

# SHORTWAVE BULLETIN

Nummer: 1543. 8 augusti 2004. Deadline nästa nr: 20/8 2004 (E mail 22/8 kl. 0900 SNT)

Fortsatt god sommar!

Det passar väl helt utmärkt att inleda med den frasen.

Sommaren återtagit åtminstone Skåne med varma östliga vindar. Varje dag pendlar temperaturen mellan 27 och 29 grader. Tyvärr har mängden insekter vuxit till sig mycket kraftigt under den föregående regnperioden. Så kvällarna är sköna men problematiska för oss som inte gillar mygg och knott nåt vidare.

Fram till lördag eftermiddag hade det inte kommit mer än ett bidrag, TL med info om Catholic Voices. Som tur var mailade HK över först en musing och sen lite tips, vilket vi tackar enormt för. Det verkar som hängmattan har blivit för behaglig för de flesta, eller är det tanken på att semestern snart är slut som fått flertalet medlemmar att tappa sugen?

Keep on ....

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## SWB-info

SWB online på HCDX: <http://www.hard-core-dx.com/swb>  
Dateline Bogotá: <http://homepage.sverige.net/~a-0901/Dateline.htm>  
SWB hot stuff: <http://homepage.sverige.net/~a-0901/> (på denna sajt ligger alltid senaste SWB).  
SWB member information: <http://www.hard-core-dx.com/swb/member.htm>  
Jubileumstidskriften: <http://homepage.sverige.net/~a-0901/> (html- + pdf-version).

## QSL, kommentarer, mm.

**Henrik Klemetz:** Svar från **Voice of Mongolia 12085**, QSL-kort, brev, schema + ytterligare tre snygga vykort. - Har vunnit något slags pris i en internetfråga från RRI:s franska redaktion. RRI betyder idag inte bara R Republik Indonesia utan också R Romania Int'l, och det är den senare som gäller här. I ett mejl skickas gratulationer och så ombeds jag ha litet tålamod. De som skickar ut pris är på semester just nu.

- Läser på BM:s hemsida att han fått svar från Pablo Albornoz Rojas på R Municipal Panao i Peru. Kul givetvis, men troligen så har denne man ingenting direkt med stationen att göra. Han anger också sin privata adress, inte stationens, för all korrespondens. En amerikansk DXare fick ett ifyllt PPC och ett långt brev från Albornoz. Av brevet, som jag fick läsa och översätta, framkommer att Pablo "själv åtagit sig uppgiften" att besvara rapporter till den av kommunen ägda lokala radiostationen. Som tack för QSL:et bad han om lösennummer eller ännu hellre en prenumeration på DX News. Resten av brevet handlade om hans stora intresse, vilket är att fiska forell (foton bifogades). Vid första ögonkastet såg det maskinskrivna brevet nästan "officiellt" ut, för det hade massor av runda stämplarna på varje sida. Men stämplarna var ingalunda från Radio Municipal utan från Panaos lokala forellfiskeklubb! Det hade den amerikanske DXaren inte upptäckt. Så här har vi nog stött på ännu en s k QSL Manager. I Japan vet jag att det finns åtminstone en DXare som fått svar direkt från stationen.

- Slutligen har jag lyssnat ett antal gånger på IRIB:s spanskspråkiga sändningar. "I den Allmäktiges namn" sprider denna station ut försåtlig propaganda i linje med Al Qaidas filosofi. Således skulle bombningarna av de kristna kyrkorna i Irak egentligen ha varit amerikanernas och Baath-partiets verk fast dessa förstas kastade skulden på de "befrielsegrupper" som nu opererar i landet. Det är en typ av "omvänd bevisföring" som brukar gå hem i spansktalande länder. IRIB ger sina lyssnare också möjlighet att skriva en uppsats om samma ämne som i fjol, nämligen "USA:s expansionistiska politik". Priser väntar, vilka specificeras dock inte. Väl bekomme!

Eftersom bara en Henrik Klemetz (*tack för ditt bidrag! /red*) hört av sig, så kommer lite annan information här i stället:

### WRTH Editor, Who am I?

**Quite often articles/books etc. are written by a name and that's it** - It's sometimes nice to know that there is a human being behind the name. Being the WRTH International Editor is a pretty responsible job and as such I have come under fire in the past for printing information that did not agree with some other that was in circulation. Over the past couple of years I have tried to make myself known to the world at large (not always a good idea!). So here goes a little intro for those not familiar with the name:

I've been in this hobby for over 25 years now and am possibly even more enthusiastic about it that ever these days. Although I am mainly interested in Amateur radio I still have a healthy interest in all things to do with broadcasting (particularly if the word DX is attached somewhere!). My current station consists of an Icom IC756, with a manual ATU, audio filter and variable gain preamps which are fed from a single antenna. The antenna is a 'miller' receive only vertical located at 40 feet above ground and is good for MW, SW and 50 MHz. Due to my location, any thought of transmitting has been shelved, but that does not stop me being a rather active listener. My preferred mode of listening is Morse Code, followed by data and lastly voice modes.

As I said, I have been a listener for over 25 years now, and infact have just shocked myself as it 30 years since I first twiddled a tuning knob in anger (I know that because it is my birthday in August and I'll be the ripe old age of 37). I have used quite a few different receivers in that time and among my favourites are: the National HRO; Sony ICF 2001D (2010), ICF7600; Grundig Satellit 3000 (still in use today) and the Eddystone S640 (my first 'real' receiver!). There have been many more but those are the ones that bring back the memories of countries heard for the first time. Times have moved on a bit since those radio's but I still love to see the older gear in action (Drake, Collins, Hallicrafters, Hammarlund etc.)

I am fortunate that my wife is 'radio friendly', and is in fact a licensed radio amateur herself and has some great QSL cards in her collection (such as Galápagos Islands, Zimbabwe, Japan, Comoros Islands to name a few) - her female voice really seems to get through the pile-ups better than I can!

I have set up a website that I am trying to build into a reference for new hams, where they can find

answers to some of the questions they may have, and of course there are the obligatory mug shots of the family (and my rather daft moggies!).

I hope that has at least shed a little light on the person behind the WRTH International Section (of course there are many others, but someone has to carry the can!).

73 (Sean Gilbert (G4UCJ / G4001SWL) International Editor - WRTH <http://myweb.tiscali.co.uk/g4ucj> July 29, EDXP via DXLD)

## LOGGEN - ALL TIMES ARE UTC

5930.4 7.8 2320 **R Guarujá Paulista** hördes mycket svagt mot en bakgrund av starka atmosfäriska störningar strax innan deras DX-program skulle börja. 1-2 HK  
6135 7.8 2228 **R Aparecida** avslutade sitt DX-program med en musikalisk karamell. Dessförinnan intervjuer och tips. 2-3 HK  
15530 8.8 0546 **IRIB** på spanska; hallåkvinnan som läser dagens nyheter låter precis som en hallåa på Radio Patria Libre!! IRIB:s program har mycket av RPL över sig, och jag har vid flera tidigare tillfällen "upptäckt" hallåmän som migrerat, t ex en av hallåmännen på Voz Cristiana var en DJ på Radiodif Nacional de Colombia:s ungdomskanal på FM. 4 HK



## Bandscan from BM, Quito, Ecuador

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Rx: JRC-535, Loewe HF-150, Sangean ATS-808 Antenn: 12 m lw Ö/V, 24 m lw N/S + Lw Magnetic Balun + MFJ1025 phaser

The following stations have been uploaded during the last 14 days at <http://www.malm-ecuador.com>

**PERU 3172.69 R. Municipal, Panao**, Prov. De Pachitea, Dpto de Huanuco. 119kb. 1050 UTC 6/8 2004. Listen to the recording from this Friday morning of Radio Municipal and read the very nice mail from Pablo Alfredo Albornoz Rojas at Radio Municipal.

**ECUADOR 3260.00 HCOE4 LV del Rio Carrizal**, Calceta 58kb. Recording made by Daniel Camporoni around 1980-81.

**PERU 4939.98 Radio San Antonio**, Villa-Atalaya, Puno (Peru) 118kb. 0000 UTC 08/2004. The station is active now.

**PERU 5556.00 Radio La Inmaculada**, Santa Cruz 123kb. Listen to this beautiful recording made by Rafael Rodriguez, SF de Bogotá (Colombia). It's a real pleasure saying welcome to Rafael Rodriguez, SF de Bogotá (Colombia) and his first recording on this ID-site!

**PERU 6723.98 Radio Cielo**, Chiclayo 128kb. 1200 UTC 24/7 2004. The Peruvian pirate Radio Cielo, Chiclayo has been active the last days but very irregular with no schedule.

**COLOMBIA 6239.82 Voz de la Resistencia**: QTH "west Colombia" (Colombia) 150kb. 2310 UTC. 10th of June I reported a reactivation of FARC's radio station Voz de La Resistencia with audioclip. Was active just a few days. Tuesday night they were on air again and this Wednesday evening I made a new recording. Strong, but distorted signal. QTH "West Colombia" and close down 2320 UTC. The DJ said they will be on air also Thursday at 2230 UTC. No jammer this time but after reading "Voces de América Latina" the police/military will start the jamming on Thursday .....

Rafael Rodriguez has identified the unID Peruvian station on **5119.51 = Ondas del Suroriente**.



Saludos Cordiales desde "La Mitad del Mundo"!

(When using my information give credit to: Bjorn Malm, Quito, Ecuador, SWB América Latina)

## Stationsnyheter

**BRAZIL. 3230 kHz, Radio Guaraja FM-** Santos, SP, July 29, 0140 UTC. Thanks to the log of Michael Schnitzer in HCDX, I was able to ID this station by listening to their website. The live audio on the website was less than 5 seconds behind the SW broadcast. They were playing a mix of music and talk. Possible ads were heard around the 0200 ToH. The station was better at tune in than at 0200 when a lot of background noise was heard. Their signal is very strong and holds up well against the summer static and previously mentioned background noise. I would guess the power to be around the 5 kW mark. At 0207 they played "Somewhere Out There" by a male/female duo whose name escapes me at the moment. At 0220 it was a female singing (in English) Bryan Adams' "Everything I Do I Do It for You". Last night they played Phil Collins' "Another Day in Paradise" at 0324. Brazilian pops also heard tonight. (73s- John Sgrulletta Mahopac, NY NRD-515/K9AY via HCDX)

**BRASIL: CATHOLIC VOICES RETURN TO DORMANT TROPICAL BAND SHORTWAVE STATIONS IN LONDRINA, ANÁPOLIS.** Porto Alegre, RS, July 25 (Panorama DX)

- Célio Romais, publisher of Panorama DX (<http://www.ondascurtas.com>), reports that there are two reactivated Catholic radio stations on the tropical shortwave band. The first, ZYG641 Rádio Alvorada de Londrina 4865 kHz, is now on the air broadcasting the local ZYJ260 Rádio Alvorada 970 AM at certain hours, but by and large rebroadcasting the Rede Milícia Sat network, one of the several national Brazilian networks. Rede Milícia Sat originates from Rádio Imaculada Conceição 1490 AM in greater São Paulo. ZYG641 Rádio Alvorada was heard by Cláudio Rótolo de Moraes in Florianópolis in the State of Santa Cruz. Previously, while the website of the Diocese of Londrina had mentioned the 970 AM station, it did not mention the shortwave at all.

In Anápolis in the State of Goianas, ZYF692 Rádio A Voz do Coração Imaculado 4885 kHz is back on the air and was heard in Itajubá MG by Caio Lopes with uninterrupted Catholic programming. The station is owned by the Fundação Nossa Senhora Aparecida, which

operates the national radio network Rádio Aparecida. The station was heard a week later by Samuel Cássio Martins of São Carlos in the State of São Paulo.

**Database: Londrina:** ZYJ260 Rádio Alvorada de Londrina 970 AM (5,000 watts días, 1,000 watts noches), y ZYG641 en 4865 khz (5,000 watts). Diocese of Londrina. Fundação Mater et Magistra de Londrina. Rua Dom Bosco, 145, 86060-340 Londrina PR. Teléfonos: (43) 3347-0606, fax 3347-0303 E-mail: pascom@arquiocesedelondrina.com.br. Padre Sílvio Andrei, SAC, director. 0400-1200 horas. Website: <http://www.dialogocomdeus.com.br/radio.html> The shortwave station is reported in July 2004 as rebroadcasting some local programs of ZYJ260 but largely that of the Rede Milícia Sat network.

**Anápolis:** ZYH745 Rádio A Voz do Coração Imaculado 770 AM (5,000 watts días, 1,000 watts noches) & ZYF692 on 4885 kHz (1,000 watts). Fundação Nossa Senhora Aparecida. Est. Municipal de Miranópolis, BR-153, KM 1209. C.P. 520, 75001-970 Anápolis, GO. Senhor Nelson Silva Rosa, director. (Diocese of Anápolis) (Catholic Radio Update. via Tore Larsson)

**COSTA RICA. 5046.6, Faro del Caribe,** San José, July 25th, 0015, Spanish, e-mail address, ID, instrumental music; strong carrier, weak audio; O=2 (Michael Schnitzer, Hassfurt, Germany, hard-core-dx via DXLD)  
----- Way off frequency 5055, if this be correct (gh, DXLD)

**GUYANA. 3291.1, GBC,** Sparendam, 2200-2211, Jul 05, still putting a formidable signal, news headlines, then the bulletin itself in English; 44342, so not much adjacent QRM from the usual utility station (Carlos Gonçalves, Portugal, DSWCI DX Window July 28 via DXLD) But at 0215-0225 on Jul 25 the utility was back and GBC was heard best in USB with announcement in English and pop music, 22232 (Anker Petersen, Denmark, DSWCI DX Window July 28 via DXLD)

**KOREA NORTH. 6068.11v, Voice of Korea,** this one has really been drifting around this past week. Noted around 1100, with IS, anthem and Japanese programming. Had been fairly steady on 6070.1 for the past few months (Ron Howard, Monterey CA, DSWCI DX Window July 28 via DXLD)

**LATVIA, 9290 Kiss Radio.** A very "hot" QSL with full data and information about the station. 17d for a RR via e-mail. "Kiss Radio 9290 hopes to be back on the air in August 2004. Check our website <http://www.kiss9290.net> for updates and more information". Ignacio Sotomayor Segovia, Castilla, España via HCDX

**MONGOLIA [and non]. TROPICAL BAND REVIEW 6 Jun 04 - 17 Jul 04** by Vladimir Kovalenko, Tomsk, Russia, via open\_dx [excerpt] Rx: Ishim-003; Ant; bi-metallic wire, about 100 m

**4830, Mongolian Radio** (2nd program, according to reports in DX press). Starts operating at 2100, signal is huge, but very distorted. Sometimes is audible (but weak, of course) even during the daylight. SINPO 45444 given at 1300. Signs off at 1500 (ILGRadio incorrectly says 1400). After this moment All India Radio can be heard on the frequency; signal is good as well, SINPO 44444.

**4865, Mongolian Radio,** in parallel with 4830 and 4895, similar distortions, but the signal is weaker in general. Starts at 2100, SINPO varies from 45444 to barely audible level, depending on day. Unstable operation.

**4895, Mongolian Radio** (parallel to 4830 and 4865) heard last time 11 July at 2106. No signal at all 14 Jul at 1325! Can't definitely say whether it was on the air on 15 Jul. Generally, this frequency always carried the strongest signal inside 60 mb. Maybe it even propagated during the daytime (at least, there is a note of it at 0800 in my logbook).

19 Jul, 2110: nothing on 4830, strong signal on 4865. Previously, when all three units were operational, best signal was on 4895, fair signal on 4830, while 4865 provided the worst quality. Any experiments at the transmitting center?

4895 kHz returned on July 22! Noted with a very good signal at 1150, while both 4830 and 4865 were silent. At 1503 unmodulated carries were on both 4895 and 4865 (the first one came stronger). 4830 was still empty at this time. At 2110 Mongolian Radio noted with stronger signal on 4895, and a weaker one on 4865. At 2304 only 4895 kHz was active. Well, something is happening there! After 1500, when Mongolia leaves for a night break, All India Radio is usually heard on 4895 kHz (via Signal July 24 via DXLD)

**PARAGUAY:** Adan Mur, from Ñemby, Paraguay, report about the tests by a new shortwave station from that country. It's **Radio Colégio Técnico Municipal Santa Rosa de Lima**, with irregular tests transmissions from Ñemby on 3220 khz, in 90 meters. The station has a very well local covering. They are transmitting with only 12 watts. They has a 1/4 wave antenna. If you can hear the transmission, sent you reception report to the follow mail: [radioamerica@lycos.com](mailto:radioamerica@lycos.com) (Arnaldo Slaen, Argentina via HCDX)

**SUDAN.** On 2 Aug I got a brief e-mail from the engineer contracted to set up the shortwave transmitter of the **Voice of New Sudan** in Southern Sudan. He was in Nairobi on his way back home to US. There was more technical problems, they had managed to do some testing (**9310**) with modulation during three days with about 7 kW before they got hit by a lightning "last Sunday". They are down until they get some capacitors. The engineer will return to Sudan "in a few weeks". The frequency will possibly be shifted higher, to 9485, as most of the receivers in the region will not tune below 9400. I'll keep DX-community updated as I get more info. (Jari Savolainen Kausankoski Finland via HCDX)

**THAILAND. 6150, Or Sor (Amphorn Sathan)** is not active on SW, still active on MW 1332. I guess they will not reactivate 6150 again as Singapore is strong on this frequency even on day time, here in Bangkok. In the past years Or Sor's signal was not very strong even in Bangkok region (Juergen Waga, Germany, visiting Bangkok, Thailand, Jul 14, DSWCI DX Window July 28 via DXLD)

**URUGUAY 6055 Radio Universo,** Castillos, Dept. de Rocha. According to an email reply from station owner Juan Brañas (pron: [Bragnas]), they are already on the air with an xter of 17 W (seventeen Watts!) "with a 6DQ12 [tube]", and only to comply with the telcom authority (URSEC). Antenna is an inverted L. He adds that in the coming months they will be erecting a "halfwave mast" [sic] (he writes: "un mastil de 1/2 onda") and will increase power.

Radio Universo is on MW 1480, located in Castillos, the second largest city of the Department of Rocha, in the Atlantic coast of the country. I wrote him again querying about their sked, but still no reply. E-mail address is [radio@universo.com](mailto:radio@universo.com) Station signal is still unheard here in Montevideo, 300 km away. (Horacio Nigro, Uruguay, jul 28 via HCDX)

**URUGUAY 6155 Banda Oriental,** Sarandi del Yi, Dept. de Durazno. According to telephone conversation with Nora San Martin de Porro, they are indeed on the air, despite being unheard in Montevideo lately. Nora said that a few months ago a windstorm destroyed the original antenna. Sked is 0130-0300 Concerning verifications, she confessed to be disappointed with too many complaints of lost outgoing correspondence (which included souvenirs besides the QSL), so she was thinking to QSL via e-mail. (Horacio Nigro, Uruguay, jul 30 via HCDX)

## Övriga radionyheter

### **MSF 60 kHz Time & Frequency Signal shut down.**

NPL - National Physical Laboratory - Time & Frequency Services. Notice of Interruption to the MSF 60 kHz Time & Frequency Signal. The MSF 60 kHz Time & Frequency Signal broadcast from the BT Rugby Radio Station will be shut down over the period: from 09:00 BST, Monday 20 September 2004 until 09:00 BST, Monday 04 October 2004.

The interruption to the transmission is required to allow maintenance work to be carried out in safety. The service will be restored overnight whenever possible, but this will not always be feasible as extensive work is required on the antenna masts. The scheduled outage for maintenance on Tuesday 5 October 2004 will not take place. If you require any additional information, please contact us at the following address: Time and Frequency Services, Enabling Metrology Division, National Physical Laboratory, Queens Road, Teddington, Middlesex, TW11 0LW. Telephone: + 44 [0] 20 8943 6880, Fax: + 44 [0] 20 8943 6458, E-mail: [time@npl.co.uk](mailto:time@npl.co.uk) Website: <http://www.npl.co.uk/time> (WDXC-UK Contact Magazine July)

WRTH 2004 mentions 2 kW of power, but EMR Power is according MSF website: Signal Coverage. The MSF transmitter at Rugby is at latitude 52° 22' N, and longitude 1° 11' W. The estimated equivalent monopole radiated power (EMRP) is 15 kW and the horizontal radiation pattern is substantially omnidirectional. The signal provides a field strength exceeding 100 µV/m throughout the UK, and it can be satisfactorily received throughout much of north and west Europe. The main cause of reception difficulties are local interference and screening due to nearby metalwork, for example in a steel-framed building. ([BueschelW@web.de](mailto:BueschelW@web.de) via HCDX)

### **Radio Veronica special programming on 31 August**

**Dutch commercial station Radio Veronica has announced how it plans to celebrate the first anniversary of its relaunch as an oldies station**, and the 30th anniversary of the closure of its original offshore station. Details at <http://medianetwork.blogspot.com/> (Mike Terry via HCDX)

### **International Lighthouse/Lightship Weekend is August 21-22**

**More than 240 stations in 34 locations** --- from Argentina to Wales --- will be on the air for the 2004 International Lighthouse \ Lightship Weekend (ILLW) August 21-22. Mike Dalrymple, GM4SUC, is the event organizer and coordinator. Not a contest, the event is more of a QSO party and Amateur Radio demonstration. ILLW aims to raise public awareness of lighthouses and lightships and the need for their preservation and restoration, promote Amateur Radio and foster international goodwill. Stations at more than two dozen US lights are expected to be on the air for the event, and several stations will identify with special event call signs. Participating lighthouse \ lightship stations do not have to be inside the structure or on the vessel itself. A Field Day-type setup at or adjacent to the light is sufficient. More information and a registration form are on the ILLW Web site <http://illw.net/2004.htm> (ARRL August 2 via John Norfolk, dxldyahogroups via HCDX)

### **MV Courier - high power offshore broadcaster 1952 to 1964** By Don Eriksson. August 04, 2004 Pepperell, MA **During the Cold War, one beacon of freedom throughout the Middle East and eastern Europe was the Voice of America (VOA), which brought newscasts and special programming to people behind the Iron Curtain and in the Middle East.**

Between 1952 and 1964, a key link in the broadcast chain was the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter Courier, a vessel equipped with extremely high-power broadcast equipment (for its time) that acted as a repeater station from its berth in Rhodes, Greece.

For two years, from 1958 to 1959, David Newell of 42 Mill St., known locally for the bass boat repair business he ran after his retirement as an infrared research and development specialist for the Air Force, was an electronic technician on the Courier.

Nashoba Publishing / John Love, David Newell of Mill Street, Pepperell, shows a photo of the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter Courier, a floating repeater station for Voice of America radio and short-wave broadcasts during the early days of the Cold War, on which he spent two year' duty.

For several years, Newell has organized reunions for crew members of the ship. Lately, he has been drawn into a battle to keep VOA funding and programming alive, prompted by the efforts of a former shipmate, Fred Haney, to restore broadcasting hours, funding and creditable programming.

According to Haney, U.S. international broadcasting is seriously threatened at a time when a strong, substantive voice is important.

Broadcasts to the Middle East and Islamic people have increased, but pop music networks have replaced comprehensive news reporting and analysis.

Language broadcasts to most of Central Europe have been abolished, and during critical hours, the VOA doesn't broadcast in English, he said. The longtime VOA director of Central News, Andre DeNesnera, was relieved of duties this month, Haney wrote to Newell.

Haney blames actions taken by the Broadcasting Board of Governors, the oversight entity for U.S. international broadcasting, for limiting the scope of the VOA since the 9/11 terrorist attacks. Some 450 current VOA employees are circulating a petition through Washington, D.C., demanding Congress investigate the Broadcasting Board of Governors' actions.

Newell said he is helping Haney contact the older VOA crew members.

Newell's tour of duty on the Courier is an interesting and little-known piece of American history.

The 338-foot, 5,800-ton Courier was launched as a cargo ship for the Maritime Commission in 1945. In 1950, the Truman administration became interested in a sea-going radio relay station, and so the Courier was converted in 1951.

The ship was fitted with three locomotive-type diesel engines to drive three 500-kilowatt A/C generators, a 150-kilowatt medium wave transmitter, two 35-kilowatt short wave transmitters, and its own studio.

"When we were broadcasting, there was so much RF [radio frequency] it would arc through the wires of ships that came too close, often starting fires," Newell said. "We could hold up a florescent tube and walk off the ship with it lit up. It freaked the Greeks out."

At first, a 69-by-33-foot barrage balloon was used to fly broadcast wire high over the ship. Newell said that stopped after two broke away, one of them later returned from Turkey 20 miles away, the missing pieces of material shaped as shoe soles.

He also told a story about playing with Soviet jammers over 10 to 12 broadcast feeds from the ship, and one about an emergency trip to a Turkish cove to avoid a Soviet submarine that was allegedly sent to sink the Courier.

"They had jammers on all frequencies and tried to pick up weaker feeds due to medium frequency skips," Newell explained. Skips are

signals that transmit into the atmosphere, but come down somewhere else because of ionization in atmospheric layers, he said.

"We were not allowed to broadcast in open water because that is illegal," Newell said.

"The VOA archives in Washington have a stack of mail from people in Communist Europe [who were affected by the broadcasts]," he said. "At the 1992 Williamsburg reunion, we got a unit citation for our efforts in bringing down the Berlin Wall."

The ship used to broadcast in 16 languages to the Middle East and former Communist block 10 hours a day. The VOA still operates, broadcasting in 44 languages.

When the Courier was decommissioned, her equipment was set up on a hillside on Rhodes. Newell spent a year repairing radio and radar stations up and down the East Coast before leaving the Coast Guard. "It was great duty," he said.

He went to work at the Lowell Technical Research Foundation, building electronic equipment before signing to work for the Air Force. There, he worked with infrared sensing equipment.

He said he once tracked heat signals from a cruise missile from a KC-135 jet which flew beside the missile for 1,000 miles from the Pacific, over California and into Utah. During Operation Desert Storm in the early 1990s, he flew sensing equipment from Hanscom Air Force Base to Iraq to see if anthrax could be detected. "We knew Saddam had anthrax and had bought 600 disseminators in Italy," Newell said.

Now retired, Newell works with Haney and others on the VOA project and said he has heard the petition has caused quite a stir on Capitol Hill. In an e-mail to Haney, Newell wrote, "Without the Voice, we have little input in broadcasts to the Islamic in the Near East and other countries in Africa and Far East. This, in my opinion, would be a travesty, as without the VOA, the only broadcasts to the poorer inhabitants of these countries would be the Taliban and the rest of the radical rabble.

"Many of our now Islamic supporters listened to the broadcasts of my ship, as we spent many hours of broadcast time with Islamic languages," Newell added. <http://www.pepperellfreepress.com/Stories/0,1413,109~5517~2313582,00.html> (Mike Terry via HCDX)

### **China To Help Pakistan In Radio Transmitter Installation.** Beijing, China : July 30 (PNS) -

**China will help Pakistan in installing high-powered medium and shortwave and FM radio transmitters for ensuring wide-range and clear reception of broadcasting service.** This was agreed upon at a meeting held between Information Minister Sheikh Rashid Ahmed and President of China Radio International (CRI) Dongmei Wang.

The Minister who is currently on a visit to China at the head of 11-member media delegation visited the CRI headquarters and discussed with its President various proposals for expanding bilateral cooperation in the field of radio.

Sheikh Rashid said Pakistan attaches great importance to its relations with China and wished to develop comprehensive partnership in all areas of bilateral interest.

Pakistan, he said is planning to expand radio network so that its programme could be heard in its neighbouring countries including Iran, India and Afghanistan. He hoped they will soon get the radio transmitters from China to expand our radio service as well as to produce quality programmes.

The two countries, he emphasized should adopt a joint strategy to project the policy of their common interest at the international level.

He said media has now turned into important weapon which should be effectively used to project national interests. During the talks, the two sides agreed to expand existing cooperation between CRI and Radio Pakistan. It was also decided that the electronic media will remain in regular contact for production and exchange of their programmes.

He appreciated CRI's Urdu service, and said it was playing the role of bridge to bring the people of the two countries further closer to each other. He noted, CRI has already expanded its Urdu service-duration from one hour to three hours daily for Pakistani listeners. The Minister was briefed about the working of China radio. It presents its programmes in 43 languages for millions of its listeners all over the world.

Domestically, China's radio broadcasts reach 93.3 percent of its nearly 1.3 billion population, compared with 88.3 percent in 1998. China has 306 radio stations, with 1,983 radio programs, which broadcast a total of 22,838 hours a day.

<http://www.paknews.com/flash.php?id=14&date1=2004-07-30> (Mike Terry via HCDX)

### **Sixth edition of the Pacific Asian Log**

**I'm pleased to announce the sixth edition of the Pacific Asian Log (PAL).** It's been updated through July 2004 with many updates, including an expanded network section and many changes to the listings for China, Australia, India, and South Korea (to name a few countries). The log is over a hundred pages long and lists nearly 4000 stations in Asia and the Pacific (from Afghanistan to Alaska), with frequency, call sign, location, power, schedule, and other information. It's available in pdf format sorted by country or frequency. You can download it at no cost from my website <http://www.qsl.net/n7ecj> As always, comments and updates are welcome and encouraged. (Bruce Portzer, Seattle, USA via HCDX)

### **The 2004 Boston Area DXers "Clams" gathering**

**The 2004 Boston Area DXers "Clams" gathering was a good time as usual. Before the Granite Pier DX festivities,** Gary Thorburn and I met for dinner at Woodman's Restaurant in Essex, MA. The clams were excellent, of course. By 7 p.m., five of us - Bruce Conti and friend Winnie Morales, Chris Black, Gary Thorburn, and I - assembled at the pier site in Rockport. Much of the time was spent in conversation, setting up and testing antennas and receivers, picture taking, and chatting with some of the locals who were out there to take in the sea view on a pleasant late afternoon. As sunset came, some actual DXing commenced. Conditions weren't as good as they'd been on my solo visit to the same site two weeks earlier, but some of the more common Transatlantics were heard. Static wasn't too bad considering the time of year. I tried out the Micro-Ewe antenna design for the first time; subsequent tests have shown even better cardioid pattern results with a "Micro-Flag" design. DXers attending this annual event (and the occasional South Shore version in OCT/NOV) often bring out some new antenna, accessory, or receiver idea. These get-togethers are always fun, even when conditions aren't the best. (Mark Connelly via HCDX)

**From the Financial Times: Technical problems slowed the implementation of BPL.** Power lines, unlike cable, are not shielded from radio frequency emissions, so it has taken the Federal Communications Commission and other agencies a long time to agree on which parts of the radio spectrum need to be blocked off from use by the utilities. Now only the Coast Guard and the amateur radio enthusiasts need to be satisfied, and the FCC seems to believe all this can be wrapped up by October or November.

<http://news.ft.com/servlet/ContentServer?pagename=FT.com/StoryFT/FullStory&c=StoryFT&cid=1087373973101>

[Cronyism will ensure this matter will be wrapped up by October or November, regardless of whether the issues of interference have been resolved, to ensure the Bush campaign's cash cow (energy industry) will be able to carry on with this bad technology, regardless of the outcome of the election. KK] (Ken Kopp KK0HF via HCDX)

### Winradio 313i (rec.radio.shortwave)

I've had my 313i for approx 3 weeks now & I thought I'd post some thought's about this hf radio. Do to the very poor wx conditions here in the Wash DC area USA,alot of electrical storms,I have not been able to run the 313i,or any radio for that matter,enough to give a better review of its workings.

First of all WinRadio has done a decent job re shielding.I'm getting no more/less \*noise\* from the p/c than I get from my stand-alone hf radios,a JRC 535d & a AOR 3030.I have a CRT monitor & I get the usual noise depending on the tuned freq.Probably time to get a LCD type monitor. This hf radio is by far the most sensitive radio I have ever owned.However,for some odd reason,WinRadio has chosen to give the operator only one attenuation setting.A on/off setting of 18dB.The 313i also has what's described as "true IF" as opposed to a RF control.This is taking some getting used to as the 313i does not allow the IF control to be on when the AGC is on.I like having both available for use as there are time's,ie fast fades, when having both AGC AND IF control come's in handy.Also having both would help when the 313i's strong sensitivity is too much.

Another option that I hope is added in future software upgrades is allowing the operator to point & click to a frequency while viewing the spectrum analyzer.This is standard in just about any software type radio I've ever used & is sorely missed.

However,over-all,this radio is a definat keeper.Their are alot of excellent \*pros\* to this radio.The variable b/w control is GREAT &,when viewed with the excellent spectrum analyzer,one has minute control.There are also several fine-tuning controls which is invaluable re utility trans.The 313i has 1hz tuning,a RIT & a RF-Shift control.The NOTCH filter works to perfection &,as with most controls,has many different setups.

The 313i is not an easy radio to operate.Sure you can turn it on & begin to receive lf,mw & hf trans immediately.But for dx'ing the weak signals,dealing with QRM,ect the owner will need time to bring out all the radio's tools & to learn how to best operate the radio in general.I would not reccommend the 313i as a "first" radio

Eventually the wx here just HAS to get better. Once I get more op-time I'll post more of my pro's & con's re the 313i.

Here's the WinRadio link re the 313i.You can check out what the radio has & get general info about it.

<http://www.winradio.com/home/g313i.htm> (AI)

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I enjoyed your comments on the g313i. I've experienced it's predecessor, the g303i, at DXpeditions on the WA State coast. The g303i's real-time spectrum display was extremely adept at revealing weak AM carriers on the mediumwave band, that invariably turned out to be audio from trans-Pacific mediumwave stations. It was a lot of fun to spot the "blips" between the domestic 10-kHz channels and tune into them, resulting in audio almost every time. It became easier to spot the "hets" of TP MW DX on the g303i than to tune across the band on our other receivers (listening to the changing pitch of the carriers).

The Winradio compared extremely favorably against the Collins, WJ's, Racals, RX340s, and modded consumer-grade radios in use at our DXpeditions. The recovered audio of the g303i was just as good as with the other DSP-based rigs (Collins HF-2050, RX340, etc.) The low noise floor of the g303i was appreciated at our quiet location with Beverage antennas in use.

I'm sure your g313i exceeds the g303i in a number of performance areas, as I see that some of its specs are better. If you can get away to a quiet location with your Winradio, you'll really be able to "stomp the accelerator" and see what it'll do.

(Guy Atkins Puyallup, WA USA)

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I have not run into any situation where a pgm. cannot be run if the 313i is active.Once I tried loading Analyzer2000 while the 313i was running & got a "sound card not available" error msg.However I have not been able to duplicate this so I can't say it's a problem.Looking at a utility I have,AnalogX's NetStat Live,the 313i does not appear to hog alot of CPU cycles but I'm far from an expert re these type questions.When the 313i's software is highlighted the CPU numbers seem to be right around 25%.But I also have other pgm's running in the background,ie Eudora & this pgm,Xnews.I've not noticed anything being sluggish with the radio on but if this CPU question is an important question I can do further testing.

Talking about that \*sound\* subject just reminded me that I forgot to include an important fact re the 313i.

The 313i,unlike most (all?) DSP/computer radio combo's,does not require you to route the sound into one's p/c sound-card.It does its own sound via its onboard DSP so one can plug a amplified speaker(s) directly to the 313i's audio-out jack.I say "important" not because this sound option exists but because the sound quality is better via a direct feed. Not having to go through the p/c's sound-card,at least in my case,has a definat improvment in cutting down on whatever noise is added using the sound-card for amplification.This is a fact even if the sound-card's properties are manipulated via its controls.The computer that I have installed the 313i in has on-board sound.Fwiw,a check of my system's info say's the sound is a "Creative SoundBlaster PCI128".

It really does make a difference,especially on weak signals.The spectrum analyzer on the 313i really does a good job in letting the user see trans he or she might normally miss. As Mr.Atkins noted,re the 303 model,in his post,the spectrum analyzer allows the user to tune in a signal & get audio where other-wise this might not be the case.Of course the 313i \*see's\* everything via the spectrum analyzer including noise.interference,ect.But once the user become's familiar with the spectrum analyzer's looks they can recognize what they are looking for.

One other thing come's to mind & it has to do with recording.The 313i software has a built in real-time recorder where any trans can be saved to a wav file.However,& this is really neat,instead of recording to a wav format the trans can be recorded at the IF.This allows any play back to be treated as a "live" trans & subject to any manipulation via the 313i's tools.This option can be vital re digital ute trans.

As I said,this radio has alot of different uses,setups & formats that need to be gone over in detail to realize its full potential.

(AI)