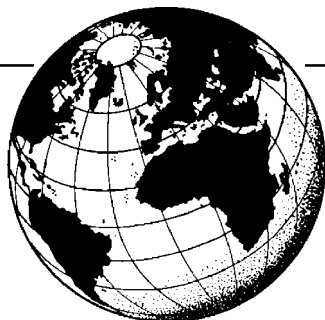


MEDIUM WAVE NEWS

MEDIUM WAVE CIRCLE



September 2004 Volume 50 No.4



- ♣ *dxtuners.com*
- ♣ *Radio carbon dating*
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- ♣ *10 receivers compared*

1954 **50** 2004
MEDIUM WAVE CIRCLE
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Webmaster	Rémy Friess	webmaster@mwcircle.org

STOP PRESS:

This month we welcome the following new members to the Circle: Vincent Lecler, France; Kevin Ryan, Reading; Tjaerund Sunde Bauge, Aakrehamn, Norway; Bryan Vallance, Plymouth; Trevor Dawson, Fleetwood; I S Cook, Forres and Stephen Wall, Dagenham. Welcome, gentlemen!

Stop Press Deadlines:	26th September for October 2004	24th October for November 2004
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Cover illustration: Tony Hancock – Hancock's Half Hour first broadcast 2 nd November 1954
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EDITORIAL

with Steve Whitt

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e-mail: editor@mwcircle.org ☎ 01759-377311

Welcome to the late-summer edition of MWN. I trust that you've been having a good summer. Perhaps if you've been outside the UK you will have had better weather than we have; I cannot remember a wetter summer and local rivers in Yorkshire are at winter flood levels! On with the show! Actually not very much for the up-front bit of MWN but plenty of interesting articles.

Fifty years young: MWC 1954-2004

This month on the cover I feature a photo of Tony Hancock who was a popular 1950s radio entertainer. His trademark show, Hancock's Half Hour started in 1954. Hancock also produced the infamous episode entitled "The Radio Ham" which for many years set the image in the public mind of amateur radio.

Archive CD Now Available



Over recent years we have moved to electronic production of Medium Wave News. Last year we achieved 100% electronic production. That means we can produce an electronic archive. Now for the first time we are offering an archive CD for Volume 49. Of course it includes all 10 issues of MWN Vol 49 in PDF format which you can read, search and print. Of course it includes a complete index for Volume 49 (and 47 & 48).

But a CD can hold much, much more stuff. So we bring you 12 station lists including the latest versions of EMWG, Pacific Asian Log, African MW Guide and WRTH update. We've also included 48 useful maps, 60 receiver reviews (courtesy of Radio Netherlands).

And to add icing to the cake you will find several DX related videos and presentations, including features from Grayland, Washington and from Lapland.

The cost is £5.00 in the UK and £6/\$10US/10Euro anywhere else in the world. Prices include postage & packing.

To get your hands on this special CD just send payment (payable to the Medium Wave Circle) to the Treasurer (see Page 2 for details) along with your name and address.

MWN Index Vol 49

This is now available on-line at www.mwcircle.org or on the new MWN CD.

Until next time 73s,

Steve

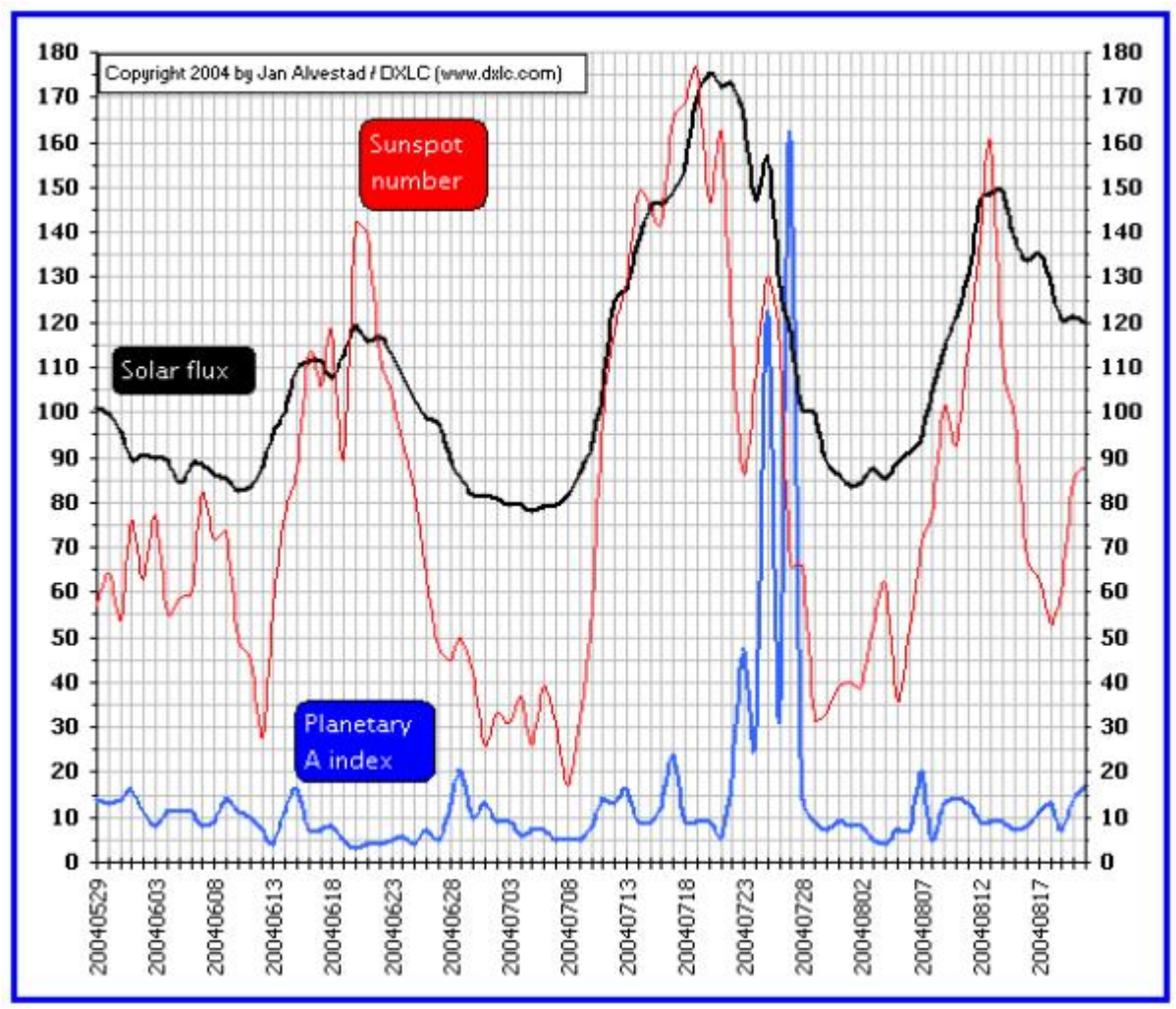
IONOSPHERIC REPORT

from U.S. Dept. of Commerce, NOAA, Space Environment Center

Daily Geomagnetic Data

Date	Middle Latitude -- Fredericksburg --									High Latitude ---- College ----									Estimated ---- Planetary ----								
	A	K-indices								A	K-indices								Ap	K-indices							
2004 06 25	3	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	1
2004 06 26	8	0	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	4	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	7	1	1	0	1	3	3	3	3
2004 06 27	4	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	5	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
2004 06 28	11	2	4	1	2	2	1	3	3	-1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	-1	13	3	3	1	2	2	2	4	4
2004 06 29	15	3	3	3	2	2	4	3	3	29	5	5	4	4	5	3	3	2	20	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	3
2004 06 30	8	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	21	3	2	5	4	4	2	2	4	10	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2
2004 07 01	9	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	24	2	3	5	6	3	3	2	2	13	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
2004 07 02	8	2	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	6	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	9	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
2004 07 03	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	10	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	1	9	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	1
2004 07 04	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	6	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
2004 07 05	5	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	7	2	2	0	1	2	2	3	3
2004 07 06	5	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	1	0	0	7	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	1
2004 07 07	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	5	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
2004 07 08	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	2	1	0	1	2	2	2	2
2004 07 09	4	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	2	2	0	2	3	2	1
2004 07 10	5	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	6	0	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	8	1	2	3	2	2	3	3	2
2004 07 11	13	2	1	1	3	4	2	3	4	12	3	1	0	3	4	1	3	3	14	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	4
2004 07 12	12	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	13	4	3	3	1	3	1	2	3	13	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	4
2004 07 13	11	4	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	14	3	3	4	1	3	3	3	1	16	4	3	4	2	2	3	3	3
2004 07 14	6	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	3	3	2	2	3	4	0	9	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2
2004 07 15	7	1	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	9	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	4
2004 07 16	8	1	0	1	1	3	2	1	4	7	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	12	2	0	2	2	3	3	3	4
2004 07 17	13	5	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	28	5	4	4	6	4	2	1	1	24	6	4	5	3	3	3	3	2
2004 07 18	6	1	3	3	1	0	1	1	2	5	2	2	3	2	0	0	1	1	9	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	2
2004 07 19	8	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	16	2	1	4	5	3	3	1	2	9	1	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
2004 07 20	6	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	8	3	2	1	2	3	1	2	9	1	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
2004 07 21	5	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	4	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	2
2004 07 22	13	1	0	0	2	3	2	4	5	22	1	0	0	3	4	4	4	6	19	2	0	0	3	3	3	5	6
2004 07 23	21	4	4	4	4	3	4	2	2	79	4	5	8	6	6	7	3	1	47	5	6	6	6	5	5	3	2
2004 07 24	29	3	3	5	3	5	4	3	5	34	4	3	3	4	6	5	5	3	27	3	4	5	3	5	4	4	5
2004 07 25	64	6	6	5	5	5	6	5	6	138	6	8	7	7	8	7	6	5	122	6	7	7	8	6	7	6	7
2004 07 26	26	6	3	1	2	1	2	3	6	23	5	4	2	4	1	2	3	5	31	6	4	3	3	3	2	3	6
2004 07 27	119	7	7	6	7	8	7	4	5	212	6	6	9	9	9	8	5	5	162	8	7	8	8	9	7	5	5
2004 07 28	11	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	27	3	4	4	5	5	4	2	3	14	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
2004 07 29	6	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	9	3	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	9	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
2004 07 30	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	8	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	3	7	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	3
2004 07 31	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20	4	2	2	3	5	5	2	1	9	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
2004 08 01	9	3	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	8	4	3	2	1	0	1	1	2	8	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	2
2004 08 02	5	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	3	9	1	2	4	4	0	0	1	2	8	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	3
2004 08 03	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
2004 08 04	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	1
2004 08 05	5	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	3	7	0	0	0	3	4	1	1	2	7	1	1	0	2	2	2	3	3
2004 08 06	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	7	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
2004 08 07	11	2	3	4	3	2	1	1	2	32	2	3	6	5	6	3	2	1	20	3	3	5	4	4	3	2	3
2004 08 08	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	5	2	2	1	0	2	2	2	2
2004 08 09	12	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	4	14	2	1	4	4	2	2	4	2	13	2	2	4	3	2	3	3	4
2004 08 10	12	4	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	28	4	2	1	4	6	5	3	3	14	4	1	2	2	3	4	3	3
2004 08 11	10	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	16	2	2	3	5	4	3	2	1	13	2	2	3	4	3	3	3	3
2004 08 12	6	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	-1	3	2	1	-1	2	2	1	2	9	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3
2004 08 13	5	2	1	1	0	1	1	3	2	6	2	2	0	1	3	1	1	2	9	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	3
2004 08 14	6	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	9	3	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	9	3	1	2	3	3	3	2	2
2004 08 15	3	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	2
2004 08 16	5	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	3	3	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	8	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	3
2004 08 17	9	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	7	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	11	3	1	1	2	3	3	4	3
2004 08 18	10	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	13	3	2	4	3	3	3	3	3
2004 08 19	3	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	7	3	1	0	2	2	3	2	2

2004 08 20	9	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	26	2	2	4	5	5	5	3	2	14	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
2004 08 21	14	4	3	4	2	1	2	2	3	27	3	4	6	5	4	2	2	2	17	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
2004 08 22	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	3	4	4	3	3	-1	-1



6 RECEIVERS COMPARED

with L S Myer

myer413ny@hotmail.com

Degen DE1102 vs. GE SRIII vs. Radio Shack DX-398 vs. Radio Shack DX-402 vs. Sangean U1, and Tecsun BCL2000

I decided to test some radios today to see which of them I would recommend for simple AM DXing to anyone who asked. The six radios I tested are Degen DE1102, GE SRIII, Radio Shack DX-398, Radio Shack DX-402, Sangean U1, and Tecsun BCL2000.

I went to a local park at 1:00 pm and found an area with no nearby power lines. I started each radio at 530 kHz and I tuned up through the entire dial, noting the signal strength and clarity of what I heard (if anything) on each frequency. I also rotated each radio on each frequency to see if it could pick up a signal in any position.

Sensitivity:

Despite being the least expensive out of the group, my trusty SRIII picked up at least a whisper of a station on nearly every single frequency (A+).

Second was the BCL2000 (A-), third was the DE1102 (B+), fourth was my DX-398 (C-) and DX-402 (C-), and in last place was my U1 (F), which picked up stations on the least number of frequencies.



Radio Shack DX 402



GE Super Radio SR111

Selectivity:

There are other factors in AM listenability, though. One of which is handling adjacent channel spatter. Of all the radios, the SR111 seemed to be best at pulling 700WLW (175 miles away) out of the spatter of two local stations on 680 and 710. The DE1102 was second, and the BCL2000 third.

One oddity about the BCL2000, even though it allowed me to hear WLW between the two other stations, for some reason, WLW was being covered by an image of a local low power travel station on 1610 that over-modulates horribly. None of the other radios picked up any images.



Degen DE1102



Radio Shack DX 398

Internal noise:

No surprise here. The three analogue radios, the SR111 (A+), BCL2000 (A+) and U1(A+), all had lower internal noise than the three with digital tuning, DX-402 (C) DX-398 (C-), and DE1102 (D).

Dial readability:

All of those with digital displays were obviously easier to read. The DX-402 (A+) and the BCL2000 (A+) have accurate and large high-contrast displays, the DX-398 (B) and the DE1102 (C) were smaller but still accurate, the UI isn't very accurate but it's easy to see (C-), and the SR111 has the least accurate and least visible display of the pack (F).

Portability:

All six are portables and can be operated by batteries. The three large analogue radios can be heavy, but all three have good carrying handles. The three smaller radios do not have handles. The DE1102 stands out here for being the smallest by far (A+). The U1, however, is really too big to carry for very long, despite having the best handle of the bunch, and it should get the F in this category.

Sound quality:

Though highly subjective, I like the sound of the three bigger radios best. You can turn up the U1 until your ears hurt and it still doesn't distort. The U1 has by far the most bass and volume but little treble (A), the SRIII has good bass and treble and medium volume (B), the BCL2000 has slightly less bass and treble, and comparable volume (B-), the DX-398 (D) and DX-402 (D) are virtually identical with some bass some treble and even less volume (D), and the DE1102 (D-) has some treble, no bass, and very little volume until it starts distorting. Of course, all of these radios sound better with headphones, but that wasn't what I was seeking.



Tecsun BCL 2000



Sangean U1

Conclusion:

I couldn't imagine getting rid of any of these radios. It would be so tough to try to pick just one for me to own. Each one of these has at least one feature that makes it a favourite in some category. And my little comparison doesn't even take into account two of the most important categories to some people: memory operation and external antenna performance. But of my six radios tested, three were clearly losers (DX-398, DX-402, and U1) and three were clearly winners (SRIII, BCL2000, and DE1102).

Of the three winners, the SRIII is the most sensitive, has very good sound, is noise-free, and is the least expensive, but the radio's display is so bad that serious DXing is virtually impossible for me without another radio nearby to tell me what frequency I'm listening to.

The DE1102 and the BCL2000 aren't too far behind the SRIII in sensitivity and both offer a digital frequency display that's easy to see. And though the DE1102 is a fine little radio (in fact, it is an incredible performer for its size), the BCL2000 beats it in nearly every category for me (sensitivity, sound quality, internal noise), so I would have to pick the BCL2000 as my unscientifically-preferred choice for AM DXing.

RADIO CARBON DATING

with richardsradios.co.uk

Dating your radio

I have had quite a few enquiries concerning old radios, their age and value. As these are things that I would like to know as well I have started assembling another page including the results of my searches on the internet and old books. I hope you find it interesting and that you will let me know of any errors and useful information to add.

If you are interested in the history of radio and on holiday in Verona a good way to spend an afternoon would be to visit The Museo della Radio D'epoca. It is located in the Istituto Industriale Statale on the other side of the road leading to Juliet's tomb, a favorite site for tourists. It is free! well presented and enormous. Mainly Italian sets of course, but quite a few American, German and British radios. All descriptions are in Italian. See the website (currently under construction) <http://www.museodellaradio.supereva.it/ilmuseo.htm?p>

External appearance.

Until about 1927 radios tended to look like pieces of scientific equipment, with the valves sticking out of the top or the front of the set, they often had two or more calibrated dial knobs and were used with headphones or a separate loudspeaker. Until this time valve radios only used triode valves which generally had 4 pin bases.

Between 1922 and 1924 British manufacturers were required to have their sets approved by the GPO and they will have a BBC stamp and registration number (home made sets were exempt). Some British made sets continued using a modified BBC logo without the words "Type Approved by Postmaster General" during the period 1925-7.

After this the valves tended to be inside a wooden box. Though bear in mind that there was a thriving trade in home made radios throughout the period 1930-1940 made to earlier simple designs.

Around 1932 radios started to incorporate a tuning dial calibrated in wavelengths and a built-in speaker behind a piece of decorative cloth.

Between 1932 and 1936 the Art deco style was popular and about this time Bakelite cabinets started to be introduced. Sets of this period usually have a small, quite simple dials, with no station names.

After 1936 many sets had a short wave band and big glass dial with coloured markings showing the station names. American sets contrary to the European tradition seldom had the stations marked on the dial but instead were calibrated in KHz or MHz, a tradition which carried through to the transistor age.

Between 1936 and 1940 radios tended to incorporate more features including additional wave bands, push button or even motorised tuning mechanisms, larger speakers and more powerful outputs.

Sets manufactured between 1940 and 1945 were had very few extra features. British sets made during this period will usually have the Home and Forces wavelengths marked on the dial.

The immediately post war sets look very much like the 1939/40 models though there would have been many changes inside the cabinet as a result of military war time innovation.

The next real milestone was the introduction of domestic FM broadcasting in 1954 and the first FM sets were made in the UK. However for many years cheaper sets did not have FM coverage.

Note that FM sets were available in America during the 1940's covering the range 21-100 MHz.

During the late 1950s and early 1960s many sets had piano-key wavechange switches and had gold trim and knobs.

Frequency-Wavelength Conversion

Some radios have their dials calibrated in metres (meters) and others in KiloHertz (kHz) Mega Hertz (MHz). One KiloHertz = one thousand cycles per second (kc/s) and one MegaHertz = one million cycles per second (Mc/s).

The product of the frequency and the wavelength of a radio signal is equal to the velocity of propagation of wireless waves which is the same as the velocity of light. Numerically: metres X Kilohertz = 300,000

Dial markings

Radios for the British market

The Long Wave National transmitter changed from Daventry (4XX) to Droitwich in 1934. So if it says Droitwich on the dial, it's after 1934.

Dials after 1935 no longer showed North National or Scottish National transmitters. The Regional stations from 1935-39 were: London, 342.1m, Midlands, 296.2m, North, 449.1m, Scotland, 371m, West on 373.1m and Northern Ireland on 307.1m. You may find Radio Luxembourg on 1293 m (previously 1190m) and Fecamp/Radio Normandie on 226.1m (223 m previously) on dials from this period

During WW2 1939-45 the BBC's domestic services were known as the Home and Forces programmes. After the war the Regional system was re-introduced, and dials will show London Home Service, Midlands Home Service, etc., the wavelengths being: London, 342.1m, Midlands, 296.2 m, North, 449.1 m, Northern Ireland 285.7 m, Scottish, 391.1m, Welsh, 373.1m and West, 307.1m and 216.8 m. The National programme was replaced by the Light programme, as previously on 1500m plus a number of relays on 261.1m. Some sets retained National on their dials for some time after the war. These wavelengths remain unchanged until 1950. Radio Normandie, closed down in early 1940, but Luxembourg came back on 1293m. Sets made after 1947 will include the Third programme on 514.6 m and 203.5 m.

In March 1950 the Copenhagen Plan came into being. This meant more changes and dials after this date will show London, 330 m, Midlands, 276 m, North, 434 m, Northern Ireland, 261m, Scottish, 371 m, Welsh, 341m and West 206m. The Light programme stayed put on 1500 m, but the medium wave transmitters changed to 247 m. and the Third went to 464 m and 194 m. Radio Luxembourg 208 m started at this time. The next major change was in May 1955, when the first VHF transmitter (Wrotham) came into full service. The earliest UK FM radios date from this time. Radio Caroline (199m), the first of the pirate radio station came on air in 1964.

Triangles

You may observe that some dials for sets marketed in USA are marked with two triangles at 640 and 1240 kHz, this means that the set was made between 1953 and 1963.

Why?

President Truman established the CONELRAD [CONtrol of ELEctronic RADiation] system in 1951. to provide emergency alert to the public. Under this first national alerting system in the event

of a Soviet attack on the United States, all commercial radio stations would cease normal operation, in order to prevent Soviet bombers from homing in on their targets by using specific radio commercial radio stations as navigation beacons.

Instead, selected CONELRAD stations would broadcast on either 604kHz or 1240kHz to inform the public about emergency measures. As part of the system it was obligatory for all radios sold after 1953 to have the CONELRAD frequencies 640/1240 kHz marked with small triangles on the dial. The triangles were referred to as CD marks, for Civil Defense. The marks on the radio dial were to make finding the frequencies easy. By the early 1960's the development of Soviet missiles had made the CONELRAD system obsolete and this requirement was dropped, when the CONELRAD system was replaced by the Emergency Broadcast System in 1963. (<http://www.fas.org/nuke/guide/usa/c3i/conelrad.htm>)

The Valves (tubes)

The very early valve sets use triode bright-emitter valves. These will date the set roughly as 1927 or before. Triode valves of this period had 4 pins. A valve bearing the letters BVA will have been made after 1924

Some time later manufacturers provided the filament with a more efficient coating on which enabled it to be run at a lower dull red temperature. Most valves of this period were evacuated through the top of the bulb leaving a spike where the glass envelope was sealed. Sets using only dull-emitter triodes will most likely date from 1930 or just before. The screen grid or tetrode valve was introduced in 1927, the additional connection being made by adding an insulated terminal on top of the glass envelope (the push on connection came later). Mazda started making valves in 1928 and Philips/Mullard introduced the PM range of valves in 1925.

The next development was the pentode valve which appeared in 1928. This saw the introduction of valves with 5 pins on the base.

Around this time valve makers started making valves for mains-powered sets, which by 1932 were becoming a reality. A specially coated shield or cathode surrounding the filament was introduced. This meant that AC could be used to heat the valves without causing hum problems. One of the major changes was the need for more pins on the valve base, and for the first time, valves with seven pins were made. American valves of this period had similar glass envelopes but the bases are readily identified by having two thicker pins, the bases of which came in 4, 5, 6 and 7 pin varieties.

About 1936, European valve makers introduced the side-contact base. These valves often manufactured by Philips or Mullard in the UK never proved very popular and were soon superseded.

In 1937 the American Octal base valves first appeared in UK manufactured radios. The octal base had eight pins surrounding a central spigot. British valve makers introduced Octals as well. Mazda introduced their own variation in 1938, with a similar base which did not fit in the American Octal socket, the American base prevailed and is now generally referred to as International Octal. Radios manufactured between 1937 until well after WW2 predominantly incorporated valves with octal bases. The move towards smaller radios which started in America well before the war resulted in the smaller GT shape with straight sides and reduced height, some octal based valves are encased in metal.

Wartime advances in the manufacture of valves enabled valves to be made with the pins set directly into the glass. One of the first of the smaller bases was the B7G, which was first imported from America where they were first manufactured in 1942. These miniature valves were very much smaller than the octal GT valves.

A later addition was the B8A base, which was introduced in 1947 with a metal band around the bottom. Some manufacturers made a variant using the same pin spacing but incorporating a central spigot. These valves were used in sets from about 1949, until 1954. In 1953 the base was revised and made entirely of glass.

In 1951, the Noval (9 pin) base was introduced, though some valves with this new base were made as early as 1949 (the Brimar catalogue of this year lists 5 valves). There was a considerable overlap and it is not until about 1954 that sets using only Noval valves were made. By 1956 the 9 pin glass base valve was used almost universally.

Date	Envelope shape	External metallising	Gettered area of envelope	Electrode cross section	Electrode orientation	Base material	Wires from electrodes to base	Number of pins & base	Date
Pre-1920	various shapes with pinch on top	none	none	circular	not easily classified	metal sides	soldered around envelope end of split pins	4 only	1920
1925	rounded top pinch in base		nearly all	rectangular	transverse				1925
1930	shoulder shaped	silver or gilt or HF valves	small area near base	many shapes	axial	bakelite some metal sides	Soldered inside hollow envelope pins at free end	4&5 only	1930
1935								6US 7GB	1935
1940								side contact octal	1940
1945								B8A	1945
1950	miniature pinch on top	none	small area above electrode structure			glass pins set in base of glass envelope	inside envelope	B7G noval9	1950
1955									1955
1960									1960

Manufacturers date markings

Many electrolytic capacitors have date codes printed on them (it may be necessary to slacken the chassis clip to see them) this may be in the form 4/49 or something similar. Beware that these items may well have been replaced in the past. Have a look at the loudspeaker these are often date coded. Sometimes the serial number of the set can give a clue.

Patent numbers

Some radios have patent numbers printed on them. Below are lists of the first patent numbers issued in the given years. The radio cannot be older than the date of the latest patent.

Year	U.S.	GB
1920	1,326,899	136,852
1925	1,521,590	226,571
1930	1,742,181	323,171
1935	1,985,878	421,246
1940	2,185,170	512,178
1945	2,366,154	566,191
1950	2,492,944	633,754

Year	U.S	GB
1955	2,698,434	724,991
1960	2,919,443	829,181
1965	3,163,865	982,551
1970	3,487,470	1,180,651
1975	3,858,241	1,384,031

for more precise details of British patents year by year

see:<http://www.patent.gov.uk/patent/history/oldnumbers/after1916.htm>

Loudspeakers

The moving-coil loudspeaker used almost universally today, although invented much earlier, started being introduced in about 1926. It gave much better sound quality than the horn or moving-iron loudspeakers used previously but initially they had rather low sensitivity due to the difficulty of mass-producing really good, light, magnets at low cost. To overcome this problem early radios were equipped with moving-coil speakers which had electro-magnets and the windings were placed in series with the HT supply.

If this subject is of interest to you then there is plenty more at www.richardsradios.co.uk

KUOA: OLDEST STATION?

with Lucas Roebuck

n lucasr@nwanews.com

Few dispute the fact that KUOA is the oldest radio station in Arkansas, but a relatively new claim by radio enthusiasts suggest KUOA is the oldest radio station in the world.

Popular Communications, a magazine for radio enthusiasts, first published the theory of KUOA's claim on being the oldest radio station in July 1995. More recently, Adventist World Radio's "WaveScan" program for radio hobbyists picked up the story -- supporting the theory on its Sept. 21, 2003 show.

Neither John Brown University -- the station's current owner -- or the University of Arkansas -- the station's founder -- were aware of any claims KUOA had on being the oldest radio station in the world. However, both schools were able to verify the facts originally suggested by the magazine article.

"I find myself delighted at the prospect that it's true," said Mike Flynn, president of the KUOA board of directors, former JBU professor and once a student who worked at KUOA. Flynn said the theory is plausible. "The facts seem to indicate it's feasible it could be true," he said. Flynn said the historical significance of KUOA's early roots brings value to JBU.

The magazine article doesn't claim the KUOA was the world's first licensed radio station or even the first broadcast station, however the station appears to have been transmitting radio signals for over 100 years.

"It is true, the links are at times somewhat tenuous, and several major changes have taken place over the years," reads a transcript of the Sept. 21 "WaveScan" show. "However, we would suggest that this station is likely to be the closest that we will ever get to discovering which station is the oldest in the world; a station whose history stretches for more than a century from its humble and inauspicious beginnings in 1897 right down to the present day."

Here's the nuts and bolts of the theory:

Radio began when Italian Guglielmo Marconi transmitted the first radio signals over one and one half miles in Italy in 1895. Ethel Simpson, head of archive and manuscripts at the University of Arkansas, was able to confirm for the Herald-Leader that two years later in 1897, electrical engineering professor William Gladson did build an experimental wireless transmitter.

John Brown University archivist Heather Brewer unearthed a paper written in 1935 by JBU student Lester C. Harlow citing the Federal Radio Commission and Federal Communications Commission tracing KUOA's history as far back as 1901, verifying the documentation from the U of A and claims of both Popular Communication and "WaveScan."

From the results of Gladson's work, in 1900 a wireless telegraph station was installed on the U of A Fayetteville campus. Gladson was not known for radio, but for his early work with X-rays (he operated the first X-ray machine in Arkansas) and for designing Arkansas' first electric chair.

After radio stations (then called land stations) became regulated in 1912, the University of Arkansas station was granted the call sign 5YM. Special Land Station 5YM, like most amateur and commercial radio stations during World War I, was closed on April 7, 1917, President Woodrow Wilson ordered the airwaves silent.

In 1919, engineering students powered up land station 5YM and in 1920 the station received a technical and training school license.

U of A officials successfully obtained a commercial broadcast license on Dec. 4, 1923 and in January the next year, 5YM became KFMQ broadcasting at a frequency of 1140 kHz.

In 1925 the station moved on the dial to 1000 kHz. In 1926, the station changes its call letters to catchy KUOA to better market the University of Arkansas connection. In 1927, KUOA moved to 1030 kHz on the AM dial.

In 1933, the station was sold to interests controlled by the Fullbright family who in turn sold it to John Brown University in 1935 for \$16,000. In 1936, JBU moved the station to its current location in Siloam Springs, where in November the new radio tower known to JBU alumni as the "Rod of God" was erected. In the 1950s, KUOA transition from being a religious program format to a music format.

In 1972, KUOA moved up the dial to 1290 kHz.

The "Rod of God" was torn down in 2000 and replaced in 2000 as part of an upgrade for both KUOA and its sister FM station KLRC to an all-digital production. Last year, KUOA changed formats from country music to news talk.

Dubbed "American Family Values," the "one station under God" is the latest chapter in what is likely the oldest story in radio.

http://www.nwanews.com/leader/story_news.php?storyid=4944

dxtuners.com: A RESEARCH TOOL FOR THE MW DXER

with Mark Connelly, WA1ION

The web site "<http://www.dxtuners.com>" allows PC control of remotely-sited receivers in a number of locations throughout the world. DXers in Sweden have set up the control structure for this. A standardized Java-based interface lets you control critical receiver parameters such as operating frequency, mode (AM, FM, CW, LSB, USB), and IF bandwidth. Audio is piped to the PC's sound card and the interface provides an S-meter to show signal strength. It is advisable to have a higher speed Internet service (e.g. cable or DSL) for this. Recent issues of Popular Communications and Monitoring Times have had articles on the service with more general detail. My main DX listening interest is international medium wave, so that will be the emphasis here.

After you set up an account and password, a few receivers may be accessed at the "guest" (free) privilege level. Additional receivers may be used if you institute a paid subscription. I signed up for a three month trial for \$15. With already over 10 pages of bandscan notes in my logbook after just a week of use, I've already got my money's worth. Many of the users are VHF/UHF utility enthusiasts so most of the receivers are of the "all band" type such as the ICOM PCR-1000. Antennas are often wideband non-directional discones.

These are not the most sensitive set-ups for medium wave, but if a given site is either near salt water or at high altitude above average terrain, reception sensitivity is reasonable. There are receivers located in several western European countries, the US, Canada, Japan, Venezuela, and in a few other far-flung places including UAE, Australia, and Nepal.

As a medium wave DXer located on the Atlantic coast of the US, the receivers in western Europe, Venezuela, and eastern North America are most relevant to DX that I would be likely to hear in my area. The Japanese, Australian, and western US/Canada sites would be of greater value to the Grayland, WA DXpedition crew.

Over a few evenings I've logged into many of the sites. You have to defer to others who also want to use the receivers. Some sites go down from time to time for maintenance, thunderstorm avoidance, or because a ham owner wants to transmit. There's one site in Sweden that has eight Ewe antennas. Since this one gets many users, I haven't had a shot at it yet. Of the Swedish receivers I did tune, the Oresund one seemed best.

In the UK, I found better results on the Folkestone (English Channel) and South London (Gatwick Airport) sites than on some others that were too urban and, as a result, spur or noise heavy. Waterford, Ireland has a fairly sensitive receiver: since it's all seapath from there to Spain, the RNE, COPE, etc. outlets really pound in (dominating the Germans and even some of the UK stations: it's quite similar to local coastal sites here in that respect).

So far the Ireland site is the only one that gave me a hint of North America to Europe Transatlantic reception with a little bit of WWZN-1510 showing up. Unfortunately there are no receiver sites (yet) on the west coasts of Ireland and Portugal where US and Canadian stations would have the best chance of reception.

Of the numerous North American sites, I found the Florida, Washington DC, and Moosonee ON Canada locations fairly useful. It was fun hearing my local WBZ-1030 booming in at all three of these locations as well as making a good appearance on a receiver in Chicago as well. Nobody has

set up anything on Cape Cod or in Maine, Nova Scotia, or Newfoundland yet. My "winning-lottery-ticket dream" would be to set up one of these receivers in Cappahayden or Renewes, Newfoundland and another one in the Azores. These would be Beverage-equipped of course. None of the existing US or Canadian sites showed any TA DX (but, then again, it's still July).

The best South American site so far is Caracas, Venezuela. For an urban site, the receiver had little in the way of man-made noise or spurs. WDHP-1620 from USVI really slams in there at night. One TA was noted: a het from Saudi Arabia on 1521. There was a hint of the 1650 Virginia station but not much else from "stateside".

The DXtuners web site is a very useful resource to see how well certain signals propagate into different areas. Like the European Medium Wave Guide, the NRC Log, World Radio-TV Handbook, and club bulletins, it can help to clear up unID's from DXpeditions and home listening. Conceivably it could be used for live corroboration of DX being heard. There is a delay of several seconds but at least if the same songs are being played over a period of time, you'll have a pretty good confidence level.

The service is also a great source of entertainment since you don't have to go to dozens of different web sites to hear programming from BBC locals, RTE, Virgin Radio, TalkSport, college FM's, and other broadcasters. Hey sometimes you just want to pour out a beer and listen to one of the UK gold stations playing Helen Shapiro or Rolf Harris or some other nearly-forgotten (at least by Americans) star of the early 1960's. You'll be listening to what "the locals" are hearing, not something massaged for Internet consumption. That includes all the phone-in shows and advertisements in their goofy home-grown glory: all the unofficial accents, dialects, and expressions that give a region its spice. The worldwide fan base of Manchester United can follow their progress wherever they may be. US baseball games can be heard in places where the actual radio signals won't reach (and you don't have to pay MLB for the web feed).

Besides MW DX, I enjoy this for ham radio. I can check how my buddies on 75-meter AM are getting out to various places. In the old days, you would have had to do a lot of driving or flying to accomplish this kind of thing. Hams can use the remote receivers to check their different antenna configurations for "get-out-ability" and "pile-up busting" attributes on useful paths such as eastern US to Europe. It would have been slick if I could have had this capability back in the '60s and early '70s when I had my antenna farm at Menotomy Rocks Park.

Evaluations of your transmitted signal are better with your own ears than when going by someone else's word. Some hams give everybody a "5 by 9" report. You would never know if the yagi beam, the rhombic, the sloper, or the quad was pumping the best signal down the main street of some little snow-covered town in the Swiss Alps. The DXtuners site changes all of this. Loggings made on remote receivers should be fine for submission to club bulletins as long as the DXer accurately represents where the receptions actually occurred.

Postings of the greatest value are ones that are out of the ordinary for the site, ones that clear up members' "unID" questions, or ones that provide useful information about significant changes: format, network, call, schedule, power increase/decrease, jamming, new stations on the air, old stations gone dark.

As in the use of stations' streaming web feeds, audio piped over phone lines, things heard on trips, etc. there is, I suppose, the potential for misrepresentation in loggings by less than totally scrupulous DXers. In the long run, of course, these people are only cheating themselves. A QSL acquired for no effort or for a badly-misrepresented one cannot bring much satisfaction.

The DXtuners service does offer a valuable tool to guide one's own honest DX efforts towards potential new catches. Sometimes you can infer that if a European signal is poorly heard within

Europe, it probably isn't going to be worth chasing 3000 miles farther away. On the other hand, something that is unexpectedly strong at a remote receiver might give you the idea to look for it, even though you may have previously dismissed it as impossible. Perhaps it is running more power than it claims it does. I can see that, during next winter, playing with this will be a whole lot of fun when weather prevents me from sitting out at seashore DXpedition sites to hear choice DX coming out of my own receiver. Among other things, I'll try "reverse TA DX": trying to get US and Canadian stations on European receivers.

As more DXers try this service it is quite likely that more receivers will come online, some inevitably in super locations by the seashore and on mountaintops. I know of a Beverage-equipped Swedish site that is in the planning stage. Now THAT will be fun!

START POINT'S SPECIAL ROLE FOLLOWING D-DAY

with Stuart Frost.

Retired engineer-in-charge, Start Point

This article appeared in Prospero (newspaper for retired BBC staff) in July 2004

The D Day memorial services and celebrations were of particular interest to me. I live near Slapton Sands, where the Americans did most of their training for 6 June 1944.

I was, however, a little disappointed that there was no mention of Start Point Transmitting Station in any of the reports, especially by the BBC. Start Point played an important role in the Normandy landings and for many months afterwards.

I joined the BBC Transmitter Department at Start Point in 1943 as a Youth in Training Transmitters (YT) at the age of 15.



Start Point was designed and built in 1939, before the war, to radiate the then Western Programme on a frequency of 1050kHz, using a 100 kW Standard Telephone & Cable (ST&C) type C100. The

aerial system was two 450ft lattice mast radiators, the Northern mast was the radiator and the Southern a reflector. This gave good coverage for all the West Country and the Southern part of England.

When I arrived at Start Point, there were two transmitters, the Original ST&C operating on either medium wave or short wave, the other a 50kW Marconi type SWB18, on short wave. All services radiated the European Service on appropriate aerial systems.

When the second front became imminent in May 1944, the ST&C transmitter was closed down. We didn't know exactly why, but we could guess that it was something to do with the forthcoming second front landings. Start Point Medium Wave Transmitter was chosen because of its locality. The functions of the mast radiators were to be swapped over, the South mast was to be used as the radiator and the North a reflector, this was to transmit across the channel to France.

The transmitter power was increased from the original designed 100kW to 180kW. This was quite an engineering feat. It required the four output stage water cooled valves (4030C) to be increased to eight by using the spares, subsequently other spare components were brought into service to avoid overheating.

On the completion of setting up the transmitter, we were told that it was in readiness for transmitting a forces programme to the second front. It was on standby for many weeks, closed down until D Day plus 2 when we had one of those urgent priority messages to transmit this Forces programme.

The Programme was the Allied Expeditionary Forces Programme (AEFP). I remember it being a bright and cheerful opening and directed to all the armed forces taking part in the landings. There were three main bands, the British Band of the AEF, the American Band of the AEF (Glen Miller) and the Canadian Band of the AEF. Dance music in plenty, light entertainment, comedy, war reports and news were the main ingredients. It was a jolly good mixture of English, American and Canadian programmes. It transmitted for almost 24hrs a day with maybe a short break at night for essential maintenance. Occasionally coded information was transmitted in the way of innocent prose.

As for myself I continued on shift work listening and enjoying this uplifting cheerful AEF programme for a few months before being sent to Maidavale and Droitwich on the Technical Assistance A1 -B1 courses. On my return to Start Point, I was put on night shift immediately. All hands were needed to change frequency from 1050kHz to 583kHz to increase the ground wave range to keep up with the allies advancing into France and Germany.

This change in frequency had to be done in one night because the troops were informed that we were changing the frequency on the next day and to re-tune to receive their AEF programme. I do remember that night vividly, more adjustments to coils and capacitors within the transmitters and ATHs [Aerial Tuning Huts]. We finished about 6 am just in time for the arranged start up, indeed we were all very weary, as it was a very hot night.

Start Point was the only transmitter that transmitted the AEF programme from the UK. However, much later as the allies advance progressed, relay stations were used, receiving Start Point and re-transmitting from mobile low power transmitters positioned in France and Germany. The service continued until the cessation of hostilities in Europe.

<http://homepage.ntlworld.com/martin.ellen/oa/Reminiscences.htm>

4 RECEIVERS COMPARED

with Jan Alvestad

TenTec RX340 vs. AOR AR7030, Racal RA1772 and ICOM IC-R75

The purpose of this comparison is to attempt to find out which of these fine receivers is the most capable at locations with nearby strong or very strong transmitters. With my main DX interest geared toward the reception of weak trans Atlantic stations on the mediumwave band, the main focus will be on how well the receivers perform in this band. The 1200 kW NRK Kvitsøy transmitter on 1314 kHz, just 30 kilometers to the north-northwest of my location, is a real challenge for the front end of any receiver. During the test I've used various antennas ranging from a high signal level beverage pointed to the southwest to a small Pennant.

While the Pennant usually has 1314 kHz at the S9+50dB level, the beverage normally pulls in Kvitsøy with S9+75dB. At and near local sunset even stronger signals have been noted with the most extreme level at S9+95dB.

RX340 vs. AR7030

Before I got the TenTec RX340 on loan, my only receiver was an AOR AR7030. The RX340 is deceptively simple to use. Mastering the basic functions is easy, however, it will take days and weeks to discover how to best utilize this receiver in a particular listening session. My first impression was that this was a superb receiver well suited for mediumwave DXing. The RX340 is excellent for Sync AM scanning and detects faint carriers both visually and audible, even in the presence of strong nearby signals. Its passband tuning capabilities is another of the strong points. With time I came to discover that this receiver has several shortcomings, some of them serious. It is a shame that the excellent Sync AM detection capability is let down by the inability to keep the sync on those weak signals. SSB DXing is unpleasant when using filter widths



narrower than 4.0 kHz, mainly because of the much poorer than expected audio but also because the digital filters do not exhibit impressive ultimate selectivity. The main shortcoming is, surprisingly, the inability of the front end to handle very strong signals.



In the table below I've compared some of the important DX related features of the RX340 and the AR7030. I've used a scale ranging between 1 and 10 where 1 is useless or very poor while 10 is excellent.

PARAMETER: Sensitivity RX340: 8+ Good / very good AR7030: 8 Good / very good
No real differences noted when hearing audio from very weak stations, RX340 is, however, much better suited for quickly detecting carriers using SAM.

PARAMETER: Selectivity / filters RX340: 8+ Good / very good AR7030: 6 OK / good
Using a 4.4 kHz filter and PBT tuning the RX340 seemed as selective as when I used the stock 2.1 kHz filter of the AR7030. Ultimate rejection of the filters in both receivers could have been significantly better.

PARAMETER: Front end RX340: 8 (*2) Good (*this result is when a very strong signal, typically S9+75dB or more is present). AR7030: 6 (*4) OK / good (*applies to either one very strong signal or several strong signals, e.g. 10 stations with a signal of at least S9+40dB).

COMMENTS: With most antennas the AR7030 handled the huge signal on 1314 kHz worse than the RX340. The problem was not that I noticed an abundance of mixing products (not expected either with the high IP3 of this receiver), but rather desensitiation (blocking), particularly in the frequency range 1220-1400 kHz. The AR7030 did much better when I added an external preselector (a Palstar MW-550P). While there may be other reasons, I believe the need for additional signal amplification following the noisy (but high IP3) first mixer could be the cause of the blocking problem. On antennas where Kvitsøy had a signal of S9+75dB or more the RX340 exhibited serious problems. While the AR7030 deteriorated gradually with increasing signal levels, the front end of the RX340 failed quickly when exceeding that signal level. Mixing products were noted on all 9 kHz spacings above 1611 kHz. Only white noise (no audio) was noted on 1314 kHz! With lower signal levels the RX340 performed well and I could occasionally hear trans Atlantic stations on 1300 and 1330 kHz, something which was never possible with the AR7030.

PARAMETER: Audio quality RX340: 5 OK AR7030: 8+ Very good
For such an expensive receiver audio quality, particularly with SSB filters narrower than 4.0 kHz, is downright poor and certainly one of the major shortcomings of the RX340. AR7030 has very good audio in SSB and good to very good AM audio. This advantage in audio quality IMHO nearly nullifies the advantages the RX340 gained by having better selectivity.

PARAMETER: Scanning RX340: 9+ Excellent AR7030: 9- (*5) Very good when using the remote, otherwise only OK.

PARAMETER: User friendliness RX340: 8/9 Good / very good AR7030: 8 (*5) Good / very good when using the remote, only OK when using the controls on the receiver.

To use the AR7030 efficiently requires the use of the remote. That said the remote is easy to operate. The RX340 has a nice layout of the controls on the receiver and is very easy to use. Unfortunately there are some minor nags, such as not remembering some important settings (filter width, step value) when going back and forth between the various tuning modes (AM, SAM, LSB and so on).

PARAMETER: Portability RX340: 7 AR7030: 9+
AR7030 is small and easy to take to a DXpedition. RX340 doesn't have much weight either but it is housed in a much larger box.

PARAMETER: Performance / price RX340: 3 AR7030: 6
RX340 is far too expensive considering the performance it delivers. Both sensitivity and selectivity could have been slightly better, but the main downsides are the relatively poor audio and the not very "bulletproof" front end. The stock AR7030 has an acceptable price/performance ratio but will benefit from better filters.

Racal RA1772

The RA1772 was produced by Racal for a relatively short period in the 70's, just before the transition to microcontroller-based receivers. In several ways it is the ultimate of what was possible to achieve at the time.



Even today there are not many receivers which will outperform the RA1772. Of course, user friendliness has become better over the years and features such as memories and fixed (user selectable) step scanning are simple not there. The successors RA1778 (in particular the US version RA6778), RA1779 and RA1792 were the next steps towards more modern receivers.

PARAMETER: Sensitivity

RA1772: 9- Very good

Carriers detected sooner than on the RX340, sometimes audio too. Otherwise not much separating the receivers.

PARAMETER: Selectivity / filters

RA1772: 9 Very good / excellent

The separate 3 kHz USB and LSB filters provide for surprisingly good selectivity and notably better than what the RX340 can offer despite its having many more filters to choose from.

PARAMETER: Front end

RA1772: 9+ Excellent

Far fewer problems with 1314 kHz than AR7030 and RX340. A strong mixing product on 1665 kHz (2*1314 - 963) from NRK/YLE was noted with an S9 signal on RX340. This was S2 on the RA1772 and could not be heard at all when the internal preselector was engaged.

PARAMETER: Audio quality

RA1772: 9 Very good / excellent

RA1772 with the 6 kHz AM filter has the best audio I've heard from a communication receiver. Very good dynamic and detailed sound. SSB audio is crisp and about as good as the AR7030.

PARAMETER: Scanning

RA1772: 5 OK

RA1772 cannot step with steps larger than 0.1 kHz. Steps of 1, and preferably, 10 kHz would have helped a lot in increasing the efficiency of manual scanning. That said it only takes 2-3 seconds to get from one end of a MHz tuning range to the other. The tuning wheel is precise and well balanced.

PARAMETER: User friendliness

RA1772: 7+

It is easy to use the RA1772 and there are relatively few controls. The tuning wheel is nearly perfect. Selecting bandwidth and tuning mode (ISB, CW, LSB, USB, AM, FSK) is simple. The lack of direct frequency entry and passband tuning is noticeable when you have used such features on other receivers.

PARAMETER: Portability

RA1772: 3

RA1772 is large and heavy (22 kg) and can be difficult to transport.

PARAMETER: Performance / price

RA1772: 9+

It is possible to obtain an RA1772 fairly cheaply, prices are usually in the range GBP 250-700, depending on the condition and which filters and other options are installed. The build quality and performance is excellent.

Icom R75

The R75 has been on the market since 1999. This is a fairly small receiver which packs lots of features at a low price.

The DSP module with its automatic notch filter is a must. The DSP noise reduction facility could perhaps have been more efficient. What makes this receiver attractive in addition to its low price is that most of its shortcomings



can be eliminated. An otherwise excellent design has a few weaknesses, several of which are addressed by the modifications offered by Kiwa Electronics. With those modifications installed this receiver has good audio, a usable sync AM feature, and is at least as sensitive for mediumwave DX as any other receiver I've tried.

Surprisingly the receiver has a better front end than most other well regarded receivers, particularly when considering that the MW attenuation pad has been completely removed. The addition of good crystal filters in the second and third IFs will make this set hard to beat.

PARAMETER: Sensitivity

R75: 9 Very good / excellent

Without the use of preamp1 this receiver is at least as sensitive as the RA1772. A few very weak signals are occasionally received better by the RA1772, however, it is more common that the R75 has the edge.

PARAMETER: Selectivity / filters

R75: 9 Very good / excellent

My R75 has the stock filters in the second (9.01 MHz) and third (455 kHz) IFs. Additionally the third IF has a Kiwa 3.7 kHz with a very high ultimate rejection; this filter often performs better than the stock 2.4 kHz filters. The 15 kHz filter in the 450 kHz IF (the AM/FM part of the third IF) has been replaced by a 4.2 kHz filter. In SSB, selectivity is very good (similar to the RA1772). In AM, audio is noted earlier on the R75.

PARAMETER: Front end

R75: 8 (*6) Good (*applies to either one very strong signal or several strong signals, e.g. 10 stations with a signal of at least S9+40dB).

Somewhat better than the AR7030 on frequencies near 1314 kHz, no desensitization noted. With the EWE or Pennant antennas preamp1 can be used without any problems. A few weak mixing products noted on frequencies above 1600 kHz when Kvitstøy has a signal exceeding S9+75 dB.

PARAMETER: Audio quality

R75: 8 Good

Good quality SSB audio, AM audio could have been better with the narrower bandwidths.

PARAMETER: Scanning

R75: 8/9 Good / very good

Very good for LSB or USB scanning. AM or Sync AM scanning is not that pleasant and not as efficient as SSB scanning as trans-Atlantic stations near strong European signals could be overlooked.

PARAMETER: User friendliness

R75: 8/9

R75 has a short learning curve and is very easy to use.

PARAMETER: Portability

R75: 9

Small and fairly light receiver which is easy to take to a DXpedition.

PARAMETER: Performance / price

R75: 10

A new R75 with the DSP module currently has a price tag from just above US\$500 and upwards at retailers in the USA. Even when you include the cost of the Kiwa modifications, this receiver is an excellent buy. Add a couple of InRad filters and you have a receiver which will be hard to beat on performance and still will cost less than a stock AR7030. Compare it to the much higher priced RX340 and you will still be very impressed.

WHAT DOES YOUR S-METER READING MEAN?

with Mark Connelly

A receiver's S-meter is valuable for comparing strengths of stations and for adjusting peaks or nulls produced by loops, remote terminations, and phasing units. It is also very useful in bench-tests of homebrew RF amplifier and filter modules as well as verifying the gain and directivity of various antennas being compared at the same receiving site (or for comparing properties of different sites with a given portable antenna such as an active whip).

If the receiver can be swept under computer control, the computer's logging of frequency versus S-meter readback can make the receiver usable as a "poor man's spectrum analyzer" for bandscanning or for making intermodulation distortion product measurements in an automatic test environment. Nick Hall-Patch has applied this methodology with a good deal of success in the scientific observation of Trans-Pacific DX fade-in and fade-out times.

The more sophisticated that one's uses for the S-meter get, the more important it is to know what the readings mean in terms of standard parameters such as power measured in dBm (decibels relative to one milliwatt in a 50 ohm system) or voltage (rms or peak-to-peak).

Meter	(RX input: dBm)	(RX input: dBm)
Reading	Drake R8A	Palstar R30
<S2	-125	-114
S3	-117	-107
S4	-113	-103
S5	-108	-100
S6	-102	-93
S7	-95	-87
S8	-88	-81
S9	-82	-73
S9 Note 1	-71	-63
S9+10	-72	-56
S9+20	-65	-41
S9+30	-54	-34
S9+40	-36	-27
S9+50	-28	-21
S9+60	-18	-16
"peg"	-2	0

If you have access to precision equipment, an S-meter calibration table for a given receiver can be prepared. The now-calibrated receiver can be used as a "transfer standard" with measurements that have real meaning, rather than just being somewhat-blind relative indications.

Luckily I work in the field of automatic RF test equipment and have access to metrology-lab calibrated signal sources. I brought two of my receivers, a Drake R8A and a Palstar R30, to a test-bench at work. During lunch I tested these with a Rohde & Schwarz model SMT-06 signal generator.

Drake R8A readings were taken at 2.3 kHz bandwidth, AM mode, and internal preamp ON (except as indicated in "Note 1"). Palstar R30 readings were taken at the narrow Collins filter setting (2.5 kHz width), AM mode, and no internal attenuation. Tests were done at 1 MHz. Measurements at other frequencies were also taken: these showed little variation (~ 1 dB) in sensitivity up to 30 MHz on the Drake R8A. On the Palstar, response was flat to 10 MHz, about 1 dB down in the 15-22 MHz range, and about 2 dB less sensitive at 30 MHz.

Measurements in the table below indicate the input level in dBm required to produce the S-meter reading shown.

Note 1: Reading with Drake R8A preamp OFF; Palstar R30 attenuator ON. In both cases, sensitivity decreases by about 10 dB. If the R8A's attenuator was enabled, its sensitivity would go down approximately 10 dB more.

WORLD NEWS

[Europe, Asia, Africa] 16, Whitmore Ct, Little London, Silverstone, Northants, NN12 8UP
with Jeff Weston e-mail: world-news@mwcircle.org ☎ 01327 858472

Albania

China Radio International is broadcast via Fllake as follows (All times are UTC):

English	0700-0900	1215kHz	500kW	ND
Albanian	1600-1700	1215kHz	500kW	ND
Esperanto	1700-1800	1215kHz	500kW	ND
Bulgarian	1700-1800	1458kHz	500kW	ND
Romanian	1800-1900	1215kHz	500kW	ND
Italian	1800-1900	1458kHz	500kW	ND
Hungarian	2001-2059	1458kHz	500kW	ND
Polish	2130-2230	1458kHz	500kW	4
Serbian	2201-2300	1215kHz	500kW	ND
Czech	2231-2331	1458kHz	500kW	338

(Drita Cico, ARTV, Head of Monitoring Centre, via ARC MV-Eko, 09 August 2004).

Algeria

Heard on 1422 KHz 21:30 - 22:00 UTC **RTA 3**, ALG News in French // 252 KHz. Not in the EMWG July 2004. (Regards, Vincent POITIERS, France, via emwg, 21 July 2004).

Belarus

Monitored schedule of the transmitter in **Sasnovy** on 1170. This transmitter is on the air from 2200-2100 with the following relays:

2200-0200	VOR Russian (RMR)
0200-0300	VOR Russian (Radiokanal Sodruzhestvo)
0300-0400	VOR Russian (RMR)
0400-0600	BR1
0600-0800	VOR Russian (RMR)
0800-0900	VOR Russian (Radiokanal Sodruzhestvo)
0900-1000	BR1
1000-1500	VOR Russian (Radiokanal Sodruzhestvo)
1500-1700	BR1 (includes relays of regional prgr's, see below**)
1700-1745	VOR Hungarian
1745-1830	VOR Czech
1830-1900	VOR Slovak
1900-2100	R. Minsk (External Service in various languages)

VOR = Voice of Russia; RMR = (VOR) Russkoye Mezhdunarodnoye Radio; BR1 = Belaruskaje Radyjo 1. The power is 700kW with directional antenna at 244 degrees; for the BR1 relays the tx is switched to a non-directional antenna.

** Mon-Fri 1500-1540: Mon **R. Ekspres** - Homielskaja khvalia, Tue **R. Viciebsk**, Wed **R. Brest**, Thu **R. Mahilioú**, Fri **R. Hrodna**; Mon-Fri 1540-1600 & Sat/Sun 1500-1600: **R. Stalica**. (Bernd Trutenau-LTU, via mwdx, 13 July 2004).

In previous BC-DX's there was a monitored schedule of Sasnovy on 1170 kHz, 800 kW. Pavel Mikhailov told me that at 0100-0200 & 1200-1300 are the prgrs of the **Vo Russia World Service**

in Russian. (*Rumen Pankov-BUL, BC-DX, 30 July 2004*).

It is correct that these portions are listed by VoR to carry VoR's World Service in Russian. However, the actual feed to the Sasnovy transmitter at these times is **Russkoye Mezhdunarodnoye Radio** (regarding 0100-0200) and **Radiokanal Sodruzhestvo** (regarding 1200-1300). The Sasnovy transmitter was monitored 24h for several days via groundwave and no relay of VOR World Service in Russian was observed. - Regarding the transmitter power: the leased power is 700kW (not 800kW) acc. to official information from the transmitter operator. (*Bernd Trutenau-LTU, via mwdx, 02 August 2004*).

Canary Islands

As shown by their website, (<http://www.puntoradio.com/>), the station on 1008 from the Canary Island has once again changed its name from Onda Cero to Punto Radio. After (before? -ed) that, the name was SER Las Palmas, COPE Las Palmas and Radio Voz. (*Regards Ignacio Sotomayor, Segovia, Castilla, España, via mwdx, 14 August 2004*).

China

846 Qianhe, Jiangsu Jiankang Guangbo. "846 AM, Jiangsu Health Radio".
900 Qinhuaogdao PBS: 30 March, 2055 s/on. New frequency.
963 Changsha PBS Educational Channel: 29 March, 1430 ID.
963 CRI in Russian 1100 - 1600.
963 Added CRI in Russian 1500-1557 from 1 May. 1600 s/off. (TG5).
963 Gandan PBS Educational Channel: 1 May, 1600 off. (TG5).
963 Liaoning PBS News Station: 1 May 1405. (TG5).
1008 Gandan PBS Traffic Channel: 16 May, 1600 s/off. (TG6).
1200 Yunnan Satellite BS has a transmitter on 1200 kHz, parallel 576 and 990 kHz, noted regularly here local evenings. (*Alan Davies*).
1296 Shanghai East BS News Station: 16 April, 1600 closing ann., then relay of CCTV. (TG5).
(*T Gima, via ABI May / June issues, via Y Kato, via ARC MV-Eko, 09 August 2004*).

Finland

Bengt Ericson on passing by Aland in the first days of August noted a weak signal with nonstop music on 603 kHz. The signal originated from a harbour some distance away from Mariehamn and was audible for only 3-4 kms. (*ARC MV-Eko, 09 August 2004*).

France

RMC Info from France is now in the air at 1584 kHz. First I heard RMC on 25 June 2004 at 19:30 with football, France v Greece, on location in the south of Belgium. Good reception also day time. Transmitter, Strasbourg and / or Mulhouse? Heard here in the Netherlands this evening (27 June), also fair reception day time. Transmission is // 216 kHz. (Ge Huijbens, Haarlem, Netherlands, via emwg, 29 June 2004). The station heard is Strasbourg. I drove through Mulhouse yesterday afternoon and there was no trace of any signal on 1584 kHz on the car radio. The signal in Strasbourg is very weak, weaker in fact than LW 216 kHz. I am currently at a friend's place in the centre of Strasbourg and it is similar in quality to 216, now at 1455 UTC. Half an hour ago I took my Sony 2001D down to the main square of the city (a pedestrian area with no interference from car ignitions), the signal was only marginally better than it is inside the building, but poorer than 216. Yesterday night the Strasbourg signal was completely swamped by co-channel interference. So either they manage to increase the power or the whole venture is going to be a huge flop, especially since the 216 kHz signal is only very bad at night in Strasbourg but acceptable during daytime. (Rémy Friess, via MWC, 05 July 2004). **RMC Info** is transmitted from Metz (NE France) on 1584kHz with 1kW. They will also be on air, before the end of July, from Brest (Brittany), on

1485kHz with 1kW. (*Christian Ghibaudo, Nice, via dxld 12 July, via MV-Eko, 09 August 2004*).

1350 kHz, **Radio Orient**, is on the air with regular broadcasts from 02 August relayed from Paris. The transmitter is in Fontbonne (3km from the Monaco border), a place overlooking Monaco. It's the same site that's used by TWR Monaco and the France-Info transmitter on 1557kHz. Some years ago, the transmitters were in Antibes-Plateaux Fleuris, some 25km west of Nice. Fontbonne is 20km east of Nice. TDF moved the site, because the one in Antibes had been sold for residential building. (*Christian Ghibaudo, Nice, via dxld 27 July, via ARC MV-Eko, 09 August 2004*).

TDF is also testing 675 kHz from Marseille-Realtor. This frequency will be used by **Superloustic**. (*Christian Ghibaudo, Nice, via dxld 27 July, via ARC MV-Eko, 09 August 2004*). **Superloustic** on 675 is active with strong signals from Marseille, France, with a new TX. <http://www.superloustic.net> (Ciao, Giampiero Milano - Italia, via mwc, 10 August 2004). **Superloustic** has started permanent programming from the Marseille transmitter on 675 kHz in // with Paris 999 kHz. Until now they had only been running test programmes which were not in // with Paris. (*Source: Michel Morisse, via Rglobe. Rémy Friess, mwc, 17 August 2004*).

Germany

The 603 kHz (outlet) of the **Voice of Russia** in Berlin (D) now also carries various German religious programmes which are usually // to 1215, 1323 and 1386 kHz. Sunday e.g. from 18.25 UTC (20.25 Local) til 18.40 Radio Freundes-Dienst, followed by Missionswerk Werner Heukelbach. Interesting is that the newest programme schedule sheet (June 2004) of Radio Freundes-Dienst does not mention the new channel, they list only 1215, 1323 and 1386 kHz. Is that now a regular // relay or just by mistake ? PS: **Radio Freundes-Dienst** have their own QSL-cards for reception reports (mine came in May this year), address: Postfach 1432, 79705 Bad Saeckingen and / or Zentralstelle, CH-5023 Biberstein. Mine came via the first address in Germany. Email is info@freundesdienst.org (73, *Tom DL8AAM, via mwdx, 29 June 2004*).

The Kiel-based **Power 612** was supposed to return to the air on 01 August, but the transmitter (Kiel-Kronshagen on 612, 10kW, daytime authorization from 0600 - 1900 local time only) is still off. Actually the licence is herewith forfeited. Word is that the ULR, the responsible media authority, is at present considering the next steps in the matter. (*Kai Ludwig; MV-Eko, 04 August*).

702 kHz from Julich and 855 kHz from Nordkirchen have been licenced to the operators of **Truck Radio**. Truck Radio is a 24h country format in german presently not on MW. (*Thomas Kamp, via A-DX list*).

Hungary

Antene Hungaria, the operator of the 500kW transmitter in Marcali on 1188kHz, will close down this transmitter on 01 June. The transmitter has been used for carrying RFE / RL and VoA relays for the past few years. These relays will end. (*Berndt Trutenau, mwdx 23 May 2004*).

Indonesia

Some MW changes compared to the list in WRTH 2004:

648 (add) Radio Suara Minangkabau, Tangerang BN (ex 630).

666 (add) Radio Sekuntum Bungah Yang Indah (Radio SBY, ID as heard), Jl. Matraman 39, Jakarta JK.

666 (del) Radio Swara Populer, Purwakarta JB (moved to FM).

675 (del) RSPDT2 Kotamadya Pekalongan, Pekalongan JH (moved to FM).

702 (del) Radio Rasika Ardaya Lilaswara Madyantara, Bantul YG (moved to FM).

702 (add) Radio Suara Konco Tani, Sidokarto-Sleman YG.

- 774 (add) RRI Fak-Fak (not confirmed, but announced on their SW frequency), Fak-Fak, Papua.
 792 (del) Radio Duta Megantara, Bogor JB (apparently inactive).
 828 (del) Radio Gita Segara, Bangkalan JT (inactive)
 828 (add) Radio TASSA AM, Lubuk Alang, SB.
 837 UNID station operating in Surakarta area, probably Radio Immanuel (ex 846).
 855 RSPDT2 Bekasi JB, IDs as 'Radio Patriot'.
 870 (del) RKPDT2 Kotamadya Probolinggo JT (apparently inactive).
 879 RSPD Sidoarjo JT (address: Wisma Sarinadi, Kawasan GOR, Sidoarjo).
 900 (del) Radio Jelita Bahanswara, Bukittinggi SB (moved to FM).
 1062 (add) Radio Erbe (Radio RB), Jl. Jagalan 36, Yogyakarta YG.
 1080 Radio Safari, Kebayoran, Baru JK (listed in WRTH '04 as Radio AM 1080 Stereo).
 1116 (add) Radio Barami, Cileunyi, Lembang-Bandung JB.
 1125 (del) RRI Palu (inactive)
 1143 (del) RKPDT2 Jember, Jember JT (apparently inactive).
 1152 (add) Radio Rama Sutra, Jl. A. Yani 56 Ciasem, Sukamandi-Subang JB.
 1170 Radio Gema Angkasa Swara Al Khairaat, Palu SH, mark as 1170v (last heard around 1166kHz).
 1224 (add) Radio Sonata 47, Bandung (reactivated).
 1251 (del) RKPDT2 Probolinggo, Probolinggo JT (inactive or moved to FM).
 1260 (del) Radio RDA 45, Pasuruan JT (inactive).
 1395 (add) Radio Deli Indah Swara Diah, Jl. Jenderal Sudirman, Tebing Tinggi 20615 SU.
 1485 (del) RRI Padang (inactive)
 1485 (del) Radio Bimantara, Bukittinggi SB (moved to FM).
 1557 (del) Radio Al Masalah, Jakarta JK (apparently inactive).
 1602 (del) Radio Lintas Triaga Angkasa, Bukittinggi SB (moved to FM).
 (Alan Davies via *ARC MV-Eko*, 04 August 2004).

Laos

- 585 Savannakhet currently closes at 1305 (Alan Davies).
 640 Vientiane City Radio Station has moved here, ex-702. 640 is now the announced frequency and operates 2330 - 1000. (Alan Davies).
 705 Luang Prabang 2200 - 0800, 1025 - 1500 on 705kHz. (Alan Davies in Luang Prabang).
 (*ARC MV-Eko*, 04 August 2004).

Libya

Monitored a very strong Arabic-language station on 1449 kHz from 2305 UTC on 27 June 2004, which was eventually identified as Libya. **Voice of Africa** ID and nx in English at 0024, then nx in French. Surely a lot more than 20 kW listed in WRTH 2004. (*Tony Rogers*, via *BDXC-UK*).

Malaysia

Many of **RTM's** mediumwave transmitters in West Malaysia appear to have been closed down, specifically Ipoh 576, JB 576, Segamat 621, Kuala Lips 648 and probably also Melaka 1008. However, RTM Perak via Gerik 657kHz IS still active. (*Alan Davies*, via *ARC MV-Eko*, 04 August 2004).

Maldives

The following information has been provided by Sarath N. Weerakon of Sri Lanka, who is working in Male, the capital of The Maldives. All transmissions are 1449 kHz.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Voice of Maldives channel in Dhivehi | 0530 - 0900 and 1900 - 2245. |
| Adhuge Adu channel (Voice of Today) in Dhivehi | 0900 - 1700. |
| Voice of Maldives English Service | 1700 - 1900. |

Radio 1 in Dhivehi, 2245 - 0530. (*Volker Willschrey, Conexion Digital, via DXLD, via ARC MV-Eko, 04 August 2004*).

Monaco

MC One is no longer, at all, on MW 1467kHz. The station had a two month contract with Monte Carlo Radiodiffusion which is now finished. The station is now only on FM on 98.2 MHz with a low power transmitter. The station is only heard in the Principality. The transmitter is in the Jardin Exotique (Exotic garden), so it's the **ONLY** station with a transmitter on the Monaco soil! All other stations (Mont Agel and Col de la Madone) are on the French soil. MC one is also heard on the web: <http://www.one.mc> Best regards from France. (*Christian Ghibaud, DXLD, 19 June 2004*).

Netherlands

Since last Wednesday evening, 21 July, Dutch commercial broadcaster **Radio 10 Gold** is using a brand new Optimod-AM 9200 audio processor for its mediumwave transmissions on 1008 kHz. This replaces the older Optimod-AM 9100B that had been used at Flevo, and the aim is to make the audio quality as good as the transmissions on 1395 kHz, where an Optimod-AM 9200 has been used with very good results. Adjustments are still being made by Peter van Beusekom of Air Chain Consultancy to achieve the best possible audio quality. See his Web site for photos of the installation work at Flevo. The simulcast of the mediumwave service on 1395 kHz has now ended, and is currently replaced by a loop advising listeners to retune to 1008 kHz. (*Media Network weblog, 30 July 2004*).

Since 0015, 30 July 2004, I have heard **Radio 10 Gold** on 1008 and 1395 NOT in parallel. On 1008 was the usual music program, on 1395 I could hear only announcements every 55 seconds with also the frequency on AM. It sounded like only one frequency so 10 Gold seems to prepare the change of frequency by giving the new one to the listeners. Any idea? (*Ciao Giampiero, Milano - Italy, via mwc, 30 July 2004*).

In several Dutch cities a radio art project will run the coming days on 1725 kHz : 20 very low power transmitters with loop aerails are running in SSB with a bandwidth of 15 kHz. The receivers are receiving 2 transmitters at a time and mix the received sounds. Times : 10.00 - 18.00UTC:

30 July - 03 August : city of Arnhem

05 August - 09 August: city of Apeldoorn

10 August -14 August: Nijmegen

(<http://www.geldersemuziekgzomer.nl/radioscape.htm>)

Today I picked up the signals from the Radio art Project in the city of Arnhem, as mentioned in an earlier message. I browsed a bit on the internet, looking for more details. I found the following message. For those who are interested in what I heard on 1725 kHz, I have a 50kB mp3 file available. So let me know, if you want to receive the file. (*73, Max van Arnhem, Near the city of Arnhem, The Netherlands, 30 July 2004*).

Today, Sunday 01 August it seems as if Holland has left 1395kHz. Dxing on 1390 should be interesting again. (*73s, Steve Whitt, mwc, 01 August 2004*).

Just received an e-mail from Koos Wijnants who informs me that **Haagstad Radio**, 1485 kHz, is now on the air with 1 kW. Reception reports are welcomed by Koos: jhwijnants@wanadoo.nl (*73, Max van Arnhem, The Netherlands, via mwc, 11 July 2004*).

The date and time have been announced for the removal of one of the mediumwave masts at **Lopik**, in accordance with the agreement signed a few weeks ago. On Saturday 21st August at 08.50 (0650 UTC) the mast, approximately 160 meters tall, will be demolished with explosives. This method was chosen in order not to disrupt the transmissions of Arrow Rock Radio on 675 kHz. It would not be possible to safely dismantle the mast piece by piece while the Arrow transmissions were being radiated from an adjacent mast. (*Posted by Andy @ 10:10 UTC via Media Network weblog, via Steve Whit, mwc, 31 July 2004*).

As previously reported, the northerly mediumwave mast at the **Lopik** transmitter site is to be demolished on Saturday 21 August, four months after the signing of a covenant promising to restrict the total power transmitted from the site. The 165 metre mast, which was erected in 1938, will be removed with explosives. For safety reasons nobody will be permitted within a 300 metre zone around the mast. The mast that will be removed was used during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands to broadcast the programmes of Radio Bremen. From 1945-1980 it was used for the national mediumwave services Hilversum I and II, until these services were transferred to the new site at Flevo. In a press release, transmission provider Nozema says that a special live Internet stream on its Web site will show the demolition of the mast. The press release does not mention the time, but an earlier report said that it was planned for 0650 UTC. (*www.nozema.nl, via Media Network, 19 August 2004*).

Dutch commercial broadcaster **Radio 192** went off the air this afternoon. The station has been struggling for several months after two major cable companies stopped carrying the service as Radio 192 had been unable to keep up its payments. (*More at <http://medianetwork.blogspot.com/> via Mike Terry, BDXC-UK, 05 August 2004*).

Stichting Norderney, a Dutch foundation set up to preserve the memory of **Radio Veronica's** days as an offshore station, will broadcast 16 days of special programming on 828 kHz, one of the mediumwave frequencies licensed to Ruud Poeze. The broadcast runs from 0500 UTC on 16 August to 1600 UTC on 31 August. The line-up will include re-runs of old Veronica programmes from 1960-74. Stichting Norderney is also organising a four day event at Hotel Lapershoek in Hilversum on 28-31 August, where many former DJ's, technical and other staff will talk in a specially built studio about their memories of Radio Veronica. The four days are open to the public for an admission price of ? 5.00. There will also be items for sale such as T-shirts, DVD's, CD's and LP's. Specially for the event, new copies have been made of the double CD "The Veronica Story" which sold out some time ago. The current Radio Veronica will broadcast live from the hotel with Bart van Leeuwen at 0700-1000 UTC on 31 August. (*Media Network Weblog, via Ge Huijbens, Haarlem, Netherlands, via emwg, 14 August 2004*). (See Graham Cox's log in MWL-ed). The Radio Veronica broadcasts on 828 kHz are scheduled at 0500-1600 UT from 16-31 August. Maybe audible in eastern coastal areas of UK (*Dave Kenny, BDXC-UK, 16 August 2004*).

Pakistan

Ongoing projects: Three 100kW MW transmitters, one each at Peshawar, Lahore & Quetta and a 100kW transmitter and broadcasting house at Turbat. The Turbat transmitter was originally purchased for Larkana. (*ARC MV-Eko, 04 August 2004*).

Russia

1053 **Radio Shanson**, Krasnoyarsk. (*Victor Rutkovskiy, "open_dx", via "RUS_DX" #132B*).
1332 **Nashe Vremya na Militsets koy Volne**, Irkustk. (*Victor Rutkovskiy, ibid*).
(Presumably the above are both new stations - JPW). (*ARC MV-Eko, 04 August 2004*).

Samoa

The two AM stations in Samoa are now known as **SBC Radio 1** (540, 10kW) and **SBC Radio 2** (747, 10kW). The latter is only on for a couple of hours in the morning with education programs for Samoa and Tokelau and uses a mobile studio parked outside the SBC Radio 1 building. The heritage callsign 2AP was dropped last year when radio and TV (Televise Samoa) services were combined under a new board. Samoa AM trail 28 April 28 - 05 May 2004. Mostly 1800 - 2000 local Samoa time: 540, SBC Radio 1 Apia, usually in Samoan, some English programs. Music includes contemporary Samoan, some local ads nearly always in Samoan. 747, SBC Radio 2 Apia, heard weekday mornings 0900 - 1100 local time with school lessons in Samoan and Tokelauan (for Tokelau Islands 400km north), sometimes in English. (*David Ricquish, Samoa, NZ DX Times*).

Samoa, American

KJAL Pago Pago, generally weak with Samoan religious music, irregular and usually with poor modulation. Seems to close by 2300 local. KJAL 580 is barely heard in Apia (100km away) at night, and is not 24/7 as KMJ Fresno is heard every night. Very poor modulation when heard, and usually in Samoan. (*David Ricquish, Samoa, NZ DXT*).

Slovenia

(Here follows) The answer from Ivan Seljak regarding my question about the power of the MW transmitter of **Radio Odmev** (ex. Radio Cerkno) on 594 kHz: This transmitter has a power of 1000W, but should be abandoned if we achieve equal coverage on FM. (*Miha Rus, Log pri Brezovici, via emwg, 03 August 2004*).

South Africa

729/ Nothing heard on these frequencies (I monitor these often but have never heard a local station

1584 there.

729 Radio Veritas - after a brief broadcast earlier in the year, they have not reappeared - nothing on this frequency.

1269 Chinese Community Radio - although the carrier remains on for 24 hours, there is no programming content broadcast except in prime morning time and early evenings.

1404 On air but poor carrier and bad audio.

Other stations as listed. (*John Plimmer, S. Af., via Bengt Ericson, ARC MV-Eko, 04 August 2004*).

Spain

I receive an e-mail verification from **SER Radio Mallorca** on 1080 kHz. The verification is in Dutch from Ivan Masip. On the verification a change of location in 2000 from Son Moix to Son Espanyol. (*Greetings from Ge Huijbens, Haarlem, Netherlands, via emwg, 18 July 2004*).

Swaziland

954 Nothing heard and no carrier.

1377 On air but poor carrier and bad audio.

Other stations as listed. (*John Plimmer, S. Af., via Bengt Ericson, ARC MV-Eko, 04 August 2004*).

Sweden

The **Radio Museum in Göteborg** (Gothenburg) SK6RM has a license from The Swedish Post & Telecom Agency to use 981KHz (ex. Göteborg / Järnbrott call: SBB closed 29 February 1984) for special broadcasts with a historical connection. Used sporadically. ERP just a few hundred watts. I will return with exact output power. (*73's de Christian SM6VPU, via emwg, 06 August 2004*).

Taiwan

1503, Current schedule of Fangliao 600kW:

1200 - 1300	Radio France International (RFI)	Mandarin
1330 - 1430	New Horizon Radio (Radio Chan Troi Moi)	Vietnamese
1330 - 1500	BBC World Service	Vietnamese
1500 - 1600	Radio Taiwan International (CBS-RTI)	Thai
1600 - 1700	Radio Taiwan International (CBS-RTI)	Mandarin
1700 - 1800	Adventist World Radio	Vietnamese
1800 - 2100	WYFR - Family Radio	English

(Alan Davies, Mauno Ritola, ARC MV-Eko).

Effective from 16 June 2004, RTI has a new frequency for its Indonesian programme as follows:
 927 0400 - 0600 Programme 2 & 1 (programme of the previous day)
 1422 1500 - 1600 Programme 2
 (Lim Kwet Hian, Jakarta-INS, Cumbre 13 July, BCDX #678, via ARC MV-Eko, 04 August 2004).

Interesting story from 2002 at the Taipei Times website. WRTH 2004 still lists **Kuo Kuang BS** in Taipei on 936 with 5 kW as inactive. If it's the same station, what's so secret? The transmitter location or the audiolines connected to the Presidential Office? From <http://www.taipetimes.com/News/archives/2002/05/10/0000135427>. Presidential Office formerly housed a secret radio station. By Tsai Ting-I STAFF REPORTER Friday, May 10, 2002, Page 3. The Presidential Office revealed yesterday that it used to house the Kuokuang radio station, and that the station was established for the primary purpose of ensuring that the president, vice president and top military personnel would be able to address the nation in the event of war. It also acknowledged for the first time that President Chen Shui-bian closed the radio station in 2000. "The Kuokuang radio station was established for wars and emergency purposes. There are lines connected to the offices of president, vice president, minister of national defense and chief of the general staff, to enable them to talk to the people in the event of war and or other emergencies," said a report published yesterday in President A-bian's Electronic Paper, the president's Web-site. Presidential Office spokesman James Huang told the Taipei Times that the office was releasing the previously classified information as part of its effort to educate the public about the post of president and the Presidential Office. Chen closed the radio station in 2000 as part of a reform of the military and in pursuit of his policy of removing Ministry of National Defense offices from the Presidential Office, the electronic newspaper said. The station, set up in June 1963, had belonged to the still operational Voice of Han Broadcasting Network, a propaganda station owned by the defense ministry that continues to broadcast to China. Huang also said that the government believed that there was no longer any need to keep the station for emergency purposes, given the highly advanced current state of communications technology. (Jari Savolainen, Kuusankoski, Finland, via HCDX Digest, Vol 19, # 20, 20 July 2004).

Timor Leste (East Timor)

Toda's edition of the Timor Post says that the Catholic radio station **Radio Timor Kmanek (RTK)** will soon close down due to lack of funds. The newspaper says that RTK's 27 staff were asked to stop working while the Diocese of Dili ponders the future of the radio station. RTK is directed by Father Adriano Ols, and the radio station was established in February 1998. Meanwhile a member of the National Parliament for Democratic Party (PD), Rui Menezes, said that the Catholic radio station should not depend only on funding for its survival and look for alternatives, otherwise all the media will die in Timor-Leste. (Post by Dr. Helen Hill, Asia Region World Association for Christian Communication Website http://www.arwacc.org/2004_archive/0029.html 09 June 2004, via Bruce Portzer).

Radio Timor-Leste (formally known as Radio UNTAET) broadcasts in four languages on 684 + GM 0545 - 2100 LT (2045 - 1200 UT) per website <http://rttl.org/>. (Portzer).

Thailand

Radio Thailand Education service now closes around 1655 - 1700 (Alan Davies). Most stations outside the Bangkok area in the Army Signals Department's Wor. Por. Tho. and Kor. Wor. Sor. networks carry common news / current affairs programming from 1500 - 1700 and 2300 - on the following frequencies:

585 Chumphon	603 Khon Kaen
738 Chaing Mai, Songkhla (Hat Yai)	756 Surin
828 Nakhon Si Thammarat (Thung Song)	1008 Nakhon Ratchasima
1044 Khon Kaen (Ban Phai)	1080 Chiang Rai, Nakhon Sawan, Yala
1188 Sakon Nahkon	1215 Phrae
1233 Udon Thani	1287 Ubon Ratchathani
1350 Trang	1512 Phayao
1530 Uttaradit(ARC MV-Eko, 04 August 2004).	

United Arab Emirates

Emirates Media Inc. (EMI), one of the foremost broadcasters in the Gulf Region, have chosen Thales and its local partner Bin Jabr TRS Est for the supply of a new medium wave radio broadcasting center in Abu Dhabi. The multi-million dollar turnkey broadcasting solution for the Al Dabiyah II station includes:

- 800 kW MW transmitter type S7HP.
- Directional antenna system including 95 meter tower masts.
- Auxiliary equipment.
- New transmitter building, access and service roads, mains supply, fresh water supply, etc.

The contract award for this new medium wave station follows the successful completion of the Al Dabiyah I project in June 2003, where Thales and Bin Jabr working hand in hand with the EMI client team, handed over all equipment in record time. Al Dabiyah II is scheduled for completion beginning of 2005. (*THALES Radio News, issue 16, summer 2004; www.thales-bm.com July 26*). [F. Pl. 1539 kHz?? Al Dabiyah I 1314 kHz 1000 kW, wb.] (*Wolfgang Bueschel via mwdx, 26 July 2004*).

"Al Dabiyah I in 2003" refers to the 800kW tx on 1170 which is leased by IBB for **Radio Farda** transmissions. The 1314 tx (now leased 24h by the BBC) is an "old" tx from the 1980s. (*73s, Bernd Trutenau, via mwdx, 26 July 2004*).

The Khaleej Times reports that **Radio Abu Dhabi** has suddenly closed its Urdu-language service, which has been on the air for 26 years, without giving any reason. An announcement was made during the Saturday evening broadcast. The service was widely popular among Urdu-speaking people from Pakistan, India and Bangladesh living in the UAE and other Gulf states. The paper reports that the closure has shocked Urdu speakers across the country, who say that this AM channel (657 kHz), despite the popularity of satellite television stations, had been part of their daily routine. (*Andy, via Media Network, via Steve Whitt mwc, 02 August 2004*).

Vietnam

Son La noted 01 August on 828kHz, parallel 4740, sign-off 1400. I suspect 828 is from a new and reasonably powerful transmitter. (*Alan Davies, via ARC MV-Eko, 04 August 2004*).

That's all folks, Jeff

NORTH AMERICAN NEWS

✉ 20 Ryehill Park, Smithfield, Carlisle CA6 6BH

with Barry Davies

e-mail: na-news@mwcircle.org

Welcome to another round up of what's been happening on the North America AM dial. My grateful thanks to the organisations which provide the news. Thanks this month to: - IRCA, North American Logbook, 100000watts.com, NERW and Radio News and Notes,

- 850 WXJC** Birmingham AL. Call changes from WDJC. No news on format was gospel.
- 930 CJYQ** St. John's NL. The info in the 2003 NRC Radio Log is not current. CJYQ (Radio Newfoundland) is now part of the VOXM network. CJYQ can be reached at P.O. Box 8590, St. John's, NL. A1B 3P5.
- 940 WINZ** Miami FL. These heritage calls return (ex-WRFX) to 940 and Fox sports radio is dumped in favour of talk from the Air America network.
- 970 KIAK** Fairbanks AK. This news talk station has doubled its full time power to 10kW.
- 1170 WWVA** Wheeling WV. The station has scrapped its plan to move to move to Ohio. This follows a public outpouring of support for the station to stay put.
- 1240 CJNS** Meadow Lake SK. This station simulcasts country music from 1050 CJNB and has requested a move to FM.
- 1250 WMTR** Morristown NJ. This one has increased its night time power from 1,000 watts to 7,000 watts. Given its location this could shortly be a UK first! The format is "classic oldies" i.e. pre 1964 "rock n roll."
- 1320 KXYZ** Houston TX. This ex-Radio Unica music and news station now carries SS religion.
- 1410 WMYR** Fort Myers FL. Radio Disney's Ft. Myers outlet has been sold to the Catholic talk network "Relevant Radio." The new Catholic talk format is due on in September. This will be the network's first station in Florida. (Art Blair)
- 1420 WHK** Cleveland OH. These familiar call letter return to 1420 (ex WRMR) and the format switches from big band nostalgia to talk.
- 1570 WFLR** Dundee NY. The station has flipped from a country music format to talk.
- 1570 WSSA** Morrow GA. Flips from gospel to tropical/reggae music
- 1590 WKHZ** Ocean City MD. This station drops its Ap all news service and unusually for an AM station switches to a top 40 hits format! The station's slogan is "15-90 KHZ."

1100 KYW Cleveland OH! No it's not a misprint, it's a fact. Back in May 1964, when I logged Cleveland's pop music giant, the call letters were KYW. A recent NERW article pointed out that the KYW call letters were moved to 1060 kHz. and relocated to Philadelphia PA in June 1965. 1060 KYW Philadelphia then became the USA's 2nd. all news station. Any "old timers" know the 1st?



That is all I have for now. As usual I'll sign off with best wishes for some good DX all around The Circle. 73's

Barry

CENTRAL AMERICAN NEWS

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e-mail: ca-news@mwcircle.org ☎ +46-515-13702

with Tore Larsson

Costa Rica

Radio Nuevo Mundo's Tetsuya Hirahara visited San José and Abajonal April 21-24, 2004. Below follow some information from his trip:

- 610 TL. R. María, San José. According to "Diario Extra", an Italian Association "Word Family" acquired this channel and plan to operate 24 hours a day from July 2004 under the name "Radio María". The station will be located between Guadalupe and Moravia. Director will be William Rodríguez. /Ed's note: See also this column in MV-Eko # 24 season 44, 15.3.2004 -tl/
- 700 TIJC R. Sonora (Family Cristian Network), San José, 24h service. According to "Diario Extra", director is Iván Díaz. According to announcement, the station has a website www.fcnradio.com According to a telephone interview, the station commenced its operation in mid-March, 2004. Postal address Apartado 60-2020, Zapote.
- 730 TIHB R. 730, San José. No station was heard here so I called Grupo Reloj, and was informed that R. 730 has been inactive since December 2003, and there is no plan for the moment on this channel.
- 960 TICS Premium Radio, San José, ex 910 AM. E-mail: 960AM@2333333.com
- 1000 TIMIL Mil FM, San José, ex R. Mil. This station now belongs to Grupo Omega.
- 1360 TICA R. Celestial, San José, ex R. Tica. Director is Victor Delgado E. Tetsuya Hirahara, RNM

Radio Marias seem to crop up like buttercups after a spring shower. Due within the next six months are Radio María Costa Rica, Radio María República Dominicana and Radio María Venezuela. Radio María Costa Rica will broadcast on 610 AM and the target date is late July, according to the June issue of the on-line World Family Magazine.

Catholic Radio Update, June 16, 2004

Dominican Republic

- 1640 HI.. R. Juventus Don Bosco, Santo Domingo is a new station started June 25th. First heard by Barry Davies. Power: 1/0.5 kW. Tel +1 809 538 4647. Address: Calle Juan Evangelista Jiménez 49, Urbanización María Auxiliadora, Santo Domingo. Slogan: "una voz para la civilización del amor".
Barry Davies, Björn Malm, Glenn Hauser, Henrik Klemetz, Catholic Radio Update
- 1680 HI.. San Pedro de Macorís, CP for a new station with 5/3 kW, subject to change if there are interference problems. Glenn Hauser, DXLD

El Salvador

- 720 YSRA R. Paz, San Salvador, ex Qué Buena relay Tetsuya Hirahara, RNM visiting San Salvador

Martinique

- 1310 Martinique is still on the air on this frequency. Stig Hartvig Nielsen visiting the Caribbean area

México

Commentary on US/Mexico AM Station Interference Claims May 2004 (As noted in the CGC Communicator): This May 6, 2004 letter from Joseph Berring concerns U.S./Mexican AM (and some LPTV) interference issues, and discusses cross-border interference claimed by both countries. A sticky diplomatic situation has developed since Mexican stations XEPE, XESS and XESDD on 560, 780 and 920 kHz were authorized by the SCT (Mexico's FCC). Many CGC Newsletter readers have heard the resulting interference created by the first two Mexican stations. As far as we know, the 920 kHz facility has yet to come on the air, but would undoubtedly create even more interference.

CGC Communicator via Dennis Gibson, IRCA May 6, 2004 via DXLD

Three Tijuana-area AM stations are changing frequencies

This week our email inbox was much abuzz with reports of Mexican AM stations changing frequencies. The reason for the changes is that the FCC and the SCT (Mexico's FCC) have reached an agreement on how interference from Mr. Bonilla's three AM stations is to be resolved. CGC's consulting office has seen copies of the actual SCT authorizations, so here, authoritatively, is what is going on with respect to the Bonilla frequencies and power levels:

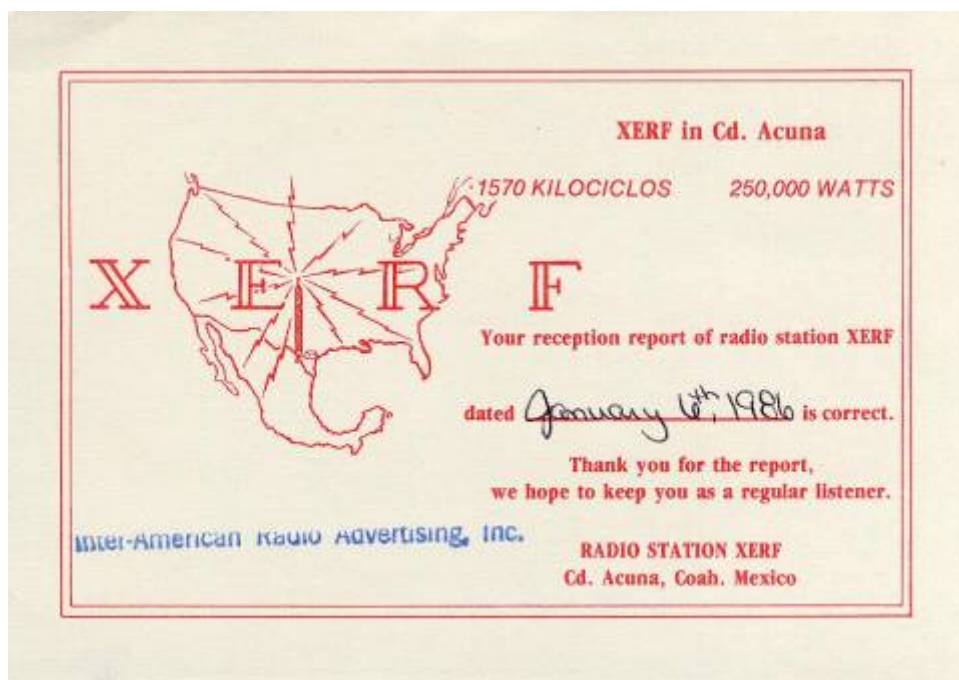
- 620 XESS La Tropical, Ensenada ex 780 kHz, 5 kW fulltime
1030 XESDD La Tremenda, Ensenada ex 920 kHz, 5 kW fulltime
1700 XEPE La Romantica, Tecate ex 560 kHz, 10 kW fulltime

CGC Communicator via Dennis Gibson, NRC-AM June 25, 2004 via DXLD

1700 XEPE Tecate. The wandering knuckleheads are moving again, this time to 1700, where they should have gone in the first place (there has been a standard X-band allocation on 1700 kHz in Tecate for about 5 years). The 560 allocation dates back to the 70s, and if I recall correctly, was just for a 250w or 500w daytimer! I listened to them before 8pm PDT/11pm EDT tonight, and it was the same format, same voice-over announcer, just changed the slogan to "Romantica... Amor 1700 AM". These clowns have been on 4 channels in less than a year - 1600 to 550 to 560 to 1700.
Tim Hall via DXLD

Even if SCT has modified the authorizations for the three Tijuana area stations noted in the CGC Communicator, quoted in DXLD, FCC has yet to agree that they are consistent with the bilateral agreement and acceptable. And in fact, such agreement may not be forthcoming.
Glenn Hauser, DXLD

- 740 XECW La Z, Los Mochis, ex 1340 kHz Chris Knight, IRCA
- 810 XESB R. Mexicana, Santa Bárbara, ex 820 kHz Chris Knight, IRCA
- 900 XEDT La Reina, Cd. Cuahémoc, ex 1080 kHz Chris Knight, IRCA
- 1570 XERF La Poderosa, Cd. Acuña. Has anyone noticed the super signal XERF has now? They are 10 times stronger. They own the frequency here on the Oregon coast at night. I can even hear them on a portable with no trouble. Patrick Martin, IRCA mailing list
They run 100 kW. Kevin Redding, IRCA mailing list via DXLD



Nicaragua

Radio María Nicaragua has begun service in various areas of Nicaragua over several FM repeaters for its principal station on 1400 AM in Managua. The news was announced by the station director, Father Hans Bendixen, on the Latin America-wide network program "Agenda Eclesial Iberoamericana".
Catholic Radio Update

Puerto Rico

- 960 WKVN Quebradillas requests new call: WCHQ
- 1480 WMDD Fajardo, new format: news/talk, ex tropical IRCA "soft" DX Monitor 14.7.2004

Turks & Caicos

530 Radio Visión Cristiana - Heard them today. I live just south of Daytona Beach and I get a .025-.050mv signal on them all day, at night 1-3mv. Despite what has been mentioned in print they are still running 50 kW, not 100 kW. They are using a 1987 vintage Nautel transmitter that was shipped back to Canada to have the frequency changed to 530 from 1570, having been used by the Atlantic Beacon previous. The Beacon directional array was taken down and a new quarter wave was erected for RVC. The tower sits about 200 ft from the ocean.

Jerry Kiefer, Port Orange, FL/Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, NRC-AM 18.7.2004 via DXLD

Actually, I have a QSL letter from the RVC engineer stating that they run the 50 kW Nautel powered down to about 40 kW. Electricity is extremely expensive there since it is all generated with imported fossil fuels. The low frequency and the ocean front tower make them sound much bigger. Patrick Griffith, Westminster, CO, NRC-AM via DXLD

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS

✉ Kirkåsveien 15, NO-1850 Mysen, Norway

with Tore B. Vik

e-mail: sa-news@mwcircle.org ☎ +47-69891192

Argentina

- 1030 LS10 R. del Plata - new ☎ La Calle Olleros 3551, C1427EEA Buenos Aires - ☎ +54 11 4556 9000
Cornachioni in ConDig
- 1310 R. Integracion - new "no official" - ☎ Av. Corrientes 1922, 6° piso, Ofc. 63, C1045AAO
Buenos Aires - ☎ +54 11 4951 2652/9103 - web: www.produccionescontar.com.ar
Cornachioni/Zamora in ConDig
- 1400 R. Fantastica - new station from Lujan, Prov. de Buenos Aires (FM 90.9 MHz) Slaen in ConDig
- 1460 R. Almirante Brown, Rafael Calzada - ex 1310 ConDig
- 1530 R. Contemporanea, Lomas de Zamora - ex 1660 Slaen in ConDig
- 1610 R. Guaviyú - new station - Gregorio de Laferrere, Partido de Matanza, Prov. de Buenos Aires
Slaen in ConDig

Argentina

- 850 LV12 R. Independencia - new e-mail: radiolv12@yahoo.com.ar ConDig
- 900 R. Municipal - new station - Calle General Pico 609, L8201BIK 25 de Mayo, LP
☎ +54 299 494 8086 Cornachioni in Con Dig
- 980 Sintonía de Vida, Iglesia Puente de Salvación, Marcos Sastre, casi Sarmiento, Ciudad de El Talar,
Partido de Tigre, BA - new station Slaen/Cornachioni via DXing.info
- 1290 R. Planetario - e-mail: liderfm@razaoinfo.com.br Pedroso in ConDig
- 1590 R. Guaviyu (ex 1610) - ☎ Av. Luro 6150, 3er piso "C", B1757ARR Gregorio de Laferrere,
Buenos Aires Cornachioni in Con Dig
- 1640 R. Boanerges - ☎ Av. Santa Catalina 5330, N3300PPO Posadas, Ms Cornachioni in Con Dig
☎ +54 3752 45 4425



Bolivia

The following items are received from Rogildo Fontenelle Aragão, Quillacollo, Bolivia:

- 630 CP204 R. Tarija (ex R. Aclo)
- 770 CP116 R. Cosmos - 5 Kw - ☎ Av. Heroínas, O-0467, Cochabamba
- 860 R. Colores, Cochabamba - delete
- 1050 R. La Cumbre, Tiquipaya - delete
- 1120 R. Porvenir, Tiquipaya - delete
- 1140 R. Lider 1140, Tiquipaya - delete
- 1160 R. SX, Cochabamba - delete
- 1160 CP78 R. RTC - ☎ Calle Lanza N-0261 Cochabamba
- 1310 CP68 R. San Rafael - ☎ Calla Calama, E-0315, Cochabamba
- 1380 CP342 R. Bandera Tricolor - Av. Oquendo, N-0560, Cochabamba - email: latriple999@yahoo.com
- 1495 R. Domingo Savio, Villa Independencia - ex 1480
- 1520 R. Nueva Esperanza, El Alto now on this frequency
- 1535 CP111 R. Balliván, San Borja (n.f. 1530)
- 1590 R. Kollasuyo Marka, Tiawanaku (ex 1580)

Brazil

- 600 ZYJ287 R. Municipal, São Gabriel da Cachoeira (ex R.Nacional) (AM02)
630 ZYN603 R. IPM AM, Campo Grande (MS32) – new adr: Rua Amando do Oliveria, Bairro Amambai, 79005-380 Campo Grande – ☎ C.P. 146, 79002-970 Campo Grande – Web: www.asm.org.br – email: ellen.ramos@usb.org.br ConDig
730 R. Cidade, Jundiá (SP38) – ☎ +55 11 4586 09969 Adalberto Azevedo
820 ZYL255 R. Globo, Barbacena (ex. R. Barbacena) (MG29) Cláudio Moraes
870 R. Central (SP61) - ☎ R. Romualdo Andreazzi 516, Jd. Leonor, 13041-030 Campinas - ☎ +51 19 3272 1400 (Pabx) – Web: www.radiocentral.com.br – email: redecentral@terra.com.br Adalberto Azevedo
890 ZYJ755 R. Santa Catarina (SC18) – email: lucio.jornalismo@radiosantacatarina.com.br ConDig
1020 R. Educadora AM (SP82) – R. Profa. Aparecida M. Faveri 988, 13485-316 Jd. Fumagalli – ☎ +55 19 3441 3760 – web: www.educadoraam.com.br – email: radio@educadoraam.com.br Adalberto Azevedo
1100 ZYJ456 R. Pioneira de Teresina (PI10) – email: gerencia@radiopioneira.am.br Polheim in ConDig
1150 ZYK777 R. Tupi (ex R. AM News) (SP232) Cláudio Moraes
1170 ZYK569 R. Bandeirantes AM (SP117) – Rua Eng. Antonio Francisco de Paula Souza 988, 13044-370 Jd. São Gabriel - ☎ +55 19 3779 7404 (Pabx) – web: www.redebandcampins.com.br – email – jornal.am@redebandcampinas.com.br Adalberto Azevedo
1170 ZYK359 R. Uirapuru AM (RS80) – ☎ C.P. 326, 99010-121 Passo Fundo – web: rduirapuru.com.br Rubens Pedrosa in ConDig

Brazil cont

- 1210 ZYJ219 R. Tupi (PR60) – ☎ Rua João Negrão 595, Centro, 80010-200, Curitiba Adalberto Azevedo
According to the source, web and email is temporarily down.
1300 ZYK203 R. Boa Vontade (ex R. RGS) (RS104) – ☎ +55 51 3325 7019/3374 0203 – web: www.redeboaventada.com.br Korinek in DXplorer via DSWCI DX Window and DXLD
1340 ZYK543 R. Cultura AM (SP144) – email: cult.am@terra.com.br Rubens Pedrosa in ConDig
1390 ZYJ242 R. Cultura (PR82) – Av. Mauá 1988, Vila Operária, 87050-020 Maringá Fisher via ConDig
1470 ZYK263 R. Mais (ex R. Gazeta) (SC65) Cláudio Moraes
1490 ZYI404 R. Nova Paiguás (MS19) – ☎ Rua Angélica 455, 79730-000 Glória de Dourados Grimm in ConDig

Brazil

- 700 ZYH801 R. Pouso Alto, Piracaniuba (GO47) – ex 1140 Cláudio R.Moraes
770 ZYK506 R. Mix (SP46) – ☎ Rua Santa Cruz 655, 13480-041 Limeira, SP Rudolf Grimm
890 ZYK562 R. Clube, Bilac (SP178) – ex 1480 Cláudio R.Moraes
1010 ZYJ785 R. Difusora, Imbituba (SC75) – ex 1520 Cláudio R.Moraes
1130 ZYJ677 R. Moromoto (RO06) - ☎ Rua Costa e Silva 1297 Vila Jotão, 78964-140 Ji-Paraná Paulo Roberta e Souza
1190 ZYH800 R. Rio Vermelho (GO35) – ☎ Av. Mario Ferreira 58, 75180-000, Silvânia Rudolf Grimm
1290 ZYL345 R. Cidade (MG164) – ☎ Av. Progreso 177, Olaria, 35588-000 Arcos Grimm in ConDig
1290 ZYK662 R. Difusora (SP240) - ☎ Rua Olinda Ralston 411B, Villa Formosa, 13720-00 São José do Rio Pardo, SP Rudolf Grimm
1300 ZYK203 R. Boa Vontade (ex R. RGS) (RS104) – web: www.redeboaventado.com.br. – e-mail: rbv.1300am@hotmail.com (also on 6160 and 11895) Korinek in Radio Nuevo Mundo
1380 ZYK293 R. Cultura (RS120) – ☎ Rua Conde de Porto Alegre 521, 97573-581 Livramento Rudolf Grimm
1380 ZYK772 R. República (SP234) - ☎ Rua Carlos Gomes 534, 14640-000 Morro Agudo, SP Rudolf Grimm
1480 ZYJ485 R. Duque de Caxias (RJ55) – ex 1590 Cláudio R.Moraes
ZYK767 R. Boituva AM (SP255) – ex 1490 Cláudio R.Moraes
1530 ZYJ685 R. Planalto, Vilhena (RO16) – ex 890 Cláudio R.Moraes
1570 ZYH496 R. Educadora AM (ex R.Vale Aprazível) (BA56) GNH in MV-Eko

Colombia (ed: TL)

R@adionet ceased operation on May 31st, 2004. From the beginning, the network consisted of 10 AM frequencies (Medellín 590, Cali 700, Santafé de Bogotá 850, Barranquilla 1040, Cúcuta 1090, Duitama 1150, Cartagena 1200, Neiva 1210, Bucaramanga 1270 and Valledupar 1380). At the time of closure, just Medellín, Cali and Santafé de Bogotá aired the program. Henrik Klemetz, dxing.info via DXLD

- 1040 HJSY La Caucana 10-40, Popayán, ex La Básica Björn Malm, ARC
1230 HJIL R Minuto de Dios, Medellín. 24 hrs. Padre John Mario Montoya, a Eudist priest and director of the Minuto de Dios Movement Catholic radio station in Medellín, invites everyone to visit the station

and charismatic group's website at www.1230amradio.com The entry in the station directory and cooperation websites will be changed accordingly. Recently the station changed its programming, but the indicated page does not say in what the change consisted. E-mail: minuto@1230amradio.com. Website: www.1230amradio.com Audiostreams using WinAmp. Catholic Radio Update

Ecuador (ed: TL)

540 HCFA2 R. Tropicana, Guayaquil is testing a new transmitter with higher power Björn Malm, ARC
920 HCAB1 La Cariñosa, Quito ex 1280 Björn Malm, ARC

Ecuador (ed: TL)

Radio María Ecuador is beginning a second stage of expansion, according to a report by one of its lay principals on the continent-wide program "Agenda Eclesial Iberoamericana". New studios and offices have been opened up in the large city of Santo Domingo de los Colorados in the west of Pichincha province and an important highway junction. The network is also looking at buying an AM station in La Rioja province in the south of the country. In the north, plans to open a station in Carchi province on an FM frequency in Tulcán have run into opposition of Colombian authorities. The city of Tulcán is a border city in Ecuador; across lies Ipiales, Colombia. Catholic Radio Update

780 HCCM1 Nueva Colón FM, Quito, ex 920 kHz Björn Malm, ARC

Paraguay

1100 ZP71 R. Ñu Vera – ☒ Estrella c/4 de Enero, Capitán Bado, Amambay - ☎ +595 37 262 Coren/Cornachioni in Con Dig
1330 R. Chaco Boreal – ☒ Edificio La Opinion, Av. Boggiani 6950 - 3er Piso, Frenando de la Mora Adán Mur
 new ☎ +595 21 213 936

Paraguay

740 R. Hechizo – delete Adán Mur
970 ZP9 R. 9-70 - new ☒ Av. Rodriguez de Francia 343, Asunción – ☎ +595 21 450 281 Adán Mur
1330 R. Chaco Boreal – tx is 10 kW – using only 5 KW Adán Mur

Peru

1050 R. Campesina, Avenida Los Héroes 630, Cajamaraca Henrik Klemetz via Björn Malm
1130 OAX4N R. Bacán – ☒ Jr. Bernardo Alcedo 375, Lince, Lima – ☎ +51 1471 3908 Cañote in ConDig
 email: bacon@radiobacan.com – web: www.radiobacan.com
1170 R. Layson, Lima Gutierrez in ConDig
1300 OAX4S R. Comas – web: www.radiocomas.com Gutierrez in ConDig

Uruguay

550 CW1 R. Colonia (1) – e-mail: cw1@adinet.com.uy Horacio A.Nigro
770 CX12 R. Oriental, Montevideo (8) is no more connected to R. Montecarlo (930 kHz) –
 ☒ Cerrito 475, 11000 Montevideo – web: www.oriental.com.py – e-mail: secretaria@orinetal.com.uy Horacio A.Nigro
 ☎ +598 2 916 1130
930 CX20 R. Montecarlo – web: www.radiomontecarlo.com.uy Horacio A.Nigro
1010 CX24 R. Nuevotiempo (90) - web: www.nt1010.com.uy - e-mail: prensa@portalx.com.uy Horacio A.Nigro
1490 CX149 R. del Oeste (55) – web: www.corporacion.com.uy Horacio A.Nigro
1540 CV154 R. Centro (65) - correct ☒: Boulevard Cardón s/n y Rivera, 75 200 Cardona Horacio A.Nigro

Venezuela (ed TL)

1170 YVKW Celestial, Maiquetía, ex R Éxitos, ex R 1070 Adán González via DXLD
1340 YVNE R. María plans to use this channel from Caracas, now heard as R. Uno "AM 1340"
 Catholic Radio Update



THE HOME FRONT

[British & Irish News]
with John Williams

✉ 100 Gravel Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP1 1SB, UK
e-mail: homefront@mwcircle.org ☎ 01442 408567

Ofcom News

UK regulator sets out approach to Community Radio

2 August, 2004

The UK's Office of Communications (Ofcom) today publishes its approach to licensing and regulating Community Radio. Community Radio is a new type of low-cost local radio licence for groups interested in broadcasting to one or more communities on a not-for-profit basis for local social gain. The Community Radio Order 2004 received Parliamentary approval in July. Ofcom's approach to Community Radio reflects specific points raised by respondents to a consultation process that began in February, and drew 139 responses.



Applications for Community Radio licences will be invited once a year. Ofcom will not specify where a radio service should be. Instead it will invite applicants to identify the community or communities they wish to serve. The first opportunity to apply for a new Community Radio licence will be from 1 September 2004. Ofcom will publish a notice on this day inviting applications. The closing date for receipt of applications will be 23 November 2004.

The UK Government has set up a £500,000 fund to help Community Radio broadcasters to launch a new radio station in their local community. Ofcom will administer this fund and will publish a detailed structure for its allocation in the autumn.

Ofcom aims to allocate FM frequencies, which could not support economically viable commercial radio services, to allow for the introduction of Community Radio. AM frequencies will also be available. The maximum coverage in urban areas will generally be a 5km radius. However, it may be possible for stations in some rural areas to cover a larger area, particularly if they wish to broadcast on AM.

Ofcom believes that the introduction of Community Radio will provide a low-cost and legal alternative for people otherwise attracted to illegal "pirate" broadcasting, some of whom claim to be meeting a local community need. Ofcom hopes that the emergence of Community Radio will encourage some members of the community, who might otherwise engage in illegal broadcasting, to seek a Community Radio licence to broadcast instead. Ofcom is also considering means by which studio equipment seized from illegal broadcasters and subsequently released by the Courts to Ofcom for destruction could instead be donated to Community Radio stations. Such a scheme would not extend to illegal transmission equipment.

Ofcom expects that groups who are awarded Community Radio licences will begin broadcasting within two years of the award. Licences will be awarded for a maximum of five years. There will be a non-refundable application fee of £600 payable for each application submitted. A Broadcasting Act licence fee and Wireless Telegraphy Act licence fee will be payable by licensees on an annual basis. Typically, these fees are expected to total around £1,000 each year.

UK Commercial Radio News

Bumper figures for radio advertising

2 July, 2004

It used to be derided as the "2% medium" for being unable to grab a greater slice of the advertising market, but commercial radio broke a significant barrier today by taking a 7% revenue share for the first time. Emboldened by the breakthrough, radio bosses believe they will reach the "daunting" target of a 10% share of advertising spend by 2010. "We have got this far, let's go all the way," said a spokeswoman for the Radio Advertising Bureau, the industry body.

Commercial radio enjoyed a bumper start to the year. It took a 7.1% share of ad-spend for the first quarter and a 7% share from April 2003 to March 2004, according to RAB figures. The trade body predicts expenditure will grow by 6.1% this year. Media buyers described the first quarter as a "stormer" but were mystified as to why it had been so successful. "We shouldn't be surprised, we should be expecting it more and more," said Jo Daly, the senior radio planner/buyer at MediaCom.

Commercial Radio Companies Association
'The Voice of Commercial Radio'

In the past the RAB has been coy about firm targets but believes the medium can increase its advertising share by half a percentage point each year - and can hit 10% in six years. The industry was startled in 1996 when high-profile businessman Sir John Harvey Jones said at a conference that there was no reason why the industry could not achieve a 10% target. The industry share at that time was 4.3%.

Big advertisers such as Procter & Gamble and Lever Fabergé both doubled their expenditure on radio last year. Radio advertising enjoyed a year-on-year growth rate of 6.8%, compared with 1.6% for television advertising. (www.mediaguardian.co.uk)

Radio Revenues Up at Chrysalis 15 July, 2004

Chrysalis has given an interim trading update specific to the radio division for the 10 months ending 30 June 2004. Revenues at Chrysalis Radio –owners of LBC 1152 kHz - have continued to perform strongly, with like for like revenue growth for the 10 months to 30 June 2004 of 20%. This is against the backdrop of a market which we believe to have shown 8% growth over the corresponding period. July has started well, with revenues, midway through the month, already 10% ahead of the out-turn for July last year.

Commenting on the performance Richard Huntingford, Group Chief Executive, said, "I am delighted that the significant revenue out performance demonstrated by Chrysalis Radio in the first six months of the financial year has continued into the second half. It is particularly encouraging that this growth has been driven by a strong contribution from our entire portfolio of brands." www.ukradio.com

Radio giants Capital and GWR make waves with merger talk 18 July, 2004

CAPITAL Radio and GWR Group are said to be in talks that may lead to a nil-premium merger between the two companies. Shares in both companies rose on Friday amid fresh speculation that David Mansfield, chief executive of Capital, and Ralph Bernard, his opposite number at GWR Group, are working on ironing out a deal. It would create an £800m radio giant.

Paul Richards, an analyst at Numis Securities, said: "We have long argued that Capital and GWR getting together is the radio equivalent of Carlton and Granada. It makes strategic and financial sense. The regulator will have a look, but I don't see there being any problems."



Jesper Jensen, an analyst at Panmure Gordon, said: "We believe the two companies are far into the negotiations but at the moment appear to be stuck on management issues and relative valuations." Capital, owner of London's largest commercial radio station, and GWR, the owner of Classic FM, have long been regarded as likely bedmates. A potential sticking point is the 29% stake that Daily Mail and General Trust owns in GWR. It is understood that Capital approached the newspaper publisher in February about buying the stake, but the offer stalled over money and was rejected.

Yesterday, one senior radio industry insider said: "It's a perfect fit isn't it? Capital would get the UK's biggest digital ownership outside the BBC. GWR is not going anywhere. They haven't got a great deal of money to do an acquisition." GWR owns 40 radio stations and is bidding for

Local Radio

the forthcoming FM licence being auctioned in Edinburgh in autumn. Capital Radio owns 22 analogue licences and 59 digital licences including Capital Gold and Century FM. Consolidation has been awaited since the removal of some regulatory restrictions on radio ownership in the Communications Act in January.

Scottish Radio Holdings, the Clydebank-based owner of Radio Forth and Radio Clyde, is expected to play a part, although it is likely to be acquired, rather than acquiring. (www.scotlandonsunday.com)

TalkSport tells Rajar to follow Canada's lead

26 July, 2004

Kelvin MacKenzie's Wireless Group has accused the UK's radio audience measurement body, Rajar, of getting "left behind" after Canada said it would overhaul the way the country's TV and radio ratings are measured. The Wireless Group is suing Rajar because it claims its diary method of measurement does not accurately record the number of listeners to its own TalkSport station.



"The move towards passive electronic measurement of audiences is gathering pace around the world... and Rajar is being left behind," said Mike Franklin, the managing director of TalkSport. BBM Canada, which measures TV and radio ratings in Canada, is scrapping its push-button set-top boxes, which are also used by the official TV ratings service in the UK, Barb, to record audience figures. The organisation is introducing the Arbitron Portable People Meter, a form of pager that automatically identifies the station being listened to.

The Wireless Group said its own survey of radio audiences showed TalkSport had three times the audience under electronic measurement than Rajar claims. It wants Rajar to follow Canada's example and adopt an electronic method to measure audiences. (www.mediaguardian.co.uk)

RSL & LPAM News

It is assumed that the football clubs' broadcasting last season will continue in the new season. Unfortunately the Ofcom web site is not up to date. Details of the Club's home games are:

Football Club	Station	Sept fixtures	Oct fixtures
Crystal Palace	Palace Radio 1278 kHz	18 Man City	2 Fulham 23 West Brom
Blackburn	Radio Rovers 1404 kHz	18 Portsmouth	2 Aston Villa 16 Middlesbrough 30 Liverpool
Manchester Utd	Manchester Utd Radio 1413 kHz	18 Liverpool	2 Middlesbrough 23 Arsenal
Rushden FC	Diamonds Radio 1503 kHz	4 Southend 18 Cheltenham	2 Rochdale 16 Chester 30 Notts County
Barnsley	Oakwell 1575 kHz	11 Tranmere 25 Chesterfield	9 Brentford 19 Doncaster* 23 Swindon

* Evening game.



L&D Radio 1134 kHz from Luton and Dunstable Hospital is on air Their website is www.ldhr.co.uk . Address: L&D Hospital Trust Lewsey Road, Luton LU4 0DZ. (*Tim Foulsham Radica*)

BFBS Gurkha Radio 1287 kHz at Brecon, Powys - has been newly installed by Radica. And on 17th August they installed "**The Hub 1449 kHz**" a new student radio station at the University of the West of England (UWE), broadcasting from UWE's Frenchay campus in the north of Bristol (1W EMRP LPAM licence). Currently carrying test transmissions, the station

launched on 26th August. They have a website temporarily at <http://www.uwesu.net/thehub/> where their webstream can be accessed, although they are in the process of building a proper site at <http://www.thehub1449.com>. Their address is The Rackhay, Queen Charlotte St, Bristol BS1 4HJ

A number of RSL's have been/are on air. Details are as follows:



Raven Sound Bromley 1494 kHz - Motoring Pageant 21-27 June.

Contact Raven Sound, by phone: 020 8466 8060 The mailing address is: Raven Sound, PO Box 283 Bromley, Kent, UK; e-mail address: raven.sound@virgin.net.

Radio XL Ilford 1278 kHz - school broadcast - 5-9 July. Contact: Phil Thomas

Telephone: 020 8551 4954 Email :phil_thomas@mac.com

Radio Toca 1269 kHz - Brands Hatch Motor Racing: British Touring Car Championships 21-22 August.

Radio Toca 1602 kHz - Croft on Tees 24/25 July

Radio Toca 1602 kHz- Snetterton 4/5 September.

Contact for the Toca stations: Diane Smith Telephone: 01280 820438 Email :diane.smith@arb-teamwork.com

URY 1350 kHz the LPAM station in York has gone silent for the summer. Their website says the station will be back on air in October. (*Steve Whitt*)

Radio Caroline 1278 kHz - Tilbury -Celebration of Radio Caroline. Contact: Peter Moore

Telephone: 020 8340 3831 Email caroline_pirate@btconnect.com

Johnnie Walker's stirring 'Man's Fight For Freedom' speech back in 1967 predicted that one day Radio Caroline would sail triumphantly up the Thames and broadcast from London. Johnnie broadcast his speech as Radio Caroline defied the Marine Offences Act that silenced all other offshore broadcasters around the British Isles on August 14th 1967.

As part of Radio Caroline's 40th anniversary celebrations, for the second time, our radio-ship MV Ross Revenge sails up the Thames for

a special one month broadcast on 1278kHz (235 metres) medium wave. The ship moves from Rochester to the Tilbury Ocean Liner Terminal in East London from Saturday 7th August until Friday 3rd September.

Pirates say goodbye to a legend of the (air)waves

23 July, 2004

One of Caroline's original DJ's - Tony Allen died recently. This was the report in the Guardian newspaper. "If only the men from the ministry had known where to cast their net they could have hauled in a band of pirates they had spent years trying to silence. In the back bar of a pub in Victoria, just a few hundred yards from the offices of the Department of Trade and Industry, a group of former Radio Caroline disc jockeys sat drinking to the memory of Tony Allan, one of their high seas shipmates, whose funeral had taken place at nearby Westminster Cathedral. These men had led the Radio Investigation Service of the DTI a merry dance for more than two decades before Radio Caroline finally came ashore as a legitimate satellite broadcaster. Gathered over pints of Guinness, Allan's favourite tippie, they swapped stories of life in exile on the North

sea. A stone's throw away, bureaucrats who had tried to silence them sat at their desks at the DTI's Victoria Street HQ.

Old scores could have been settled in one big round up. Instead, Andy Archer, Johnny Jason, Robin Adcroft, Dick Palmer, Roger Day, Robb Eden, Arnold Layne, Spangles Muldoon and captain and engineer Peter Chicago were left undisturbed with their reminiscences of how they fought the law...and the law lost.

The majority worked with Allan onboard Mi Amigo, the Caroline ship that remained at sea in defiance of new laws to silence the offshore pirates, and pioneered a format of underground and album music that impressed the industry and genuine music fans but irritated officialdom. Allan was a highly respected broadcaster with a rich radio voice, a great knowledge of music and a considerable intellect, who remained loyal to Caroline after the BBC shilling had tempted the likes of Dave Lee Travis and Tony Blackburn ashore before the Marine Broadcasting Offences Act came into effect. Steve Wright, the Radio 2 disc jockey, was among several who paid tribute to Allan over the airwaves.

Allen had run away to sea at the age of 16, joining the pirate Radio Scotland in 1966 and later Radio North Sea International and the Voice of Peace, off the coast of Israel. But Caroline was his true home, and he had worked for the station's satellite output until shortly before his death from throat cancer, at the age of 54, last week. (www.mediaguardian.co.uk)

Student Broadcast Network (SBN) declared bankrupt 12 August, 2004

Capital Radio's alternative music station, Xfm, is throwing a lifeline to student radio stations after it emerged they face an uphill struggle for survival. As part of Capital's digital radio expansion strategy the group wants Xfm to partner student radio stations as a way of building nationwide audiences for its digital radio broadcasts.

Student Broadcast Network (SBN), the company that provides programming and funding for many campus networks, was declared insolvent by parent company Campus Media after racking up losses of £4.5m. If a purchaser cannot be found, SBN will be placed into liquidation. SBN pays nearly 50 student stations to play its programming and in return sells their advertising, but its insolvency leaves the stations facing the loss of funding and equipment and ultimately risks their extinction.



But Xfm has stepped in to the breach, offering student stations free sustained programming as well as funding, equipment, marketing support and live music tie-ins. "There are two reasons why the student audience is so important to us," said Graham Hodge, the head of business development at Xfm. "One, they are a fit in terms of music taste and are an obvious market for us to reach out to. Secondly, we have 18 digital licences outside London and there is a student community in each of those places, so it's a way of raising awareness of digital radio in those cities."

But Mr Hodge stressed that Xfm does not view student stations as rivals whose audience would be poached by Xfm's digital broadcasts. "We wouldn't want to compete with the student output, but there is an opportunity for students to listen in to us as well," he added.

Xfm has already been adopted by the University of East Anglia's Livewire station, Exeter University's Xpression FM and Burn FM at Birmingham University, and "a handful" of new partnerships have already been agreed. Now, following SBN's insolvency, Mr Hodge says Xfm is keen to talk to other student radio stations.

He said Xfm would be able to offer funding to stations which were not assisted by other means, such as student unions. Xfm would also be able to offer equipment, production support and live gigs, and student radio staff would have the chance of work experience placements at Xfm.

Other News

Following the demise of the Radio Authority the Commercial Radio Companies Association has produced the "Commercial Radio Pocket Book" (dated June 2004). The directory contains information and contact details for all commercial radio stations and services in the UK. To obtain a copy of the booklet free of charge either email pocketbook@crca.co.uk; or write to CRCA, The Radiocentre, 77 Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1D 5DU t 020 7306 2603 f 020 7470 0062

UK plans analogue shutdown... From AllAccess: The UK government says that it will set a date for the shutdown of all analogue radio services as the switch to digital continues. Culture Secretary Tessa Jowell announced in the foreword to a report by the Digital Radio Bureau that a date for the shutdown will be set later this year. About 600,000 digital radios have been sold thus far in the UK in 2004; about 100 million analogue radios would be made obsolete if analogue were to disappear right away, which is unlikely. (<http://www.stlmedia.net/via> Barry Davies)

Rajar responds to timing plea

18 August, 2004

Rajar, the radio audience measurement body, is to consider releasing its quarterly industry figures earlier in the day to avoid price-sensitive information seeping into the market. The move comes after listed broadcasters pointed out that under the existing system they receive the data at 6am, five hours before it goes on general release to investors and others.

Rajar said one suggestion - circulating the data the day before general release to allow companies to prepare press releases for issue when markets open - could result in leaks. Although there has been no evidence of abuse, industry insiders see dangers in the time gap between a few people receiving the figures and their general release to the market. The situation has become more acute because of increasing interest in radio audience ratings.

The share prices of the four large listed radio groups - Capital, GWR, Chrysalis and Emap - tend to move sharply in the hours before the Rajars appear, as analysts and investors try to second-guess them. Capital first raised the issue with Rajar ahead of the release of second-quarter listening figures last month. Commercial radio companies want to receive the information at the same time as the BBC and Commercial Radio Companies Association, which are given basic data the night before. The BBC and CRCA co-own Rajar and share the organisation's running and development costs. (<http://media.guardian.co.uk/radio/story/0,12636,1285215,00.html>)

Irish News

RTÉ Radio 1 has suspended broadcasting on its high power medium wave transmitter at Tullamore on 567kHz. RTÉ says the transmitter and the mast are thirty years old and badly in need of an overhaul. The shutdown will last for approximately four months. The low-powered medium wave Cork transmitter on 729kHz remains on air - making it the only authorised medium wave transmitter presently on air in the Republic. (*Media Network via Mike Terry BDXC*)

The logo for RTÉ Radio 1, featuring the letters 'RTÉ' in a stylized font followed by 'RADIO 1' in a bold, sans-serif font.

Solas AM the religious broadcaster awarded a Dublin licence in 2001, is believed to have abandoned its attempts to commence broadcasting. The station received planning permission for an AM mast last year, but it is believed to have been lobbying the BCI for an FM licence instead. Solas staff are said to be astonished at the low cost of operating an FM service compared to the high costs they face building a MW facility, and the difficulty attracting an audience on MW. (*Jeff Weston's column Communication August 2004*)

EUROLOG

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with John Williams

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kHz	Station, location; details heard etc	SIO	UTC	Date	Who
567	R Multikulti, Berlin; consistent groundwave signal now that Ireland is silent; Asian & Middle Eastern style music; some English by DJ	Fair	1028	1/8	SW
828	Radio Veronica, Holland; 60's music with good signal strength	G	1700	18/8	GC
981	Radio Star Country, Emyvale, Ireland; OM news "It's Radio Star Country" then weather report	G	2202	9/7	JW
1035	Radio Nacional Port Alto ID "Radio Nacional"	344	0506	1/8	VL
1143	AFN multi-site, Germany; groundwave reception on a quiet band; Bob Kingsley chart countdown	Weak	1330	14/8	SW
1278	Radio Caroline Tilbury RSL Heard daytime with good strength	G			JW
1287	SER Radio Castilla Burgos ID	255	0622	14/7	VL
1332	Premier Christian radio London; Web address and ID	244	2026	5/8	VL
1341	SER Radio Leon ID during local prog	244	0658	5/8	VL
1350	Radio Orient Nice, France; Arabic/French prog ID "Radio Orient"	255	2032	20/7	VL
1386	Blast 1386, Reading; local IDs & reference to Reading	Poor	2302	17/8	SW
1395	R 10 Gold, Holland; end of tape loop announcing move to 1008kHz; last day on 1395	Good	2340	30/7	SW
1404	R Rovers, Blackburn; pre-match talk & music; 1st broadcast of new football season	Weak	1329	14/8	SW
1521	SER Radio Castellon Spain ID "Cadena SER Radio Castellon" during local prog	355	0559	15/7	VL
1566	County Sound Radio Guildford Music prog and ID	333	2133	30/7	VL
1575	Oakwell 1575, Barnsley; pre-match talk & music; 1st broadcast of new football season (Jam 1575 still blank carrier)	Fair	1320	14/8	SW
1584	RMC Info Strasburg ID "RMC Info" and jingle "RMC" //216 kHz	233	0630	4/8	VL
1593	Ireland (?) pres; relay of Capital Gold via Irish pirate tx	Good	2054	14/8	SW

R Caroline was heard by a number of members: Max van Arnhem near the border with Germany in The Netherlands heard the station around 1420UTC, weak but with clear ID on 8 August; Francis Byrne in Dublin – "the signal on Saturday night (7/8) was very strong at 11pm." Cyril Willis, Kings Lynn reported "Caroline this morning weak (9/8); not audible last night though so guess it's daylight reception only at this location and Stig Hartvig Nielsen QTH: North of Randers in the Eastern Part of Jutland, Denmark said "Radio Caroline from Tilbury on 1278 is pretty good right now (just before 22 UTC) Tuesday night - under very strong Radio Bleue that is."

Many thanks to the following reporters:

JW John Williams Hemel Hempstead AOR7030 + 40m long wire, Sony ICF2001D Sooper Loop

GC Graham Cox Whitby

SV Stefano Valianti Bologna Italy AIWA CT-410 Car radio

VL Vincent Leckler Poitiers France TS 940, 10m vertical/long wire 50m

Welcome to Vincent with his first log for my column.

There is a new web site if you require the word document to send me logs; it is as follows:

<http://www.members.mwcircle.org>. The **deadline** for the next issue is **25 September, 2004**.

73's *John*

DX LOGGINGS

✉ Glackin, 199 Clashmore, Lochinver, Lairg, Sutherland IV27 4JQ, Scotland
with Martin Hall e-mail: dxlogs@mwcircle.org ☎ 01571-855360

kHz	Callsign	Station, location; details heard etc	SIO	UTC	Date	Who
590	VOCM	St John's NL; country, ID "And now another timeless classic on G 5-90 VOCM"		0518	13/7	mah
675	UNID	BSKSA Afif, ARS or Al Kaseih, Qatar with intensive Arabic songs & local music; no ID on the full hour (phasing Arrow Rock); any other member heard this programme at this time?	W/F	2037	20/7	Rha
700	LV3	R Córdoba; SS, "L-V-3", "Cadena tres"	242	0400	1/8	chm
710	LRL202	R Diez, Buenos Aires; SS tlk, 6 time pips, ID "Radio Diez, la radio más potente de Argentina" and nx	W	0359	24/7	BD
740	CHCM	Marystown NL; pop country from VOCM	F/G	0300	30/6	BD
780	CFDR	Dartmouth NS; CW	232	0312	6/8	chm
820		TBN, Nevis; OM sermon	222	0210	3/8	chm
830	YVLT	R Sensación, Caracas (presumed); just caught the tail end of the Venezuelan NA, then off	F	0432	5/8	mah
846		KBC Nyaminia, Kenya; EE, s/off 2111, again hrd at 0155 UTC 31/7 s/on	333	2040	29/7	chm
930	CFBC	Saint John NB; ID pop-mx	333	0322	7/8	chm
930	CFBC	Saint John NB; ID "The greatest memories of all time, Good Time Oldies 93 CFBC"; audible from 0430 to 0550	W/F	0457	18/8	mah
930	ZYJ933	R Libertade de Sergipe, Aracaju; PP, rel px	343	0125	3/7	chm
970	WZAN	Correction to my log last month - the location is of course Portland, not Miami	W	0500	28/5	mah
970	LV2	R AM 9-70, Córdoba; SS, "Radio AM 9-70"	232	0355	4/8	chm
980	ZYH707	RN, Brasilia; PP, infos, ID	343	0320	4/8	chm
980	ZYH707	RN, Brasilia; PP, Brazilian pop music, ID "Rádio Nacional música, transmite Brasilia"	233	0045	6/8	Rha
999		R Sarasarye, Baneh, Iran; Farsi, local Farsi songs & music programme	233	0115	6/8	Rha
1000	ZYK522	R Record, São Paulo; PP anns, IDs, website	F/G	0444	13/7	mah
1010	WINS	New York NY; YL "The most listened to news station 10-10 WINS" Weather forecast	W	0058	30/6	JW
1010	CFRB	Toronto ON; YL with CFRB News	W/F	0403	26/6	BD
1020.1	ZP14	R Ñandutí, Asunción; SS anns, IDs, promos, lots of mentions of Paraguay	W/F	0456	13/7	mah
1030	LS10	R del Plata, Buenos Aires; SS, nx	333	0404	5/8	chm
1030	ZYJ467	R Capital, Rio de Janeiro; PP, adv	232	0135	3/7	chm
1050	CHUM	Toronto ON; still playing oldies	F	0240	27/6	BD
1053		IRIB Khorramabad, Iran; VN "Khorramabad announces" & news in Farsi; subsequently Farsi talk /infos - phasing talksport	233	2000	11/8	Rha
1070	CBA	Moncton NB; classical mx	333	0330	6/8	chm
1100	WTAM	Cleveland OH; ID, promo	W/F	0358	5/8	mah
1130	WBBR	New York NY; business news	F	0242	27/6	BD
1130	WBBR	New York NY; Bloomberg	232	0315	2/8	chm

kHz	Callsign	Station, location; details heard etc	SIO	UTC	Date	Who
1130	ZYJ460	R Nacional, Rio de Janeiro; dominant on the channel with many IDs, from start of listening at 2315 to 0430 when submerged into the mix; nice PP ID at 0421 "Radio Nacional AM Rio de Janeiro" (also F/G 0445 13/7)	F/G	0421	16/8	mah
1130	CX30	R Nacional, Montevideo; noted equal to ZYJ460 between 0023 and 0040, and again briefly around 0400; SS IDs at 0023 "Radio Nacional, Uruguay", at 0034 "La Treinta - La radio de Uruguay", and at 0400 "Desde Montevideo ... 11-30 AM"	Fpk	0034	16/8	mah
1140	CBI	Sydney NS; CBC Overnight feature	F	0257	27/6	BD
1150	ZYK777	RN do Brasil, São Paulo; PP	232	0406	5/8	chm
1179		ERT Quena, Egypt; local Arabic music, violin, guitar and songs; R Sweden phased out, audible in the background	233	2145	6/8	Rha
1180	WHAM	Rochester NY; still on talk show format	W	0155	16/7	BD
1180	CMBA	R Rebelde, Villa María; SS news reports	F	0203	16/7	BD
1180	CMBA	R Rebelde, Villa María; SS, Cuban informativos de la cultura	G	0142	2/8	DX183
1190	LR9	R América, Buenos Aires; SS, ID, nx	343	0400	5/8	chm
1200	WOAI	San Antonio TX; "Newsradio 1200 ... San Antonio"	322	0400	6/8	chm
1206		Reshet Dalet, Akko, Israel; politic of Israel & Palastine	W/F	1935	29/7	DX183
1220	ZYJ458	R Globo, Rio de Janeiro; PP, adv, ID	322	2120	29/7	chm
1230	ZYK766	R Atual, São Paulo; PP, Brazilian rhythms, mx and chants of notheastern Brazil; 0200 ID "Rádio Atual transmite São Paulo"	W/F	0140	31/7	DX183
1230	ZYK766	R Atual AM, São Paulo; PP, OM infos	232	0420	4/8	chm
1251		IRIB Sari, Iran; flute mx and local songs, xd V of Africa	W/F	2105	30/7	DX183
1251		V of Africa, Tripoli, Libya; AA talk & information programme	Fpks	2055	30/7	DX183
1290	WJNO	West Palm Beach FL; "WJNO satellite weather forecast"	322	0320	6/8	chm
1280	WFAU	Gardiner ME (pres); EE, "Sports Radio"	322	0320	2/8	chm
1290	YVLF	R Puerto Cabello; SS, LA mx	322	0350	31/7	chm
1290	UNID	EE, ABC news, "sporting news radio"	322	0322	2/8	chm
1320.01	CKEC	New Glasgow NS; listed as C&W but playing soft pops, ID, nx	F	0300	27/6	BD
1320.01	CKEC	New Glasgow NS; CW	343	0350	6/8	chm
1323		BBC Zyyi, Cyprus; BBC in English but NOT // 648	G	2235	15/8	SW
1341		Magwa, Kuwait; Holy Quran px - Arabic information, talk of Iraq, later Quran lessons	W/F	1825	29/7	DX183
1350	LS6	RBA, Buenos Aires; ID "Transmite Buenos Aires, AM 1350" followed by música populare de sudamerica	W	0232	25/6	Rha
1350	LS6	R Buenos Aires; dominant from 2355, audible all night with SS IDs in the few minutes before the hour; best around 0456 with IDs as "AM 1,350 kHz Buenos Aires, una radio para todos, 24 horas ..." and "Radio Buenos Aires AM 1,350", rapidly fading out after 0530	F/G	0456	17/8	mah
1350	ZHY520	Salvador; Voz do Brasil to 2300, then anns, ID at 2305 "... 1,350 kHz Salvador, Bahia, uma emisoradora ...", didn't hear any "Rádio Cristal" IDs (have they changed name?); but lots of "Bahia" slogans and indecipherable jingles, dom to about 2330	W/Fpks	2305	16/8	mah
1380	ZYI773	R Globo, Recife; PP, news	222	2200	1/8	chm
1380	CB138	R Corporación, Santiago de Chile; SS, tel no, "R Corporación"	333	0258	3/8	chm
1380	HJEE	RCN, Tunja; SS, ID, nx	333	0400	31/7	chm
1380	YVNG	Ondas del Mar, Puerto Cabello; SS, ID	322	0340	31/7	chm
1385.9		R Rurale, Labé, Guinea; ID the silence (sign-off)	F	2300	6/8	SW
1385.92		R Rurale, Labé; Guinea; VV, OM w infos	433	2045	29/7	chm

kHz	Callsign	Station, location; details heard etc	SIO	UTC	Date	Who
1386		KBC Maralal, Kenya; NA	333	0200	3/7	chm
1390	WEGP	Presque Isle MA; piano music, ID "This is WGEF from Maine", then news	W/F	0300	2/8	DX183
1390.02	WEGP	Presque Isle ME; IS, ID, NYSE rpt	343	0259	2/8	chm
1390.02	WEGP	Presque Isle ME; end of USA News, spots and back to tlk show	W	0304	11/8	BD
1390	WEGP	Presque Isle ME; ID & local weather at 0330; full ID 0332	Fair	0330	21/8	SW
1390	WGCI	Chicago IL (tent); gospel music at 0415 then local ad for legal services giving Chicago # (312 357 ??67)	Fr pk	0415	18/8	SW
1390	WFBL	Syracuse NY; OM came up out of the mud with "Central New York's talk and information station WFBL Syracuse"	W	0258	15/8	BD
1390	ZYJ---	R Farol, Touros; PP ID noted "Rádio Farol, 1,390 kHz AM ..."	W	0200	12/8	Mah
1390	YVZA	R Fé y Alegría, Caracas; SS, ID	242	0315	31/7	Chm
1390	YVZA	R Fé y Alegría, Caracas; dominant with SS IDs around 0209, 0300, 0400, and 0500 but mixing with others. Carried the Venezuelan NA at 0358.	W	0308	12/8	Mah
1390	YVZA	R Fé y Alegría Caracas; "Esta es Radio Fé y Alegría.." ID and LA rhythms	W	0459	12/8	BD
1390	YVZO	R Lumen 2000, Maracaibo; "En Radio Lumen Dos Míl..."	332	0356	3/8	Chm
1390	YVZO	R Lumen, Maracaibo; choral singing, "Radio Lumen" ID and religious tract	W/F	0358	11/8	BD
1400	CBG	Gander NL; CBC px // 1070-CBA	333	0337	6/8	Chm
1400	CBG	Gander NL; "CBC Radio One" ID and CBC NX	W	0500	10/8	BD
1400		Harbour Light of the Windwards, Carriacou; religious studio tlk	F/G	0155	12/8	BD
1410	WPOP	Hartford CT; "WPOP Hartford", IDs	222	0405	6/8	Chm
1430	WENE	Endicott NY (pres); EE, sports	333	0328	2/8	Chm
1430	WENE	Endicott NY; sports nx & ID "Fox sports radio 14-30"	W	0405	15/8	BD
1430	WNEL	Caguas PR; SS phone in show & "Noti Uno" ID	W	0505	15/8	BD
1429.97	YVTM	R Satélite, Guacara (tent); YV style LA rhythms and short announcements	W	0458	15/8	BD
1430	YVTP	R Bahía Puerto La Cruz; discos romanticos OM with Radio Bahía ID and National Hymn	W/F	0402	15/7	BD
1431		R Sawa, Djibouti; ID mixing with Classic Gold; also dominant 2225 21/8 with Hollywood film news at 2230	F	2321	7/7	SW
1440	ZJJ469	Rádio Super Rio de Janeiro; PP futebol commentary & "Super" IDs - dominant	F/G	0055	8/7	BD
1440	WJAE	Westbrook ME; baseball from Sporting News Radio network	F	0100	13/7	BD
1449		Voice of Africa, Libya; Misurata location listed with 20kW but have they increased power? Arabic then English news at 2040 and French at 2055	Fair peaks	2035	19/8	SW
1467		BSKSA unlisted site // 1521 mixing with Iran	G	2228	13/8	SW
1470	WLAM	Lewiston ME; "This is the memories station 14-70 WLAM"	Fair	0324	17/8	SW
1470	WWNN	Pompano Beach FL; ABC news, "14-70 WNN"	343	0305	2/8	Chm
1470	LT28	Radio Rafaela; National Anthem, chimes, ID and close	W	0304	14/8	BD
1470	LT28	R Rafaela; heard with IDs at 0205, and again, with "Rafaela Argentina" IDs at 0330 and 0340	Fpk	0330	15/8	Mah
1470	ZYI827	Rádio Papacasa Bom Conselho; fast PP sports commentary with "Papacasa" ID dropped in	F	0103	30/6	BD
1470	OAU4B	CPN Radio, Lima; ID "CPN Lima un gruppo ..." then tlk locutor/locutora; in the background Latin mx from YVSY	233	0220	26/6	Rha
1470	OAU4B	CPN Radio, Lima; SS, ID, nx	322	0300	5/8	chm

kHz	Callsign	Station, location; details heard etc	SIO	UTC	Date	Who
1470	OAU4B	CPN Radio, Lima; CPN promo, 4 beep time signal and spots	Fpk	0300	14/8	BD
1470	CX 147	R Cristal, Las Piedras ; informativo de argentina,cultura y economia parlamente calidad politicos	W/F	0215	18/6	Rha
1470	CX147	R Cristal, Las Piedras; commercials/promo's, "Cristal" IDs and station jingle	F/G	0205	9/7	BD
1470	CX147	R Cristal del Uruguay, Las Piedras; SS, LA songs, OM ID, anns at 0230 "En Radio Cristal"	233	0225	31/7	DX183
1470	CX147	R Cristal, Las Piedras; SS, rlgx px, ID	343	0030	3/8	chm
1470	CX147	R Cristal, Las Piedras; EE 70s pop tunes, ID (also 0128 9/8)	Fpk	0133	7/8	SW
1470	CX147	R Cristal del Uruguay, Las Piedras; EE oldies, SS IDs, anns full F ID at 0300 - dominant (also F 0406 15/8)		0206	8/8	mah
1470	YVSY	R Vibración, Carúpano; salsa música y informativos	W/F	0216	21/6	Rha
1470	YVSY	R Vibración, Carúpano; Latin rhythms, IDs & time checks	W	0105	6/7	BD
1470	YVSY	R Vibración, Carúpano; SS, salsa mx	F	0237	31/7	DX183
1470	YVSY	R Vibración, Carúpano SS, ID, mx "Festival cantos a Sucre"	343	0305	31/7	chm
1470	YVSY	R Vibración, Carúpano; SS, Latin American música & chants; later the reception was stronger	232	0205	6/8	Rha
1470	YVSY	R Vibración, Carúpano; peaking between 0230 and 0300 with LA mx, IDs and TCs (also F 0358 8/8)	Fpk	0340	15/8	mah
1499.92	OBX4I	R Santa Rosa, Lima; SS, ID, adv	333	0350	5/8	chm
1499.94	OBX4I	R Santa Rosa; ID "En Radio Santa Rosa música", Andean mx	W	0230	15/6	Rha
1500	WTOP	Washington DC; regular news-talk programme	W	0347	14/6	Rha
1500	WTOP	Washington DC; continuous news reports by OM and YL	W	0205	26/7	JW
1500	WTOP	Washington DC; nx	222	0230	2/8	chm
1500	KSTP	St Paul MN (presumed); talk progr/phone-in talking & weak ID "the Talk station AM" other details are to Unid	W	0400	12/8	Rha
1500	YVRZ	R Dos Míl Cumaná; Latin rhythms, "Dos Míl" IDs & TCs	W/F	0355	6/7	BD
1510	WWZN	Boston MA; OM talk sport. 1-800 ads then ID "Boston's sports station" (also F 0430 16/8)	F	0331	9/7	JW
1510.02	WWZN	Boston MA; sports	333	0345	7/8	chm
1510	WLAC	Nashville TN; news, wx, IDs	343	0330	5/8	chm
1520	WWKB	Buffalo NY; playing oldies with "KB Radio" IDs	W	0301	6/7	BD
1520	WWKB	Buffalo NY; NOS	322	0350	7/8	chm
1539.99	WDCD	New York NY; NOS, ID	322	0325	6/8	chm
1540	CHIN	Toronto ON; SS phone in show & ID (this looks like my UNID SS talker from last month and not a flea powered Cuban hi!!!)	F	0155	6/7	BD
1540	ZNS1	R Bahamas Nassau; PSA, "ZNS Network" ID and late night easy listening songs	W/F	0306	2/7	BD
1540	ZNS1	Nassau; mx, OM ID	333	0250	2/8	chm
1550		RN Saharai, Algeria; AA, news	343	2015	29/7	chm
1560	WQEW	New York NY; R Disney	333	0315	6/8	chm
1566		IRIB Bandar Abbas, Iran; programme 1, Farsi songs & mx px	W/F	2010	30/7	DX183
1570	TGVE	R VEA, Guatemala; SS, religious choir songs	233	0310	2/8	DX183
1570	XERF	La Ponderosa, Cd Acuña; SS, ID "La Ponderosa transmite onda 15-70", followed by ranchera música - typical Mexican style	232	0405	6/8	Rha
1590	WARV	Warwick RI; religious studio talk & ID	W	0255	7/7	BD
1590	HJIP	Em Nuevo Continente, Envigado; ID "Transmite Nuevo Continente 1590 amplitud modulata"	233	0400	6/8	Rha
1590	CX159	R Real de Colonia; romantic mx, SS tlk, IDs (also W/F at 0301, W/F F at 0455)	W/F	0400	10/8	mah

kHz	Call sign	Station, location; details heard etc	SIO	UTC	Date	Who
1593		VOA Kuwait; VOA News Now	Exc	2340	30/7	SW
1600	WLUZ	Bayamón PR; SS, phone-in	232	0355	6/8	Rha
1600	ZYK 779	R Nove de Julho, São Paulo; PP, ID "En São Paulo Rádio Nove de Julho", followed by talk show	222	0220	6/8	Rha
1610		Caribbean Beacon, The Valley, Anguilla; sermon	242	0255	3/7	chm
1620	WBUB	Atmore AL; gospel singing/choir songs (southern gospel) in mix with KSMN		0225	2/8	DX183
1620	KSMN	Auburn CA ; religious spirituals & praying	W	0225	2/8	DX183
1620		Cadena Vida, Argentina; ID "Cadena Vida" anns, then religioso y cultura, later religioso música y coro chants	W	0230	21/6	Rha
1620.05		Cadena Vida, Argentina (pres); SS, rel px	242	0250	3/8	chm
1620	WDHP	Frederiksted, USVI; country mx show & YL with ID	Weak	0102	25/6	BD
1620	WDHP	Frederiksted, USVI, Caribbean sound mx & songs	W/F	0310	31/7	DX183
1620	WDHP	Frederiksted, USVI; Caribbean mx	232	0345	31/7	chm
1620	WDHP	Frederiksted, USVI; Caribbean sounds & pop songs "Rasputin" from Boney M (also 232 0220 14/7)	343	0218	6/8	Rha
1620	WDHP	Frederiksted, USVI; YL with ID "You are listening to WDHP 16-20 AM ..." then QRM; at 0430 continuous instrumental music with excellent signal! (also W 0159 8/7)	W	0359	18/8	JW
1630	KCJJ	Iowa City IA; pops, ads, "16-30 KCJJ", jingle at 0349	W	0341	5/8	mah
1630		R Buen Ayre, La Plata, Argentina; SS, information talk	W/F	0315	31/7	DX183
1640	WTNI	Biloxi MS; talk px	243	0330	2/8	chm
1640	WKSH	Sussex WI; "Radio Disney AM 16-40"	W	0336	5/8	mah
1640	WKSH	Sussex WI (pres); Disney //1650 //1560	242	0355	6/8	chm
1640	HI--	R Juventus Don Bosco, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic ; back to back SS light songs, fanfare, OM with ID "... Radio Juventus Don Bosco ... 16-40 kHz República Dominicana..." National hymn and close down. UK FIRST	W/F	0255	25/6	BD
1640	HI--	R Juventus Don Bosco, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic ; light mx and occasional SS anns, weak in static around 0200, 0300 and 0400; caught "República Dominicana" at 0206, and full SS ID at 0308 "Radio Juventus Don Bosco ...1,640 kHz ... de Santo Domingo ... República Dominicana ..." followed by NA; since the tape stopped at 0310 I don't know whether it signed off at this time or not	W	0308	10/7	mah
1650	KCNZ	Cedar Falls IA; Jim Bohannon Show, break at 0329 for local insert of nx, wx, ID "Live local sports talk weeknights at 5 on KCNZ", and back to the Show at 0333; dom over Disney	F/Gpks	0314	5/8	mah
1650	WHKT	Portsmouth VA; Radio Disney pops & promo's	F	0247	27/6	BD
1650	WHKT	Portsmouth VA; R Disney //1560	343	0325	2/8	chm
1650	WHKT	Portsmouth VA; Radio Disney pop announcements and ID "This is WHKT 16-50 the great cat broadcasting"	333	0337	6/8	Rha
1660	WWRU	Jersey City NJ (presumed); YL singing Korean?	VW	0330	5/7	JW
1660	WWRU	Jersey City NJ; Asian talks for Koreans	W/F	0245	2/8	DX183
1660	WWRU	Jersey City NJ; ID	343	0300	6/8	chm
1660	WFNA	Charlotte NC (pres); "Sportingnews Radio"	242	0421	6/8	chm
1660	WGIT	Canóvanas PR; SS, música romantica y cantados; 0300 ID "... por Canóvanas Gigante 16-60"	W/F	0257	31/7	DX183
1660	WGIT	Canóvanas PR; SS, "El Gigante", rel px	242	0220	2/8	chm
1670	WMWR	Warner Robins GA; cultural and political talks	W/F	0249	2/8	DX183

kHz	Callsign	Station, location; details heard etc	SIO	UTC	Date	Who
1670	WMWR	Dry Ranch GA; "Talk Radio WMWR"	242	0350	2/8	chm
1680	WLAA	Winter Garden FL; LA-mx ballads	342	0315	6/8	chm
1680	WTTM	Princeton NJ; Indian style film mx	W	0306	27/6	BD
1680	WTTM	Princeton NJ; OM with EE ID "WTTM Princeton New Jersey," then EE ads	W	0159	23/7	JW
1680	WTTM	Princeton NJ; Indian film mx	343	0310	2/8	chm
1680	WTTM	Princeton NJ; dominant with Indian ethnic-music px. In the background WDSS Ada with Disney-pops	333	0347	6/8	Rha
1690	WRLL	Berwyn/Chicago IL (pres); oldies	343	0340	5/8	chm
1690	WPTX	Lexington Park MD; CNN rolling news and features	F/G	0249	27/6	BD
1690	WPTX	Lexington Park MD; YL w news	343	0333	2/8	chm
1690	WPTX	Lexington Park MD; EE, YL w news	343	0310	7/8	chm
1690	UNID	"CBS Radio Network Channel 44"	333	0340	6/8	chm
1700.01	WJCC	Miami Springs FL; SS, rel px	242	0310	5/8	chm
1700	UNID	música romantica /chants; not WJCC Miami/ La Voz Cristiana	W	0215	28/6	Rha

Many thanks to the following reporters:

- BD Barry Davies, Carlisle, Cumbria. AOR AR 7030 , 100m longwire.
- chm Christoph Mayer; Schwaebisch Gmuend, Germany; DRAKE R8-E ; Wellbrook K9AY loop.
- DX183 Ronald Hagensen at Wilhelm Herbst's antenna park "DX 183" in Fjerritslev, Denmark; 21 Beverage antennas in various directions from 80m to 300 metres length.
- JW John Williams Hemel Hempstead. AOR 7030 and 40m long wire.
- mah Martin Hall, Clashmore, Sutherland. NRD-545, beverages: 513m at 240°, terminated; 506m at 290°, terminated; 588m at 315°, unterminated; 362m at 360°, unterminated.
- Rha Ronald Hagensen, Ottersberg. AOR 7030plus, Grahn GS2-SE magnetic-loop (indoor), WiMo Phaser, 28m longwire antenna, and 143meter beverage on 345°
- SW Steve Whitt, High Catton near York. AOR7030+ and HF225 Europa with dual loop K9AY.

Trans-pacific DX Heard in Florida by Ray Moore - from NRC (times are UTC)

- 1098 MARSHALL ISLANDS V7AD Majuro JUN 10 1010 - Man, then a woman 1020-1032, sounded like Aussie accented English. + JUN 14 1025-1028 - Man and woman noted.
- 1116 AUSTRALIA unID JUN 14 1026 - Two stations here, 4 Hz subaudible heterodyne, one likely 4BC based on direction finding, jumble of audio down in noise.
- 1503 NEW ZEALAND R. Sport JUN 14 1017 - Sports discussion, male announcers. Audio still detectable at 1040, six minutes after local sunrise. Weak carrier still here at 1116, 42 minutes after local sunrise! + JUN 15 noted 1022-1024.
- 1512 AUSTRALIA 2RN JUN 14 1022-1035 - Assumed with talk show, male announcer.
- 1611 AUSTRALIA unID JUN 14 1015 - Jumble of audio, occasional music on top.
- 1629 AUSTRALIA unID JUN 15 1019-1033 - Jumble of hets and audio.
- 1647 AUSTRALIA unID JUN 15 1031-1034 - Fading in and out with bursts of music on top

Ray speaks: June 14 and 15 best "down under" reception in years, carriers all up and down the band. Local sunrise 1034 here in south-west Florida. Anyone visiting in this area who would like to hear what transpacific signals sound like is welcome to drop in for a live demonstration. I can almost guarantee 10 or 20 carriers most mornings, audio is not as predictable.

TA reception from Val Comeau, New Brunswick, by Brent Taylor (3-5th July 2004)

The community of Val Comeau is located along a spit of land near Tracadie, New Brunswick. Nearby is a provincial park property, and is available for camping and beach activities. Most of the campsites are well-serviced. The Taylor family, and other friends, camped at Val Comeau on the

evenings of Friday July 2 and Saturday July 3, 2004 (local time). Tracadie and Val Comeau are located on the Acadian Peninsula of north-east New Brunswick, about 33 miles SSW of Miscou Island, site of several MW DX-peditions in recent years. The terrain and location of Val Comeau are very similar to Miscou. Due east is the Gulf of St. Lawrence with a 55 degree shot over open water all the way to northern and central Europe, and a 92 degree shot over open water all the way to southern Spain and North Africa.

On the evening of Friday, July 2nd, I had only a few minutes for DXing. I basically cradled the Sony ICF-2010 in my lap as I sat by the campfire after dusk. I was no more than 150 yards from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. I was easily able to copy Algeria-891, BBC 909, several Spanish stations, Radio Hrvatski Croatia 1134, and had a great copy on Virgin Radio on 1215 for several hours. No external antennas were used.

On Saturday evening I still did not have time to erect any sophisticated antennas (too many beach pedestrians around for Beverages anyway) so I merely used the Radio Shack loop and my Icom R-75. I positioned the radio on the roof of my Plymouth Voyager mini-van.

Here is a quick summary of stations copied (times UTC):

621 SPAIN RNE 07/03 0053 Fair, with what I thought sounded more Portuguese at the time. Man talking, and mention of "Britannico."

694 UNID UNID 07/03 0055 Yes, 694 and not 693. Het only here, and strong too. Also noted het on 693, so this was no mistake. Being in a campground I can't imagine anything local causing it, but who knows. [BT-NB]

855 SPAIN RNE (several) 07/03 0056 Fair, with man talking in Spanish.

909 GREAT BRITAIN BBC5 07/03 0057 Good, with man talking about sports in English.

1026 SPAIN SER (several) 07/03 0044 Fair, with Spanish talk [BT-NB]

1044 SPAIN SER (two 10kw) 07/03 0044 Fair to poor, with Spanish talk by female, not // to 1026 as far as I could tell. [BT-NB]

1089 GREAT BRITAIN TalkSport 07/03 0100 Good, with news at the top of the hour in English. Man, with "here at the top stories." [BT-NB]

1107 SPAIN RNE (several) 07/03 0045 Good to fair, with man talking in Spanish. [BT-NB]

1134 CROATIA R. Hrvatski, Zadar 07/03 0046 Good, with man talking in Croatian, then into classical religious music @ 0047. [BT-NB]

1215 GREAT BRITAIN Virgin Radio 07/03 0047 Good, with Alanis Morrissette's "Ironic." Spanish talk underneath. [BT-NB]

1377 FRANCE R. France Info 07/03 0050 Good to fair, with jazzy guitar selection. [BT-NB]

1449 UNID UNID 07/03 0051 Fair to poor. I wrote "man talking in Spanish" in my paper log in the near dark at the time, but a later check of the books shows nothing from Spain on that frequency. There is Macedonia and a possible Croatian there, but nothing else with enough power to get across the pond in a Latin language, I don't think. [BT-NB]

Nothing really exciting, but still not bad considering the spartan antenna setup I had. Brent Taylor, Val Comeau, New Brunswic using Icom R-75 (Kiwa mods), Radio Shack loop.

The **deadline** for the October DX Loggings is **Monday, 20th September**, and I look forward to receiving your logs by then, preferably using the pro-forma on the members-only website. If you don't use the pro-forma but send in your logs via e-mail, please keep the format as close as possible to that used above, since it saves me from having to re-type your contributions.

73's Martin

VERIFICATIONS SECTION

✉ 59 Moat Lane, Luton, Bedfordshire LU3 1UU, UK

with Clive Rooms

e-mail: verifications@mwcircle.org ☎ 01582 598989

<u>Station</u>	<u>kHz</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>who</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>kHz</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>who</u>
<u>Belgium</u>						SER R Alicante	1008	cd	no	14	HP
RTBF Vivacite	1125	lt	no	49	HP						
<u>Canada</u>						<u>USA</u>					
CKEC New Glasgow NS	1320	lt	rp	40	BD	KVNS Brownsville TX ¹	1700	lt	no	35	VS
<u>France</u>						<u>BEACONS & UTES</u>					
R Nouveaux Talents	1575	lt	no	15	HP	<u>France</u>					
<u>Hungary</u>						LOE Limoges	<u>2</u>	424	lt	17	LR
RFE/RL Marcali	1188	cd	no	56	HP	<u>Germany</u>					
<u>Moldova</u>						HA Hannover	<u>3</u>	320	cd	32	LR
TWR Grigoriopol	999	cd	no	14	HP	NDO Nordholz	<u>4</u>	372	cd	35	LR
<u>Spain</u>						HAN Frankfurt/Hahn ⁵		376	lt	22	LR
						<u>Poland</u>					
						L Krakow	<u>6</u>	379	lt	19	LR

A= what was received; B= what return postage was sent; C = days to get a reply

Notes:

- 1 1050 Macintosh Street, Brownsville, TX 78521. E-mail: johnmunoz@clearchannel.com
- 2 Aerodrome de Limoges-Bellegarde, F-87100 Limoges.
- 3 DFS GmbH Niederlassung Hannover, PF 420140, D-30661 Hannover.
- 4 Marinefliegergeschwader 3, Graf Zeppelin, Flugbetriebsstaffel/Fuelo Abschnittsleiter FS-Funk, Peter-Strasse-Platz 1, D-27637 Nordholz.
- 5 Flughafen Frankfurt-Hahn GmbH, Gebäude 667, D-55483 Hahn-Frankfurt. V/s Michael Schwartz.
- 6 Przedsiębiorstwo Państwowe Porty Lotnicze, Agencja Ruchu Lotniczego, Krakow Div, Kierownik, Terenowego Zespołu, Technicznego Krakow, ul Kpt. Medweckiego 1, PL-32 083 Krakow.

Verification Signers

CKEC-Doug Freeman, Owner

KVNS-John Munoz

Contributors

Contributors this month were: LR-Lionel Roithmeir, VS-Vince Stevens in South Africa, BD-Barry Davies and a very welcome first time contribution from HP-Henk Poortvliet.

That's it for another month. Like all section editors, I could do with some more contributions to the column, particularly from members that have not contributed before.

I'll be back when I have enough material for another column. 73s for now – Clive.