsh border, which at that time was primarily a Voice of America relay station and was just in the process of having its 50 kW RCA txs replaced by then brand new 250 kW Marconi BD272 units.

Nearly 40 years later, it was a bit of a shock to step into the sender hall at Kranji to see almost a replica of Woofferton, with those Marconi units still giving sterling sce. The BBC has always called its short wave txs 'senders' for long forgotten reasons and at Kranji they are numbered Senders 102, 103 etc..

The BD272 units need manual wave changing, which in practice means they need to be closed

down for 15 mins at a minimum to manually remove some very large, heavy (and hot!) coils, insert ones for a different band and then tune up the sender on its new frequency. The final anode coils for the 41 & 49 metre band are very impressive, the antenna coupling coil is a single turn over a metre in diameter and made of tubing about 12 cms. across - quite a beast! Doing a rapid wavechange at Woofferton in cool England made you sweat profusely, I can imagine in the heat of Kranji, you rapidly lose some weight!

Power for the station is supplied by the local electricity authority and is transformed down to 11,000 volts to supply the anodes of the two BY1144 triode valves in grounded-grid configuration in the final stage of each sender. At full power these draw 26 amps. anode current, so some quite serious power is being consumed. The senders use high level modulation, which means they need something in excess of 125 kW of audio to give 100% modulation. This is provided by two more BY1144 valves in class B configuration. This means that the current they draw varies wildly with the modulation, thus the current being drawn by the station is not constant, particularly if all the senders are carrying the same progrme. I remember that in the town near to Woofferton, all the lights in the houses flickered in time with the modulation and when the Greenwich Time Signal 'pips' were bc at the top of the hour, you could check your watch by your house lights!

The sender hall is raised above ground level and when we went out of the hall we found ourselves on a balcony overlooking the antenna farm. I soon realised the reason for not going down into the field, the lush tropical vegetation is infested with some very nasty snakes - not a problem I had at Woofferton! Mr. Yong told me that crocodiles had also been spotted in the area. Thus their 4 antenna rigging staff had to take great precautions when going out to their tasks in the field. All the antenna switching is done by air operated switches remotely controlled from the building, which must be a great relief to the staff!

Although the station is now operated by Merlin, the station still has a BBC 'feel' to it and I was interested to learn that the station operates on a three shift system with similar hours to that worked at the UK stations. Day shift is I think 09.00 to 17.00, evening shift is a short one until 23.00 and the night shift is the long one until 09.00. This used to be quite a good system, well liked by most staff, as it meant on evening shift you had most of the day free and could still be in bed by midnight.

Programme feed to the station is by satellite, via AsiaSat, and I was interested to hear that they now have no HF receivers for back-up if the satellite feed fails. BBC World Service in En is available for local listeners on 88.9 MHz FM, the progrme feed for this is received at Kranji but is fed on to a site located with all the other domestic txs in the centre of the island.

I asked if they receive many reception reports at Kranji from SWLs and was told that they are forwarded to Bush House, London. (You know what happens to those!) I mentioned that while I was working on Ascension Island I used to answer reception reports personally, but I am not sure if this will have any effect at Kranji !

Interesting smells coming from the kitchen announced that it was nearing lunch time for the staff, so we bade our farewells to our hosts and suggested we phone for a taxi. Mr. Yong said that taxi drivers would never find the place, so he very kindly drove us to Kranji MRT station. A fascinating visit, full of nostalgia for me, with grateful thanks to the very friendly staff who took time out to show us around.

Having now seen the Hong Kong and Kranji relays, I must now persuade my wife that we need to visit Thailand next!

LIST OF ITU COUNTRY CODES (in code order)

AFG	Afghanistan	CZE	Czech Republic	KRE	Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	RRW	Rwanda
AFS	South Africa	D	Germany			RUS	Russia
AGL	Angola	DJI	Djibouti	KWT	Kuwait	S	Sweden
ALB	Albania	DMA	Dominica	LAO	Lao P.D.R.	SDN	Sudan
ALG	Algeria	DNK	Denmark	LBN	Lebanon	SEN	Senegal
AND	Andorra	DOM	Dominican Rep.	LBR	Liberia	SEY	Seychelles
ARG	Argentina	E	Spain	LBY	Libya	SLM	Solomon
ARM	Armenia	EGY	Egypt	LCA	Saint Lucia	SLV	El Salvador
ARS	Saudi Arabia	EQA	Ecuador	LIE	Liechtenstein	SMO	Western Samoa
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	ERI	Eritrea	LSO	Lesotho	SMR	San Marino
AUS	Australia	EST	Estonia	LTU	Lithuania	SNG	Singapore
AUT	Austria	ETH	Ethiopia	LUX	Luxembourg	SOM	Somalia
AZE	Azerbaijan	F	France	LVA	Latvia	SRL	Sierra Leone
B	Brazil	FIN	Finland	MAU	Mauritius	STP	Sao Tome and Principe
BAH	Bahamas	FJI	Fiji	MCO	Monaco	SUI	Switzerland
BDI	Burundi	FSM	Micronesia	MDA	Moldava	SUR	Suriname
BEL	Belgium	G	United Kingdom	MDG	Madagascar	SVK	Slovak Republic
BEN	Benin	GAB	Gabon	MEX	Mexico	SVN	Slovenia
BFA	Burkina Faso	GEO	Georgia	MHL	Marshall Islands	SWZ	Swaziland
BGD	Bangladesh	GHA	Ghana	MKD	Macedonia	SYR	Syria
BHR	Bahrain	GMB	Gambia	MLA	Malaysia	TCD	Chad
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GNB	Guinea-Bissau	MLD	Maldives	TGO	Togo
BLR	Belarus	GNE	Equatorial Guinea	MLI	Mali	THA	Thailand
BLZ	Belize	GRC	Greece	MLT	Malta	TJK	Tajikistan
BOL	Bolivia	GRD	Grenada	MNG	Mongolia	TKM	Turkmenistan
BOT	Botswana	GTM	Guatemala	MOZ	Mozambique	TON	Tonga
BRB	Barbados	GUI	Guinea	MRC	Morocco	TRD	Trinidad and Tobago
BRM	Myanmar	GUY	Guyana	MTN	Mauritania	TUN	Tunisia
BRU	Brunei Darussalam	HND	Honduras	MWI	Malawi	TUR	Turkey
BTN	Bhutan	HNG	Hungary	NCG	Nicaragua	TUV	Tuvalu
BUL	Bulgaria	HOL	Netherlands	NGR	Niger	TZA	Tanzania
CAF	Central African Rep.	HRV	Croatia	NIG	Nigeria	UAE	United Arab Emirates
CAN	Canada	HTI	Haiti	NMB	Namibia	UGA	Uganda
CBG	Cambodia	I	Italy	NOR	Norway	UKR	Ukraine
CHL	Chile	IND	India	NPL	Nepal	URG	Uruguay
CHN	China	INS	Indonesia	NRU	Nauru	USA	United States
CLM	Colombia	IRL	Ireland	NZL	New Zealand	UZB	Ouzbékistan
CLN	Sri Lanka	IRN	Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	OMA	Oman	VCT	St Vincent and the Grenadines
CME	Cameroon	IRQ	Iraq	PAK	Pakistan	VEN	Venezuela
COD	Dem. Reb. of Congo	ISL	Iceland	PHL	Philippines	VTN	Viet Nam
COG	Congo	ISR	Israel	PNG	Papua New Guinea	VUT	Vanuatu
COM	Comoros	J	Japan	PNR	Panama	YEM	Yemen
CPV	Cape Verde	JMC	Jamaica	POL	Poland	YUG	Yugoslavia
CTI	Côte d'Ivoire	JOR	Jordan	POR	Portugal	ZMB	Zambia
CTR	Costa Rica	KAZ	Kazakhstan	PRG	Paraguay	ZWE	Zimbabwe
CUB	Cuba	KEN	Kenya	PRU	Peru		
CVA	Vatican	KGZ	Kyrgyz Republic	QAT	Qatar		
CYP	Cyprus	KIR	Kiribati	ROU	Romania		
		KOR	Korea (Rep. of)				

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