

# SHORTWAVE BULLETIN

Nummer: 1452, 11 februari 2001. Deadline nästa nr: 23/2 2001 (fax & E-mail 25/2 kl. 0900 SNT)

Fick i förra veckan ett kort men trevligt mail från Hans Johnson, editor i Cumbre, Han uppskattar utbytet med SWB och tycker att vi presenterar en mängd intressant information!

Detta tar vi gärna till oss!! Trots dåliga konds och begränsad aktivitet från en tapper liten skara, så noteras alltså våra loggningar även internationellt. Verkligen häftigt!!

Det behöver alltså inte bara vara en massa finingar från LA, etc. som skall tipsas. Även andra, "vanliga" hörigheter kan vara intressanta för andra DX-are.

På BE:s uppmaning letade jag upp de få kort som tagits i samband med DX-träffar en gång i tiden. Rätt kul att se tillbaka 30-35 år. Bl a på mottagarsidan har det ju hänt en del. Dessutom har vi som fanns med redan då blivit lite "grövre" och rejält tunnhårigare, av nån outgrundlig anledning!

=====

## Redaktion:

**Thomas Nilsson**  
Mardal 3669  
262 93 Ängelholm

**Tel: 0431-27054**  
**Fax:**  
**0431-411501(arb)**  
**E-mail:**

**thomas.nilsson@**  
**sverige.net** ☐

## SWB-info

**Glöm ej medlemsavgiften till postgiro nr 51 84 47-8 omg.**  
**Medlemmar Sverige: 220:- Medlemmar utrikes: 250:-**

**SWB online på HCDX:** <http://www.hard-core-dx.com/swb>  
**SWB old archive:** <http://www.algonet.se/~ahk/swbhome.html>  
**SWB hot stuff:** <http://home.sverige.net/thomas.nilsson>

**Komplettering av medlemslistan:** Några stycken saknas ännu i vår medlemspresentation. Skriv några rader där åtminstone detta ingår: Yrke, DX-start, Verifierade länder/stationer, Mottagare, Antenner, Ev. andra hjälpmedel, Ev. annat avlyssningsställe, Favoritområde, Övriga hobbies, samt annat av intresse. Sammanställningen finns på: <http://www.hard-core-dx.com/swb/member.htm>

## Konventdags!

**Via mail från Tore Larsson:** Fick i onsdags ett lika trevligt som överraskande telefonsamtal från Leif. Han hade då Ivonne hos sig och tillsammans kommer de att ordna konventet. Platsen blir den vanliga, Kanebergsstugan - golfrestaurangen i Marbäck. Tid: 5-6 maj.

## SWB 40 ÅR ! FOTOGRAFIER SÖKES!

**Glöm ej skicka lite bilder från era gömmor** till Börge Eriksson, Örjansgatan 17, 784 36 Borlänge eller slå en signal 0243-12413. Faxa går också bra 0243-87701.

## QSL, kommentarer, mm.

**Jan Edh:** Chansade och åkte ut till Fredriksfors trots störningen på onsdagskvällen 31/1. Resultatet blev väl ungefär som väntat med riktigt dålig mellanväg (Britterna gick i allmänhet starkt, 930 enda NA, 1400 Harbour Light enda Västindien/CA). Klent också mot Asien där inte ens 1557 och 1566 gick! På KV gick brassarna jättebra på 60 mb, men också Bolivia/Peru runt och efter midnatt. Morgonen var dock klen och vi gav upp redan före 06. Men så hade A-index gått upp i 17 medan K-index pendlade mellan 4 och 1.  
**6/2:** Med en liten lindring i kylan i sikte, samtidigt som MV-konditionerna föreföll "i behåll" chansade Ronny Forslund och jag (JE) ute i Fredriksfors på måndagskvällen 5/2. Trots att Ronny varit ut och satt på elvärmen några timmar innan, var det +2 i stugan när jag kom (nästan -20 ute) ...  
Med eld i spisen och värmen från antennfördelarna till hjälp, smög dock temperaturen uppåt och på ett par timmar var det drägligt. Mellanvägen var full av signaler - först en del Asien, men snart kom NF och annan östkust. Efter 01 (SNT) tog PR och några venezuelaner över och NA försvann efter hand, men innan dess hade det varit signaler på hela bandet så när som på X-bandet. Också på morgonen var det signaler på hela bandet, flera av dem också tilltalande höga. Litet Cuba hördes också på CA-antennen. Men aldrig får man vara glad; Framför allt på Östkustantennen (Västkust gav inget) sprakade det förfärligt och möjliggjorde det mesta i identifieringsväg på litet svagare signaler. Det kan ha varit statisk elektricitet på grund av ett allt ymnigare "torrt" snöfall, tillsammans med den relativa närheten (knappt hundra meter) till Dellenbanans strömlösa luftledning. QSL: **Radio Verdad** 4052,5. Kort, trevligt brev, schema, banner. V/s Dr Edgar Amilcar Madrid. 3 veckor. **Radio Barahona** 4930 email, två dagar.

**Leif Blomqvist:** Jag har inte kunnat lyssnat på radion sen slutet av augusti 2000 p.g.a. min sjukdom, men jag hoppas att komma igång igen. Så anmäler jag 2 QSL: **Radio Speranza**, 6231 kort, **WWBS** 11900 efter 13 månader. (Hoppas du snart kommer igång med lyssningen igen och jag ser verkligen fram emot att träffa er alla på konventet! /red)

**Stig Adolfsson:** I all hast två blygsamma tips. Condx dåliga och ont om tid. De vanliga indoneserna starka på em, annars inte mycket.

**Lars Rydén:** Montevideo lördag. Var i veckan i Salta i nordvästra hörnet av Argentina, gamla Incaland. Hade tänkt passa på att lyssna lite i tropikbanden på bolivianska stns på min medförda Sony 1000, men som vanligt blev därav föga p g a sprakande luftkonditioneringsapparater och trötthet efter dagslånga utflykter i 30+ värme. Antecknade/spelade in ett par stns, men släpar inte med WRTH, så får kolla upp efter hemkomst. R Illimani var lätt att IDa, men inte de stns som har program på indianspråk och som "glömmer" att IDa på hel timme. Får ev. återkomma i nästa bulle.

**Dan Olsson:** Här kommer ett bidrag ifrån Furulund. Helgen 3-4 februari hade vi Malmö Kortvågsklubb lyssnarläger i Saxtorp. Tyvärr blev vi bara två: jag och Jan Thörnblom (JTM). Tur var kanske det för det var kallt att dra antenn, -6 grader och inomhus var det bara 12 grader när vi kom, så vi fick sitta med ytterkläderna på och krypa ner i sovsäcken. Lite QSL har jag faktiskt fått: 4765 **R Congolaise** svarade

med brev. Blev land 200. V/s var Jean- Claude Koutana som svarade med brev. Adressen är B.P. 2098 Brazzaville, Congo. Deras e-postadress är: [radjcongo@yahoo.fr](mailto:radjcongo@yahoo.fr). Det tog 32 rapporter på sig för att svara men det var det värt. Dessutom har jag fått WWBS 11910 med brev.

**Tore B. Vik:** Influensaen herjer på denne siden av kjølen og derav liten DX-aktivitet.

**Börge Eriksson.** Först ett **STORT TACK** till **TN** och **LB** som skickat en hel del foton från SWB-träffar under årens lopp. Men om det är någon mer som har några kort i gömmorna är han välkommen. Min adress fanns i förra numret av SWB. Dagarna blir allt ljusare och det känns skönt även om vädret varierat mellan +5 och -25 och från regn till 2-3 dm snö sista veckan. Under hela januari rörde jag inte min rx. Jag var så less på de usla kondsen att jag inte kände någon motivation längre. Men häromdagen återföll jag i gamla synder och kunde notera hyfsade konds både på kvällen och morgonen. På morgonen vid 06.30 (UTC) i fredags t.ex. kunde en hel del LA-frekvenser noteras även om det var de vanliga hörligheterna, framförallt brassarna. Och då bor man mitt i stan. Antagligen mycket bättre för de som bor mera gynnsamt till och har bra antenner. Kanske kan bättre tider komma för det kan väl inte bli sämre än vad det sista året varit? Ännu har ingen av mina ca 15 rapporter från i höstas gett någon utdelning. Fyra veckor nu sen sista QSL-et kom och det känns jobbigt att skicka några nya rapporter. Idag, lördag, är det en strålande vinterdag och trots att Svenska Rallyt passerar utanför husknuten på väg mot etappen på Lugnetstadion i Falun, så packar jag ryggsäcken och en låda med ved och åker ut på någon skogssjö och pimplar. Om inte annat så tömmer man skallen i den absoluta tystnaden.

## LOGGEN - ALL TIMES ARE UTC

2492.002	3.2	2000	Galei Zahal nu här. Nyheter "on the hour" och bra mx. Jingle ID. 4 SA
3231,8	2.2	1514	RRI Bukittinggi med nx,därefter ett orkesterstycke sen fortsatte programmet av politiskt format 2-3 LRH
3300	6.2	0630	Radio Cultura, Guatemala åter väldigt stark. JE
3375	6.2	0035	Radio San Antonio, Atalaya. Ave Maria. Troligen brasse som låg och störde i kanten. QSA 3 JE
3922,3	31.1	2115	Radio Samordinka i farten igen. Pratade och pratade. QSA 2 JE
3959,7	2.2	1450	KOR Pyongyang ( Tent ) med " Skönsång " dom sjunger väldigt bra och vackert 3 LRH
4052,47	6.2	0040	Radio Verdad tydbar med religiöst prat. JE
4775	31.1	2217	Radio Congonhas med massor av anrop, men inte ett ord religiöst QSA 3 JE
4800	4.2	0025	R Oriental med religiöst program till Q 3 DO
4840	22+	0500	Oid SS-stn - her hørte jeg disse to dagene en nykomling, den 25. har jeg opptak fra 0500-0900. Jeg har kjørt opptaket på 3 timer flere ganger uten at jeg er blitt noe klokere. Programmet er musikk fra Elvis Presley til salmesang - tekster på engelsk og spansk + reklame. Tydeligvis en religiøs stasjon som sender på spansk. Programinnholdet gir ingen indikasjon på land eller region - jeg har ikke oppfattet noen IDs. Jeg har satt sammen et lydopptak som er sendt til Radio Interocenaica med adresse i Quito med spørsmål om dette kan være HCRI7. Noe for BM i Quito. TBV
4865	29.1	2315	R.Centenario på ny QRG QSA 2/3 TBV
4885	2.2	05.37	Rádio Clube do Pará "Rádio Clube do Pará, ---, onda media ZYI 532, 690 kHz, 434.78 metros, onda tropical ZYG 362, 4885 kHz, 61.41 metros, Rádio Clube Marabá, onda media, ZYI 632, 770 kHz. Empresas do Grupo RBA, Rede Brasil Amazônia de Comunicação, Belém, Pará, Brasil". 4 CB
4904.5	4.2	0045	R La Oroya med kärleksballader DO
4915	4.2	0250	R Dif Macapá med prat om Brasilien ekonomi och spelade sen Roberto Carlos. ID:ade på följande sätt: "En música, en deporte, en noticiais Radio Diffusao M Macapá. DO
4949.989	3.2	2210	Tent. Radio Nal Angola. Ej säker på ID men troligen Luanda. 2+ SA
4955	31.1	2315	RADIO Cultural Amauta med hälsningar, senare litet musik och en intervju på quechua(?). QSA 2-3 JE
4960.0	ofta	0730	VAN Vanuatu hörs fortfarande på mornarna vid denna tiden 2 LRH
5054.6	4.2	0705	Faro del Caribe med "Lecturas del Nuevo Testamento". Dåligt ljud. 2-3 CB
5770u	31.1	2245	Radio Miskut med ovanligt hygglig styrka (QSA 2 i topparna...). Slog igen 23. JE
5860	31.1	2100	R. Canada International med arabiska via Hörby. Vad håller på hända med vår svenska kortvåg? QSA 5. JE
6160	1.2	0040	CKZN (tent - finns ingen anledning tro på Vancouver) med QSA 2 JE
6180	4.2	0730	Rádio Nacional da Amazônia med telefonprogram. Tydeligen tillbaka efter en tids frånvaro. Mycket stark signal. 4 CB
9450	1.2	1500-	<b>Ny clandestine via Bulgarien</b> öppnade med en snutt rockmusik och annonserade sedan Radio Anternationale, så det är kanske en avläggare till denna "station". Programmet verkade vara på kurdiska. Sände även samma tid 2.2. S/off 1600. Sändarorten avslöjade sig genom att R Bulgariens IS läckte i bakgrunden. QSA3, men jobbig ljudkvalitet. OA
9704.02	3.2	0659-	La Voix du Sahel, Niamey torde det vara som börjar sända vid denna tid. 3-4 CB
11690	3.2	1500	Radio Jordan med hälsning till Stefan Björn i Nybro. 5 CB
12579	3.2	1435	AFRTS Diego Garcia blev äntligen hörd av mig. Pratade om superbawlfinalen i Tampa, FL. DO



### BM i Ecuador – bandscan KV-16, 11/2 2001

**Björn Malm,**

c/o Susana Garcés de Malm,

Avenida la Prensa 4408 y Vaca, Quito, Ecuador.

Rx: JRC-535, Loewe HF-150, Sangean ATS-808

tel.: + 593 2 598-470

email: [bjornmalm@yahoo.es](mailto:bjornmalm@yahoo.es) + [bjornmalm@usa.net](mailto:bjornmalm@usa.net)

Antenn: 15 m longwire + Magnetic Longwire Balun

**En del loggningar, de över 5544 kHz skulle ingått i Bandscan nr 15 till förra bullen, men försvann någonstans på vägen, troligen i mailet från BM. Men det är inte värre än att vi kompletterar dagens bandscan med godbitarna istället....**

**2620.26H Radio Micrófono Civico**, Palermo (Colombia). Februari 2001 - 1100 UTC. Efter ett program med mexikansk musik kallat "Campesino Colombiano" kom stort ID på heltimmen: "Desde Palermo, la república de Colombia transmite para Ustedes su emisora Micrófono Civico, la emisora del Pueblo HJWD 1310kHz .....311.7 mHz (för mig ett okänt band, om jag nu inte har hört fel?), emisora Micrófono Civico la emisora del Pueblo - nuestra bandera: nuestro servicio a la comunidad". Harmonic från mellanvåg 1310 (2x 1310.13).

**3100.46H HJLT**, Santiago de Cali (Colombia). Februari 2001 - 1100 UTC. Listad är HJLT Radio Bohemia. Jingel: "La radio de la gran comisión". Harmonic från mellanvåg 1550 kHz (2x 1550.23).

**3234.84 Radio Luz y Sonido**, Huánuco (Peru). Januari 2001 - 1040 UTC. Satte i förra SWB ett frågetecken efter stationens QTH men enligt HK sänder man fortfarande från Huánuco.

**4300.00 La Voz de Naranjos** (Peru). ID: "Radiodifusora Comercial La Voz de Naranjos". Morgonpx 09-1100 UTC: "Amanecer Campesino".

**4580 - 4610v x5421v/x5609v Radio San Juan de Sallique** (Peru). Radio San Juan sänder från "distrito" SALLIQUE (dpto Cajamarca/prov. Jaén) och inte "Saïque" som jag tidigare har trott. Tack till HK, som kommer med denna upplysning. Därmed kan vi äntligen lämna detta "fall" till historieböckerna! Se SWB 1451. (se HK:s kommentar nedan till detta tips /red)

**4700.56 OID LA**. 7 februari 2001 - 0100cd UTC. Listade Radio Voz de Castrovirreyna, Huancavelica (Peru)? Stängde denna tid med ID och frekvensangivelse.

**5544.70** Ang. den nya peruane jag rapporterade om i SWB 1449 (Provincia de Bagua/Dep. de Amazonas) så har jag inte vid något tillfälle lyckats höra den igen. Hördes ju den 22 december och några dagar framåt. Undrar om det finns något samband med nya Radio El Libertador på 6270v?

**5553.55 x5568v Radio Nueva Juventud**, Pasto (Colombia). Februari 2001 - 0200 UTC. Annonserar 5550 kHz. Se SWB 1449.

**5699.76 Radio Frecuencia**, San Ignacio (Peru). Februari 2001 - 0140cd UTC. Har nog varit off air ett tag - den 3 februari hörde jag stationen igen med nonstop musik och close down 0140 UTC.

**5770.00 Radio Miskut**, Puerto Cabeza (Nicaragua). Januari 2001 - 0000cd UTC. Första gången för mig - jag hade tur då jag hamnade på frekvensen just vid cd-ceremonin. Ganska svag signal.

**5878.98 OID** (Peru). Februari 2001 - 0130 UTC. Sänder det religiösa programmet "La Voz de la Salvación" // med Radio Imperio, Chiclayo på 4388.94. - enligt annonsering (R. Imperio) sänds detta px också // med Radio Uno, Chiclayo på 1280 kHz (på sin nya kortvågsfrekvens 6627.30 kör Radio Uno ett annat px). Hörs regelbundet men med mycket svag signal. Finns det fler stationer som sänder detta px? Harmonic?

**5953.90 Radio Casino**, Limón (Costa Rica). Februari 2001 - 1130 UTC. En station som jag aldrig har loggat tidigare - nu hörs den med utmärkt signal varje morgon här i Quito, alltid med mexikansk musik. Annonserade sina 3 listade frekvenser: 5954, 1220 samt FM 98.3. Har KV-sändaren varit off air?

**6270v Radio El Libertador**, distrito "Bagua"(Sagua?) Grande, la capital de la provincia de "Utcu"(?)bamba, barrio/sector El Libertador, departamento Amazonas (Peru). 25 februari 2001 - 0050 UTC. Ny peruane med religiöst programformat, som troligen startade omkring den 20-22 januari. Som synes härovan finns det fortfarande kvar några frågetecken - mest beroende på att sändaren är av mycket dålig, teknisk kvalitet - "glimtar" dock till då och då med något bättre ljud. För att få ID är det bäst att lyssna före 0100 UTC - därefter sänds långa religiösa program oftast helt utan IDs - en del av dessa program är inköpta bl.a. från Costa Rica - man kan då med lite fantasi få uppfattningen att det är en costaricansk radiostation. Fortfarande uppges att det är fråga om testsändningar("estamos en calidad de prueba"). I skrivande stund håller den sig omkring 6270v kHz, annonserar också att man sänder i 49mbandet. Har annars varierat i frekvens mellan 6225-6297 kHz. För att ta sig till kyrkan(där sändaren kanske är belägen?) uppgavs att man följer avenida "El Piloto" tills man kommer fram till avenida "San Martín" där kyrkan ".....Libertadores" är belägen.

Det finns en grupp sändare, som alla har liknande problem: frekvensdrift, omöjliga att lyssna på i SSB, dålig ljudkvalité och oförmåga att tala om för oss DXare varifrån man sänder. Till denna grupp hör t.ex. Radio Tigre, Radio Cielo, dom båda Radio San Juan samt nu även Radio El Libertador. Nyligen har jag också noterat Radio Santa Ana med frekvensdrift och dåligt ljud runt 4640kc.

Som vanligt levereras också i denna bandscan ett antal frågetecken, avsedda som doftande köttben för SWBs jagande LA hundar. På tal om hundar så är Quitos alla herrelösa hundar ett stort problem. Man kan säga att vi själva har en del av skulden. En kväll varje vecka tar min fru och jag på oss våra allra mörkaste kläder för att, efter att noga ha kontrollerat att avenida La Prensas trottoarer är tomma på folk, bära iväg med stora, välfyllda och stinkande svarta sopsäckar som vi, fnissande och nervösa - för naturligtvis är det förbjudet - slänger vid första lämpliga lyktstolpe. Stadens hundar känner naturligtvis till detta och dagen efter är det ordentligt skräpigt runt dessa lyktstolpar så sopbilarna har det jobbigt! Även om det är ett allvarligt problem så tycker folk synd om dessa hundar - själva ger vi matrester till "El Colorado"("den färgade") som tre, fyra ggr per vecka kommer in på vår gård. Min svärmor har tagit sig an en superful hund, som kallas för "la Sonrisa"("Leéndet"). Kastar sopsäckar under natten och matar hundar under dagen, ja det är vi ju inte ensamma om att göra.....



73 från  i Quito!

**Additional comments from HK (Henrik Klemetz) re 4580 - 4610v x5421v/x5609v Radio San Juan de "Saïque" (Peru), in SWB 1451.**

Björn Malm says in today's SWB that he has been in touch with me in order to find a "distrito" that matches his "Saïque". True enough, although I was the one who took the initial step, not Björn. I have sent him a list of all Chiclayo districts, 8 of which are of recent date. I have also told him that there is no "Páramo" (highland meseta) next to Chiclayo, which is along the coastline. In today's report he

moves his R San Juan 4580-4610v from Chiclayo to Jaén, ("I have never heard 'Chiclayo' being mentioned on their programs"), and in so doing, things become a lot easier. So, just in case you are about to publish the usual translation, here is what I'd like you to add on to his logging: *Learning that Jaén, rather than Chiclayo, is the "provincia" where R San Juan is situated, the proposed "Saique" becomes an easy match. It is "distrito de Sallique", and the station then probably "R San Juan de Sallique".* (Henrik Klemetz via e-mail till SWB and DXLD.)

## Stationsnyheter

### BOLIVIA.

[Re: unID at end of DXLD 1-012, 4866.2, 0930-1030] Could be Bolivian R Centenario La Nueva, ex 4855, logged on 4865 by Fontenele per a recent posting on the rádioscutas group. Fontenele wonders if txer fault, and, indeed, this could be the case if they're now 1 kHz up (Henrik Klemetz, Sweden, Jan 31, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

### INDONESIA

**3161.05 RSPD Halmahera (presumed)** Feb.5 1255 Heard choral music by women. 1258, like short ann, by woman. Then flute music and talk by man but unreadable. 23321. (Iwata Feb 5 via Cumbre DX 333)

**9552.42 RRI Makassar** 0824-0843\* variety talk and local pop music. SINPO 35443-35333 good reception. (Kanai Feb 7 via Cumbre DX 333)

### MALAYSIA.

**Another couple of frequencies from Kajang may be missing, as well as 4845.** In the past few days, I have been unable to trace **6025** (formerly carried domestic services 0400-1300 and Voice of Islam in Malay 1400-1700) and **9750** (Indonesian 2200-2400 & 0900-1400, Voice of Islam 1400-1700, and other external service languages at times). **6175** is still on during local afternoon and evening with external service programming and Voice of Islam in Malay at 1400-1700, although I can't confirm the 2200-2400 Indonesian release (propagation is very poor at this time of the morning). Reception is difficult due to shallow modulation and distorted audio.

**5965** (24h domestic sce Radio Satu in Malay) is still on, but slightly off channel and with mediocre audio, as has been the case for several years. **15295** also seems to be active, but it's a very weak signal here. The external service frequencies **6100** and **11885** (the latter carrying Chinese 1030-1230) are still reasonably good, but the only channel still giving really good reception here is domestic RTM Radio 4, 24h in English on **7295**. Regards, (Alan Davies, Hat Yai, Thailand, Feb 9, Electronic DX Press via DXLD)

### MEXICO

**XEQM 6105 "Rasa Onda Corta"** (Ex- Tus Panteras) I have been tuned in XEQM since January 31, singing on at 12:00 relaying XEUL 930 "Radio Foro" with news (national and local, sports) named "Radio Noticias" until 14:00, when switch to relay XEMH 970 Candela Tropicaliente. In January 3 XEQM began with transmissions relaying "Candela Tropicaliente". (Hector Garcia Bojorge, Feb 5 via Cumbre DX Special 332.4)

### NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

**21745 R Australia Relay** 0000 thru to 0027 then Interval signal in Indonesian. Fair level for no interference. Should be a nice strong signal into the target area. First day SINPO=35443. (Wright Jan 29 via Cumbre DX 332)

### PERU

**13565.4 Radio Ondas del Pacifico**, Ayabaca (segundo armonico), 0101 - 0105, 18 de enero, español, programa musical (huaynos), anuncio por OM, ID's "Radio Ondas del Pacifico"(con musica de fondo) "desde la ciudad de Ayabaca, transmite Radio Ondas del Pacifico.....Radio Ondas del Pacifico les transmite la mejor musica" SIO 322 (Nicolas Eramo, Argentina via Conexion Digital)

### URUGUAY

**9650, Em. Ciudad de Montevideo.** Hrd them very faint from my own city (!) circa 0230 Feb 9 and with unid co-channel QRM. ID taken from parallel MW1370: "Esta transmisión llega a todo el mundo por CXA42 en 9650 KHz y por Internet carnaval.com". So this means they are simulcasted via Internet through <http://www.elcarnaval.com> (Horacio Nigro, Uruguay, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

### VIETNAM

**6381.5 Lai Chau Broadcasting Station** 1225 UTC with Vietnamese folk songs. Followed at 1230 by Hmong program including folk songs. At 1300 px in Thai type of language. Good signal. (Lam Feb 3 via Cumbre DX 333)

## Övriga radionyheter

### Tropical Band List

**The Tropical Band List (TBL) is available now in new versions and formats:** Additionally to the known version, which lists Home Services and Clandestine stations up to 7 MHz, you can get a new expanded TBL, covering the whole spectrum up to 30 MHz. This version also offers two different sortings (frequency / country), as well as a list of inactive stations. The times for sunrise and sunset are given for all known transmitter sites, to make greylines reception easier. Both list are also offered as pdf-documents, which will be mailed as Email-attachment. This will make the very high German postage fees obsolete, resulting in a much lower price, especially for overseas DXers. You will find more information at the URL: <http://www.radio-portal.org/wp/tbl.order.html> ["Willi Passmann" [dj6jz@compuserve.de](mailto:dj6jz@compuserve.de) via HCDX]

### Station ID, story of reception!

**The aim of this mail is to find out how many times KQWB 1660 has been caught in Europe.** My friend Ludek Kosek from Jablonec in the Czech Republic wrote me he heard this North Dakotan station on Dec 24, 2000 at 0635-0657 UTC. He sent me also a cassette. What I found there was a nostalgia music program with a dual ID of 1480 WODX / 1660 WMIB. Ludek says he heard a clear slogan "Star 16-60" (a slogan of KQWB). That is what I have not found on the tape. So it seems he sent me a wrong cassette and the right one he retaped with Iceland 189 kHz - as he says now... But - Ludek sent a report to KQWB and got a QSL letter signed by Briad Whaled. I think I saw KQWB reported only once by a crew in Sheigra, marked the British First. Does anybody know if this station has

been reported in Europe more often, especially on DEC 24, 2000 ? I would wish Ludek such a rare catch, but I am a bit afraid it is another "cheap" QSL issued by Briad Whaled ? [Karel Honzik via HCDX]

### **Homebrew receiver**

**This may be of interest to anyone who homebrews MF and HF receivers.** For the past 3 or 4 years I have been working on my own design for a general coverage receiver. Recently I have made some improvements to my front end design. I have carefully documented the whole radio and placed it on a web site. I was able to extend the dynamic range an extra 20dB from what I had previously achieved. Also some minor tweaks have been added recently. I should mention that I am not a ham radio operator, but enjoy shortwave and medium wave dxing. I have a background in electronics, (25 yrs) but I am not an engineer. My radio can be seen at this address: <http://members.aol.com/gapershi/radio.htm>. If anyone knows of any homebrew HF radios with good documentation, I would be interested in seeing them. [Gary, [gapershi@aol.com](mailto:gapershi@aol.com) (Gapershi) via rec.radio.shortwave]

### **Powerline Communications**

**The subject of Powerline Communications, which plans to use frequencies between 9kHz and 30MHz,** has been covered before in Media Network. Now there is an urgent need for all users of the radio spectrum in Germany, especially shortwave listeners and broadcasters, to contact the regulatory authority by 16 Feb 2001 and inform them of your concern about the proposals which are outlined in the official documents at [http://www.rnw.nl/realradio/html/se35\\_01\\_05.htm](http://www.rnw.nl/realradio/html/se35_01_05.htm). If allowed to go ahead as proposed, Powerline Communications will be a new and unwelcome source of potential interference to the shortwave broadcasts of Radio Netherlands and all other international broadcasters. Although Radio Netherlands doesn't broadcast in German, we have a large and loyal audience in Germany. If you're among them, make sure your voice is heard in time, and spread the word. Andy Sennitt Radio Netherlands via HCDX]

-----  
Those interested in PLC, Powerline Communication, can follow the links available with a news feature on the HCDX web site. Among these are warnings from the British Radiocommunications Agency, responsible for the supervision of the UK radio spectrum. Thanks to Andy Sennitt for reminding us all about this ongoing development, which has been pushed by various large companies for a couple of years. [Hermod Pedersen via HCDX]

### **China Shortwave Guide**

**I recently offered the new Electronic DX Press publication "CHINA SHORTWAVE GUIDE" (free) through this group,** and I would like to advise that the response has been fantastic! Nearly 100 hobbyists worldwide have been sent a copy. If you would like one, please request this to [bopadula@bigpond.com](mailto:bopadula@bigpond.com). The file (Excel 7.0) is long (750 KB) and a ZIP version is also available (100 KB). Many folk have written back with very supportive comments after receiving the Guide, and I am pleased to be able to share our research with you. A print edition is offered - see the EDXP Web site for details, <http://members.tripod.com/~bopadula/edxp.html>. [Bob Padula, Electronic DX Press Manager, via HCDX]

### **Experiences with the EWE-antenna (Michael Schnitzer)**

**Some weeks ago I already posted here my first experiences with the EWE-antenna.** In the meantime I wrote a comprehensive article about this topic, which is published in the newest edition of the German radio magazine RADIO-KURIER. Here now the English version of my article. I hope that it will be of some interest to the hcdx-community.

#### **The EWE in the Garden. A Tropical Band Antenna with good Receiving Characteristics**

The EWE-antenna is fascinating. If you have it, you will ask yourself, why you didn't happen earlier on that simple antenna form, which is very effective for DXing on the tropical bands. Since some time I tried to find an antenna, which first of all would have its maximum performance on the tropical bands. Secondly the antenna should be directive; thirdly the antenna should reduce the usual substantial noise level on the lower frequencies and should finally fit in a normal garden. The previous favorites, K9AY and Beverage, didn't come into consideration. The K9AY, by the way an advancement of the EWE, is a special MW antenna with moderate performance only on the tropical bands and the Beverage exceeds my property boundaries. The EWE-antenna now fulfills all criteria specified above. This type of antenna was described first in the year 1995 by the American radio amateur Floyd Koontz. He developed the EWE particularly for the application on 80m and 160m. In accordance with the specification of Koontz I copied the 80m version. By the way, "Ewe" is the English word for a female sheep (just an explanation to all non English native speakers), which is pronounced like the letter "U". Koontz obviously used a phonetic similarity as designation and alluded thereby to the form of the antenna.

#### **Construction principle**

At first sight the antenna is nothing else as an inverted U of approx. 7,5 m length and with a height of three meters above the soil. These are dimensions, which fit in each average garden. One end is grounded over a resistor, the other end is attached over a core transformer (balun) to commercial coaxial cable RG 58. The main direction of reception is the end with the balun and the coax connection. The zero point is towards the terminating resistor. Depending on space conditions one can give preference to different mounting versions. Thus e.g. length and height can be changed as well as the position of the feed-in, which can be attached likewise at the upper end of the vertical front element (bottom feed vs. top feed). You can find an illustration and other diagrams in the internet articles mentioned at the end.

#### **A few antenna theory**

The EWE resembles a simple vertical antenna system consisting of directive element and a grounded reflector, it's behavior however is completely different. The horizontal wire thereby acts as supply line between the two vertical parts and contributes insignificantly only to reception. The excellent directivity of the antenna results from three combining phenomena:

1. Due to the different feed (feed element from down and reflector element from above) a phase shift of 180 degrees results between the two elements.
2. In the reflector the antenna current is approx. 65-70% lower than in the feed element. This fact alone however would cause only one forward/back ratio of max. 8 dB.
3. At the same time the terminating resistor causes a decrease of the wave velocity in the reflector element. The higher the value of the terminating resistor is, the lower becomes the propagation speed in the reflector.

The combination of all three effects leads to the partial extinction of the signal arriving from the back and produces in this way a distinct

rear zero point. One could say also, the EWE is "phasing" itself and causes therefore the excellent F/B ratio. Theoretically more than 35 dB can be achieved. According to the phenomena described above the EWE belongs to the category of the travelling wave antenna (e.g. the Beverage). In contrary to a simple vertical 2-element-antenna the EWE doesn't produce standing waves, which also explains the broad band behavior.

### **The terminating resistor**

The value of the terminating resistor depends on several variables. The respective ground conductivity represents such an important variable. Poor ground conductivity means a fewer decrease of the wave velocity in the reflector. Therefore the value of the terminating resistor must be increased. Beyond that the resistor depends on whether the bottom feed or the top feed version is preferred. And modifications of the total dimensions of the system exert influence on the value of the terminating resistor, too. There always is to consider however that for each version the respective R-value is to be inferred either from relevant tables or from computer calculations or however must be determined experimentally. In the last case a rear signal is tuned to maximum suppression with a suitable potentiometer. Concerning my EWE-version with 7.5 m length and 3 m height John Devoldere recommends the following data on 3.65 MHz: 1600 Ohms for poor conductivity, 975 Ohms with good ground conductivity and 700 Ohms for very good conductivity. If the EWE is bound for higher frequencies, the R-value should be decreased additionally.

In my eyes however an accurate R-value is very theoretical and cannot be fixed exactly. Practically only on mediumwave one can find a clear notch in the signal strength of a rear station by the potentiometer approach. Thus I used a rear local mediumwave station in order to determine the ideal value of the terminating resistor for maximum signal suppression. This value amounts to 922 Ohms. On shortwave however this procedure is substantially more difficult. The signals are not so stable, and a clear R-value could not be found in such a way. In practice I could observe rather an interval of R-values. Within the range of 750 up to approximately 950 Ohms I could observe a rear signal suppression from 20 to 25 dB on my EWE-version. Due to the fact that my EWE-antennas first of all are bound for DXing on the tropical bands I determined the amount of the terminating resistor – half empirically, half theoretically and intuitively - on 820 Ohms.

### **Construction versions**

Devoldere and Koontz describe several mounting versions of the EWE. Hanging the horizontal wire on five meters height above the ground instead of three meters the antenna gain will increase 2-4 dB. Likewise the length can be changed. Further combinations result, if two EWEs are connected in parallel or in series, or if there is a cross-shaped arrangement in a quadripartite group with different switching possibilities.

### **East west combination**

By chance I have in my garden three fruit trees exactly in a series, into the preferred DX directions east-west and accurately in the correct distance from each other. On that reason I decided to install two EWE-antennas exactly one behind the other. Thus I have now one EWE towards South America (direction 260°) and the other EWE towards Asia (direction 80°). I chose the bottom feed version, in order to can lead in the coax cable to the house exclusively in the earth. The length of the horizontal element amounts to 7,5 m and the height is three meters over the ground.

### **Feedpoint and balun**

The antenna feedpoint impedance of the EWE varies between 300 and 700 Ohms. An impedance-matching transformer with turn ratio 3:1 (transformation 9:1) enables an adequate adjustment to the 50 Ohm coaxial cable. Naturally one can use the commercial transformers without any problems, e.g. the MLB from RF Systems. I myself preferred a self-made version, which is working very well.

### **Practical operation and reception results**

The signal strengths: Meanwhile I often had the opportunity to compare the two EWEs to my remaining antennas, a 25m long wire and the DX-One Professional. Already at the very beginning of this chapter I would like to warn all those, who are interested exclusively in strong deflections of the receiver's S-indicator. The signal strengths produced by the EWE basically are below those of the other antenna types on all frequency ranges. Depending on the reception situation the observed signals are approx. 5-10 dB weaker. Only if the station is located exactly in the main direction of the EWE, the signal loss amounts 2-3 dB compared to long wire and DX-One. In practice however these data hardly are of relevant importance and aren't noticeable in average DX-operations. In more difficult cases I can connect a quite useful HF-amplifier, which additionally raises the signal around 7-8 dB and which so adjusts the "losses" compared to long wire and DX-One.

Another comparison should be of some interest, too. Using the neighbour's garden I temporarily established a 70m Beverage antenna with 1.20m height above the ground. This special kind of short-Beverage was directed to Indonesia, Australia and Papua New Guinea, which enabled to compare the Beverage to the Asia-EWE. All relevant tropical band frequencies of this region were tested. The EWE-Beverage comparison supplied a result quite surprising for me: Both regarding the signal strengths and regarding the noise level and the audio impression generally, these two antenna types were completely identical! Thus the 70m Beverage wire produced no better results than a 7.5m EWE antenna. Who would have thought that?

### **The directivity**

By installation of two EWE-antennas "radiating" in two opposite directions the F/B ratio can be demonstrated quite well. If the station is situated in the antenna main direction e.g. the east-EWE and one switches then to the west-EWE, the signal strength decreases approx. 20-25 dB. With this arrangement however I could not achieve the value of max. 35 dB signal suppression as postulated in the antenna-theoretical discussions. The following example may clarify, which practical effects the rear zero point can have. One evening I could receive RRI Jambi on 4925.2 kHz at around 22.15 UTC on the Asia-EWE. Switching over to the South America EWE I could listen to Radio San Miguel from Bolivia, audible on same frequency without any interferences caused by RRI Jambi. Such a clear differentiation of two co-channel stations was not possible on the long wire and on the DX-One. Something similar was to observe concerning the Peruvian station Radio Libertad from Junín on 5039.2 kHz. In the late evening there are sometimes interferences by a Chinese station on 5040 kHz, which can be suppressed almost completely by the application of the LA-EWE.

My domestic satellite TV set so far made impossible DX on 90m and 120m absolutely. Long wire as well as DX-One cannot eliminate the electric noise level. Using the Asia-EWE I succeeded for the first time to listen to ABC Alice Springs on 2310 kHz, despite of TV consuming family.

Concerning mediumwave-DX the two opposite EWEs are a real enrichment. It makes fun to check the entire mediumwave scale in the evening hours shifting up and down the two EWE-antennas on certain frequencies. The Asia-EWE opens a great part of the Middle East.

Numerous Arab speaking stations become audible, which otherwise perish completely in the overcrowded European MW-powerband. Some examples of the later afternoon and early evening in October and November 2000:

198 kHz: BBC on the west-EWE; using the east-EWE PR 1 Raszyn came through.

738 kHz: RNE Barcelona on the west-EWE, Kol Israel with Arab program on the east-EWE.

1017 kHz: The local SWR as expected on the west-EWE. The east-EWE suppressed the SWR completely and a Turkish station became audible.

1053 kHz: On 80° Romania came in quite well, on 260° a UK station. Separation almost completely.

1413 kHz: BBC Oman on the east-EWE with O=4-5. Long wire and DX-One produced noise here only.

1458 kHz: Here one could choose between Radio Tirana and Sunrise Radio by switching the two EWE-antennas.

### **Frequency range**

Contrary to "standing wave antennas" (e.g. dipoles) the EWE enables broad-band reception. The directivity is provable from approx. 150 kHz up to approximately 10 MHz. The EWE therefore can be used without any problems from longwave up to the 31m-band. One evening I could observe six Brazilian stations on 31m using the LA-EWE between 21.30 and 22.00 UTC. The signal level thereby was about 5 dB lower compared to the long wire. The directivity of the system could be demonstrated quite clearly. After switching to the Asia-EWE practically nothing more was to be heard from the Brazilians. Above 10 MHz the signal strengths substantially decrease in comparison to the long wire, and a rear zero point cannot be found any more.

### **Noise level and other disturbances**

The actual highlight of the EWE-antenna is the quietude of the signal! As we all know, the main problem of low-band DXing is the considerable noise. In particular long wire antennas pick up each electrical disturbance from ionosphere and atmosphere (thunderstorms etc.), or caused by the neighbourhood (computer, TV set etc.). Using the EWE for the first time the DXer learns an absolutely striking new experience: He often can enjoy a clearer and fewer disturbed signal. Regarding the entire audio impression and cleanness of reception the EWE is unbeatable in many cases. Especially the long wire is beaten concerning this criterion. The EWE does not only reduce a part of the electrical noises, but beyond that it also suppresses all those reception impairments, which are due to rear stations. Annoying interference whistling can disappear only by switching from long wire to EWE, or disturbances caused by a European power station on the adjacent channel can be reduced under certain conditions.

### **Construction tips**

Basically no other regularities apply to the construction of an EWE as to other antennas, too. Proximity to metallic articles such as gutters, gutter-pipes etc. has to be avoided. Beyond that the location of the antenna should be far away from the house, as far as the garden size permits. Balun and terminating resistor can be accommodated comfortably and weather-proofed in small current distribution boxes, which are available in each market for household goods. These boxes can be fastened easily to the ground rods.

### **Summary**

Also the EWE will not and cannot solve each reception problem. It doesn't replace other antenna forms under any circumstances. Who exclusively prefers listening to international radio stations certainly can use the classical long wire or a magnetic antenna without any problems. The DXer however usually is hunting local radio stations, far away and with poor transmitter power only. And all these African, Indonesian or South American stations, which are to be found normally on the tropical bands of 60m and 90m, often disappear in the noise of electrical disturbances. Here the EWE can be a certain remedy indeed. If one has several antennas, then one chooses the best one in each case anyway. Concerning all stations, coming in from the correct direction, there can be said: The EWE-antenna almost always produces the calmest signal!

Erecting and assembling are remarkably simple. All needed parts are available for a few money only. The dimensions of the EWE enable the mounting in each average garden. I also want to recommend the relevant literature to this topic. It supplies an additional view on the theory of the EWE and on its function principles and gives suggestions for further construction versions. Finally I would like to thank the DXers Thomas Adam and Thomas Berner, who advised me concerning the antenna-theoretical reflections.

### **Sources:**

John Devoldere, ON4UN: "Low-Band DXing", USA, 1999,

Floyd Koontz, WA2WVL: "Is this EWE for You?", QST Volume 79, 1995

The article of F. Koontz in the internet: <http://www.arrl.org/tis/info/pdf/9502031.pdf>, <http://www.arrl.org/tis/info/pdf/9601032.pdf>  
[Michael Schnitzer, Germany via HCDX]