

SHORTWAVE BULLETIN

Nummer: 1415, 12 september 1999. Deadline nästa nr: 24/9 1999 (fax & E-mail 26/9 kl. 0900 SNT)

Den gångna veckan har präglats av en enda sak ... att hjälpa till och fixa bostad i Köpenhamn åt min dotter Sara. Hon skall nämligen börja på arkitektskolan där. Bristen på studentbostäder sägs vara ca 5000 rum... vilket gör det nästan omöjligt att ens få tag på något som inneboende. I måndags fick dock Sara och hennes kompis hyra en 2-rums lägenhet i andra hand av en musiker som skulle flytta till London för ett år. De hade en väldans tur som fick det positiva beskedet bland minst 100 andra intresserade ... Men det krävdes lite trixande på slutet... Hoppas detta nummer skall bjuda er på intressant läsning!!

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Elektronisk SWB.

SWB på nätet hittar du på dessa sajter: TN:s <http://home.sverige.net/thomas.nilsson/swb.htm> och AHK:s <http://www.algonet.se/~ahk/swbhome.html>

QSL, kommentarer, mm.

Rolf Wikström: Har varit lat de senaste veckorna och har inte orkat upp på natten för att testa konditionerna. Du behöver inte sända någon pappersSWB till mig i fortsättningen då Internet fungerar perfekt. (Kollade faktiskt inte för eventuella bidrag på Heta Tipssidan då ingen hittills utnyttjat den möjligheten, därför missade jag att få med ditt bidrag till nr 1414. /red)

12/9: QSL: **Rádio Mundial de São Paulo 4975** E-mail 7 d. Brev och fem stickers 15 d. V/s Jorge

González C. i e-målet och Luci R. de Abreu, Diretora Presidente i brevet. Adress:

webmaster@radiomundial.com.br Postadress: Av. Paulista, 2198-Cerqueira Cesar, CEP 01310-300 São

Paulo-SP. Uppger att de sänder 24 h med 100 kW dagtid och 50 kW nattetid. (Kan det verkligen vara sant

? Hörbarheten är ju inte alls så bra. OBS WRTHs adress stämmer inte !). **Radio Ebenezer 4930** E-mail

efter 2 månader. V/s German Ponce ebenezer@globalnet.hn

Christer Sandberg: Detta skrivs på söndag kväll/natt. Kunde inte hålla mig, utan gluttade på kommande nummer av SWB på nätet. Mitt tips på 4702 måste vara en felskrivning av mig, skall ju vara R. Eco förstås. (Är faktiskt en felskrivning av mig, 4702 och 4926 har blandats ihop när tabellen ställdes samman. Skicka gärna tipsen per e-mail, om du har möjlighet, då är det bara att klippa och klistra. /red). Första natten (27-28/8) var rätt givande, sedan nästa gav i stort sett intet.

Christer Brunström: Trots mycket arbete hinner jag med lite lyssning då och då. Senaste QSL kom från RAE 15345 brev och kort med anledning av stationens 41-årsjubileum!

Waldemar Mellquist: Thomas, läser den utmärkta bullen med intresse trots att mina egna aktiviteter på banden varit noll det senaste året. Har dock inte helt gett upp planerna på att komma igen. Ett QSL har dessutom ramlat in efter ca 2 års väntan: **R La Hora Cusco 4855**. V/s Carlos Gamarra Moscoso. (Kul om du får upp ångan igen.. /red)

Tore Larsson: Först ett QSL - det var längesen sist - **VOA Iranawila 17640** med kort + diverse.

För egen del funderar jag på om det är lämpligt att stå kvar som medlem i SWB. Numera tillför man ju inte något och det kan inte vara kul för redaktören att ha flera i ledet som aldrig eller sällan hör av sig. Vad tycker Du? Jag måste ge Dig en stor eloge för det intresse Du visar för SWB trots ett ganska ljust gensvar från medlemmarna! Och tack för senaste nummer, som var välmatat som vanligt. (eftersom intresse trots allt finns hos de flesta, men på grund av att situationen på banden är allt annat än inspirerande, hade nog bullen dött ut snabbt om medlemmarna packar ihop. Det finns faktiskt en hel del annat än QSL och tips som tillför både SWB och ARC jämte övriga klubbar en hel del. Så ge inte upp. /red)

Jan Edh: På måndagskvällen (6/9) trotsade vi konditionsspöket och åkte ut till Fredriksfors igen. Den tidiga kvällen lät inte hopplöst - australierna på 120 mb, några indoneser (3905, 3344,8 bäst), koreanen 3912 och kanonstyrka på ena sidbandet på 15820, begynnande spår av Harbour Light på 1400. Framåt 21-tiden (UTC) slogs dock ett kraftigt lock över våra antenner, och vi hörde knappt något alls. Usla signaler på några 60 mb-brassar, Bolivia litet svagt på 4702,2 och senare 3310, och vi var nära ge upp definitivt. Det enda som gick var Radio Haagstad 1485... Medan vi satt och pratade och halvsov gick tiden, och plötsligt började det komma MV-signaler vid 00 UTC. I fortsättningen (tills jag måste bryta vid 02 UTC) var det massor av stationer igång, men problemet var att fadingen var kraftig på flertalet, och det var inte så många som var uppe när de gick att identifiera. En enda NA hördes och det var 1510, som gick hyfsat tidvis. Inget till loggen därmed denna kväll.

9/9: I dagarna är det två år sedan jag kom igång på allvar med lyssnandet igen, och började skriva lyssnar-rapporter. Sedan är det knappt 1,5 år sedan jag fick möjlighet att lyssna med de fina möjligheter jag har nu i Fredriksfors. Och även om man alltid är missnöjd med qsl-en som kommer, ska jag ju egentligen inte klaga. För bortsett från LA och CA svarar ju de flesta riktigt hyggligt (utom gamla Sovjet förstås) och jag har fått qsl från drygt 160 nya stationer på den här tiden. De senaste: **Radio Garadrika, St Petersburg 7330/12040** e-mail (v/s Mikhail Timofeyev) 4 dagar. **Radio Educación 6185** e-mail (v/s Angela Cortès som själv sitter vid micken 3 morgnar i veckan (kl 3 UTC) och till de programmen gärna ser kontakt med lyssnare; om dem själva, hur de lyssnar, om klubbar etc, liksom uppgifter om deras hemorter. Hon berättar också att QSL, en informationsbulletin m m skickats med post (som dock inte kommit ännu). Skriver begriplig engelska) 2 månader. **Radio Cultura de Cuiabá (Tropical) 5015** brev (v/s Robert Ferreira) 2 månader.

10/9: på torsdagskvällen var det dags igen. Litet lägre a-index (om än höga 8) och jättelågt solarflux - och jag blev inte besviken, även om det är en fruktansvärt tråkig stund innan något börjar höras nu. En hel del indoneser faktiskt och vad som måste vara spår av PNG på 3235 (ca 20.10 UTC). Men sedan hördes i princip inte ett ljud till fram mot 00.00 UTC, och kortvägen var riktigt dålig. Däremot gick en hel del NA (fortfarande på CA-antennen, men nu måste vi försöka fixa NA-antennen också) för att sedan börja bli mycket sämre vid 03.00 UTC.

Stig Adolfsson: Ett livstecken från Vallentuna. Ha det bra i sensommarvärmen! (*Kul att se dig tillbaka i spalterna med lite Asientips, det kan behövas!! /red*)

Leif Råhäll: Här kommer några få tips, inga stora nyheter och inga bra conds heller .

Hans Johansson: Tyvärr har jag inga tips att bjuda på utan bara en adressändring: Råbystigen 44, 197 31 BRO

LOGGEN - ALL TIMES ARE UTC



3264,7	9.9	2103	RRI Gorontalo - var litet sena igång, men tog igen med fin hörbarhet i stället. QSA 3-4! JE
3264,7	2.9	2115	RRI Gorontalo (tent). igenom bruset och upp till läsbarhet emellanåt TN
3314,998	30.8	1945	Radio Manus på lokal dialekt och uh-mx 2+ SA
3344,8	9.9	2100	RRI Ternate QSA 3 JE
3395,131	30.8	1650	RRI Bandar Lampung, prat och keroncong 2-3 SA
3496	28.8	0020	OID SS med musik och nyheter. Svår åska, fade out 0105, hördes ej nästa natt. Kanske kan man gissa på Argentina. 2 CS (<i>är kanske R Em. Padilla som hörts tidigare på @ 3492 /red</i>)
3662 v	ofta	17	Our Kashmir Radio, Muzzafarabad, driver mellan 3661.671 (30/8) och 3663.030 (28/8). Reliär Radio Pakistans nyhetssändningar, annars egna program på Urdu? 2-3 SA
3905	9.9	20.30	RRI Merauke börjar komma igång med fin hörbarhet - tycks bli dominant i höst också. QSA 3 JE
3960,3	9.9	2120	RRI Palu - bättre än jag hört den på länge QSA 3, och gick fint att få ren från splatter QSA 2-3 JE
3976,067	30.8	1653	RRI Pontianak stängde för dagen. 2-3 SA
3976,07	11.9	1555	RRI Pontianak stark och fin. 3 TN
4000,2		2100	RRI Kendari knappt läsbar och QSA 2 som bäst JE
4003,2	5.9	1545	RRI Padang ffg i höst med pol. prat 2 LRH
4461	19.8	0345	Radio Norandina det bästa jag hört dem hittills. QSA 3. WIK
4549	28.8	0010	R Dif Trópico mycket stark, 3-4 CS
4649	28.8	0015	R Santa Ana 3 CS
4702	17.8	2300	Naturligtvis skall detta vara R Eco 3 CS (<i>Blev förvanskat till R Sa Miguel i förra nr av eder red</i>)
4753,3	9.9	2110	RRI Ujung Pandang med muslimsk musik QSA 3 JE
4778	27.8	2330	R ANDES med nyheter, men den finns ju redan i pärmen, 2-3 CS
4789,1	9.9	2110	Tent. RRI Fak Fak - knappt skönjbar JE
4874,5	1.9	2108	RRI Sorong med Love Ambon efter nx 2 LRH
4874,5	9.9	21.30	RRI Sorong QSA 2 JE
4930	28.8	0305	Ebenezer 12-20 heter väl Honduras stationen numera. Här med ett reklamblock. 3 CS
5385,9	19.8	0400	(tent) Radio Huarmaca för svag för rpt och riktigt ID. QSA 1-2. WIK
5523	28.8	0130	R Sudamérica (finns ju också i pärmen) 2 CS
5700	28.8	0140	R Frecuencia San Ignacio 2 CS
5985,8	7.9	1520	MYA Yangon har börjat höstsäsongen 2 LRH
6160	9.9	2340	Canada med Radio One - troligen CKZN QSA 2 JE
6898	4.9	2200	Galei Zahal // 1287 kHz med nyheter. USB. 4 CB
7465	10.9	0130	WMRI - "bubbelstörning", som troligen härstammar från Cuba QSA 3 JE
9505	4.9	2150	Rádio Record, São Paulo med promo för sig själva. 3 CB
9565	5.9	0600	Rádio Tupi, Curitiba med "Voz da Libertação". 2-3 CB
9695	4.9	2110	Rádio Rio Mar, Manaus med fotboll. Länge sedan jag senast hörde denna station. Den finns f ö ej med i DBS. 2 CB
15244,421	30.8	1720	RTNC, Kinshasa på FF över något instabil sändare. Upphetsat politiskt program. 2-3 SA

Stationsnyheter:

BOLIVIA

4599.3 - Radioemisoras Villamontes, Villamontes, 1018 - 1033, Aug 19, Quechua/Spanish, Musical Program, Advertsitments, ID "Radioemisoras Villamontes desde Villamontes, Bolivia" SINPO 23322, (Eramo, Argentina) [TFW via Hard Core DX]

CHILE

6029.7 - Radio Santa Maria, Coyaique, 0315 - 0405*, Aug 23, Spanish, Clasic Music Program, Retransmission news program of Radio Chilena MW 660, ID "Musical Jingle of Radio San Maria" s/off "Un dia mas de vida ha finalizado....Radio Santa Maria de Coyaique ha transmitido en Onda Media 840 KHz y en onda corta 6030 KHz banda internacional de 49 metros.....nuestra dirección postal.....gracias, feliz descanso" SINPO 23322, (Eramo, Argentina) [TFW via Hard Core DX]

PERU

4750.07 - San Francisco Solano (pres.), 0139-0204*, Nonstop OA campo music. Live man announcer finally at 0151 with rapid talk. Thought heard mentions of San Francisco Solano and probably mention of onda corta. Back to music, followed by the OA NA (instru. version) at 0201. Sounded like a canned sign off announcement by deep-voiced man over music after the NA at 0203, then gone at 0204. A little distorted with freq varying between 4750.06-.09. Best heard in a long time. (Valko 31 August) [TFW via Hard Core DX]

4914,7 - Radio Cora del Peru, Lima. 1059-1110. S/on. National Anthem. Identification. Religious programme.. 23422 (Arnaldo Slaen, Argentina august 4) [TFW via Hard Core DX]

5949,2 - UNID.1050-1102. Huaynos. Announcement in quechua. The speaker say few opportunity "Arequipa" (¿Radio Arequipa?). 33422 (Arnaldo Slaen, Argentina august 3) [TFW via Hard Core DX]

5995,2 - Radio Melodia, Arequipa. 1035-1041. News programme. Report about the problems of the Junta Departamental de Arequipa

workers. 32332 (Arnaldo Slaen, Argentina august 3) [TFW via Hard Core DX]

UNID

7165.12 - R. Tanzania ??, 0142-0205, Nothing but a mixture of nonstop Afro and EG Pop music, and not one announcement. Went right over top of the hour with music. Definitely sounded African but was NOT // 5050.06. Was in the clear until a Ham net started up at 0158 right on top of it. (Valko, USA 16 August) [TFW via Hard Core DX]

Övriga radionyheter:

My computer is causing too much interference to my scanner... Anyone know how to supress it ?

(rec.radio.shortwave)

There seems to be a lot more interference when I go into "spectrum" mode in Hamcomm (my monitor changes mode, I think), could the problem be my monitor ?

Use an 1:1 audio-transformer in the audio-line to separate groundings at first. You can find it in some shops selling car-hifi. In addition you may use ferrite-chokes (the snap-in-types preferably) on ALL power and audio-cords and computer-cables especially the monitor-cable on both ends but NOT on the antenna-cable. This can be a huge investment (I did it at my system :-). In worst case the monitor itself radiates too much HF. In this case only a new low-radiation-monitor helps. You can check it out by switching to a DOS-screen. When interference decreases dramatically its the monitor. Hope this helps. [odo, odo@blinx.de from Berlin, Germany]

Get the best ground, ie large short conductor to a ground ring or matt. And, in my system at least, putting the snap on style "split cores" on all leads including the antenna coax helped alot. A ground plane of sheet metal (I used galvanized 10guage steel with a conductive "anti-static" matt on top of the ground to limit my direct exposure to ground so as to not get fried while working on "stuff" and getting between the mains hot and ground, and yes I do use an isolation transformer to further lesson my risks). Ground all of your equipment to the ground plane and ground that to the good ground. Make sure that you do not have multiple grounds, ie case grounds through the ground/neutral of you AC mains and another ground for you radios. Run a heavy duty conductor between your radio ground and your mains ground. I got permission (in writing) for a varience of the local electric code so my radio room can be feed by a mains (120:120) isolation transformer and so I could use a seperate ground in my radio room. The electrical inspector insisted on seeing (or rather hearing) the difference and he was impressed. I still have my "RF" ground connected back,externally to the house mains ground, but my RF ground is much better (ie 4 ground rods in a T arrangement, coupled to each other with 1/4" copper water pipe. I had to have all the connections "caldwelded", as is the wire that leaves my ground to run to the house ground. I also run the condensate from the house air conditioner to the center ground rod via a plastic tube.

A lot of work, but it does make for a good ground, and really cuts down on my PC noise. Now if I can jsut get the rest of the neighbors to follow suit. While I have reduce my QRN to an acceptable point, as the people around me get more and more modern toys, my over all QRN has started climbing. [we@bulldog.org (HighWaysinHiding)]

6-turn loop (rec.radio.shortwave)

I've been reading about antennas for MW BCB DX'ing recently. Most articles and web sites recommended loop antennas, and some of those described shielded loops which reduce noise pickup.

After I ran across the page at www.beradio.com/features/tech/loop.htm I tried it. This article describes a loop made with seven feet of six-conductor shielded cable formed into a circle and with the conductors connected in series to form a 6-turn loop.

I had just picked up some scrap 3-pair cable from work. My piece was about 12 feet long, though. But I figured it would just resonate lower in frequency and I could trim it if necessary. That got me going thru the literature on Grid/Drain Dip Oscillators. Today I put the loop of cable on a wooden frame and tried it out. IT'S AMAZING!!! It really does reduce noise. When I just touch the "hot" lead from the loop the receiver noise increases markedly. There are lots of really powerful noises and buzzing signals. Rotating the loop will null them to near inaudibility! I tried the nulling on two strong broadcast signals, too. I'm only using an old Radio Shack DX-200, but it does have an S-meter. Both stations read S9 +10dB when I aimed the loop at them. The lowest reading with the rather narrow null aimed at the station read only S2. I tried it on the second station, in another direction, because the first one surprized me so much. I also got about the same reductions on the noise signals.

And it was really cheap! Of course not everyone can just pick up scrap 3-pair shielded cable, but in "W1FB's Antenna Notebook" and a couple of ARRL publications there is an article by Doug DeMaw describing a very similar method using RG-59 co-ax cable. It's called the 4T-ES for four turns, electrostatically shielded. He uses a tuning capacitor, though. I didn't because the Beradio article (which says it's quoting a Motorola C-Quam AM Stereo Bulletin) didn't include one. I've just got 12 feet of cable, two sticks that used to be a wooden pallet, masking tape holding the cable on the sticks, and a C-clamp holding the two sticks together at their centers. The clamp was the only thing that cost any money, and a nail would work just as well. It's really worth trying!

The antenna is about two or three feet above ground level, in my walkout basement. The other antenna I'd been using is 40 or 50 feet of wire strung around the basement. What a great day!

[Doug, K8RFT, beginning sword-maker <swordman@netonecom.net> <www.netonecom.net/~swordman>]

Comments below from Gert Nilsson from Sweden on his IC-R75 that he just purchased (posted Aug 17, 1999). Thanks Gert for the input. (From <http://www.ticon.net/~davez/>)

Some weeks ago I bought an IC-R75 with the 2,8 and 3,3 kHz filters and the DSP. Price around 9000 SKr = 1000\$. We are some guys in Örnköldsvik using 6 very long beverage antennas at a very quiet QTH. My friends have NRD 515, AOR7030+ and NRD525 receivers and I have made some tests. COMPARISON between R71E and R75 R71 with PLAM, 1024 memory board and some extra filters, attenuator below 1,6 MHz removed.R75 with DSP, 2,8 kHz filter in 9 MHz IF, 3,3 kHz filter in 455 kHz IF, AM band attenuator shorted out.These two receivers are rather similar, if you are used to the R75 you will enjoy tuning the R75. If you do not like the menus/remote control of the AOR AR7030+ the R75 is a receiver for you.

Sensitivity: My R71 is as sensitive as the AR7030, NRD515 and NRD 525. The R75 is even more sensitive. I have tried stations down in the noise and you definitely here them first on the R75. It has 2 different preamplifiers: Preamplifier 1 uses 2 JFET in parallel in a grounded gate configuration and I still have to se it crossmodulate. Preamplifier 2 can be used on all bands but it is intended for low

noise operation above 20 MHz. It is an broadband IC amplifier with almost 20 dB amplification and very low noise, but it can not be used on crowded bands like the AM band during evening and night hours. It is perfect in a low signal environment. The specs for the R75 says 5,6 uV for AM below 1,6 MHz. With the attenuator removed it is very hot down to the lower frequency limit. ICOM has made a CP = Connection Point on the main board. If you short this connection point the attenuator is removed. The R75 has very quiet AF amplifiers, no broadband hiss like the NRDs which make readability of weak signals better.

Selectivity: The R75 has 15 kHz filter in the 9 MHz IF ahead of the Noise gate, then follows the other 9 MHz filters, 2,4 kHz and one optional. Third IF has 15 kHz and 6 kHz filters with 450 kHz center frequency (very cheap Murata filters) and a 455 kHz Murata CFJ455K5 2,4 kHz in other receivers but just 2,1 kHz in the R75. Any mode can use 3 different settings: narrow, normal and wide and you can choose yourself. The only limitations are that you can not use the 455 kHz filters in the S-AM (more about that later). Selectivity is very good. My 3,3 kHz filter has very steep skirts.

Passband tuning: The PBT of the R71 adjusts the width of the filters, if you do not have a wide extra filter in the 9MHz IF or bypass these filters. The R75 has twin PBT with 2 concentric knobs. If you turn both the same amount in the same direction you just move the passband, like the Drake receivers or the 7030. You can move it +/- 1,29 kHz in 15 Hz steps. If you turn one of the knobs or turn the knobs in different directions you can tailor the bandwidth and move the position of the passband simultaneously. With the 2,8 + 3,3 kHz any bandwidth between 1,5 and 2,8 kHz is possible. This is similar to the NRD535. I think the PBT works great. It works best with the optional 455 kHz filters.

Frequency control: The R71 has 10 Hz, 50 Hz (when tuning fast), 1 kHz and 1 MHz steps. The R75 has fine tuning of 1 or 10 Hz, coarse tuning selectable 0,1, 1, 5, 6,25, 9, 10 12.5, 20, 25 and 100 kHz and band tuning in 1 MHz steps. You can have different steps in all modes. Tuning accuracy: The R71 tunes in 10 Hz steps and has 10 Hz accuracy if you have PLAM and learn to count the marks on the tuning control. The R75 tunes and shows 1 Hz. The only indication of correct tuning is by ear so I would say 10 Hz is a realistic accuracy. My R75 shows the correct frequency at 500 kHz but is 15 Hz high at 30 MHz. I have not tried to correct this.

Stability: The R71 drifts about 60-70 Hz from turn on. The R75 drift is within 10 Hz. AM/S-AM: Of course much better audio in the R75, but I can't see any major difference between AM and S-AM. Icom uses a Stereo IC to restore the carrier. Not close to PLAM. In fact the R75 sounds so good in USB/LSB I always receive AM stations in the SSB mode with 2,8 or 3,3 kHz filters. The DDS is very clean and the audio is very clear and open in SSB. If you have 2 or more stations on an AM channel it is much easier to separate them with the R75. I think ICOM should try another solution to synchronous AM, preferably with a small lock in range. If I have 2 stations 50 Hz apart I can lock on either of them with the R71 PLAM which functions very good.

Noise blanker: The NB works fine on impulse noise on both receivers. The R71 NB is adjustable the R75 is not. The R75 NB also distorts strong signals (when it is not needed).

DSP: The NR can be adjusted between 0 and 15. A setting of 3 to 5 works fine, but I personally think it is a disappointment. When you press the NR button it sounds very good when the noise drops a lot but in fact all audio get weaker so the difference is just a few dBs. Still it can make the difference when signals are very weak. Like all kind of DSP the sound is a little strange to listen to. The ANF, the automatic notch filters, is quite good and eliminates most heterodynes, very easy to use.

Crossmodulation: No problems unless you use the Preamp 2 on crowded bands.

Not so good: The concentric knobs for the Twin PBT are not very easy to use with big fingers like mine. The pressure needed to push a button is a little too much. I like the R71 much better.

Recommendations: If you like to tune to hard to get stations on crowded bands I think an extra filter in the 455 kHz IF is a must. If you have to compromise I think a 2,8 kHz filter is a good compromise. At 50\$ the DSP is clearly worth the money. If you are a BC DX-er you should try to remove the attenuator. If you have troubles with local stations it is very easily restored to the original.

GRAND OPENING of ONTHESHORTWAVES!

You are cordially invited to visit a new website devoted to the history of shortwave broadcasting and shortwave listening. It is called

"ontheshortwaves," and it can be found at <<http://www.ontheshortwaves.com>> The site is a joint production of radio hobbyists Jerry Berg and John Herkimer.

We hope the site will be a gathering place for people who are interested in this subject. The main focus is on shortwave broadcasting and the listening hobby that has grown up around it. However, since shortwave listening grew out of medium wave listening, we will cover medium wave too, as well as other aspects of early radio, when they help tell the shortwave story.

The site is divided into a number of parts. One part contains information about the book, "On the Short Waves, 1923-1945: Broadcast Listening in the Pioneer days of Radio," by Jerry Berg. In addition to descriptive information about the book and ordering details, you will find reviews of the book that have appeared in various places.

The site is also home to the Committee to Preserve Radio Verifications. Here you will find information about CPRV's operation; copies of "The CPRV Page," which used to be published in various club bulletins and which contains illustrations and descriptions of many QSLs; and a gallery of other interesting CPRV QSLs. We will be changing the gallery from time to time. Come take a look at some QSLs that you aren't likely to see anywhere else.

Other parts of the site include a section called "Articles, Research, etc." You will find several things of interest there right now. We have posted an excellent, well-illustrated article, "The Founding of the International Short Wave Club in Klondyke, Ohio" by George Zeller; an Index to the radio history material that has appeared in Popular Communications magazine from 1990 through February 1999 (we hope eventually to expand this index to the starting issues of PopComm); and "Short-Wave Radio Monitors Let Families Know of Their Capture," an interesting article about POW message monitoring during World War II.

In "Book Reviews" you will find reviews of books and journal articles about shortwave broadcasting history, plus links to reviews that are located elsewhere on the web.

In "Information for Collectors" we plan to post information that will be helpful to collectors of shortwave memorabilia. Right now this section contains a valuable table of information about the early issues of the World Radio Handbook, including photos of their covers.

"On the Net" features links to shortwave history-related websites, including brief descriptions of each site. (The links are arranged according to the chapter titles of "On the Short Waves . . .") Finally, there is a "Comments" section where we look forward to posting comments received from visitors. We will be adding to the site on a regular basis and reorganizing it as need dictates. When you re-visit, click on "New Material" and you will see a list of what has been added and when.

We hope you like ontheshortwaves. More importantly, we hope you will contribute to it. Please contact us and let us know what you think, and what you can add to the telling of this great story. The URL again: <<http://www.ontheshortwaves.com>>

Jerry Berg - jberg@ontheshortwaves.com , John Herkimer - jherkimer@ontheshortwaves.com
[Mark Conelly, WA1ION@ix.netcom.com via Hard Core DX]

JRC NRD-371



How about this picture of the JRC NRD-371?? Pretty neat you say.. and it sure looks like it !! I have been informed that it is indeed a DSP based set and the price will be over \$ 15K (\$ 15000.00 US). So that will not be a set that I will be seeing in my life time (but never say never right) ?? For those of you with super deep pockets (like down to your toes), it supposed to be out sometime in 2000 ? I received this from Chuck Rippe and wanted to pass it along. I guess this

picture was taken at the Toyko Ham Radio Fair a few weeks ago ?? It's FYI only, at least for now. This is all the information that I have.. please do not ask for any more info on this set. If I receive any more details, I will list it here. If you have any additional information, please pass it along to my email address below. [<http://www.ticon.net/~davez/>]

AOR7030 updated information

New and updated information regarding the great AOR7030 receiver can be found at: <http://www.ticon.net/~davez/ar7030.html>

Brazilian Ministry of Communications web site

The Brazilian Ministry of Communications has a web site, where you can search the database of Brazilian FM- and AM -stations. Something like FCC... This is the page -URL: http://www.mc.gov.br/PerguntasRespostas/default.asp?url=PR_planobasico.htm
[Pentti Lintujärvi, Webmaster of 1000 Lakes DX Page at <http://www.geocities.com/Colosseum/Park/3232/dx.htm>]

"flag" and "pennant" antenna designs

You might investigate the "flag" and "pennant" antenna designs which were designed in part to overcome the limitations of the K9AY and the EWE. Here's a URL with all the information: <http://www.angelfire.com/md/k3kv/page37.html>
["Guy Atkins" dxing@hotmail.com>]

Palomars "Magnetic Longwire Balun" (rec.radio.shortwave)

Palomars "Magnetic Longwire Balun" is regarded by some to be an incorrect use of the word "balun". I've never seen one but the design is apparently flawed because the MLB is mounted high up at the antenna connection. This requires that the coax must also go up in the air where it can pick up interference on it's shield and feed the noise into the center conductor of the coax at the antenna connection point.

It's quite easy to make a balun with the necessary 9:1 ratio for most "longwire" antennas, which are correctly called an inverted "L". Another source is an impedance matching transformer such as Drake uses inside their receivers like the SW8 and R8 series. The part number for it is 2510079. It costs about \$4.50. The balun should be installed in a small box near the point where the vertical downlead from the antenna reaches the ground. Then you would run a length of coax from the balun box to your radio. If you need more details on this reply to my e-mail address. Good luck. [J W Schermerhorn skemi@capital.net]

Nordic DX Championship 1999

Registrations for NorDX '99 - the Nordic DX Championship 1999 - now commences. DX'ers in the Nordic countries and abroad should take advantage of the different possibilities of payment methods. NorDX '99 will take place October 15th-17th 1999 and the championship is open to DX'ers living in Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. DX'ers living outside the Nordic countries are welcome to take part in the listening as well, but will be ranked separately, and will not be in the running for the main prizes. All non-nordic DX'ers will however compete for separate prizes. NorDX '99 is arranged by Dansk DX Lytter Klub (Danish DX Listeners Club) which is the largest DX club for Danish DX'ers and short wave listeners. The organizing committee consists of Bjarke Vestesen and Stig Hartvig Nielsen. Some 20-25 radio stations on medium- and short wave from all corners of the world will be on the list of stations to be chased by the participants during the contest weekend. The idea of the competition is to hear as many of the stations as possible - and to log as many programme details as possible according to the rules of the competition. The competition fee is DKK 100 and must be received no later than October 1st 1999. Payments received after this date will be processed but on the competitors own risk; no fees will be refunded. The fee is the same for Nordic DX'ers as well as for non-Nordic DX'ers.

Methods of payment:

DX'ers in Finland: 80 FIM to Suur-Helsingin DX-Kuuntelijat at the bank giro account 800011-1794205 at Leonia Bank.

DX'ers in Sweden: 120 SEK to "postgirokonto" 24 52 74 - 6 (Malmö Kortvågsklubb)

DX'ers in Norway: 110 NOK to "gironummer" 3095 22 05001 (DX Listeners Club Norway)

DX'ers in Denmark: 100 DKK in cash or by cheque to NorDX 99, Box 48, 5200 Odense V.

DX'ers outside the Nordic countries: 100 DKK or the equivalent amount in any major currency (= 15 US \$, 10 £, 27 DM, 90 FF, 26000 lire etc.) or 19 International Reply Coupons. In cash to: NorDX 99, Box 48, DK-5200 Odense V, Denmark. Cheques, IMO's, giro, bank transfers etc. are not accepted. The organizers wish all participants the best of luck with the listening.

Bjarke Vestesen and Stig Hartvig Nielsen, DDXLK.